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THE MERCHANTS BANK OF CANADA.

HEAD OFFICE, MONTREAL.
Capital Paid Up, \$6,000,000. Rest, \$3,000,000.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS—Andrew Allan, Esq., (of H. & A. Allan) President; Robert Anderson, Esq., Vice-President; Hector Mackenzie, Esq. (of J. G. Mackenzie & Co.), Jonathan Hodgson, Esq. (of Hodgson, Sumner & Co.), H. Montagu Allan, Esq. (of H. & A. Allan), John Cassels, Esq. (of Shaw Bros. & Cassels); J. P. Dawes, Esq. (of Dawes & Co., Lachlan); T. H. Dunn, Esq., Quebec, Sir Joseph Hickson.
Geo. H. Hoar, Gen'l Mgr. JOHN GAULT, Asst. Gen'l Mgr
New York AORNT—52 William Street.

WINNIPEG BRANCH.

The position of this Bank as to amount of paid-up capital and surplus is the second in the Dominion. Particular attention given to collections from and throughout the Dominion and the United States. Ample facilities; low rates; quick returns. Buy and sell Canadian and foreign exchange. Interest allowed at most favorable rates on Savings Bank Accounts and Deposit Receipts. Accounts of Merchants, Manufacturers, Corporations and Individuals received on favorable terms. A General Banking Business Transacted.

ARTHUR WICKSON, MANAGER

IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA

Capital authorized..... 2,000,000.00
Capital Paid up..... 1,950,700.00
Reserve..... 1,100,835.00

DIRECTORS.

H. S. Howland, President. T. R. Merritt Vice-Pres.
William Ramsay, Robert Jaffray, Hon. John Ferguson.
Hugh Ryan, T. Sutherland Stayner
HEAD OFFICE, Wellington St., TORONTO.
D. R. Wikie, Cashier.
B. Jennings, Asst. Cashier. E. Hay, Inspector.

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Essex..... C. White..... Manager
Fergus..... S. D. Raymond..... "
Galt..... John Cavers..... "
Ingersoll..... J. A. Richardson..... "
Niagara Falls..... J. A. Langmuir..... "
Port Colborne..... E. O. F. Wood..... "
Rat Portage..... W. A. Weir..... "
Sault Ste. Marie..... J. M. Wemyss..... "
St. Catharines..... C. M. Arnold..... "
St. Thomas..... M. A. Gilbert..... "
TORONTO—
Yonge & Queen Sts..... O. F. Rice..... "
Yonge & Bloor Sts..... C. H. S. Clarke..... "
Welland..... G. O. Easton..... "
Woodstock..... S. B. Fuller..... "

BRANCHES IN THE NORTHWEST.

Winnipeg, Man..... C. S. Hoare, Manager.
Brandon, Man..... A. Jukes, "
Calgary, Alta..... S. Barber, "
Portage la Prairie, Man..... N. G. Leslie, "
Prince Albert, Sask..... J. E. Young, "
Edmonton, Alta..... G. R. F. Kirkpatrick, "
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CANADA—Bank of Montreal and Branches.
GREAT BRITAIN—Lloyd's Bank (Limited), Manchester and Liverpool District Banking Co. (Limited).
UNITED STATES—New York, Bank of Montreal; Buffalo, Bank of Buffalo; Boston, National Bank of the Commonwealth; Chicago, First National Bank; Detroit, Detroit National Bank; Duluth, First National Bank; Philadelphia, Farmers and Mechanics National Bank; St. Paul, Second National Bank.
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MANAGER.
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S. A. D. BERTRAND, OFFICIAL ASSIGNEE

For the province of Manitoba, under the recommendation of the Board of Trade of the city of Winnipeg. Insolvent and Trust Estates Managed with Promptness and Economy.
Special attention to Confidential Business Enquiries.
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BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

Paid-up Capital..... £1,000,000 Stg.
Reserve Fund..... £275,000 "

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COURT OF DIRECTORS J H Brodie, John James Caster Henry R Farrer, Gaspard Farrar, Richard H Olyn, F. A. Hoare, H J B Kendall, J J Kingsford, Frederic Lubbock, Geo. D. Whatman.

Head Office in Canada—St. James St., Montreal.
R. R. Grindley, Gen. Mgr. H. Stikeman, Ast. Gen. Mgr. E. Stanger, Inspector.

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Brandon. Hamilton. Ottawa. Toronto.
Brantford. Kingston. Paris. Vancouver.
Fredericton. London. Quebec. Victoria.
Halifax. Montreal. St. John.
Winnipeg, Main Street—D. Simpson Manager.

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HEAD OFFICE, OTTAWA.

Capital Authorized & Subscribed \$1,500,000 00
Capital Paid up..... 1,478,910.00
REST..... 843,536.75

DIRECTORS:

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RESERVE FUND, \$550,000.

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

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J. E. Dingman, Agent, Winnipeg.

The Canadian Bank of Commerce.

HEAD OFFICE - - - TORONTO.

Paid-up Capital..... \$6,000,000
Rest..... 1,100,000

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A. H. Ireland, Inspector G. de C. O'Grady, Asst. Inspector
New York—Alex. Laird & Wm. Gray, Agents

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GREAT BRITAIN—The Bank of Scotland.
INDIA, CHINA AND JAPAN—The Char'd Bank of India, Aus
PARIS, FRANCE—Lazard, Freres & Co. (Alraita & China
AUSTRALIA & NEW ZEALAND—Union Bank of Australia.
BRUSSELS, BELGIUM—J. Mathieu & Fils.
NEW YORK—The Amer Exchange Nat'l, Bank of N. Y.
SAN FRANCISCO—The Bank of British Columbia.
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A General Banking Business Transacted.
F. H. MATHEWSON, Mgr.

UNION BANK OF CANADA.

HEAD OFFICE, QUEBEC.

Capital Paid up..... \$1,200,000
Reserve Fund..... 250,000

DIRECTORS:

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John Breake, D. C. Thomson, E. Giroux, E. J. Hale,
Jas. King, M.P.P.
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Interest allowed at current rates on Savings Bank Department and Special Deposits.

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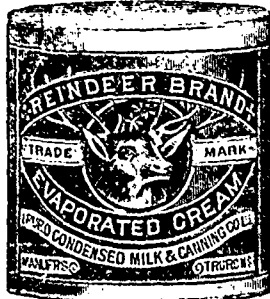
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EVAPORATED CREAM.

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Two Tons Glycerine.
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One " " crystal.
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Write for quotations.

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Hardware, Cutlery,
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AND MANUFACTURER.
WINNIPEG, MAN.

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MACKENZIE & MILLS,
WHOLESALE GROCERS

Special attention given to

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WINNIPEG, MAN.

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Don't forget the new premises.

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WHOLESALE GROCERS.

JUST ARRIVED.

First direct shipment of New Season
Prime Selected Valencia Raisins and
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Also two cars choicest Evaporated
Apricots, Peaches and Prunes.

Over 1,000 packages, New seasons
First crop, Congous, all
Grades.

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For Shop Windows and Private Dwellings.
A large stock now on hand ranging up to 96
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Window Glass.

Single and Double Strength.

Enamelled, Muffled, Tuscan, Cathedral and
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Leaded, Transom and
Door Lights.

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WAREHOUSES.

WINNIPEG, Man. VANCOUVER, B.C.
Factory—MONTREAL.

The Commercial

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

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JAMES B. STERN,
Publisher

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

WINNIPEG, JUNE 11, 1894.

Manitoba.

Samuel Rowe, hotel, Pilot Mound; hotel closed up.

Scott Ellis, blacksmith, is opening business at Foxwarren.

E. Webster, general store, Niverville, sold to J. R. Marsh.

Chas. W. Barkwell, hotel, Treherno, has given up business.

Taylor & Black have opened a hardware store at Minnedosa.

James Bell, hotel, Portage la Prairie, is reopening in business.

The Wells Hardware and Plumbing Co., Brandon, reported sold out.

J. R. Hoffman, baker and confectioner, is starting business at Gretna.

F. M. Riessbury has purchased the flour and feed business of W. Gray of Brandon.

M. Banks, of Carman, has moved to Winnipeg, and will open a drug store on the south side.

J. E. Aylesworth, stover, tinware, crockery, etc., Brandon, sold hardware stock to — Murdock.

Several bush fires are reported in different sections of the province, owing to the dry weather.

The Schaeffer Piano Co., pianos and organs, Winnipeg, have dissolved partnership; Dr. Simpson continuing.

It has been decided that a man living outside of Manitoba can claim exemption under the local exemption act.

D. C. Fleming, butcher, of Shoal Lake, writes The Commercial denying the report that he was moving to Binscarth.

Greenwood & Bousfield, butter manufacturers, Douglas, have obtained low rates of transfer from the Canadian Pacific railway, and are having cream gathered and forwarded to them by rail from Carberry, McGregor and other points.

The premises and stock of T. Finklestein, trader, Winnipeg, were damaged to the extent, it is claimed, of \$1,500 on Monday morning. Fully insured.

Jas Mode has bought the butchering business formerly carried on by A. Bird at Manitou. Outstanding accounts will be collected by Mr. Mode, and Mr. Bird will settle his own indebtedness.

A special meeting of the Winnipeg Jobbers' Union was held on Thursday at which \$1,200 was subscribed in cash and ordered to be forwarded to the coast for the relief of the flood sufferers.

The Rathbun Manufacturing company, Winnipeg, has moved from the corner of King street and Alexander avenue to Bannaytine street east, to the warerooms lately occupied J. Y. Griffin & Co.

R. & J. Watson, machinists, etc., Portage la Prairie, have dissolved; J. Watson is retiring and W. H. Whimster is taking his place, the new firm to be known as Watson & Whimster. Mr. Whimster was formerly in the lumber business in Strathclair, Man.

It is stated that Winnipeg parties have purchased the recently reported coal find at Buffalo bay, Lake of the Woods, conditionally upon an investigation of the property showing that it is as represented. The proposed Southeastern railway would reach this section, and if the coal turns out all right and the road goes on, it would mean a sharp reduction in the price of coal in this market.

The report of the Winnipeg customs house for the month of May was as follows:

Description.	Value. 1893.	Value. 1894.
Exported.....	\$ 54,775 00	\$ 96,448 00
Entered for consumption dutiable ..	144,515 00	99,091 00
Entered for consumption free	36,548 00	55,017 00
Total for consumpt'n	\$181,363 00	\$154,108 00
Duty collected	\$53,836 00	\$36,061 73

The inland revenue receipts for the month of May, 1894, for the inland revenue division of Winnipeg were:—

Spirits.....	\$ 7,174 94
Malt	2,710 50
Tobacco	13,364 37
Cigars	635 70
Petroleum inspection.....	46 50
Other receipts.....	166 47
Total	\$24,098 48
Receipts May, 1893	32,369 93
Decrease May, 1894	\$8,271 45

Saskatchewan.

It is said that a change in the management of the Queen's hotel, Prince Albert, will take place in the near future. Mr. Oram, says the Times, whose continued ill health obliges him to retire from active business has about completed arrangements with a party in the east for the lease of his hotel for a number of years, and will likely vacate the premises in about a month's time.

Assiniboia.

Love & Tryon, general store, Grenfell, stock damaged by fire.

C. R. Tryon & Co., bankers, etc., Grenfell, burned out; fully insured.

J. C. Mitchell, hardware, Estevan, has been succeeded by Murdock McLean.

Fire at Grenfell on June 4 burned C. R. Tryon & Co.'s bank and H. Coy's harness shop and residence. The bank was mostly covered by insurance. The harness shop and dwelling were insured for \$1,300. The bank's safe was found open, and is supposed to have been blown

open by burglars, who fired the bank. The cash and notes are safe. The bank books were burned, but are legible. Mr. Peel, lawyer, who occupied a room over the bank, lost his library. Love & Tryon's store was badly charred, and the goods thrown out on the street much damaged by fire, water and rough handling.

Alberta.

The machinery of the Edmonton Creamery Co. is being put in position in the building at Poplar Lake. The creamery will probably commence work in about ten days.

A quartette of Scandinavian delegates from Carlson, Minnesota, are in the Edmonton district, where they will inspect the land in the interest of a party who contemplate moving from their locality if their report is satisfactory.

The Edmonton Bulletin says:—G. F. & J. Galt, wholesale grocers of Winnipeg, have opened a warehouse in the west store of the Robertson block. The establishment of a branch by such an important and reliable business firm in Edmonton is a recognition of the commercial standing of this place.

A meeting of the Edmonton wool growers association was held recently and a communication was read from G. Medley, of Waterloo, Oregon, regarding terms for the erection of a woolen mill in Edmonton. The secretary was instructed to inform Mr. Medley that a smaller mill than the one suggested by him would meet present requirements, and that a mill, one department of which would run as a woolen mill for part of the year and an oatmeal mill for the rest of the year would meet present requirements. It was decided to advertise in the Toronto Globe and Mail stating the advantage offered for a woolen mill and to solicit correspondence. The secretary was instructed to write to the Midnapore and Rapid City mills asking prices, and terms for taking tweeds and blankets in exchange for wool. It is proposed to send out the total wool clip of the district, about 20,000 pounds, in one consignment in charge of an agent who will handle it on behalf of the wool growers.

Northwest Ontario.

It is reported from Fort William that bush fires are doing considerable damage. Five hundred cords of wood and several small buildings have already been burned.

The Port Arthur council has decided to lease the electric railway which the town owns and operates between there and Fort William for a term of years. The lessee is to have the sole right also to furnish light and power for municipal, domestic and commercial purposes for a term of years. Tenders will be asked.

Lumber Trade Notes.

The saw mill at Rapid City has resumed cutting.

A New Mercantile Agency.

John W. Lang, wholesale grocer; Orville E. Collins, collector; Herbert B. Andrews, accountant; Chas. R. Hammersby, accountant; W. S. Patterson, detective, all of Toronto, have applied for incorporation as the Union Credit and Protective Association. The purpose of the company will be the collection of accounts, etc., and carrying on the business of a collecting and mercantile agency; also to purchase stocks in trade and book debts of insolvent debtors and wind up their estate, or enable them to continue in business, as the case may require, so as to protect the wholesale trade from losses and avoid the great expense of winding up estates. The chief place of business to be Toronto.

A telegram from London, Ont., on June 7, says: Frost last night practically destroyed garden produce. Early potatoes are badly scorched and wheat is somewhat injured.

SILVER PLATED SPOONS, FORKS etc. STAMPED

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ARE GENUINE "ROGERS" GOODS.

—And Guaranteed by the—

MERIDEN BRITANNIA CO.

If you want genuine Goods that will wear and stand the test of Time, insist upon having "1847 ROGER BROS. A. I." For Sale by all Responsible dealers.

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Pure Gold Mfg. Co., Toronto.

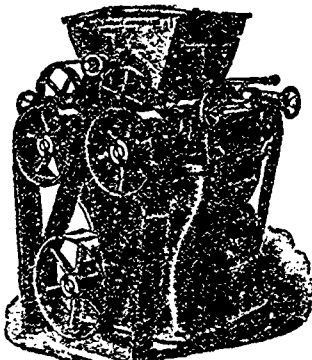
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Our importations for Fall and Xmas Trade will be complete on July 1st, and will be by far the best and most comprehensive line shown in the Dominion. Wait for Our Traveller before placing your orders. It will pay you if you want the Latest Novelties.

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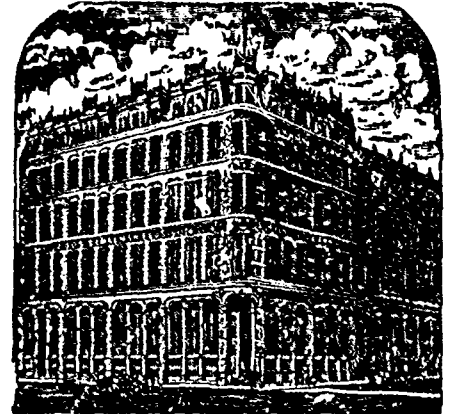
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The Commercial

WINNIPEG, JUNE 11, 1894.

"WHAT IS THE MATTER WITH HANNAH?"

(Continued from last week.)

A review of the situation in connection with outboard freights in Manitoba does not show up quite so satisfactorily, especially in so far as complaints from the country are concerned, but a time of depressed markets is a time fruitful of complaints against everything, and against railway rates in particular. When prices of products go down below zero, so to speak, producers are too apt to think that freight rates must go, or should go down in proportion. But freight rates, while they should be fixed so as to give every consideration to the producer, must be made to cover the bondholder's interest, and stockholders' dividend. The former is a fixed charge, and the latter have not as yet been very heavy, when viewed as return on invested capital. Only on the working expenses of railways can any material change be made to suit depressed times, and the limit to which that can be pared down does not allow of much being saved and applied towards railway freight rates. The latitude for reduction is therefore narrow. Then prices of products vary, and are certain to rise in time, but a scale of freight rates, as we know from past experience, once it falls, like Lucifer, it falls never to rise again. It is folly therefore to expect that freight rates can go up and down to suit the fluctuations of markets. There was a time when the trunk lines to Chicago annually fixed rates to suit crop and market situations of each year, and it was anything but a profitable system to the far western producers, and that measure of popular wrath against railways, the Interstate Commerce Bill, killed the practice.

Many people who howl against freight rates on the Canadian Pacific and Northern Pacific from points in this province and the Territories, have no idea of the injury they do to the country they live in. During a recent trip of some weeks through the eastern provinces, the writer discovered one great cause of the falling off of immigration to the West, and the cause was nothing more nor less than this howling against the C. P. R. freight rates on grain to the east. When asked why they do not use their influence to settle up their own country, instead of allowing their people to emigrate to foreign lands, they general reply is that the settler in the northwest cannot succeed as the railway company takes such extortionate rates to carry the settler's products to an eastern market. Senseless as it may seem, to think that any railway company would try to crush the settlers of a country, upon whose success the railway's chances to pay depended entirely. Yet such an opinion has gained ground rapidly in the east during the past year, and all owing to the reasonless statements made by the grumblers here.

The common course by which to make out a

strong cause of complaint against a railway is to take an exceedingly low quotation for wheat in an eastern market and deduct the all rail rate of freight therefrom, showing the balance left for the shipper. This is simply a dishonest way of calculating, and misleading in its tendency. All rail routes to the Atlantic are not made use of for carrying grain to any extent anywhere on this continent. The system of carrying by rail to a lake port and storing for the winter, to be taken in spring to the seaboard by water, has been the rule for thirty years at least, and this system of storage on the lake shore has had much to do with the building up of such cities as Chicago, Milwaukee and Duluth.

At the present time the wheat of the eastern portion of Manitoba can be carried to a lake port and put on board a steamship for a shaving over 10c a bushel. From this lake port it can be taken to Montreal and put on board of a transatlantic ship for 8c a bushel more. Ocean freights are abnormally low this summer, and less than five cents a bushel will carry wheat to Great Britain. Thus the wheat of Manitoba can this summer be taken from where it is produced and be taken alongside the docks of Liverpool, England, for less than an English shilling a bushel. A dozen to twenty years ago it was the great dream of the economist to see the grain of the western prairies taken from its point of production to Europe for an English shilling. Today it is more than realized in Manitoba wheat transport. Surely an English shilling a bushel is not a heavy tax for freight between the prairie producer and the European consumer. That the freight rate can be reduced considerably below this is without doubt. Increase the quantity to be carried, and the Canadian Pacific Railway can materially decrease their rate to the lake, and from the lake a system of deeper canals which must come in time, would greatly reduce the rate to Europe.

Manitobans have their right to agitate, and legitimate agitation for lower freight rates should not cease by any means. But when the agitation reaches the point where the settler is represented as crushed under present rates, it is no longer legitimate. It is a dishonest and untruthful misrepresentation, which, boomerang-like, sweeps back to the injury of the country it foolishly tried to benefit.

The outboard freight rates on the products of Manitoba are therefore not a leading cause of the present unsatisfactory state of agricultural affairs in the province, for it is safe to state, that a pound sterling worth of wheat can be raised and placed in the British market at a lower cost than it can in any other portion of the world, unless in Northern Dakota and Minnesota, where circumstances are exactly the same as in Manitoba.

That outboard freight rates have any direct effect upon the business of the country merchant would be folly to argue. The worst the merchant can experience is a sympathetic suffering with his farming customers.

Search as one will, there is no clue showing any link between freight rates and the present unsatisfactory state of trade in the country

districts. Yet merchants by the score have gone into insolvency during the past six months, and the great majority of the solvent ones have a hard struggle to keep their heads above water.

There is no complaint either that there are too many merchants in the country for the business to be done. The country is not over crowded with traders, nor are profits out to any dangerous extent, as shown by the report of the representative of this journal. Profits while they have not been exorbitant have been ample to secure success where a business was properly managed, and yet the number of successful merchants in this province outside of the city of Winnipeg is very small. Hannah's ailment seems to have a subtle cause, for it cannot be found in any of the fields in which we have searched. However, in the next issue a search in another direction will be made, and we believe with more prospects of a find.

THE EXPERIMENTAL FARMS.

One of the most interesting reports contained in the volume recently issued, relating to the Dominion Experimental farms during 1893, is the annual report of Mr. McKay, superintendent of the territorial farm. This farm is located at Indian Head, Assiniboia territory, on the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway, 315 miles west of Winnipeg. The report is the sixth annual one since the farm was established. The Indian Head section was one of the most favored districts last year, and crops generally were good. On the farm all crops except roots and potatoes are said to have been good, though a hot wind early in August reduced the weight of the grain. The spring, as in Manitoba, was late but was free from severe frosts and high winds. The growth of straw was too rank in some cases. Notwithstanding the late spring the harvest came on early, owing to the favorable weather during the summer. Plots of oats and barley were cut as early as August 3, and all grain was in stook before the end of the month. Root crops were reduced materially in yield on account of dry weather during harvest, which, though favorable to harvesting grain, was damaging to the later crops. The best yields of wheat were obtained from red fife, in almost every case, quite a number of plots having been sown with this variety at different dates. This variety of wheat was sown once a week for six weeks. The earliest sown, on April 17th, gave the poorest yield, 24½ bushels per acre; sown on April 24 gave 31 bushels per acre; sown on May 1, gave 37 bushels per acre; sown on May 8, gave 32½ bushels per acre; sown on May 15, gave 30 bushels and sown on May 22 gave 29 bushels per acre. The sowing of May 1 therefore gave the best results. The last sowing ripened in 101 days, or just seven days later than the first sowing. The second sowing was two days later than the first, and the third and fourth sowings were cut on the same day, only one day later than the second sowing. The late sowings accordingly gained nearly up to the grain sown earlier. Two inches has proved to be about the right depth to sow wheat, as a

result of tests for three years. In a test of 35 varieties of wheat, sown in small plots on the same day—May 3—red fife ripened two days earlier than white fife, and yielded the same. Ladoga, several varieties of cross bred wheats from the Central experimental farm, and gohun, the latter an Indian variety, ripened in 108 days, which was the shortest time in maturing. The last named wheat also gave the largest yield—37½ bushels per acre, and weighed 6½ pounds to the bushel. As to the quantity of seed per acre, 1½ bushels gave the best return in a test made with red fife wheat, though 1½ bushels of seed per acre gave practically the same yield, and one bushel of seed per acre returned only one bushel less crop, while 1½ bushels per acre gave 2½ bushels less than the best yield. In a test of red fife with various drills, the press drill ripened two days earlier than the common drill, and gave two bushels more per acre. Fall plowing as in previous years, gave the poorest results, spring plowing making a much better showing. Wheat sown on stubble with a press drill, without plowing, gave a much better yield than the fall plowing, but not quite as good as the spring plowing. Summer fallow gave a much better return than any of the other modes of cultivation. The smut test as usual proved an unqualified success, a plot of affected seed, showing 251 smutty heads, and gave only 24 bushels per acre, while the same seed, when treated with blue stone, gave 34½ bushels per acre, and only 8 smutty heads.

Barley was sown usually at the rate of two bushels per acre, and matured on an average of 95 days. The straw was heavy ranging from 3 to 4½ feet. Odessa six rowed gave the best yield, going about 50 bushels per acre, but four of the two rowed varieties went over 50 bushels per acre, these being Kniver chevalier, Danish chevalier, Thanet and duckbill, yielding in the order named, the largest yield being 54½ bushels per acre.

Forty varieties of oats were tested. The banner gave the largest yield,—one hundred bushels per acre, from a small plot, but in some other tests other varieties gave better returns. In the large field plots welcome came first with 78½ bushels per acre, prize cluster second with 77½ bushels, and banner third with 67 bushels per acre. Prize cluster matured ten days earlier, but in most tests gave a smaller yield than the banner. The earliest sowings gave the best results. In one test of forty varieties, sown in small plots, the winter gray and welcome varieties were the earliest to ripen, maturing in 92 days. The largest yield was the winter gray, with 82½ bushels per acre, welcome 78½, cluster 64, bonanza 66, American beauty 78, the other varieties yielding from 50 to 77 bushels per acre. Fall plowing only gave 36 bushels per acre, spring plowing 66 bushels, fallow 78 bushels, and drill without plowing 62 bushels per acre. The press drill gave 100 bushels of banner oats, common drill 86 bushels, and broadcast sowing 75½ bushels, the drill sowing ripening 6 to 7 days earlier than the broadcast machine. Two bushels of seed per acre gave 98 bushels, 2½ bushels of seed gave 89½ bushels of oats, and 2½ bushels of seed gave 80 bushels per acre.

Two and a half up to nearly four tons of dry fodder were obtained per acre from mixed grains, cut for hay. PromusInermis has proved the best grass so far cultivated, as it stands the winter well, yields the best, and makes an early start in the spring. Flax did not make a profitable yield.

With apple trees no success has been attained, the winter proving too severe for them. A few dwarf Russian apples have survived. Grabs have also been winter killed. Many thousands of forest trees have been set out, consisting largely of trees grown from seed on the farm.

WINNIPEG INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.

The fourth annual exhibition of the Winnipeg Industrial association will be held this year from July 23 to July 28 inclusive. Prizes amounting to \$15,000 will be offered, many of the individual prizes being for large sums, so that liberal inducements are offered to draw out exhibits. A large portion of the prizes are offered for products of the soil, such as grains, roots, etc., and also for live stock, poultry, dairy products, etc. The exhibition will therefore be largely one representing the agricultural resources of the country, though other departments are not neglected.

The railway companies have again accorded very generous treatment to the association, by offering the same very favorable rates to visitors and exhibitors that were given the three previous exhibitions. All exhibits sent from any railway point in Manitoba and the Territories will be carried by the railway companies absolutely free of all charges, both to and from the exhibition, provided the ownership has not changed in the meantime. From points east of Manitoba, exhibits will be carried at the ordinary tariff rates, but will be returned free if ownership has not changed. Very liberal passenger rates will also be given those visiting the city during exhibition week, the rates offered for the return trip being less than the single fare one way. These very favorable terms from the railway companies will go a long way towards assuring the success of the exhibition. The low passenger rates would bring a large number of visitors to the city even without the attraction of the exhibition, while the free carriage of exhibits removes the principal objection which would otherwise be in the way of reaching exhibits from a distance.

One of the features of the Winnipeg Industrial, in addition to the ordinary exhibition, is the programme of sports, amusements and attractions provided. These include military parades, drill competition of uniformed societies, children's drill, military sports, horse, dog and bicycle races, Caledonian sports, band competition, polo tournament, tug of war, fireworks, musical concerts, etc. The programme of attractions is not complete, and a number of features are still being arranged for.

The success which has attended the Winnipeg Industrial since the organization of the association, is sufficient to warrant the success of the fair this year. The association is in much better position this year to provide comfortable accommodation for visitors and exhibitors, and also provide a more attractive programme.

The buildings and ground conveniences have been increased each year, and the difficulties which had to be met with at the outset have been largely overcome. Visitors who were here on previous occasions, will find many improvements this year. The association has been actively at work since it was first organized, and constant in making every effort to establish this fair on a grand scale. Bailing and other improvements are yet to be added, before the association will be satisfied with its facilities and accommodations for the great exhibition which will be held here annually. Everything, however, cannot be accomplished in a day, and those who visit the exhibition this year will be gratified at the progress made in the short life of the association. Western Canada has the material for providing a first class annual exhibition, and the Winnipeg Industrial will do its share of the work in providing for this annual event.

Those abroad who contemplate visiting Manitoba this season, should make a note of the exhibition dates, and endeavor to be in Winnipeg at that time. The exhibition will afford an opportunity of viewing the resources of the province, such as can only be seen once a year. While visitors will gain much knowledge by viewing different parts of the country, they will at the exhibition have a special opportunity of learning of the resources of the country, such as could only be learned at great time in the ordinary way of making trips through the country.

DEEPENING THE CANALS.

The question of enlarging the St. Lawrence canals is assuming a position of importance in the East. A mass meeting of business men was held at Toronto recently to consider the question of urging on the Dominion government the advisability of deepening the canals. Resolutions were passed favoring the project. The original resolution favored deepening the canals to twenty feet, but as the government is now engaged in deepening some of them to fourteen feet, the meeting instead urged hastening of the work and ultimate deepening to twenty feet. A committee, composed of a score of prominent business men, was appointed to arrange for an international convention to consider the question of deepening waterways common to Canada and the United States.

The deepening of the St. Lawrence canals to twenty feet is a big contract for Canada to undertake alone, in view of the enormous cost of the proposed undertaking. Large portions of the United States would be equally benefitted with Canada in the completion of the great work. The St. Lawrence is the natural commercial highway for the country on each side of the boundary. The deepening of the canals is even of greater importance to the northern states than to Canada, viewed from the standpoint of the much larger quantity of products for export from these states. The theory of an international plan for the further development of the great commercial highway has therefore been advanced. This looks plausible enough in theory, but how to put it in practice is a difficult question. The United States would

(Continued on page 934.)

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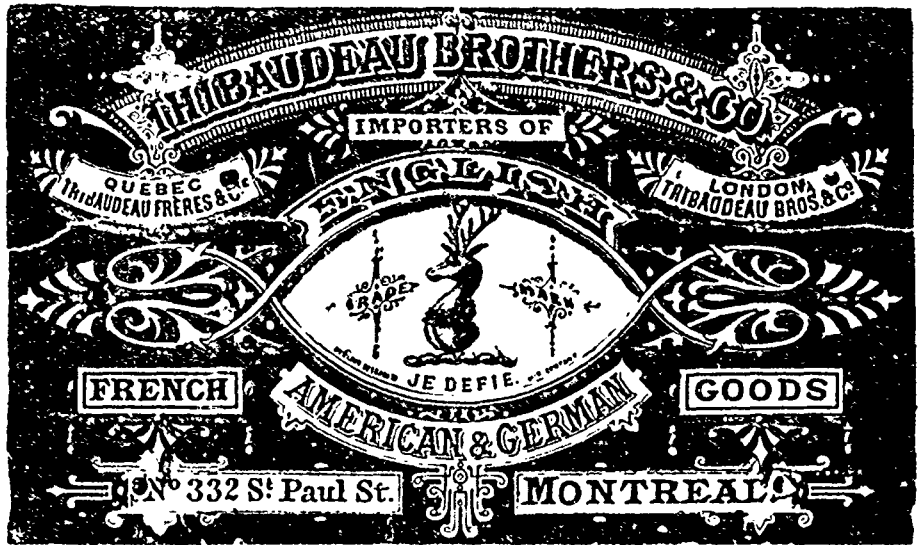
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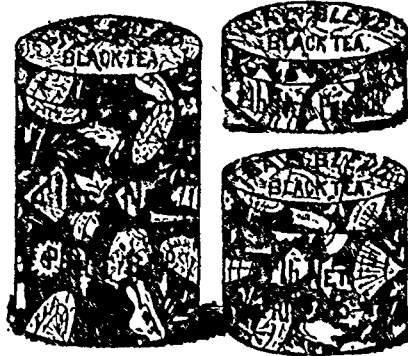
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THE BUSINESS SITUATION.

WINNIPEG, SATURDAY AFTERNOON, JUNE 9.

Weather conditions have not been favorable this week for the crops. The dry weather continues, and Thursday and Friday were hot and windy. Opinions differ as to whether the crops have been permanently reduced in prospect, provided a favorable change takes place at once. To-day is warm and windy indications of rain, and all reports indicate rain. There was frost on Monday, which cut wheat in some districts in the west, but with favorable weather the grain will recover. The dry spell has caused a great deal of damage from forest fires. In several of the wood districts of Manitoba fires have been raging this week. The interruption of traffic with the Pacific coast is beginning to prove an inconvenience in some branches of trade particularly, and supplies of goods are short in some lines in consequence. All the three northern transcontinental lines are blocked, and no traffic has got through this week. The destruction to railway works alone must be tremendous, to say nothing of the loss to settlers. The interior mountain districts as well as the coast region are suffering from floods, on both sides of the boundary. The Commercial is again this week without any British Columbia correspondence. It may be a week or even longer before through railway traffic can go on. A considerable force of men has been sent from Winnipeg to assist in repair work on the railway. The proposal to hold a commercial convention in Winnipeg during the week of the Industrial Exhibition here, is making headway. The idea is to enable retail merchants from provincial and territorial towns to meet and discuss matters of interest to the trade generally. While there is much talk of hard times, the holding of a fire sale of a large stock of dry goods and clothing in Winnipeg has developed a tremendous cash business. The money has been taken in by the thousands daily, and the rush to buy has been so great that at times not only the store itself, but the street was blocked with eager purchasers.

Winnipeg Markets.

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

GROCERIES—Samples received of a few Japan teas are claimed to be of good quality, and better value than usual. A Montreal exchange says: "There has been another large lot of British Columbia salmon disposed of during the week. We hear of one lot of 4,000 cases changing hands at about \$3.50 per case f.o.b. at coast." Raisins are reported scarce and firm in outside markets, but Canadian markets have not generally followed the advance. Molasses is easier. The general situation in sugars has been easier. Canadian refiners still quote 4½¢ for granulated and yellows at 3½¢ to 3¾¢. New York has declined on sugars, but as the fruit season, when the demand for sugars is large, is at hand, prices may be sustained in spite of an easier outlook. The sugar duty in the United States, which has been the principal bone of contention in considering the new Wilson tariff bill, has been adopted at last by the Senate. The schedule imposes a duty of 40 per cent. ad valorem on all sugars, raw and refined, with a differential of one eighth of a cent per pound on sugars above sixteen Dutch standard, and an additional one tenth of a cent against sugars imported from countries paying an export bounty. In consequence of the fixing of the duty, sugar is much firmer in the States, and New York has advanced. It continues the Hawaiian treaty admitting sugars from the Sandwich Islands free of duty, and places a duty of two cents per gallon on molasses testing above forty degrees by the polariscope. The schedule goes into effect January 1, 1895, and the bounty is continued until that date.

GREEN FRUITS—Strawberries have been scarcer this week and prices have been firm. Dealers expected to get in berries from the coast, as that district usually supplies some very fine berries at this season, but the stoppage of railway traffic with the coast on account of the floods has knocked out any hope of getting berries from that quarter. The crop in the states south does not appear to be very good, judging from the limited offerings, and it is a question if berries will be any cheaper this season. Bananas, of very fine quality, are in better supply at firm prices. California cherries are coming forward irregularly. Oranges are firm, St. Michael thin rind oranges are arriving, and will be a little higher than other sorts. Lemons are stronger. Cheaper qualities are nearly exhausted. Tomatoes are scarce. Prices are: California oranges, \$4 to 4.50; Lemons, new Messinas, \$3.75 to 4.50. Bananas, \$2.75 to \$3.50 per bunch. Pineapples, \$2.50 to \$3.00 per dozen. Strawberries, \$5.00 per case of 24 boxes. California cherries, \$2.25 to \$2.50. Pio plant, 2 to 3¢ per pound, California comb honey, \$3.50 per case of 48 sections. New maple sugar, 12 to 13¢ per pound in 1-lb. cakes. Maple syrup, 75¢ to \$1 per gallon in wood, and \$1 to 1.25 in tin, as to quality.

FISH—The supply of fresh fish has been limited, as no supplies can be brought in from the Pacific coast. Fresh whitefish are quoted at 5 to 6 lb, trout at 9¢, pickerel 3 to 4¢, gold-eyes 20¢ per dozen. Smoked whitefish 8¢ lb, do. herrings 8¢ lb; red herrings 20¢ box.

DRY GOODS—The outlook for cottons is said to be weak, owing to the importations of United States cottons into eastern Canada markets. United States manufacturers are said to be selling, regardless of cost, for cash, which admits of importations where they could not otherwise be imported at a profit. A reduction of 5 per cent is said to have been made in some lines of Canadian grey cottons, and while white cottons are not changed, the situation is easier. The Moncton cotton factory has resumed work, but at a reduction of 10 per cent in wages. A Montreal journal declares that large importations of English and some United States colored cottons—percales, shirtings, etc.—are being imported on account of the failure of the Canadian manufacturers to produce new patterns this season. The paper asserts that the mills are running on old patterns, which are not being accepted with favor by the trade, who have been obliged to import to get new styles. It is asserted that the wollen mills are working at less than half their capacity, owing to the general depression in this branch, though the uncertainty about the tariff may have had something to do with it. The wollen mills are now delivering fall goods to wholesalers, and some mills are showing samples of goods for next spring in cloths. As the tariff on wools is now finally settled for the present term of parliament at least, the trade will begin to settle down to the basis upon which business will be done under the new tariff conditions. Travellers for jobbing houses are now showing samples of imported and Canadian fall goods.

WOOL—There is no improvement in wool, but on the contrary the outlook is more gloomy and prices are easier. Bradstreet's last report of the situation in the States says: "The market continues dull, with prices weaker on larger arrivals of new wools. Buyers will only meet present necessities, and offers of lots at considerable concessions for nearby delivery are not taken. Fleece wools are scarce and the price is mostly nominal, with demand very dull. Australian wools are unchanged, with carpet wools dull and featureless." In the Winnipeg market the feeling is weaker and buyers are trying to buy lower. Outside prices will not be paid as freely as a week or two ago. A lot very fair wool, but burry, sold for 7½¢, and slow at that. The range of quotations for unwashed Manitoba fleeco is 7 to 9¢ as to quality. A woolen manufacturer in Ontario,

who has an agent in Winnipeg, offered to take 30,000 pounds of Manitoba wool, if the agent could buy it at 6 to 7¢. The manufacturer reports they are buying at 8¢ at the mill in Ontario. Of course the agent could not buy here at the figures quoted.

LUMBER—The principal feature in lumber is the tenders for the supply of the city of Winnipeg for the current year. At the meeting of the city works committee this week the following tenders for the city's lumber supply were opened: Hugh Law, \$15 per 1,000 feet, delivered, the Rathburn Co., \$15 f.o.b. cars, \$15.70 delivered; John Hall & Co., \$16.40 delivered, \$15.25 f.o.b.; Thos. D. Robinson, \$14 delivered; D. E. Sprague, \$13.90 delivered; G. W. Murray, \$14.75 f.o.b., \$15.25 delivered; Dick, Banning & Co., \$14.25 f.o.b., \$15.75 delivered; Arbuthnot, \$15.25 delivered. D. E. Sprague's tender was recommended for acceptance. Last year the lowest tender was \$17.20. This price for last year was considerably under the association list price, and the firm which received the contract, along with another firm, were responded by the association for cutting under the list price. This year there appears to have been keener competition for the contract. The stoppage of railway traffic with the coast has cut off supplies in shingles and some lines of lumber which are needed. There are buildings under construction where plans had been made for using some British Columbia lumber, and the shortage of supplies is proving very awkward.

BOOTS AND SHOES AND LEATHER—A Montreal report says of the shoe trade: "Very little has so far been done on fall orders, which are coming in very slowly, the only business of any account being in the sorting trade, orders in this line having increased during the week; but on the whole manufacturers report things unsatisfactory." A Toronto report says: "Manufacturers of boots and shoes are now getting out fall samples. In about two weeks they will begin on fall stocks, and it is expected that when they begin a fair demand will set in for the grades of leather usually in demand by Canadian manufacturers. Sales of leather have been mostly of small lots to local manufacturers. There is a limited demand for sole for export, but prices must be low to admit of business. Two cars of sole were shipped to the British market yesterday."

HARDWARE AND METALS.

HARDWARE AND METALS—Rope is firm, Eastern advices report an advance of ¼ to 1¢ in sisal and ½¢ for manilla. This firmness in sisal and manilla cordage will make the market for binder twine also firmer. United States pig iron has been coming into western Ontario freely, and has been extending its field eastward, until it is said agents have been trying to sell in Montreal, but they can hardly compete with Canadian pig as far east as Montreal, with the duty against them. Cut nails are firmer east, and manufacturers of wire nails are said to be behind with their orders, to the annoyance of jobbers. There is not much change in the local situation.

PAINTS AND OILS.

PAINTS, OILS, ETC.—Eastern manufacturers of linseed oil have advanced prices 1¢, but jobbers have not all followed the advance, and there is no change in the local market. Turpentine is unchanged, though quotations are shaded for large orders.

PETROLEUM OILS—Last week we referred to the proposed change of the fire or flash test for refined petroleum in Canada. A deputation of Petroleum refiners has since been at Ottawa to ask the government to reduce the present flash test upon Canadian oil from 90 degrees to 80. Last session the test was reduced from 95 degrees to 90. The refiners now say the test should be further reduced, as the present test calls for the consumption of a large quantity of the refined article. They also, the telegram says, want other favors as compensation for

Continued on Page 923.

The Commercial Convention.

Progress is being made in the arrangements to hold a convention of business men in Winnipeg during the week of the Industrial Exhibition. Ever since the first convention was held here some years ago, The Commercial has been in receipt of occasional letters from country merchants, in favor of holding another convention. Several such letters were received last year, proposing a convention during exhibition week, but the matter was not taken hold of in time to ensure success. This year it has been brought up earlier, and as retail merchants throughout the country, so far as heard from, are all favorable, the Winnipeg jobbers are moving to make the necessary arrangements for holding a convention in the interest of the retailers. There are special reasons at present, more than at any time since the last convention was held, which render it desirable that the business men of the country should meet together in the way proposed, and the exhibition and low railway fare makes the time opportune for such an event.

Current History.

It is impossible in a brief literary note even to outline the topics treated in the Cyclopedic Review of Current History. The field of the publication is world-wide, and embraces a concise and scholarly summing up of all that it is necessary for an intelligent student of the times to know regarding the most recent developments in politics, diplomacy, social and labor movements, science, music, art, literature, etc., etc. It is a veritable encyclopedia of current events, and a most valuable work of reference to which every person in every home must have frequent occasion to refer, and which, no matter what other publications are taken, no home library can be regarded as complete. Its narrative is written in remarkably clear and readable style, clothing the dry facts of every-day occurrence with an interest which can come only from true insight into their wider bearings. The work has the indorsement of scholars and public men of eminence. It is unique in its arrangement of contents, which renders reference to any desired topic easy; is as free from a political and religious bias as any such a record could be; is accurate in its statements, beautifully printed, appropriately illustrated and completely indexed.

The present number (1st quarter, 1894) begins the fifth year of its historical record. It opens with an able sketch of the career of Prince Bismark, after which are reviewed at length the Hawaiian, Tariff and Silver Seigniorage questions and the business situation in the United States, the rebellion in Brazil and Mr. Gladstone's retirement. Then follows a treatment of all the great international questions of the day at home and abroad. The continental divisions of the globe are then taken up, and every conceivable live topic fully presented, with special attention to the United States, Canada and Great Britain. The various Arctic expeditions, results of astronomical progress and other scientific matters, new musical and dramatic productions, the leading books from the recent press, etc., are next reviewed; after which are sketched the lives of the eminent dead. Altogether the work is one of the most remarkable productions of the day, and cannot be too highly commended for its utility to busy people who desire a sifting of the wheat from the chaff, and an able, interesting and authoritative record of the times in which they live. (Buffalo, N. Y.; Garretson, Cox & Co., publishers; \$1.50 a year; sample copies 25 cents; specimen pages sent on application).

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MILL FOR SALE.

Sealed tenders for the purchase of the Roller Process Flouring Mill at Arden, Manitoba, will be received by the undersigned until noon on Tuesday, May 22nd, 1894.

The Municipality does not undertake to accept any tender.

The mill was erected in 1890 and is now running. Capacity, 125 barrels. Abundance of water, cheap fuel, in one of the best grain districts of the Province. Purchase to be subject to the conditions of a municipal by-law.

Particulars on application.

M. E. BOUGHTON,

Sec. Treas. Lausdowne Municipality
Arden, Man., April 17, 1894.

the reduction made in the oil duty. The refiners claim they can make a better oil for burning, if the government agrees to the proposal to reduce the flash test to 80 or 85 degrees, though the explosive tendency would be slightly increased. The present high test which Canadian oil is subjected to, increases the cost of manufacture and makes a heavier oil, which burns less brilliantly. There is no change in prices. Quotations here, delivered from tanks, are as follows:—silver star, 16c, crescent 20c, oleophene 22c. In barrels, for shipment to country points, add 2½c per gallon for silver star and 1½c per gallon for other grades to above prices. Canadian oils are now sold retail in the city at 20c for ordinary grade, and 25c for crescent. United States oils in barrels are quoted at 28c for coccone and 24c for sunlight.

RAW FURS—Stobart, Sons & Co., Winnipeg, have received the following report regarding the June fur sales held in London this week:—

Bear, black...	5 per cent lower than March.
“ brown...	20 “ higher “
“ grizzly	Same as March.
Fox, red	10 per cent lower than March.
“ white....	5 “ higher “
“ grey....	15 “ lower “
“ kitt....	15 “ “ “
“ Japanese.	10 “ higher “
Wolf, north'n	10 “ “ “
“ south'n.	12½ “ lower “
Opossum.....	10 “ higher “
Beaver.....	Same as in January.
Sable, Russian	“ “ March.
Ermine	“ “ “
Chinchilla, real.	10 per cent higher than March
“ bastard	Same as in March.
Nutria, furriers	10 per cent. lower than March.
“ cutters..	5 “ higher “
Thibet lamb...	20 “ lower “
“ cross 25	“ “ “
Raccoon—	
“ northern 10	“ “ “
“ S. western 20	“ “ “
Marten	10 “ higher “
Mink	20 “ lower “
Otter	7½ “ “ “
Lynx	12½ “ “ “
Hair Seal, dry	10 “ “ “
Grebe.	20 “ “ “

GRAIN AND PRODUCE.

WHEAT—The week has been the most eventful one in wheat for some time, prices having had a much wider range, with some sharp bulges in United States markets. Crop reports, which have not been so favorable of late, have been the main feature affecting prices. The visible supply statement on Monday showed a decrease of 1,935,000 bushels. Total stocks are now 59,394,000, as compared with 71,050,000 bushels a year ago, and 27,910,000 bushels two years ago. There was a decrease in the weekly report of wheat on passage of 1,320,000 bushels, but the English visible supply statement showed an increase of 1,380,000 bushels. There was not much change on Tuesday, but on Wednesday United States markets experienced the biggest “boom” they have undergone for many a day, Chicago gaining 3 to 3½c. Crop reports were the principal feature, very bad reports coming from Kansas and Nebraska. Cables were also firmer, while the weather map showed frost along the lakes all the way from Milwaukee to Buffalo. These features combined to frighten “shorts,” who were active buyers, bringing about the sharp advance. On Thursday there was some reaction. Cables were higher, but United States markets were nervous, as might be expected following the sharp advance of Wednesday, and prices declined ½ to 1c. The markets continued irregular on Friday, but again advanced sharply, led by Chicago, with a gain of about 2c. Cables were a trifle higher. The feeling that crops have been estimated too favorably seems to be growing. A very bad report was received from South Dakota. To-day United States markets

have suffered a relapse, though cables are firm.

Bradstreet says: Available wheat in the United States and Canada afloat for and in Europe, decreased more than 10,000,000 bushels during May, against an average decrease in the months of May in five preceding years of about 5,000,000 bushels each. Five months' decrease of United States and Canadian wheat stocks, 1894, is a high average compared with like portions of five preceding years. Notwithstanding these exhibits, returns point to an accumulation in the United States and Canada of 80,000,000 bushels of wheat on June 1, only 8,500,000 bushels less than on June 1 a year ago, and twice or three times as much as was held on June 1 in several preceding years. Exports of wheat from the United States and Canada, both coasts, for the week ending June 7, equal 2,742,000 bushels, against 2,400,000 bushels in the preceding week, 3,610,000 bushels in the week a year ago and 3,052,000 bushels the like week of 1892.

Local holders of wheat have been stronger, in sympathy with the advance in the States, and yesterday there were buyers at 62½c per bushel for Manitoba No. 1 hard, basis of delivery at Fort William. There is, however, very little wheat offering from the country. Stocks in country elevators are largely held by millers, and are not being offered on the market. Eastern millers are very slow buyers at present of Manitoba grades. They have been doing an unprofitable business, it is alleged, for a long time, consequently they have no heart to buy on a bulge. The crop situation has been a matter of considerable anxiety this week. There was frost in the west on Monday which cut the wheat considerably in districts, and the hot, dry weather following is not favorable. Thursday and Friday were very trying days for the crops, the temperature ranging over 90, with a high, warm wind and to-day is still warm and very windy. Reports coming in vary considerably. Some state that the crop has already been reduced in condition, while other reports state that if rain comes at once the crops would fully recover their former promising condition. The situation is therefore at the critical point, and everything depends upon how soon the rain comes, or how long it is deferred. Weather reports to day indicate rain.

FLOUR—The local flour market has been rather firmer, and millers are asking 5c more, but the range of prices appears to be the same as quoted a week ago. The largest city mill is closed for a month for improvements. Quotations in small lots to the local trade, delivered in the city are as follows: Patents \$1.55 to 1.60; strong bakers, \$1.45 to 1.50; XXXX 75c to \$1.00 as to quality. Prices per sack of 98 pounds.

MILLSTUFFS—This market remains about the same. We quote bran \$12.00 and shorts at \$14.00 per ton, with large lots at \$1 less.

OATMEAL, ETC.—Rolled oatmeal is quoted at \$2.25 in small lots for 80 pound sacks; standard, in 98 pound sacks, \$2.40 and granulated, \$2.40.

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

OATS—The talk is firm for oats, and stocks in store here are held higher, but a few cars have been offering in the country at considerably lower prices than stocks here are held at. The usual quotation is about 32 to 32½c for car lots here, and small lots from store have sold at 33 to 34c, but car lots in the country are reported to have been offered at about 25c, equal to about 30c on track here.

BARLEY—There is really nothing doing in this grain for lack of supplies.

BUTTER—The local market is quite as badly demoralized as was reported a week ago. There is scarcely any sale for anything in the meantime. We quote 12 to 15c per lb as to quality for dairy. Butter is very low in the United States, and but for the duty Canadian markets would be flooded with butter from the States, and prices here would be pulled down much

lower. United States creamery has been offered in Montreal as low as 13c per pound, and upward to 16c. The Newfoundland trade, which was formerly supplied by Montreal, has been monopolized by United States goods.

EGGS—The market has continued weak and packers here have only been offering 7½c per dozen for receipts, while small quantities have been selling at between 8 and 9c per dozen. Receipts are likely to drop off hereafter.

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

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

DRESSED MEATS—For beef 6½c is the outside price, and we quote 5½ to 6½c for fair to choice, sides or carcass. Mutton is held at 9c for fresh. Cold storage offered at 7c. Hogs, 5½c for country dressed, with city dealers selling at 6c. Veal 6 to 7c.

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

VEGETABLES—Potatoes are steady. We quote: Potatoes firm at 45 to 50c; turnips 25 to 30c; carrots scarce at \$1 to \$1.50 per bushel; beets, 40 to 50c; parsnips, 2c per lb; onions, new, 3 to 3½c per lb. Cabbage, new, 4 to 5c per pound; pie plant, 25c per dozen bunches.

HIDES—Dull and unchanged in price. We quote Winnipeg inspected hides as follows: No. 1 cows, 2½c; No. 2, 1½c; No. 3, 1c; No. 1, heavy steers, 3c; No. 2 heavy steers, 2c; No. 3 steers, 1c. Calf, 8 to 13-lb. skins, 4 to 5c per pound. Kips about the same as hides, sheepskins 40 to 70c for new full wool skins as to quality. Tallow, 4½c rendered; 2 to 3c rough.

HAY—The market is very dull. Sales of hay have been very light, and offerings very large. One city dealer says he sold as many tons of hay last year as he has sold bales this season. The continued dry weather renders the hay crop outlook poor, but there is abundance of old hay that will be carried over. We quote baled at \$4 to 4.50, point of shipment;

SENEGA ROOT—The local market is weaker. The high prices quoted last week were paid for two or three small lots, but they would hardly be repeated again, and they were hardly warranted. One of the largest buyers says he would not pay over 26c for anything, but we have heard of 27c per pound being paid. A large lot of old root, which was held from last year, sold a short time ago at 3c under the price bid for it last fall. Prices quoted are for good, dry root. The quantity marketed is expected to be very large this year, as many more than usual are digging the root. Country merchants should buy so they could sell at a profit at 25c here to make them tolerably safe.

LIVE STOCK—The live stock market remains rather easy. Supplies of cattle suitable for the local trade are plentiful, and the price varies from 3 to 3½ per pound fair to choice animals. A car lot of Ontario sheep arrived this week, which is an unnecessary feature, as there are plenty of local and western sheep to be had at as low prices as they can be had from the east. The advent of Australian mutton into British Columbia coast markets has obliged western ranchers to look more to this market. We quote sheep at 4½ to 4¾c per pound. There are considerable offerings of hogs, and a few

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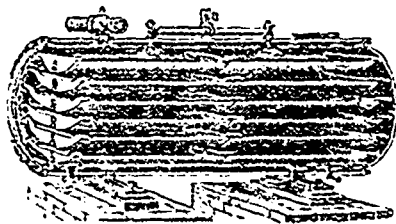
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ars will be wanted, above butchers' supplies, as the packing house starts operations on Monday. Light fat hogs are wanted, and for such 4 1/2 to 4 3/4 is quoted, with heavy about 4c. The Montreal market declined on hogs this week.

Chicago Board of Trade Prices.

Wheat had an improved tone on Monday, both in the cash and speculative market. Prices opened a fraction higher and advanced 3/8c more, then declined 1/8c and closed 1/4c higher than Saturday. Corn gained 1/4 to 3/8c and oats were 1/4 to 3/8c higher. Pork was about the same. Closing prices were:—

	June.	July.	Sept.
Wheat.....	54 1/2	53 1/2	57 1/2
Corn	37 1/2	38 1/2	39
Oats	35 1/2	34 1/2	27 1/2
Pork	—	11 7/8	11 5/8
Lard	6 0 3/4	6 0 7/8	6 7 3/4
Short Ribs.....	—	6 1 1/2	6 1 1/2

Wheat was more active on Tuesday and stronger, gaining 1/4 to 3/8c over Monday and holding fairly steady. The temper of operators appeared generally more bullish. Corn was strong, advancing 1c. The principal feature was in oats, which was excited and higher, and advanced sharply. Closing prices were:—

	June.	July.	Sept.
Wheat.....	54 1/2	53	57 1/2
Corn	38 1/2	39 1/2	40 1/2
Oats	38 1/2	33 1/2	28
Pork	—	11 9/8	12 0 3/4
Lard	6 0 7/8	6 7 3/4	6 7 7/8
Ribs.....	—	6 1 1/2	6 1 1/2

On Wednesday there was a fair demand for winter wheat and the market ruled firm. The market started in about 3/8c higher, and advanced 2 1/2c more, and closed about 3 to 3 1/2c higher, due to bad crop reports. No. 2 sold at 56 1/2 to 57 1/2c, and nominal range was 55 1/2 to 58 3/4c, and closed at about 57 3/4c. No. 3 red sold at 51 to 52c. No. 4 red sold at 49c, and No. 2 hard at 55c. There was some inquiry for spring wheat on milling and shipping account and the market was firmer, prices advancing 3 1/2 to 3 3/4c for No. 2, which ranged at 57 1/2 to 61 1/2c, and closed at about 59 1/2 to 61c. Oats and corn continued strong. Closing prices in the speculative market were:—

	June.	July.	Sept.
Wheat.....	57 1/2	55 1/2	61 1/2
Corn	39	40	40 1/2
Oats	39 1/2	36 1/2	29 1/2
Pork	—	11 9 3/8	12 0 5/8
Lard	6 7 0	6 7 5	6 8 1/2
Ribs.....	—	6 20	6 20

On Thursday wheat was irregular and lower, and with sharp fluctuations. Closing prices were:—

	June	July	Sept.
Wheat.....	—	55 1/2	60 1/2
Corn	—	39 1/2	40 1/2
Oats	—	36 1/2	29 1/2
Pork	—	—	—
Lard.....	—	—	—
Ribs.....	—	—	—

On Friday wheat was active, irregular and stronger, closing at a sharp advance. December closed at 65 1/2c. Closing prices were:—

	June.	July.	Sept.
Wheat.....	69 1/2	69 1/2	62 1/2
Corn	—	41 1/2	—
Oats	—	38 1/2	30 1/2
Pork	—	12 0 0	12 1 1/2
Lard.....	—	—	—
Ribs.....	—	—	—

On Saturday, June 9, wheat closed at 59 3/4c for July, 61c for September and 63 3/4c for December. A week ago July wheat closed at 55 1/2c and 57 3/4c for September.

New York Wheat.

On Saturday, June 9, wheat closed at 61 1/2c for July and 63 3/4c for September. A week ago July wheat closed at 57 3/4c and September at 60c.

Minneapolis Wheat.

No. 1 Northern wheat closed on Saturday at 59 1/2c for July. September delivery closed at 58 1/2c. A week ago July wheat closed at 57 1/2c and Sept. at 54 1/2c.

Duluth Wheat Market.

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

Monday—July, 67 3/4c; Sept., 57c.
Tuesday—July, 67c; Sept., 67 1/2c.
Wednesday—July, 69 1/2c; Sept., 69 1/2c.
Thursday—July 69 1/2c; Sept., 69 1/2c.
Friday—July, 61 1/2c; Sept., 61 1/2c.
Saturday—July, 63 1/2c; Sept., 65 1/2c.

A week ago prices closed at 57 1/2 for July delivery per bushel, and 56 1/2c for September. A year ago July wheat closed at 63c, and September at 67 1/2c per bushel.

Winnipeg Wheat Inspection.

The following shows the number of cars of wheat inspected at *Winnipeg for the different weeks of May, 1894, compared with the number of cars inspected for the corresponding weeks a year ago, as reported by Inspector Horn to the Board of Trade:—

Grade.	April 28.	May 6.	May 12.	May 19.	May 26.
Extra Manitoba	0	0	0	0	0
hard	0	0	0	0	0
No. 1 hard	39	11	4	35	19
No. 2 hard	0	0	1	3	4
No. 3 hard	0	0	0	0	0
No. 4 hard	0	0	0	0	0
No. 1 Northern	0	0	0	0	0
No. 2 Northern	0	0	0	0	0
No. 1 White type	0	0	0	0	0
No. 2 White type	0	0	0	0	0
No. 1 Spring	0	2	0	1	1
Rejected	0	2	0	1	1
No Grade	0	0	0	0	0
Total	36	13	5	39	32
Same week last year	53	69	48	69	76

*Wheat inspected at Emerson, going out via the Northern Pacific, is included in Winnipeg returns. A considerable portion of the wheat moving is inspected at Fort William, and does not show in these figures.

Live Stock Market.

The cable from Liverpool, on June 4, says:—The receipts of Canadian and United States cattle continue fair, but notwithstanding this the market rules strong, under a better demand, and prices show an advance of 1c per lb over last Monday's cable. It quotes:—Finest steers, 11 1/2c; good to choice, 11c; poor to medium, 10c; inferior and bulls, 7 1/2 to 9c.

At the Montreal stock yards on June 4 the market on the whole was quiet and the volume of business transacted was small owing to the fact that shippers generally had sufficient stock on hand to fill their space for this week. The demand for butchers' stock was only fair, consequently drovers in some cases did not make a clearance, and were obliged to send their stock to the East End market and peddle them out. Prices, however, were steady, and choice butchers' sold at 3 1/2 to 4c; good at 3 1/4 to 3 1/2c; fair at 3c; common at 2 1/2 to 3c, and inferior at 2 to 2 1/2c per lb live weight. The demand for sheep and lambs was good, and as the offerings were light values ruled firm. Sheep sold at 4 to 4 1/2c per lb, and lambs at 4 1/2 to 5c per lb, live weight. There were 800 hogs offered, for which the demand was slow; buyers did not want them at all, as they had contracted with drovers ahead when there was a scarcity here, consequently the market ruled weak and values were lower, holders offering at \$5.15 per 100 lbs, but buyers' views were \$4.80 to 5.00 per 100 lbs.

The Montreal Gazette of June 4 says:—The live stock markets abroad have now, no doubt, taken a turn for the better, as cables during the past three weeks have been steadily improving. Two private cables from Liverpool quoted steers at 5 1/2d. Another from Glasgow said States cattle higher, and another from London quoted 5 1/2d, and it was reported among the trade that a cable as high as 6d was received. The above good news naturally caused some excitement among the trade, and shippers as usual commenced looking around for space for next week, consequently this gave the freight market a stronger tone and steamship

agents at once advanced the rates for next week, the Dominion line asking 50s for Liverpool, while the Beaver line has fixed their rate at 47s 6d. This week's rates are unchanged at 40s Liverpool and London, and 30 to 35s Bristol and Glasgow.

Wool, Hides, Seneca Root, etc.

James McMillan & Co., of Minneapolis, report as follows, in their June circular:—

Sheep Pelts—The receipts continue large. The demand is very depressed. Until wool does better there is no show for pelts to do any better.

Hides—The market is dull for everything, and there is no prospect of any improvement.

Furs—The market for all classes of furs is very dull, and we should not be surprised to see some of the higher priced furs, like bear, fisher, silver, cross and red fox, and marten decline the same as the others have. The spring collection always contains a good many rubbed, shedding and bug eaten furs, which go into one of the lower grades, according to how poor they are. The spring mink are all pale or red in color, and there is no demand for mink, even for the best kind, at the present time. Bear grade well when they first come out of their dens in the spring before they commence to shed.

Ginseng and Seneca Root—We think, for the present at least, our customers will be safe in buying seneca root, expecting to receive our circular prices delivered here, but in buying they should not pay over 25c a lb, and pay in trade at that.

Wool—There is no life nor demand. We wish we could report a better demand, but we cannot do so, and if anything it is harder work to sell wool. It looks as though this season's clip would have to be bought and sold at very low prices. But there will be brighter times for sheep for two reasons: If the Wilson Bill is passed large numbers of the remaining sheep will be killed off, and those that hold their sheep will afterwards get high prices for them for mutton purposes and make money, even though wool rules as low as at present; if the Wilson bill is not passed wool will undoubtedly do better.

Winnipeg Clearing House.

Clearings for the week ending June 7, were \$817,179; balances, \$131,579. For the previous week clearings were \$765,532.

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

	Clearings.	
	May 31st.	May 23rd
Montreal	\$9,372,788	\$7,863,777
Toronto	5,137,600	4,114,776
Halifax	1,014,523	815,222
Winnipeg	765,532	707,591
Hamilton	659,006	489,719
Total	\$16,999,449	\$13,990,655

Insurance and Financial Notes.

The council of the rural municipality of Rossier, Man., intend submitting a by law to the ratepayers asking authority to borrow \$10,000 to build roads.

At a recent meeting of the Guelph, Ontario, board of trade, the question of the city's carrying its own insurance was brought up, and a number of members were in favor of the plan.

F. A. Axford has been appointed agent at Glenboro, Man., for the Hartford Fire Insurance Company.

A Great Is the Stone Arch Viaduct Bridge across the Mississippi at Minneapolis and The Northwestern Line runs 16 First Class Fast Express trains across this bridge every day to Chicago, Duluth, Omaha, Kansas City.

Freight Rates and Traffic Matters.

The Montreal Trade Bulletin, of June 1, says: Engagements of grain have been made at 9d to Liverpool and Glasgow and 1s to London, but the market is demoralized, and lower prices would have to be accepted in order to induce new business. Flour in sacks has been taken at 5s Liverpool, 7s Glasgow and 7s 6d London; but from New York engagements are reported at 3s 3d to 3s 9d Liverpool. Provisions 7s 6d Liverpool, but at this figure business cannot be worked, New York rates being 5s to 6s 3d. Cheese has been taken as low as 15s to Bristol, and we quote 15s to 20s to all ports. Deals 30s to 32s 6d Liverpool for forward shipment. Cattle 30s Glasgow, 40s to 42s 6d Liverpool.

The Duluth market report of June 4, in its weekly review of lake freights, says: "There is practically no tonnage to be had for carrying grain, nearly everything afloat that is active being under contract, mostly in the ore traffic. Tonnage is held at 2½c per bushel to Buffalo, while shippers offer but 2¼c. Some business could be done to Kingston at 3½s, if the tonnage was available. Ore freights are very firm at 80c per ton. Lumber rates to Lake Michigan and Lake Erie cost \$1.75 per 1,000. Coal stocks are getting very low, and every pound on docks here and at Superior has been sold on contract. Vessels will be accommodated with fuel as long as any coal remains on the docks."

The Chicago Daily Trade Bulletin of June 4, in its weekly review says: Rail rates to the seaboard remain steady, but the business is light. Flour and grain was taken at 20c and provisions at 30c per 100 lbs to New York. Western rates were advanced on May 26th and the rush of grain to take advantage of the reduced rate gave the railroads considerable business. Through rates to Europe were dull and easy. Rates on flour to Liverpool remain 15½ to 16¾c per 100 lbs, wheat 9c and corn 8½c per bushel. Provisions 3½ to 4¼c per 100 lbs. The rate to Glasgow and Antwerp was quoted at about 1c above Liverpool. Through rates via lake and rail to New York were 6¾c per bushel on wheat, 6½c on corn and 5½c on oats and 12½c on flour. Philadelphia was 5¾c on corn. Rates to New England were unchanged at 8½c for corn and 5¾c for oats. Lake business was fair and rates steady, 1½c for wheat, 1¼c for corn and 1½ to 1¾c for oats to Buffalo, 2½c for corn to Kingston and 1c for corn to Port Huron.

The Price of Linseed Oil.

By some the course of the market for linseed oil has been regarded as erratic, especially in view of the strong statistical position of seed. The variations in the price accepted by some crushers and other holders of oil during the past month or six weeks has tended to encourage the belief that the price of oil would not go much higher, and consequently consumers did not take advantage of the opportunities offered them to secure supplies to meet later probable requirements at the rates then available. They were doubtless also influenced by the general dullness of business, not knowing what their requirements would prove to be. The oil which proved to be the disturbing factor, and which was denominated as "cheap oil," being sold under current quotations, has passed into strong hands, the buyers understanding the situation thoroughly and having full faith that their investments would prove profitable, besides removing supplies which were a constant menace and tended to disturb trade. The sales have been mainly to supply the current requirements of consumers, whose needs have been lighter than in previous seasons, but now that the opportunity to secure oil under regular quotations is lost, the true condition of affairs appears to be appreciated and there is more disposition to purchase.

A comparison of prices during April, May and June in recent years with those ruling this year must convince the most skeptical that our

Every Mackintosh

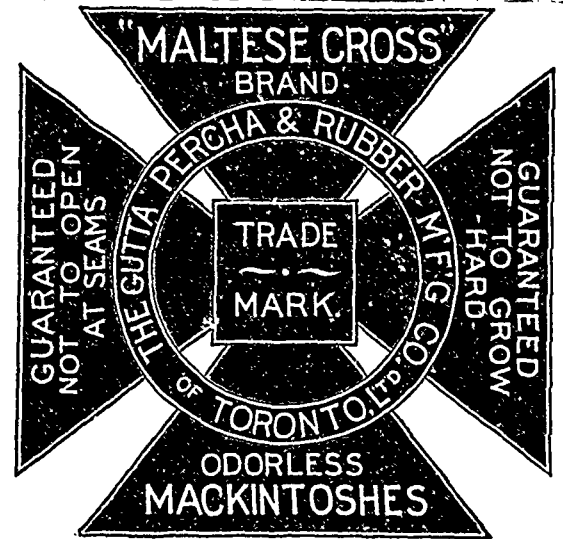
Bearing this Trade Mark is

Thoroughly Guaranteed.

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

For Sale by all the Leading Wholesale Houses.

Try them and you will Buy Again



rent quotations are lower than are warranted by the price and statistical position of seed. The average price of oil in this market during the months of April, May and June, during the last ten years is given in the following table:—

AVERAGE MONTHLY PRICE.

Years.	April.	May.	June.
1885	52½	52	50½
1886	42½	39½	30½
1887	42	42	47
1888	56½	56½	56½
1889	58½	59	60
1890	62	62	62
1891	57	57	50½
1892	39½	40½	42
1893	50	50	50
1894	50	52	...

It will be seen from the above table that while the price shows material increase over that ruling in 1892 it is not so high as during the years 1891, 1890, 1889 and 1888. The price of seed in Chicago during April, 1892, averaged about ninety seven cents per bushel, and the stocks and receipts were almost unprecedented in amount. The lower prices were, therefore, fully warranted. Last year the average price of seed was \$1.14½ and the stocks at the close of the month aggregated nearly one million bushels, while the receipts exceeded 232,000 bushels.

This year the receipts at Chicago during the month of April reached only 129,000 bushels, and the stocks showed a total of only 165,000 bushels. The average price of seed this year was \$1.11 per bushel. The price of seed this year has been abnormally low when the receipts and stocks are considered, and it must be patent that an active demand must result in an important advance. Realizing this, the crushers have adhered to the current quotations, knowing that if they enter the market for fresh supplies of seed the price would advance and they could not replace their present stocks of oil at the prices now current. It is therefore highly probable that higher prices will prevail before seed of the present growing crop becomes available.—N. Y. Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

Late Western Business Items.

J. Y. Griffin, packer and produce dealer, Winnipeg, has been "hung up" on the Pacific coast, owing to the floods and wash outs on the railways. He is now on the way home via San Francisco and one of the southern routes, all the northern transcontinental lines being blockaded.

A tarantula, the deadly spider of the south, was captured in Rublee, Riddle & Co.'s warehouse the other day. It had evidently been imported in a bunch of bananas.

WILLIAM L. KEENE & CO

(Successors to Chipman, Moran & Co.)

SHIPBROKERS & COMMISSION MERCHANTS

632 Cordova St., Vancouver, B.C.

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

For Sale

A BARGAIN.

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

STUART & HARPER,

Machinery Dealers, Winnipeg, Man.

The Insolvency Bill.

The senate committee on the Insolvency act met at Ottawa on Thursday, and by a vote of fourteen against seven decided to exclude farmers, graziers and ranchmen from the operation of the act, despite the strong protests of Hon. Mr. Bowell on behalf of the government.

Lumber Trade Notes

The Eau Claire and Bow River Lumber company, of Calgary, met with a serious loss on Friday night caused by the bursting of a boom by the freshet. The boom contained about \$5,000 worth of logs, most of which have gone down the river and are irretrievably lost.

M. & L. Samuel, Benjamin & Co., wholesale hardware dealers of Toronto, have purchased the stock, brands and special rights of the Toronto Cutlery Co. The Toronto Cutlery Co. has worked up during the past five years an excellent trade in this particular line, having given almost exclusive attention to that branch of the hardware business. The brands will continue to be held in stock by M. & L. Samuel, Benjamin & Co.

Peace Pipe

Is enjoyed by Indians but the traveler who likes comfort enjoys smoking best in the Buffet Smoking Coach on the **North-Western Limited.**



A Common Error.

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

THIS IS WRONG - -

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

A RESIDUE. So with COCOA.

—IN COMPARISON—

COCOA is skimmed milk.
CHOCOLATE pure cream.

C. A. CHOUILLOU,

12 and 14 St. John Street, - MONTREAL.

—THE—

Western Milling Co., Ltd.

STRONG BAKERS AND HUNGARIAN PATENT FLOUR.

Awarded medal and Diploma Columbian Exhibition, Chicago, 1893.

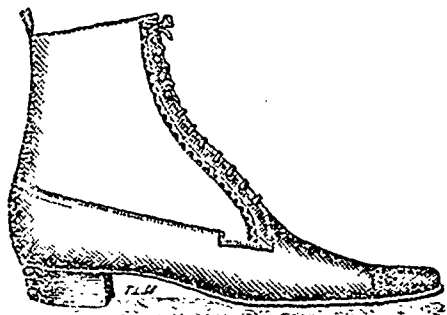
Manufacturers of Flour, Feed, And dealers in Grain. Best Hard Wheat only used.

REGINA, N.W.T.

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

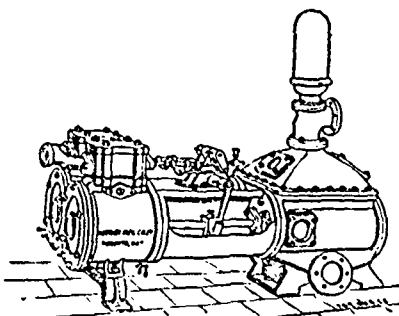
THE J. D. KING COMPANY, Ltd



Manufacturers, Importers and Wholesale Dealers in } Fine Boots and Shoes.

122, 124 and 126 Wellington St. West, TORONTO.

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



Northey Mfg. Co., Ltd.

Steam Pumps

FOR ALL PURPOSES.

—Sole Agents—

Waterous Engine Works Co., Ltd.

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THE VULCAN IRON COMPANY,

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MILL ROLLS GROUND & CORRUGATED. Architectural Iron Work.

ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS,

GENERAL BLACKSMITHING.

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Wright & Archibald,

(Successors to Wright & Jukes.)

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GRAIN EXCHANGE BUILDING,

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MUNROE & CO,

Wholesale Dealers in

Wines, Liquors and Cigars

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Victoria Rice Mill

VICTORIA, B.C.

CHINA and JAPAN RICE,

RICE FLOUR AND BREWERS' RICE.

WHOLESALE TRADE ONLY.

HALL ROSS & CO. - Agents.

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WHOLESALE —

Comm'ssion and Fruit Merchants,
Butter, Cheese, Eggs, Flour,
Grain, Fruit.

Consignments Solicited.

VANCOUVER, B. C.

B. C. Milling & Feed Co.

MANUFACTURERS OF

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

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

MAJOR & ELDRIDGE,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Vancouver, - B.C.

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

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

The Brackman & Kerr Milling Co.,

LIMITED)

Oatmeal and Ground Feed Millers.

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

FLOUR, FEED, GRAIN AND PRODUCE.

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED

VICTORIA, - - B.C

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COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

—DEALERS IN—

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

Yates Street, VICTORIA, B.C.
P.O. BOX 536.

AGENTS Stridegate Oil Works, B.C., D. Richards, Laundry Soaps, Woodstock, Ontario; Teller, 'othwell Co. Montreal, Parisian Washing Blue. We have a large cool warehouse with good facilities for handling Butter and Produce in quantities. Consignments Received in all Lines. Correspondence Solicited.

McMILLAN & HAMILTON,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS

—WHOLESALE DEALERS IN—

BUTTER, EGGS, FRUITS AND PRODUCE

A PERFECT SYSTEM OF

COLD STORAGE.

230 ABBOTT STREET, - VANCOUVER,
P.O. BOX NO. 296.

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

MANITOBA AND NORTHWEST MILLERS!

WRITE US FOR SAMPLES AND PRICES OF

INDIAN CONTRACT.

Cotton and Covering Sacks.

We can Supply you with Sacks for Every Purpose

WHEAT SACKS our **SPECIALTY**

W. F. Henderson & Co, Winnipeg

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

LEITCH BROS. OAK LAKE "Anchor Brand" FLOURS

—FROM—

No. 1 Hard Wheat.

BRAN, SHORTS

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Chopped Feed and Grain.

—ADDRESS—

OAK LAKE
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SPECIALTIES:

LACES,
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IMPORTERS OF DRY GOODS.

MONTREAL.

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"MONSOON"

PURE INDIAN TEAS.

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

STEEL, HAYTER & CO.

Growers' and Importers,
TORONTO.
Write for Samples,
GEO. PARR, Agent, 316 Edmonton Street.
WINNIPEG, - - MAN.



TRADE MARK

Montreal Markets.

Flour—The low ocean freights have induced a little more business on export account, but even at the reduced freight rates there is not much money in it. The local demand has somewhat improved, although prices remain the same. United States flour is being offered laid down at St. John, Newfoundland, at very low prices. Ontario straight rollers are offered on track here in car lots at \$2.85 to 2.95. A lot of two cars of straight rollers in bags of 98 lbs was sold here at \$1.45, and another lot at a shade under that figure. A car of extra in bags was placed at \$1.27½ and a choice lot at \$1.30. The following is an extract from the letter of a miller west of Toronto, dated May 26th:—"The offer you make me for the two cars is altogether too low, as it would not, I assure you, cover first cost; but if you would take the whole lot I might consider it, as it is not always a case of profit in these hard times so much as keeping things running." The price offered for the two cars of rollers was equal to \$2.85 laid down here. We quote:—Patent, spring, \$3.35 to 3.50; Ontario patent, \$3.25 to 3.40; straight roller, \$2.85 to \$3; extra, \$2.40 to 2.60; superfine, \$2.20 to 2.40; city strong bakers, \$3.35 to 3.50; Manitoba bakers, \$3.25 to 3.40; Ontario bags, extra, \$1.30 to 1.35; straight rollers, \$1.40 to 2.50.

Oatmeal—There has a little better export trade, shipments having been made to Glasgow and Liverpool at very low freight rates. Car lots of granulated and rolled are still offered at \$4.10 on track here. The local market is quiet, and prices have a wide range as follows:—Rolled and granulated, \$1.30 to 1.40; standard, \$3.95 to 4.20. In bags granulated and rolled are quoted at \$2.15 to 2.20, and standard at \$2 to \$2.05. Fancy brands of both granulated and rolled are selling at higher prices.

Bran, etc.—Bran is picked up pretty freely at \$17.25 and \$17.50, for cars on track. We quote \$17.25 to \$18. Shorts are in less demand with sales at \$18 to 18.50 in car lots.

Wheat—No. 1 Manitoba wheat is quoted here nominally at 73 to 75c for No. 1 and 70 to 71c for No. 2; No. 2 Upper Canada red winter is quoted at 60c in store.

Oats—Sales of five cars of No. 2 are reported at 39c, and two cars at 39½c per 34 lbs. Shippers say they cannot pay these prices.

Barley—There has been some business in feed barley since our last at 43 to 44, but malting grades are very quiet at 50 to 52c, malsters being well stocked.

Pork, Lard, etc.—United States pork appears to be coming in, 457 bbls having arrived during the week. Canadian short cut is firm at \$17.50 to 18.00, as to quality and quantity, and Chicago regular mess could not be sold at less than \$17 to make any profit. It is thought owing to the scarcity of Canadian short cut we shall have to fall back eventually on United States short cut. In lard there is no change, last sales being reported at \$1.42½ and \$1.50 per pail for compound as to quantity. Hams, per lb, 10 to 11½c; bacon, per lb, 11 to 12c; shoulders, per lb, 8½ to 9c.

Butter—The market continues to rule on the easy side, actual sales showing a decline of ½ to 1c per lb on the week. A round lot of creamery, consisting of the last half of May make, was sold at 17½c delivered here, and another lot sold at 18c. In eastern townships dairies, sales have been made at 16½ to 17c, while very good western has been placed at 15 to 15½c, selections being offered at 16c. We quote prices as follows: Creamery, fresh, 17½ to 18c; eastern townships dairy, 16 to 17c; western, 14½ to 16c. Add 1c to above for single packages of selected.

Cheese—The market is easier, and ¼ to ½c lower on finest western cheese, 9½c now being the extreme; there were shipments by this week's steamers costing 10 to 13½c, but they of course were on former purchases. The country markets were ¼ to ½c lower on the week.

In this market, sales of Quebec cheese were made 9½ to 9½c, and western at 9½ to 9½c, with more money paid at the beginning of the week. We quote:—Finest western colored, 9½ to 9½c; finest western white, 9½ to 9½c; finest Quebec colored, 9½ to 9½c; finest Quebec white, 9½ to 9½c; under grades, 9 to 9½c.

Eggs—The market is if anything weaker. Sales were made at 9 to 9½c, and some dealers are said to have shaded the inside figure. Prices in the west are expected to be down to 8c next week f.o.b. cars, which is equal to 7 to 7½c to the farmer.

Maple Products—The market is quiet and quoted in wood at 4 to 5c as to quantity. In cans, 5 to 5½c, or 50 to 60c per can. Maple sugar 6 to 7c.

Wool—Business in this line still continues to be very dull, only small lots are changing hands in very limited quantities. Most of the mills are still closed down for want of orders. Prices remain firm as follows:—Greasy Cape, 14 to 15½c; Canadian fleeces, 17 to 20c; B.A. scoured, 26 to 34c. In pulled wool, 20 to 21½c is quoted for supers, extra 23 to 26c; Northwest wool, 11 to 12c.

Hides, etc.—Dealers are still paying 3½c to butchers. The supply of heavy hides is ample for all requirements, and sales are reported at 5 to 5½c. Bulls are quiet at 3½c. Lambskins are in fair supply at 20c. Clips have been placed at 15c.—Trade Bulletin, June 1.

Toronto Markets.

Wheat—Winter wheat on the Northern is quoted at 58 to 59c. Two cars of white wheat sold west to day at 57c. Two cars of goose wheat sold west at 55c and car lot sales of No 1 Manitoba hard were made west at 70c.

Mill Feed—Bran offers middle freights, west at \$13 and shorts were obtainable to day, same freights, at \$15.

Oats—Steady. White sold, middle freights west at 3½c and on track at 37½ to 38c. Car lot sales were made east at 35½c.

Barley—Quiet. Odd car lots of feed are wanted at around 39½c, west, and 40c east. A round lot of No 1 sold west to day at p.t.

Grain and Flour—Car lot prices are:—Flour (Toronto freights)—Manitoba patents, \$3.70 to \$3.75; Manitoba strong bakers, \$3.45 to 3.50; Ontario patents, \$2.90 to \$3.00; straight roller, \$2.60 to 2.70; extra \$2.40 to \$2.50; low grades, per bag, 85c to \$1. Bran, \$14.00. Shorts—\$16.00. Wheat (west points)—White, 56 to 57c; spring, 59 to 60c; red winter, 56 to 57c; goose, 55 to 55½c; No 1 hard, 70c; No 2 hard, 69c; winter wheat on the Northern, 58½ to 59c. Peas, 52 to 54c. Barley (outside)—No. 1, 40 to 41c; feed, 39 to 40c. Oats, 34 to 34½c. Buckwheat (east)—40c. Rye (east)—45c. Corn, on track, 51c.

Eggs—Picklers bid 9c for round lots. Five and ten case lots sell at 9½c and single cases at 9½ to 9½c. Quotations are: Fresh, 9 to 9½c; checked, 7 to 7½c.

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

Honey, etc.—Demand for honey is slow and prices are steady. Extracted, 7½ to 8c, according to quantity; sections, \$1.50 to 1.75 per dozen. Maple syrup slow and prices unchanged. Quotations are: Gallon tins 75 to 80c; five-gallon tins, 70 to 75c; bbls at 60 to 65c. Old syrup, 60c.

Dressed Meats—Quotations are: Beef, fores, 4 to 6c, and hinds, 6 to 9c; mutton, carcass, 7 to 8c; yearling lamb, carcass, 8 to 10c; spring lamb, carcass, each, \$3 to \$5.50; veal, 6 to 7½c; pork, \$6.25 to 6.50 per cwt.

Cured Meats—Quotations are as follows: Mess pork, Canadian, \$15.00; short cut \$16.50; shoulder, mess, \$14.50; clear mess, \$14.50; bacon, long clear, case lots 7½c; ton lots 7½c; lard, Canadian tierces, 8½c; tubs,

9c; pails, 9½c, and compounds in pails, 7½c, and tubs, 7½c; smoked hams, 10½ to 11c; bellies, 11 to 11½c; rolls, 8½ to 9c and backs, 10 to 10½c, picnic hams 8½c; green hams, 9½c.

Butter—Receipts of all kinds are heavy and outside demand limited. Prices are easier in consequence. Creamery butter has declined 2c a pound. Best rolls fetch only 29c at present and best tubs 19c. Dairy rolls both large and small are in large supply. Quotations are: Dairy tubs, choice to extra choice, 14 to 14½c, good to choice 13½ to 14c; store packed tubs choice, 12½ to 13c; inferior to medium, 11 to 12c large dairy rolls, 13½ to 14c; pound rolls, 14 to 15c; creamery, pounds, 18 to 20c; creamery, tubs, 17 to 19c.

Cheese—A fair quantity of new cheese is selling, but old cheese is about done. Creams, September and October, 11½ to 12c; April make, 10½c; and private dairy full creams, 10c.

Hides—Quiet and unchanged at 3½c for N. 1 cured. Greens are quoted at 3c for No. 1 and 3½c for heavy steer hides of 60 lbs and over. Sheepskins—Offerings fair and prices steady at 85 to 90c for best and 75 to 80c for medium. No. 1 green calfskins are quoted at 5½c and No. 1 cured at 7c. Green deacons are selling at 25c each for No. 1 and 15c for culls.

Wool—Merchantable fleeces now clip is being taken at 16 to 17c. Quotations are: Merchantable fleeces 16 to 17; combing 17c, clothing, 19c; extras, 22 to 24c, and supers, 18 to 20c.—Empire, June 2.

Toronto Live Stock Market.

Export Cattle—The tone of to day's markets was steady to firm. Top prices to day were \$4.65, 15c in advance of top prices on Tuesday, but it is stated that the cattle bought at this figure was by a buyer representing a Montreal steamship company, which is short of freight. Prices all round were rather firmer. Mixed lots sold at 4 to 4½c; good loads at 4½c to \$4.30; good to choice at \$4.30 to 4½c and choice to extra at 4½c to \$1.65.

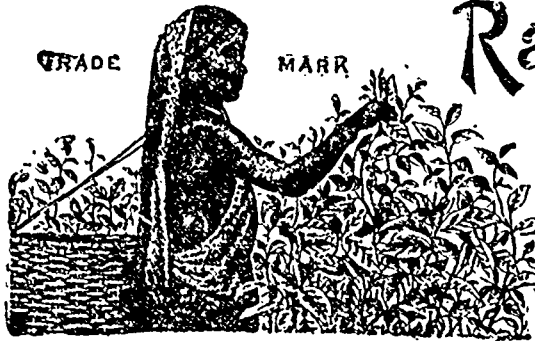
Butchers' Cattle—Run light. There were not more than a dozen loads in the yards. The demand was active and buyers had to pay rather more than on Tuesday. Prices were from 5 to 10c better than on Tuesday. Some of to-day's sales were:—23 head, averaging 950 lbs, 3½c a lb; 17 head, averaging 1,100 lbs, \$3.85 a cwt; 21 head, averaging 1,040 lbs, \$3.70 a cwt; 26 head averaging 900 lbs, 3½c a lb; 22 head, averaging 1,100 lbs, \$3.90 a cwt.

Hogs—The demand for all sorts was good, there being orders for six loads from Montreal alone. Choice long lean hogs, of from 160 to 220 lbs, sold at \$5 to \$5.10, weighed off car. Thick fats, off car; sold at \$4.70 to 4.75; stores at \$4.75; sows and rough heavies at \$4.25 to 4.40; and stags at \$2.50 to \$3. All offerings sold early in the day.

Sheep and Lambs—There was only 150 in the pens to-day, but this was sufficient for requirements. Prices remained unchanged at \$3.50 to 4.00 for butchers' sheep and \$4.60 to \$5.50 for straight heavy fats. Choice grain fed yearlings with wool on are quoted at 4½c, and with wool off at 4c. Grass fed yearlings are quoted at 4 to 4½c. Spring lambs are worth from \$3 to 3.50 each. To-day's sales were all of small mixed bunches.

Milk Cows and Springers—One choice milk-er sold to day at \$50 and one large uddered heavy cow at \$58. Poor to medium milkers are quoted at \$25 to \$35.—Empire, June 1.

Cheap excursions are announced from Eastern Canada to Manitoba and the West, leaving on June 12, 19, 26 and July 17, the latter one to accommodate visitors to the Winnipeg exhibition. Tickets will be good for two months, and with the privilege of stopping over at any point west. The return rate to all points in Manitoba is \$28; Regina, Moose Jaw and Yorkton, \$30; Prince Albert and Calgary, \$35; and Edmonton, \$40.



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WINNIPEG, Oct. 5th, 1893.

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It excels all other flours that I have ever used,
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splendid satisfaction in my business, and I am
very glad to express my opinion after a number
of years experience in flour. Yours is certainly
the best I have ever used. H. LISTER, Baker.

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

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WINNIPEG.

PRICES and SAMPLES
Mailed on Application,

Fur Trade News.

The London correspondent of the Fur Trade Review writes as follows on May 10:—"Very little change has taken place since writing my last, especially as Whitsuntide week interferes with the regular routine of business. The demand continues here for smoked foxes, marten tails, American and Russian bear, however, only at moderate prices. Some seals have changed hands of late both for this and the American market, but the lower priced lots are mostly in demand here. Skunk dyed wool seal, as well as all imitations of skunk, are doing very well; the numerous articles are in wallaby, Jap foxes, American opossum, raccoon and China dog mats. Very little interest is looked for at the coming sale in American goods, as, with the exception of bears, nothing has sold very well since the March sales, in consequence of which a further decline is looked for in American opossum and musquash. In fact, most articles have a tendency to decline at the June sale, owing to the large offerings of March, leaving no opening for demand so soon afterward; besides, the generally inferior quality of all goods in June is adverse to fair prices."

C. M. Lamson & Co. offer the following number of the different skins at their June sale, which opened on June 4, all articles, except foxes, being in excessive supply:—Raccoon, 180,000; musquash, 380,000; skunk, 165,000; opossum, 71,000; mink, 82,000; marten, 7,300; beaver, 923; lynx, 1,800; wild cat, 1,600; house cat, 5,200; dry hair seal, 1,700; Thibet lamb, 7,100; Thibet crosses, 750; wombat, 50,000; Russian sable, 300; red fox, 13,500; gray fox, 4,500; white fox, 2,700; Japan fox, 10,000; otter, 1,900; bear, 2,600; wolf, 11,500; badger, 1,300; chinchilla, 1,600; grebe, 10,000; nutria, 9,500; wallaby, 10,000; kangaroo, 1,800; Australian opossum, 175,000. The quantities of skins in leading interest for 1893 were:—Raccoon, 120,000; musquash, 230,000; mink, 60,000; otter, 300; skunk, 160,000; opossum, 85,000; marten, 4,200; beaver, 800.

The Leipzig correspondent of the Fur Trade Review writes as follows, on May 10:—"In the present letter we report the condition of business prior to, during, and subsequent to the Easter Fair. Preceding that event, Canadian and United States buyers mainly secured Persians and Astrachans, and various other dyed articles, and also grey krimmer, white coney, chinchillas, swan and geese skins; these purchased were rather large, though not quite as great as usual. The American importers of raw furs who visited this city did a very good business previous to the Fair. Red fox and raccoon had a satisfactory sale; musquash sold moderately, prices being very depressed; skunk and opossum opened well, but soon became dull. After the Easter holidays, Turkish and Greek customers, German wholesale dealers and Russian visitors, and representatives from other countries, arrived for the Fair. The Turks and Greeks were good buyers of their favorite articles—red fox, cheap white fox, lynx, marten and sundry less important articles. Russians evinced a good demand for sea otter, silver and grey fox, and also purchased fisher, beaver, American red fox, raccoon, otter, moderate supplies of mink and musquash, German fox, stone marten and fish; the latter article was in active demand, one Russian dealer having open orders for fifteen thousand skins, and the whole quantity offered was disposed of at firm values, resulting in an advance of about twenty per cent. The German wholesale dealers who visited at the Fair were sellers rather than buyers. Wholesale manufacturers bought fish at comparatively cheaper prices than the Russians, also some mink and raw skunk. German furriers are interested in raccoon, nutria, mink, moire astrachan, seal musquash, musquash lining, dark otter for collars, pale otter for plucking, and, to a more moderate extent, a caleskin, skunk and squirrel linings.

Similar articles have been taken by the Austrian, Hungarian and Swiss customers. Belgian and Dutch dealers secured cheap squirrel linings, sealskins, etc.; the Scandinavians purchased lower sorts of raccoon, nutria, nutria linings and cheap musquash linings. Parcels of white hares have been taken for Franco and Italy; the French furriers also purchased skunk, nutria, squirrel linings, black cats, ermine, Persians and moire Astrachans; the Italian also took striped skunks, squirrel and hamster linings, white coney, and various fancy dyed articles; the English customers who have been here only a few days, purchased ermine, raw Persians, cheap moultons, dark gray Krimmer and raw skunk. The fair was rather early for most buyers, owing to the uncertainty regarding fashions, and their being no pronounced favor for any articles, except possibly ermine; the large supply of American furs has had the effect of causing most buyers to be very conservative, notwithstanding the moderate price prevailing, as they fear lower figures during the summer. Prime musquash has a firmer position, as seal imitations continue in favor with a number of customers; there is a new sort of natural sheared musquash in offer imitation which has a good appearance. Business in mink has been rather slow, as many buyers do not regard the article cheap enough to warrant large purchases; mink tails are taken by French dealers to only a moderate extent; marten appears to occupy a better position than formerly, owing to the present reasonable prices; the sale of skunk has not been satisfactory in comparison to the large supply; white skins are not in favor, and dyed skins are in very little demand; black skins may do better later in the season; raccoon is considered a saleable article at the present price; the sale of American otter in Russia has been better than during the last years; the supply of Australian opossum is very large, and can only be disposed of gradually; black-dyed and skunk-dyed wallabys are in favor with wholesale manufacturers in various countries, and prices have advanced; nutria is very generally used, and will maintain its popularity. Parcels of chinchilla have found ready buyers for America, but for other countries the price is at present too high. In Russian furs, supplies have not been excessive except in squirrels, white hares and kolinsky; the collection of ermine in Russia is smaller than usual, considerable parcels having been sent directly to China; prices at the fair remained as high as at the London March sales, making business difficult; owing to the sale of dyed skins, raw Persians are very firm in price; broad tails are scarce and dear, and no fresh skins will be received before July and August. Astrachan has advanced in favor since February; the business in natural skins in Russia is improving, and prices tend upward; for some time past gray Krimmer has had a fair average value; there will be some demand for Russian white fox, black dyed and Alaska-dyed skins are the shades now in request for several countries; white hares are very cheap, in consequence of the heavy supply and the slow sale of dyed skins; the moderate prices of squirrel linings, German work, has made new customers for this article, and it is probable that the mantle trade will use this article next season; there is some request for kolinsky linings; skins, however, are much cheaper than they were one year ago; kolinsky tails are offered at very low figures with scarcely any demand; white moultons are in very poor request, and of the dyed skins only blue can now be sold; the dark skins, so long neglected, are again taken to some extent for trimmings. The selected grades being preferred. The Thibet articles are in somewhat better request, the black dyed being in much better favor than the fancy colors; Russian marmots are somewhat dearer than one year ago, and transactions did not begin as early as usual owing to the late arrival of the skins. Black cats have been fifteen per cent cheaper than they were one year ago; the business in mottled cats has been limited; hamster linings have been offered cheap; Belgian

long haired black dyed coney are moderate in price, and the demand regular; while Lisa coney remain at last year's rates, and the demand is fair, as this article is the best imitation for ermine.

Grain and Milling News.

Wm. M. Smith, of the Pioneer Oatmeal Mill, Portage la Prairie, Man., has received a whole carload of the latest improved machinery for the manufacture of oatmeal.

Brandon city council has adopted a by-law, for submission to a vote by the ratepayers, authorizing the granting of \$6,000 as a bonus for the erection of a flour mill, capacity to be 300 bbls daily, and free exemption from taxes for ten years. A company of United States parties, it is said, are likely to accept the offer.

The Farmers' Institute of Napinka, Man., has passed a resolution asking the Canadian Pacific Railway to grant permission to load grain direct on cars instead of being compelled to ship through the elevator.

The committee at Elkhorn, Man., which has been working to secure the erection of a 100 barrel mill at that place, now propose to reduce the capacity of the mill to 50 barrels per day. It appears, they say, impossible to get a practical man to undertake a 100 barrel mill, as it is not large enough to compete profitably with the large concerns, while it is too large to be run profitably for gristing purposes.

The Chicago Herald in a recent issue says: That part of the wheat trade here which does a cash business was amazed yesterday at the price quoted in one of the board cables for a cargo of wheat sold in Liverpool, 18s 6d per quarter, 55½¢ per bushel. That is at least 10¢ cheaper than Chicago wheat could be laid down there, although the freight rate between here and there is the lowest ever known.

It is reported that a syndicate of Mianapolis and Duluth men are about to build a large elevator at Owen Sound, and put on a line of steamers to run between the head of Lake Superior and Owen Sound.

The Ogilvie Milling Co., Winnipeg, has come forward in a most generous manner towards the relief of the British Columbia sufferers, who have been reduced to sad straits through the flood. F. W. Thompson, Winnipeg, manager for the company, wired their Victoria agent to distribute five tons of flour in the district where the damage has been done and people are in need of assistance. This will be done immediately, and through the efforts of the company a great deal of relief will thus be afforded.

British Grain Trade.

The weekly cable report from London on June 2 says:—The weather during the past week has been cold and showery, and vegetation has been checked. The wheat market has been depressed. There are heavy supplies off the coast, over thirty cargoes are waiting for orders, and there is nothing doing for shipment. The parcel trade has been slow, and spot trade was dull at 6d decline. Californian wheat arrived was quoted at 21s 6d; red winter wheat, parcel, prompt delivery, was quoted at 20s 3d. Flour was dull and neglected. There is a large supply of American flour, and prices were 3d to 6d lower.

The Cincinnati Price Current has issued its annual statistical publication for 1894. The pamphlet contains valuable information and statistics relating to the grain, provision, live stock, and meat trades, and other commercial statistics. The book will be very useful for parties interested in these branches.

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Toronto Grocery Market.

Canned Goods—Tomatoes and corn are still selling at 85c and peas at 80 to 85c. Considering the unfavorable weather, trade in canned salmon is good, and an improvement is in order when the weather takes a more seasonable turn. Stocks are getting reduced. No contracts in futures are reported, the jobbers still holding back. The jobbing price for No 1 goods is still \$1.25 to \$1.35 for tall tins, and \$1.50 to \$1.60 for flat tins. In lobster there is the usual quiet seasonable trade doing at unchanged prices. We quote: Tall tins, \$1.85 to \$2; flat tins, \$2.40 to \$2.50. Fruit are moving slowly, while stocks, particularly of peaches, plums and apples, are light.

Coffees.—We quote green, in bags, as follows: Rio, 21 to 22c; East Indian, 27 to 30c; South American, 21 to 23c; Santos, 21½ to 22½c; Java, 30 to 32c; Mocha, 27 to 28c; Maracaibo, 21 to 23c; Jamaica, 21 to 22c.

Nuts.—We quote as follows: Brazil nuts, 11 to 11½c a pound; Sicily skelled almonds, 25 to 26c a pound; Terragona almonds, 12½ to 13c; peanuts, 9 to 10c for roasted and 7 to 8½c for green; coconuts, \$4.50 to 5.00 per sack; Grenoble walnuts, 12½ to 15c; Marbot walnuts, 12 to 13c; Bordeaux walnuts, 11 to 12c; flberts, 9½ to 10½c for sacks and 10½ to 11c for small lots; Pecans, 12½c.

Rice.—We quote: "B" 3½ to 3¾c; Montreal Japan, 5 to 5½c; imported Japan, 5½c to 6c.

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

Sugars.—The ruling prices here are: Granulated, \$4.35 to 4.40; yellows, 3½ to 3¾c, the inside figure being for dark.

Syrup.—Demand is light and prices as before. We quote:—Dark, 25c; medium, 28 to 30c; bright, 35 to 40c; very bright, 45 to 50c.

Molasses.—Ruling prices are: New Orleans, barrels, 28 to 30c; half-barrels, 32½ to 34c; Barbadoes, barrels, 32 to 35c; half barrels, 38 to 40c.

Teas.—Samples of new season's Japan tea, ex Empress of India, arrived this week, and the shipments, which came over on the same vessel, are expected here in a few days. The teas are showing extra good value, and will sell at from 30 to 35c per lb. Outside this particular tea the market is quiet and featureless. The idea as to prices on spot is: Japanese, 12½ to 20c; Indian and Ceylon, 18 to 25c; Young Hysons, 13½c up; China blacks 25 to 35c.

Dried Fruit.—Valencia raisins are in fair demand at firm prices, with stocks still light. We quote as follows: Off-stalk, 4½c; fine off-stalk, 5½ to 5¾c; selected, 6½ to 6¾c; layers, selected, 6½ to 7c. There is practically nothing doing in sultana raisins and prices

are nominal at 6 to 7½c. Currants are still quoted as follows: Provincials, 3½ to 4c in brls and half brls; Filiatras, 4 to 4½c in brls, and 4½ to 4¾c in half brls; Patras, 5 to 5½c in brls, 5½ to 5¾c in half brls, 4½ to 6½c in cases; Vostizias, 6½ to 7½c in cases, 6½ to 7½c in half cases; Panariti, 9 to 10c. The demand for prunes has slackened off considerably during the week but prices are still firm and stocks light. We quote: "D," at 5½c; "B," 7½ to 8c; bags, 3¾c; oaks, 4½ to 5c. Figs continue dull and prices nominally unchanged. We quote as follows: Small boxes, 7½ to 8c; 5 lb boxes, 7½ to 8c; 10 lb boxes, 8c; 28 lb boxes choice Eleme, 8½c; 6-crown, 12½c; 7-crown, 13½c; bags, 28 lb, 6½ to 7c; taps, 4 to 4½c; natural, 5½ to 6c. Dates quiet and easy at 4½ to 5c; selected Hallowee dates, 8½ to 9c.

Dried Apples.—A few transactions in round lots are reported at 6½c per lb for local consumption, but the market is pretty well cleaned up.

Evaporated Apples.—Jobbers' purchases have been made at 10½, 10¾ and 11c, and jobbers are asking 11 to 12½c.

Salt.—Dealers are offering dairy at \$1.25; barrel at 90c; coarse sacks at 58c; fine sacks at 75c; Liverpool coarse in car lots, 60c; Canadian coarse, 56c; American rock, \$10 per ton.—The Grocer, June 1.

Toronto Hardware Market.

A feature of the trade is a scarcity in oiled and annealed wire and wire nails, jobbers experiencing great difficulty in getting supplies to fill orders. Some of the manufacturers are meeting in Toronto this week, and some changes have been made. An increase has been made in the discounts on lead pipe.

Rope.—Previous prices still rule, although the jobbers were counting upon an advance. There is still a fair amount going out. We quote: Sisal, 7.16 in. and larger, 6¾c; ½, 5.16; ¾ in, 7½c; Manila, 7.16 in. and larger, 9 to 9½c; ½, 5.16, ¾ in, 9½ to 9¾c.

Cut Nails.—Prices are being maintained a little better than they were, although quotations are still \$1.80 for car lots and \$1.85 for smaller quantities.

Wire Nails.—Demand is exceptionally good in this line, but manufacturers are behind in their orders, and there has been a great deal of delay in shipment of full quantities ordered by customers in consequence. Discounts are unchanged at 75, 10 and 5 per cent, shipment in 15 keg lots being prepaid.

Hoops Nails.—We quote as before: "C" 60 per cent. and "BB" and "M" 60 and 2½ per cent.

Lead Pipe.—The discounts have been changed from 25 per cent to 30 per cent in small lots and from 25 and 10 per cent in ton lots to 30 and 10 per cent.

Green Wire Cloth.—We still quote \$1.85 per 100 square feet.

Clothes Weingers.—Figures have been reduced \$1 per dozen where full cases are taken.

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

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

Firebrick, etc.—Scotch fire brick, \$3.25 per 100; Scotch fire clay, \$1 per 100 lbs.

Fig Iron.—Market still slow, the price of United States iron has fallen so low that that article has practically control of the Canadian market at present, the proportion of domestic and British selling being small compared with what is coming in from across the line. A few small orders at quotations are reported as being from Western Ontario. We quote: Summerlee, \$20 to 20.50; Carnbroe, \$19 to 19.50; Siemen's, \$18 to \$18.25.

Bar Iron.—Prices are still ruling at \$1.35, Toronto, and \$1.75, Montreal. Business keeps quiet.

Sheet Iron.—We quote as before: 8 to 16 gauge \$2.50; 18 do., \$2.25; 20 do., \$2.25; 22 to 24 do., \$2.35; 26 do., \$2.45; 28 do., \$2.65. Tinned sheet iron, Gorbals, 26 gauge, 5½c per lb; 22 to 24 gauge, 6½c; 16 to 20 gauge, 6½c.

Iron Pipe.—We quote: 67½ to 70 and 10 per cent; galvanized iron pipe, 47 to 50 per cent.

Boiler Tubes.—We quote: 1½ inch, 7c; 1½ inch, 7½c; 1½ inch, 8c; 2 inch, 8½c; 2½ inch, 9c; 2½ inch, 9½c; 3 inch; 1½c; 3½ inch, 14c; 4 inch, 19c.

Sheet Steel.—Trade is moderate only, a number of United States firms selling direct to Canadian consumers. We quote: 8 to 16 gauge, \$2.75 per 100 lbs; 18 to 20, \$2.65; 22 to 24, \$2.85; 26, \$3.10.

Galvanized Iron.—Import orders are being freely taken. We quote 4½ to 4¾c for 28 gauge in case lots.

Ingot Tin.—Prices are the same as quoted last week. Ton lots are going out at 1¾c, and small lots at 19½ to 20c.

Ingot Copper.—Prices are unchanged at 10 to 10½c in cask lots.

Sheet Copper.—Prices rule from 15 to 17c, according to price and quality.

Zinc Spelter.—We quote: Foreign, 4½ to 4¾c; domestic, 4 to 4½c.

Corrugated Iron.—We quote: "Owl" brand from genuine steel plates, zinc coated, \$1.25 to \$6 per square; painted steel, same brand, \$3 to 4.75, according to gauge.

Tin plates—These have shown some improvement, especially in the larger sizes 20 x 28, both in coke and charcoal. Prices rule from \$3.50 to 3.75 per box for I.C. charcoal and \$3.25 to 3.35 for coke.

Terne Plates—The demand is increasing, and prices now rule from \$6.50 to 6.75 per box for I.C.

Zinc Sheets—Trade continues quiet and featureless at 4½ to 50 in cask lots.

Hoops and Bands—English is being quoted at \$2.30 to 2.40 base price, and American steel at \$2.

Canada Plates—Import orders are being freely taken at \$2.35 for half polished and for all bright at \$2.85 to 2.95 according to quality. Half polished from stock is quoted at \$2.50 to 2.60.

Solder—13½ to 14c for guaranteed half and half, with common brands lower according to composition.

Pig Lead—There is not much doing, and prices are unchanged at 2½ to 2½c.

Old Material—A slight advance is reported in the price of scrap rubber and dry bones. We quote prices paid by dealers as follows:—Agricultural scrap, 50c per cwt.; machinery cast, 50c per cwt.; stove cast scrap, 30 to 35c; No. 1 wrought scrap, 40c per cwt; No. 2, including sheet iron, hoop iron and mixed steel, 10c; new light scrap copper 6½ to 7c; heavy scrap copper 7½ to 7½c; old copper bottoms 6 to 6½c; light scrap brass 4c; heavy yellow scrap brass, 6c; heavy red scrap brass, 8 to 8½c; scrap lead, 1½ to 1½c; scrap zinc, 1½ to 1½c; scrap rubber, 3 to 3½c; country mixed rags, 60 to 75c per 100 lbs; clean dry bones, 50 to 60c per 100 lbs; borings and turnings, 10c.

Glass—Prices are unchanged, at \$1.20 to 1.25 for first break. For plate glass the demand has fallen off somewhat in the city, but there are a few enquiries from the country.

Paints and Oils—The linseed oil manufacturers have advanced prices 1c per gallon, but jobbers are still, with perhaps an exception here and there, selling raw at 53 to 53½c, and boiled at 56 to 56½c per gallon. Demand is fairly good, but jobbers are not anxious to push business at present prices. White lead is in fair demand only at 4½ to 4½c. Turpentine is going out fairly well at 41 to 42c, although some claim to be getting 10 more than prices here quoted. Trade in Paris green has been curtailed somewhat on account of the cold weather, a few lots only going out. There is some delay in the delivery of English Paris green. We quote at 12½c in drums, and 14½ to 15 in packages. Putty is quiet at \$1.90 to \$2 in bladders, and \$1.80 to 1.90 in bulk. Castor oil is quiet at 6½ to 6½c in cask lots, and 7c in single tins. Refined seal oil is quoted at 58 to 59c per gallon, in barrels. There is a good demand for the higher class of imported varnishes—better, in fact, than usual. Prepared paints are still moving out fairly well in a sorting up way, at \$1.05 for pure.—Hardware, June 2.

Montreal Grocery Market

The tone of the sugar market has ruled easier, in sympathy with advices from New York. The demand here has been good and a fairly active business is reported, especially in granulated, of which some fair sized lots have changed hands, and in some cases values have been shaded for large quantities, but we still quote 4½c. Yellows have met with a fair enquiry, and although the turn over has not been large a good movement is reported on the basis of 3½ to 3½c as to quality at the factory.

There has been no improvement in the syrup market. We quote bright grades at 2 to 2½c and dark at 1½ to 1½c per lb.

Late cables on molasses from the Island have been weak and note a further decline of 1c; first cost now being 9c. In consequence of the above the market on spot has ruled easier

and values are also lower. Two cargoes of about 1,200 puncheons arrived this week, of which holders have succeeded in jobbing out to country dealers at 28c for 25 puncheon lots, 29c for car load lots and 30c for single barrels. On the whole a fair amount of business has been done.

The demand for rice has been fair and the market rules moderately active and steady with a good business doing for this season. We quote: Standard, \$3.50 to 3.75, Japan, \$3.75 to 4.25, and Patna, \$4.25 to 4.75.

In tea market wholesale grocers are now offering the samples of early picked Japans to which we referred a fortnight ago. The quality is admitted to be first-class, and the appearance of the new goods much earlier than usual.

Coffees are only moderately active, South American descriptions being chiefly dealt in. We quote: Mocha, 25 to 28c, Java, 24 to 30c; Rio, 19 to 21c, and Maracaibo, ditto.

There is no change in spices and we quote: Singapore and Penang black pepper quiet at 6 to 7½c; white pepper dull at 10 to 12½c; cloves quiet at 7½ to 9c; and Cassia firm at 9 to 10c; nutmegs, 60 to 65c, and 70 to 90c; Jamaica ginger, 15 to 18c.

Stocks of dried raisins of all kinds are scarce and prices are firmly held, though the volume of business is small. Ordinary off-stalk are held firm at 4½ to 4½c and fine 4½c. Layers and selected are practically off the market, and importers are experiencing considerable difficulty in securing fresh supplies, as stocks both in England and New York are very scarce. A broker, who cabled to England asking for an offer of Valencia layers, received the reply that there were none to be had. It is understood also that the best figure that prime off stalk can be laid down in Montreal is 17s 6d c.i.f., which is equal to 4½c not cash. From the fact that wholesale grocers are quoting fine off stalk at 4½c it will be seen that the market here is relatively cheaper than that across the water. Quotations are at 3½ to 3½c according to quality. Some idea of the money that has been lost in some cases on these goods is afforded by a transaction which came under our notice this week. A round lot of stock which cost the seller fully 3½c was closed out to another buyer at 2½c.

There has been no improvement in canned goods. Business continues quiet, and of a small jobbing character to fill actual want. The market is dull and about steady with no change in values to note. There has been some enquiry for canned salmon to arrive, and several fair sized lots have changed hands, including one lot of 4,000 cases at \$3.50 f.o.b. on the coast. We quote:—Lobsters at \$6 to 6.50 per case; sardines at \$3.50 to 4.50; salmon, at \$1.15 to 1.30 per doz; tomatoes at 80 to 85c per dozen peaches at \$2 to 2.10 per dozen; corn at 85 to 90c per dozen, and marrowfat peas at 85 to 90c per dozen.—Gazette, June 1.

Montreal Iron and Hardware Market.

In pig iron a few small sales have been noted on spot, principally of Ferrona & Siemens iron at \$16.50 to \$17 respectively, but it is very likely that these prices would be shaded in the case of a round lot. The agent of a Buffalo firm was in town during the week offering No. 1 United States pig at \$12.60 per ton f.o.b., in bond on the cars at Montreal. This is the first offer of United States iron as far east as this for the past fifteen years. It means fully \$17 duty paid, and the terms are not 30 days, whereas the Canadian material can certainly be had at a pinch for \$16 per ton, four months or 3 per cent. There is no Scotch pig here, but some moderate lots have been ordered at the quotations appended. Canada plates and tin plates are easy, with some low offers for importation. Bar iron is easy in tone, though not notably changed and the same is to remark of cut nails and other lines of hardware.

We quote prices here as follows: Summerlee, pig iron, \$19; Eglinton, \$18; Cambro, \$18; Ferrona, \$17; Siemens, No. 1, \$16.50 to 16.75; wrought scrap No. 1, \$15 to 16; bar iron, \$1.70 to 1.75. Tin plates, cokes, \$2.95 to 3.10, IC charcoal, \$3.35 to 3.65; Canada plates, \$2.25 to 2.30; terne plates, \$7.25 to 7.50; galvanized iron, 4½ to 6½c as to brand. Orford copper, 9½ to 10c; ingot tin, 18 to 19c; lead at \$2.60 to 2.75, and spelter at \$4.50 to 4.75; cut nails, \$1.80 to 1.85.

LEADS AND OILS.

There is little change in this market, and the volume of trade is narrow. Linseed oil is a trifle firmer, but this is the sole change of the week. We quote: Choice brands white lead Government standard, \$1.75; No. 1, \$4.60; No. 2, \$4.25; No. 3 \$4; No. 4, \$3.75; dry white lead, 4½c; red lead, pure, 4½c; do No. 1, 4½; zinc white pure, \$7.25; No. 1, \$6.25; No. 2, \$5.25; glass, \$1.25 first break; \$1.35 second break, per 50 feet; \$3.25 for first break per 100 feet; linseed oil, round lots, raw, 54c; boiled 56c; putty in bulk, \$1.85.

Cement—We quote spot prices at \$2.00 to \$2.10 for English brands, and \$1.85 to \$1.95 for Belgian, and to arrive, English brands \$2.00 and Belgian \$1.80 to \$1.90. The demand for firebricks continues good, and the market rules active, with a brisk business doing at \$15.50 to \$19.50 per 1,000 as to brand.

The feature in the naval store market has been the recent strength in rops, and sisal has advanced ½ to 1c and pure manilla ½c, recent sales of sisal having transpired at 7 to 7½c for 7 16 and upwards, and pure manilla at 9½c for 7 16 and upwards and 9½c for smaller sizes. Outside of the above the market has ruled quiet with only a fair volume of business doing for this season of the year. Turpentine is rather easier at 46 to 47c. We quote: Turpentine, 46 to 47c; resins, \$2.50 to \$5.00, as to brand; coal tar, \$3.25 to \$3.75; cotton waste, 5 to 7c for colored and 7 to 10c for white; oakum, 5½ to 7½c, and cotton oakum, 10 to 12c. Cordage, sisal, at 7 to 7½c for 7 16 and upwards, and 14c for deep sea line. Pure manilla, 9½c for 7 16 and upwards, and 9½c for smaller sizes.—Gazette, June 1.

The Drummer Swindler.

An eastern exchange tells of the following swindling scheme which has lately been worked: "The particular class of swindler we have in mind at the moment is one who assumes the roll of a commercial traveller. We have had occasion lately to note the character of his operations. He calls on a merchant, presents his credentials. He is even possessed with the regular order 'tabs' with the firm name printed thereon. When he secures an order he suddenly remembers that his expense fund is low. Will the merchant oblige him by cashing a draft? The house which he alleges he represents is of course a reputable one. This being the case, if the merchant has sufficient cash on hand he usually complies. The other day it was N. K. Fairbank & Co., of Chicago, that the traveller 'represented'. But his latest exploit is as the alleged representative of T. Kingsford & Son, the well known starch manufacturers, Oswego, New York. As the 'representative' of this firm he has secured many orders and considerable cash. Kingsford & Co. could not take proceedings against the swindler provided he was captured by the police. It is not they he has defrauded, but they are willing, it is learned, to spend money freely in assisting his victims to place him behind prison bars, while to prevent further impositions the firm has issued circulars to the trade warning it to be on the alert. This particular swindler gives his name as G. H. Simpson, and takes orders at prices lower than the regular list. At present his operations appear to be confined to the United States, but it is not known when he may be swooping down upon the trade in this country. Canada, it must be remembered, frequently receives visits from this class of United States gentry.

DEEPENING THE CANALS

(Continued from page 918.)

not likely take a hand in the work without such concessions as would practically amount to ownership of the canals, and Canada could not permit of any foreign control of her public works. The improbability of an international arrangement for the enlargement of the St. Lawrence canals may be surmised from the present situation at Sault Ste Marie. The United States owns a fine canal at that point, and the requirements of commerce do not call for another canal, but nevertheless Canada is investing millions in a parallel canal at the Sault, so as to be independent of her neighbor, something which past experience has taught us is quite a necessity. If the two countries cannot get along without parallel canals at the Sault, there is little prospect of an international agreement to cover the entire St. Lawrence system. However, it will do no harm to discuss the matter, in an international convention, as proposed by the Toronto people.

INVESTIGATING FIRES

The Commercial has more than once pointed out the need of machinery for the speedy and thorough investigation into the cause of fires. The commission appointed to investigate into the recent fire in the premises of the Bishop Furniture company, Winnipeg, reported to the fire committee of the city council on Tuesday last. The report opened as follows:—

"The law is too imperfect to admit of a searching investigation. No provision is made for summoning witnesses, or compelling answers. The act does not provide necessary machinery for systematic prosecution, nor does it indicate what action shall be taken by the fire, water and light committee on receipt of report of fire commission. We would therefore recommend that the committee on legislation of the city council apply to the legislature for such additions to the law as will cover objections herein named."

It does really seem strange that such a situation should exist as is described by the commission in the paragraph above. It only serves to show the great laxity in the matter of investigating fires, and just so long as this apathy continues, mysterious fires will be of frequent occurrence. In many cases there is no other way of disposing of a stock of goods more profitably than to "sell out" to the insurance companies. The temptation to rascality of this nature is really very great. Besides, insurance companies are beginning to be looked upon by people of elastic consciences, much the same as scheming politicians regard the government. It is all right, many people seem to think, to make money illegitimately out of the government—that is, defraud the nation. So also the trader of dishonest tendency thinks in regard to the insurance companies.

Most business men know what a "pic-nic," to use a slang phrase, it is to have a fire sale on hand. People can hardly be kept away by force from crowding to a fire sale. We have an instance of this in Winnipeg at present. The rush at a fire sale now going on in the city is so great that at times eager purchasers have been unable to get into the building. Not only the store itself, but

the street in the vicinity, was blocked with parties eager to buy the damaged goods. People will crowd to a fire sale and pay almost full value for damaged goods. In fact it has been shown that people will buy readily and pay more for goods supposed to have been damaged by fire, than they would pay for the same article before the supposed damage occurred.

There is a great opportunity for fraud in obtaining excessive amounts from the insurance companies, in case of damage to stocks by fire, especially in view of the laxity of many insurance men in taking risks. But even when only a fair amount is received from the insurance upon a damaged stock, a big profit can be made in selling off the damaged goods. When times are hard, trade slow and cash scarce, there is nothing like a fire sale to rake in the shekels.

This shows the great temptation to break the monotony of dull times in the way indicated, and there are men in business quite dishonest enough to take this plan of improving their circumstances, especially when the fear of detection is so slight, as the rule has been to pass over such occurrences without any investigation whatever. The Commercial has frequently urged that every fire should be rigidly investigated and a verdict given as to the cause, or probable cause. If this were done, there would be many fewer fires. It is therefore to be hoped that the machinery asked for, in the report of the Bishop fire commission, will be supplied as early as possible.

In the case of the Bishop fire referred to above, the commission state that there is no evidence to show that the fire was caused by spontaneous combustion. The theory that it was caused by the electric wires is also not considered probable from the evidence. The insurance was \$8,000, while the appraised value of the stock before the fire was only \$6,213. Another circumstance which is regarded as peculiar by the commission is the statement that the basement door was found open by the firemen on their arrival at the burning building. The commission wound up their report as follows:—

"We are not able from the evidence to inform your committee of the cause of this fire, but the facts brought out in the evidence respecting the basement door, excessive insurance, and other circumstances connected with the business of the company, are worthy of more searching investigation than we are able, under the statute governing us, to give."

EDITORIAL NOTES.

The range of wheat at Chicago during May was 16 cents per bushel lower than during any recent year. The range in May this year was from 52½ to 60½ per bushel. Last year it was from 68½ to 76½; in May, 1892, it was from 80 to 85½ per bushel; in May, 1891, the range was from 93½ to \$1.08; in May, 1890, from 89½ to \$1.00, and in May, 1889 from 77½ to 95½ cents per bushel. These prices are for cash No. 2 spring, in each year.

It is gratifying to note that the Canadian banks have had a prosperous year. The Bank of Montreal, the great financial institution of the continent, at the recent annual meeting

showed earnings for the year ended April 30 of \$1,313,289. This is sufficient to pay 10 per cent. in dividends and add a sum to rest account. Considering the depression in other countries, the showing is a remarkable one, and will increase the confidence in our financial institutions.

The federal government of this country will be amply justified in granting substantial aid to the people of British Columbia, who have suffered such a tremendous calamity in the inundation of the Fraser river valley. Never before has Canada suffered so severely from the elements. The extent of the calamity is perfectly appalling. It is beyond conception. It is a national calamity, and the nation must come to the rescue. The people of the whole dominion will uphold the government in coming quickly and liberally to the rescue. The government is called paternal, and this should not be a sinecure. Let the people of the east show the people of the far west that we are a united people, ready to defend and sustain each other in time of danger or calamity by rendering succor to those in distress. Here is an opportunity to show patriotism and love of country, quite as great as could be shown by taking up arms in defence of our homes. What is to be done should be done quickly.

City Ownership of Gas, Water-Works, Etc.

At the present time, when the subject of improved water-works is agitating the people of Winnipeg, it may be interesting to know how they do things in the other cities. Kuhlow's journal, of Berlin, furnishes the testimony that "of the 44 largest towns in Germany 29 own their own gas works. The largest of these, measured by the amount of gas produced, are the three for the city of Berlin. In Leipsic the gas works return an annual sum of over 1,000,000 marks (\$250,000), while in Breslau the net profit is 416,385 marks (\$100,000). Berlin is especially remarkable for the extent of its municipal industries and the financial result it achieves. As early as 1847 the city began to establish its own gas works, and for a time used all the surplus proceeds for their extension. In 1868, when the municipal funds showed a deficit of about 3,000,000 marks, the surplus income of the gas works was paid into the treasury. The practice has since been continued, and the sum thus paid over rose from 863,235 marks in 1868 to 2,392,694 in 1874 and 5,320,540 in 1891-92. In 1873 the municipality took the water works formerly belonging to an English company. Since that time it has greatly improved the supply, and has introduced greater economy by the system of payment, according to the amount used, rather than in proportion to the rental of the property. In 1891-92 the water works showed a surplus of 1,895,056 marks available for general municipal purposes. A like advantageous result of municipal management appears in the financial returns of the various markets. On the other hand, the drainage works required a subsidy from the municipal revenue of 2,712,969 marks. Berlin has also established a public disinfectant house and public baths, but has refused to establish shelters for travelers or a municipal labor registry on the ground that this would be to trench on the ground already occupied by private associations. Tramways and electric lighting are carried on by private companies under a concession from the municipality, but this concession lapses at the end of a given period, and the city reserves to itself the right of assuming control whenever it shall see fit to do so."

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The Lignite Test.

The report of the North Dakota lignite test made at the Walter A. Wood Harvester works, St. Paul, the latter part of April, has been made public by the St. Paul chamber of commerce, and is not as favorable to the North Dakota fuel as its friends and advocates could wish. The results of the various tests show that the value of the lignite as compared with Youghiogheny screenings is about 50 per cent. They show also that in burning the lignite a larger boiler power is necessary to get the same results than in burning Youghiogheny coal. The boilers were the Stirling water tube type, and the draft was that afforded by chimney, varying from .3 to .4 of an inch of water. The grate bars were not changed, they being such as the company uses in burning Youghiogheny screenings. It may be, and probably is, a fact that better comparative results would have been obtained from the lignite had it been burned by forced draft; this, however could not be arranged for. It may also be that a special grate adapted to the burning of lignite would have produced more satisfactory results.

While the figures obtained from the tests which have been made by this committee are not such as would show that lignite would be an economical fuel for localities far distant from the mines, as compared with Youghiogheny coal, they yet show that in localities reasonably near the lignite mines, and the freight to which therefore would be small, lignite can be advantageously used.

The committee directed special attention to the fact that in burning lignite coal there is an almost entire absence of smoke, the carbon appearing to be thoroughly consumed.

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Does Farming Pay ?

A correspondent of the Agricultural Epitomist has the following remarks on the question as to whether farming pays :—

If a merchant in the city is able to earn a competency of \$3,000 to \$5,000 a year he is considered wealthy by most people, yet this entire sum is often expended in providing the ordinary comforts of living, and at the end of the year he is in proportionate progress but little ahead of the well-to-do farmer who has not been compelled to pay a rent of several hundred dollars a year for his home, but, rather, has got his living from the homestead as he went along. Farm life is self sustaining and preservative. A young man in the country working at \$1 per day and board is proportionately better off and more independent than a clerk in a city on \$700 a year, who has to expend \$500 for a living. One can save at the end of the year just as much as the other, and if there are chances in favor of either for obtaining a competency, they are in favor of the country boy. Any farmer who can support himself on a farm comfortably and make it pay a net income of 3 to 5 per cent on its cost, is far ahead in competence of a man who lives in a city on a magnificent salary and who has to spend it all for life and appearance. It is easy to figure that not one farm product is grown with profit. One may prove falsely that it is a losing business to live at all, and that no economical man can afford to rear a family.

When the interest on the cost of the farm, the time of the farmer, the value of the manure, the taxes on the house and woodland, and everything else, are all charged to the crops, the farmer ought to be bankrupt. Nevertheless he finds a little money in his pocket as a surplus.

There is a story of a mathematical captain who defeated armies and gained victories by computation; and farmers are ruined by crazy arithmetic, for every crop grown is shown to be raised at a loss. And yet we live along, and no honest farmer gets acquainted with the sheriff,

or ends his days in a poor house. But, on the other hand, the farmers are the bone and sinew of the country, upon whom all other classes of the people depend, and then they are the most independent class of people in the world. Very few clerks ever become wealthy, for to pass into steady employment and good salary your merchant requires you to pass in popular society, so as to draw custom. To do this you must be ready with a helping hand for every entreaty that comes around. You can't take a day now and then to rest up, to go hunting or fishing, as you can if you are a farmer.

I get all this from experience—nothing is guessed at. Farmers should give their boys an agricultural education, so that they will know more about business farming; then we would have more good farmers, and I know we would hear less about the farm not paying.

Area of Spring Wheat.

The May report of the Washington department of agriculture says in reference to the possible changes in crop area that a decrease is clearly indicated in spring wheat, with the exception of the newer States, where the influx of immigrants causes an annual increase. From the States which raise spring wheat the following reports have been received from the state agents: Michigan—Area of spring wheat will be decreased. Wisconsin—Farmers will practically abandon spring wheat acreage. Minnesota—Acreage of spring wheat will be decreased from 10 to 15 per cent. Iowa—Wheat and oats will suffer decrease in acreage. Kansas—The low price of wheat is having the effect of reducing the acreage of spring wheat. South Dakota—Less wheat will be sown, but the change will be made gradually. North Dakota—There will be a marked reduction in wheat acreage. Montana—The acreage of wheat will be somewhat increased. Colorado—Wheat acreage will be decreased from 25 to 50 per cent. Idaho—No appreciable change. Washington—Wheat area will suffer reduction,

United States and Canadian Trade.

Statistics illustrating the growth of trade relations between the United States and Canada have been transmitted to the Senate by the Secretary of the Treasury. The statistics, which have been prepared by both the United States and Canadian authorities, cover a period of seventy three years, from 1821 to 1893, inclusive. The figures given show, among other things, that the exports of merchandise in 1821 from the United States to Canada amounted to \$2,014,529, and the imports from that country to the United States to \$414,500. In 1893, on the other hand, the exports amounted to \$24,138,482, and the imports to \$22,108,916. The total of exports for the seventy three years covered by the statistics was \$1,468,159,324, and the total of the imports amounted to \$1,299,957,798.

Two disastrous fires occurred at St. John, N.B., on June 3. The first broke out in the fifth story of the Merritt building, occupied by C. W. Parker, druggist, and H. A. McCuough, dry goods and carpets. It extended round the corner to the wholesale warehouse of Manchester, Robertson & Allison, and Skinner, Leblanc & Co. These buildings were completely wrecked, and the building occupied by A. Miller & Co. and Mattison Bros. were somewhat damaged. The total loss on stock and buildings will be over \$250,000; insurance, \$123,000. While the firemen were at work a second alarm was sounded for a fire in Hamilton's mill, which was totally destroyed; loss \$30,000. The insurance expired three days ago.

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1.20p	4.00p	0	Winnipeg.....	11.00a	5.30a
1.05p	3.40p	8 0	Portage Junction..	11.12a	5.47a
12.49p	3.35p	9 8	St. Norbert.....	11.26a	6.07a
12.22p	3.21p	15 3	Cartier.....	11.38a	6.25a
11.54a	3.07p	23 5	St. Agathe.....	11.54a	6.51a
11.31a	2.54p	27 4	Union Point.....	12.02p	7.02a
11.07a	2.42p	32 5	Silver Plains.....	12.15p	7.19a
10.31a	2.25p	40 4	Morris.....	12.27p	7.45a
10.03a	2.11p	46 8	St. Jean.....	12.45p	8.25a
9.23a	1.51p	56 0	Letellier.....	1.07p	9.18a
8.00a	1.30p	65 0	Emerson.....	1.30p	10.15a
7.00a	1.15p	68 0	Pembina.....	1.40p	11.15a
11.05p	9.15a	183	Grand Forks.....	5.22p	8.25p
1.30p	5.25a	253	Winnipeg Junction..	9.25p	1.26p
	3.45p	453	Wuluth.....	7.2 a	
	8.30p	470	Minneapolis.....	8.20a	
	8.00p	481	St. Paul.....	7.00a	
	10.30p	883	Chicago.....	9.35p	

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East Bound.			West Bound		
Ft. No. 180 Mon., Wed. & Fri.	Ex. No. 128 Tues. & Sat.	Miles from Morris.	STATIONS.	Ex. No. 127 Mon., Wed. & Fri.	Ft. No. 180 Tues. & Sat.
1.20p	4.00p	0	Winnipeg.....	11.00a	5.30p
7.50p	12.25p	10 0	Morris.....	2.30p	8.00a
6.53p	12.02p	10 0	Lowie Farm.....	2.55p	8.44a
5.49p	11.37a	21 2	Myrtle.....	3.21p	9.31a
5.23p	11.20a	25 9	Roland.....	3.32p	9.50a
4.39p	11.03a	33 5	Rosebank.....	3.50p	10.23a
3.14p	10.54a	39 0	Miram.....	4.05p	10.51a
3.14p	10.33a	49 0	Doerwood.....	4.29p	11.41a
2.51p	10.21a	54 1	Altamont.....	4.41p	12.10p
2.15p	10.03a	62 1	Somerset.....	5.00p	12.51p
1.47p	9.49a	63 4	Swan Lake.....	5.15p	1.22p
1.19p	9.35a	74 6	Indian Springs.....	5.30p	1.54p
12.67p	9.24a	79 4	Maricapolis.....	5.42p	2.18p
12.57p	9.10a	88 1	Greenway.....	5.58p	2.52p
11.57a	8.55a	92 3	Balder.....	6.15p	3.25p
11.12a	8.33a	102 0	Belmont.....	7.00p	4.15p
10.37a	8.16a	109 7	Hilton.....	7.16p	4.53p
10.13a	8.00a	117 3	Ashdown.....	7.35p	5.23p
9.49a	7.53a	120 0	Wawausa.....	7.44p	5.47p
9.39a	7.45a	123 0	Elliotts.....	7.55p	6.04p
9.05a	7.31p	129 5	Rounthwalto.....	8.09p	6.37p
8.28a	7.15p	137 2	Martinville.....	8.27p	7.15p
7.50a	6.55a	145 1	Brandon.....	8.45p	8.00p

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4.00 a.m.	0	De. Winnipeg....	Ar	11.30 a.m.	
4.15 a.m.	3.0	Portage Junction..	Ar	11.12 a.m.	
4.40 a.m.	11.5	St. Charles....	Ar	10.40 a.m.	
4.45 a.m.	13.6	Headingley....	Ar	10.30 a.m.	
5.10 a.m.	21.0	White Plains....	Ar	10.00 a.m.	
5.55 a.m.	35.2	Eustace.....	Ar	9.02 a.m.	
6.55 a.m.	42.1	Oakville.....	Ar	8.31 a.m.	
7.30 a.m.	55.5	Portage la Prairie	De	7.50 a.m.	

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