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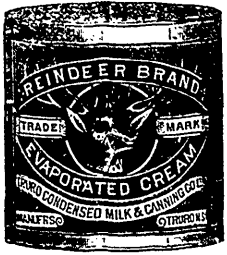
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The Commercial

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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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, AUGUST 6, 1894.

Manitoba.

Graham & Owen, livery, Carberry, is succeeded by R. E. Walker.

E. Mills, hotel, Carberry, is succeeded by Mrs. Melvina McKenzie.

Daniel Bell, of Bell Bros., stained glass works, Winnipeg, is dead.

T. C. Thurman has opened a jewellery store at 460 Main street, Winnipeg.

Maokett & Co., dyers, Winnipeg, have dissolved; Robert Sinclair continues.

D. McIntosh, general store, Lake Dauphin, has taken J. F. Hasegood into partnership.

O. E. Wood, carriage top manufacturer, Winnipeg, has sold out to Donald McKinnon.

J. J. Schragge & Son, clothing, boots and shoes, Winnipeg, are reported in financial difficulties.

J. A. Ovas, who bought the Magee grocery stock, Brandon, at auction, sold it again to Mr. Magee.

W. M. Harrison & Co. have opened a drug store at Arden. Mr. Van Blaricom is in charge.

The partnership existing under the firm name of J. J. Schragge & Son, Winnipeg, has been dissolved by mutual consent.

Robert Scott, proprietor of the Shoal Lake creamery, advertises his cattle, plant and farm premises for sale by auction.

The shoe stock of R. Bourbeau, Winnipeg, will be sold under power of chattel mortgage, on August 8. Stock and fixtures amount to \$4,488.

The Gleaboro annual fair which took place Thursday, was pronounced as far exceeding all previous ones, all the departments being well filled with exhibits.

Tamoth & Dagg, general store, Belmont, have dissolved partnership; A. Dagg retires; new partnership formed between Elisha Dagg and Geo. Tamoth; style unchanged.

The stock of Thomas & Mowat, general

store, Elkhorn, has been sold to Wilcox & Ramsay of Virdon at 69¢ cents for the stock and the book accounts at 40¢ cents.

The Manitoba Farmers' Institute want the proposed investigation regarding freight rates to take the form of a commission, rather than a departmental inquiry, the farmers to have the appointment of one member of the commission.

The Manitou Mercury, of July 28, says: "Several cars of fat cattle from Mr. Ironside's ranch, near town, will be forwarded to Winnipeg to-day to join the stock train from the west which passes Winnipeg for Montreal on Monday. During the past few months Ironside & Gordon have shipped 3,000 hogs to Montreal from Manitoba, representing a cash outlay of \$24,000. Our local shippers, Chalmers Bros & Bothune, have also forwarded many cars of cattle and hogs to eastern points."

The following statement gives the value of the goods exported, entered for consumption, and duty collected during the month of July, 1894, from the port of Winnipeg.

Description.	Value. 1893.	Value. 1894.
Exported.....	\$125,865 00	\$ 1,118 00
Entered for consumption dutiable ..	218,893 00	134,294 00
Entered for consumption free	42,660 00	41,704 00
Total for consumption	\$216,553 00	\$175,998 00
Duty collected	\$72,166 13	\$37,763 43
Receipts at the inland revenue office, Winnipeg division, for July, 1894, were as follows:—		
Spirits.....	\$13,098 70	
Malt	2,527 65	
Tobacco.....	13,809 37	
Cigars	817 50	
Licenses	1,070 00	
Petroleum inspection.....	51 60	
Other receipts.....	126 95	
Total for July, 1894.....	\$31,501 86	

The above returns show a decrease as compared with the receipts of the same month last year when they were \$36,132.37.

Assiniboia.

R. A. Copeland, hotel, Grenfell, is succeeded by P. McCaffrey.

J. Reeves, tobacconist and barber, is opening in business at Moosomin.

T. L. Bray, general store, Wolseley, is reported to be selling out his store business to D. Desbrosay.

Jos. Clementson, merchant of Broadview, who represents that district in the territorial assembly, is at Regina attending the session.

Wm. C. Sanders, of Moose Jaw, has gone to Montreal with two cars of beef cattle, which he purchased in that district in company with E. A. Baker & Co.

The territorial assembly was opened at Regina on August 2, with the usual formalities. His Honor, Lieutenant-Governor Mackintosh, gave a very long address.

Alberta.

Gibson & Hall's new brewery on the south-side, at Edmonton, is now completed and ready for business.

Ten prairie schooners (wagons) passed through recently bound for Alberta. They came from Madison, South Dakota, and reported a total failure of crops in that section.

Wm. Gardner, for some years past connected with the Hudson's Bay Co., at Macleod, as manager of the dry goods department, is about to sever his connection with the company for the purpose of entering into partnership with Barker & Miller, of Macleod. The latter firm are adding dry goods to their general mercantile business.

Northwest Ontario.

Robert Mosher and Andrew Lunn, hotel-keepers, Fort Francis, have dissolved partnership.

Grain and Milling News.

The company formed at Virdon to build a flour mill, is to go ahead with the enterprise.

R. D. Martin & Co's proposed elevator at Oxbow, Assa., is now an assured thing. It will be erected in time for this season's grain.

Insurance and Financial Notes.

Notice is given that the Winnipeg Water Works Company will issue preferred bonds to the amount of \$5,000 payable on Dec. 31, 1913, bearing interest payable half yearly at the rate of 5 per cent. Applications to holders of the heretofore issued bonds of said company for the purchase of the whole or part of the new issue will be received by the secretary of the company up to August 20, 1894.

The by-law passed by the village of Carberry, Man., last year, to raise the sum of \$6,000 to purchase fire apparatus and procure tanks and water, has been quashed. The application was made to Justice Bain, and the ground for objection was that the council had not obtained the assent of the ratepayers as provided by the statute and that the by-law did not contain the necessary provisions for raising the money to meet the annual payment of the debentures.

Owing to some informalities the by-law to raise \$20,000 for public improvements at Regina, Assa., has been adjudged invalid, and notice has been given that application will be made to the Assembly to legalize it. Many are of the opinion, says the Standard, that it would be better to drop it altogether and to pass a new by-law, including the \$10,000 intended to be expended upon a permanent exhibition building.

Winnipeg Clearing House.

Clearings for the week ending Aug. 2, were \$760,623; balances, \$133,354. For the previous week clearings were \$892,037.

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

	July 19th.	July 26th.
Montreal	\$12,252,063	\$15,028,446
Toronto	6,120,531	4,851,884
Halifax	1,231,915	1,129,687
Winnipeg	779,047	892,033
Hamilton	632,029	542,956
Total	\$21,066,087	\$22,445,006

Wool in the United States.

The past week has shown large sales of wool, transactions for the week in Boston footing up nearly 10,000,000 pounds, of which about 9,000,000 pounds were domestic grades. Values are generally advanced about 1c under the effect of the demand, with some business at the advance. Later buyers have been holding back. While prices are generally quoted about 1c higher at the close, it would be difficult to sell any lines at much above last week's rates under present tariff prospects. What with offerings of wool withdrawn from sale, receipts held back by railroad strikes, and recent large sales, stocks on offer have become greatly reduced.

It has been calculated that there are about 1,500,000,000 of human beings now living on the earth. Of these 800,000,000 are packed in Asia, 320,000,000 dwell in Europe, over 200,000,000 are found in Africa, more than 100,000,000 in North and South America, and the rest may be said to belong to the islands.

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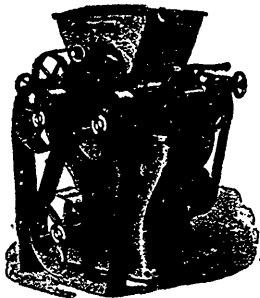
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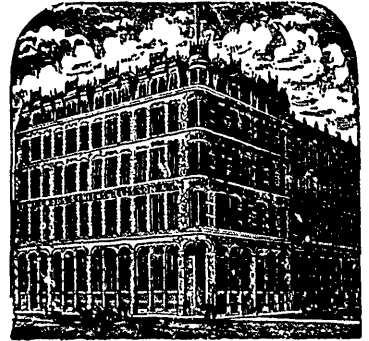
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The Commercial

WINNIPEG, AUGUST 6, 1894.

THE MANITOBA SOUTHEASTERN RAILWAY.

The government of Manitoba has decided adversely in the matter of granting aid to the Manitoba and Southeastern Railway. The matter has been brought before the government a number of times, by the promoters of the road as well as by citizens who were of the belief that the enterprise was one worthy of assistance and encouragement. Last week the government was interviewed upon the question, and a final answer was promised at an early date. This has now been given. In a long letter received by the promoters of the road from Hon. Thos. Greenway, provincial railway commissioner, the reasons are given why the government declines to support the proposed road.

The last proposal submitted by the promoters of the road, asked the government to guarantee the interest at $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent for twenty-five years, on the second mortgage bonds of the company, to the amount of \$5,500 per mile, and in addition to this to give a cash bonus of \$1,500 per mile. Assuming the proposed road to be 100 miles long the government figure out that this would amount to \$150,000 for the bonus and \$386,500 for the interest guarantee, or a grand total of \$536,500. This of course assumes that the government would be called upon to pay the interest upon the guarantee in full each year. This is no doubt the proper way to look at the matter. While the government might not be called upon to pay this interest, the province would be liable for the amount if the guarantees were made, hence it is only figuring on the safe side to take it for granted that the guarantee would ultimately have to be met by the government. The government would hold the land grant of the company (6,400 acres per mile) as security for the payment of interest, but apparently little value is attached to this security by the government.

The total amount of assistance asked by the company, assuming that the government would have to pay the amount of the interest as well as the cash bonus, the commissioner of railways thinks is too great to be entertained. The amount he says is almost the same as the amount paid by the province to secure the entrance of the Northern Pacific, including 263 miles of railway, workshops, etc. The complaint is also made that the fixed charges of the province are already heavy in proportion to revenue, and the revenue can only be considerably increased by direct taxation. With the increasing demand for expenditures and the limited revenue of the province, the minister estimates that the closest scrutiny must be made of any proposal to incur additional liability. The amount of aid asked, the minister says, is greater than has been granted to any other road, the largest grant made being \$1,760 per mile cash bonus.

Regarding the estimated earnings of the

railway, the minister intimates that this can only be shown by actual experience, and it is therefore not safe to accept any such estimates in advance. He reasons in the same way regarding the estimated quantities of wood, ties, etc., which the proposed railway would carry, concluding that "there would be no reasonable grounds for taking for granted that the net revenue of the road would meet any substantial part of the annual interest which the government would be called upon to pay."

As to the value of the land grant security, he instances the case of the Manitoba North-western railway. The government holds certain lands of this road as security, but obtains very little revenue therefrom.

The guarantee as to freight rates the minister thinks is of no value, as in case the road could not be made to pay the owners would simply close it down. A guarantee as to rates "made with a small company, whose capital for construction purposes consists entirely of aid furnished by the public," the letter says "is of little value."

Regarding the reduction in the price of lumber which the promoters of the road guarantee to bring about, by the construction of the road, the minister thinks is not now of so much importance, as the price of lumber has recently been considerably reduced, and "prices have not yet found their permanent level." The amount of liability which would be placed upon the province, he further continues, is out of proportion to the benefit to be derived from having some of the mills transferred from the Lake of the Woods to Winnipeg.

The minister takes objection to the wording of the charter of the company, by casting a doubt upon the right of the company to build to the international boundary. Another objection advanced is to the effect that much of the lands claimed to compose the company's grant are really the property of the province, under the terms of the swamp lands act.

In conclusion, the minister dwelt upon the importance of a through line to Lake Superior, pointing out that there is nothing in the proposed arrangement with the Southeastern to give any guarantee, or even hope of a through route. The government would secure no guarantee of rates beyond the Lake of the Woods, and the company is not in a position to give any guarantee beyond this point. Even if the proposed road should eventually become a link in a through road to Lake Superior, the company could not control rates beyond its own portion of the route.

The adverse decision of the government regarding aid to the Manitoba Southeastern, will be received with regret by many, as the proposed road is deservedly a popular enterprise. As a local railway enterprise, it is perhaps the most valuable and important one ever brought forward in Manitoba. The advantages to be derived from the construction of the road would certainly be very great. It would certainly result in reducing the price of lumber throughout Manitoba, by providing a cheaper means of transportation from the lumber districts of the Lake of the Woods. The manufacturing interests of Winnipeg would also certainly receive a great advance from the building of the road.

There is also the strong probability that the road would ultimately become a link in another through line from Winnipeg to Lake Superior. While the latter result would seem probable, there is, as the government points out, no guarantee that such will be the case; and even if the line did ultimately become part of a through route, the province would have no control of through rates over the line.

Besides the direct advantages named, there would be the opening up of a good section of country now without railway communication. The province has invested a good deal of capital in aids to railways, but not a cent of this expenditure has been for roads east of the Red river. This large section of the province has been altogether neglected. We do not believe that it is advisable at the present time to spend provincial funds to aid colonization roads. There is plenty of land already available, and funds can be spent to better advantage in carrying out improvements needed in districts now open to settlement. Besides, immigration prospects do not warrant large expenditures for colonization roads. It is more desirable at present to look to the interests of the settlers now in the country. As a colonization road, however, the South-eastern is as much worthy of assistance as any other enterprise which has been under consideration of recent years.

The financial question is certainly the most important one. In the first place, is the province in a position to assume the liability? and if so, is the return likely to warrant the assumption of the liability? These are the two important points. We have been rather too free in the past here in the West to assume liabilities on the spur of the moment as it were. The province is certainly limited in its revenue resources, and as in all young countries there are many desiderata which call for expenditure in advance of the ability of the province to pay. The remarks of the minister regarding revenue and expenditure require calm and careful consideration, free from prejudice of any kind. Transportation, especially through transportation, is the great problem of the West, and it may yet be necessary to tax the resources of the country to their utmost limit to grapple with this question. The financial consideration is therefore the point which should be considered calmly, earnestly and deeply in this matter.

TEACHING FARMING.

We are told in a cable from England the other day, that Sir Charles Tupper presided recently at the exercises of the colonial college. It appears that this institution is operated for the purpose of training students for farming in Canada. The real object of the concern no doubt is to make money, like other business concerns, and this is the chief reason for the existence of the concern. We are told that Sir Charles praised Canada in the highest terms, as a field for immigration. This is part of his business in England and is all right, so long as he gives truthful advice and does not exceed the limits of wisdom in extolling the advantages of his country. He should, however, have gone a little further and pointed out the absurdity of learning in England how

to farm in Canada. We would not give a button for the experience of young men who have gained their knowledge of farming in Canada, at such an institution. Fancy a college in Canada to teach how to farm in England, and then reverse the thing, as in the case of the English institution referred to.

A general knowledge of farming as it is done in England, is no doubt a good thing for an immigrant, who comes to Canada, providing this knowledge does not make its possessor think himself so skilled that he will refuse to adopt the system of farming as followed to the best advantage in this country. Farming here and in the Old Country are quite different in many respects, and the new settler who will adapt himself to the requirements of this country as quickly as possible, regardless of what his experience was elsewhere, will attain the best results here. Those who have followed agricultural life in the Old Country, should be able to acquire a knowledge of the best mode of farming here more quickly than one who has not had any previous experience at all in farming, providing as stated this previous knowledge does not make the new settler too conceited to change his style of farming to suit the requirements of this country. There are occasional cases of this kind, of persons who no doubt have been very good farmers in the old country, but who steadily refused to alter their plan of farming when they located here, thinking that they knew better than those who were experienced as to the particular requirements of this country. Such persons err through conceit.

What we wish particularly to refer to is the absurdity of paying any sum to learn farming in Canada. The young man who cannot earn his board and fair wages besides, while learning farming in Canada, is not worth his ears. Such a one would not have gumption enough to learn anything, and would be a poor tool all his life time. The Commercial has denounced the custom in this country of taking money from young men to learn farming. The thing is not much better than swindling, because it takes advantage of the ignorance of these young men to charge them for what they should be able to acquire for nothing, while at the same time they were selling their services for a consideration. Young men do not need to pay to learn farming in Canada. They will get the most practical and suitable knowledge by hiring out with a good farmer, even if they have to take very small wages above their board at the beginning.

As for paying to learn in England how to farm in Canada, the thing is more ridiculous and absurd even than paying to learn farming on the spot. The agricultural colleges are no doubt useful institutions, and we do not wish to be understood as condemning these institutions entirely. Agricultural colleges, however, we think are suitable mainly for those who already have a good practical knowledge of farming, and who wish to devote some time to the scientific principles of farming. Intelligent young men who have been brought up on a farm, who have a good practical knowledge to start with, and who wish to excel as scientific farmers, may be benefitted by a course at college. But for

good ordinary farming, the intelligent young man who gains his experience in the ordinary course of farm work, while earning a livelihood from his labor, will be away ahead in experience of the young man who has paid to learn farming.

CROP REPORTS.

It is pleasing to note that the custom of starting in to "boom" the crops before the harvest is gathered, has about died out. This year very few "boom" reports concerning crops in Manitoba and the West have been published abroad. A few years ago it was the custom to start in the spring, almost before the seed was in the ground, to talk about the glorious crop prospects and predict an enormous yield. This thing was kept up one year after another, from the time the seed went in the ground until harvest, though in some of these years the crop was little better than a failure. The thing was carried to such extremes by a few enthusiasts, who vainly imagined that they were benefitting the country by circulating such reports abroad, that the country became a laughing stock abroad. To announce a crop report from Manitoba was sufficient to cause jeers or merriment on any of the large wheat trading exchanges, while the leading grain trade publications usually published Manitoba crop reports in the joke columns. The foolish custom, however, has now about worked its own cure, and though we have lately noticed two or three overdraw reports concerning Manitoba crops, in Eastern Canada publications, they have been mild in comparison with what we used to see a few years ago, and even as late as last year. Unfortunately there is no room to boast of a magnificent crop this year, but this would have made no difference a few years ago, so far as sending out "boom" crop reports was concerned. The best we can look for this year is a moderate crop, and as harvest is now well begun it is tolerably safe to figure on the final result. If the Manitoba crop averages 15 to 16 bushels per acre, it will fully reach best expectations. The Commercial has always depreciated "boom" crop reports, and the fact that the crop fell below The Commercial estimates in some past years, was due to errors of judgment, and not to any intention to misrepresent the actual condition. Owing of course to the tendency of country correspondents to make optimistic reports regarding the crops, it has been difficult to keep estimates down in past years, and even after liberally discounting reports, it has still been found that estimates based thereon have proved too high.

EDITORIAL NOTE.

The committee having in hand the question of the study of agriculture in the public schools of Manitoba, has reported favorably. The committee finds public opinion largely in favor of teaching the principle of agriculture in the schools, and recommends that a short course be adopted to this end. The report of the committee has been adopted by the full board, and the committee has been further instructed to recommend or prepare a suitable text book for the purpose of introducing the study of agriculture in the schools.

Bulletin on Tuberculosis.

A bulletin, prepared by Professors Wm. Saunders, director, and Jas. W. Robertson, agriculturist, has recently been issued from the Central Experimental farm, Ottawa, giving extended details of the testing of the cattle at the farm for tuberculosis. Some 64 animals were tested with tuberculin, and of these twenty-six gave symptoms of the presence of the disease. Complete experiments were made with these animals, and subsequently the animals were slaughtered. The post mortem showed that in every case whose indications of the disease followed the injection of tuberculin, the animal was found to be diseased. Tuberculin is therefore considered by the officials of the farm as affording a most reliable means of diagnosing the malady. A number of the animals which were found to be diseased, were in splendid condition and apparently in good health, and it was not suspected that they were diseased until the symptoms following the injection of tuberculin indicated the presence of this terrible scourge of man and beast. This is one of the great advantages of tuberculin, that the presence of the disease may be detected by this agent long before it has developed to such an extent as to be noticeable upon the general health of the animal, and before any outward symptoms of the trouble appear.

Besides giving a full statement of the tests made with tuberculin at the Experimental farm, the bulletin also gives the following general information regarding the disease:—

The term tuberculosis is applied to a disease commonly known in the human family as consumption: It is one of the most terribly destructive and fatal of all the diseases to which humanity is subject; one seventh of the entire death rate of the world is said to be due to it. It is also the most widely distributed and destructive disease found among cattle; but is much more common in some countries than in others. It occurs in cattle wherever they are kept in domestication, but seems to be most prevalent where consumption is most common in the human family. It is a disease entirely distinct from pleuro pneumonia. Tuberculosis is also prevalent among swine, but it is rare in the sheep, goat, dog and horse, although all these animals are more or less subject to it. Fowls also are sometimes attacked by it, and occasionally the poultry yard is decimated by its ravages.

Tuberculosis is the most common disease among wild animals in captivity, and sometimes under such circumstances affects captives, representing species which are not known to suffer from this disease in their native haunts, a result no doubt partly due to confinement and the lack of outdoor exercise and pure air so important to the preservation of the health of animals.

It has long been known that tubercle contained a virus or poison which if injected into the tissues of animals was capable of producing tuberculosis, but the exact nature of this material was unknown until 1882, when Professor Koch of Germany announced his discovery of the germ of tuberculosis, a bacillus known as bacillus tuberculosis, which is now admitted by all scientific investigators to be the sole cause of this disease. This germ is a vegetable parasitic micro organism which, under a high magnifying power, appears as a fine rod, often slightly bent or curved, about one-tenth as broad as long, and measuring about one seven-thousandth of an inch in length. When this bacillus finds lodgment in an animal under favorable conditions it multiplies with great rapidity. Within this minute organism small oval spores are formed which are fast liberated and develop into mature forms like the parent. As a result of the mul-

(Continued on page 1126.)

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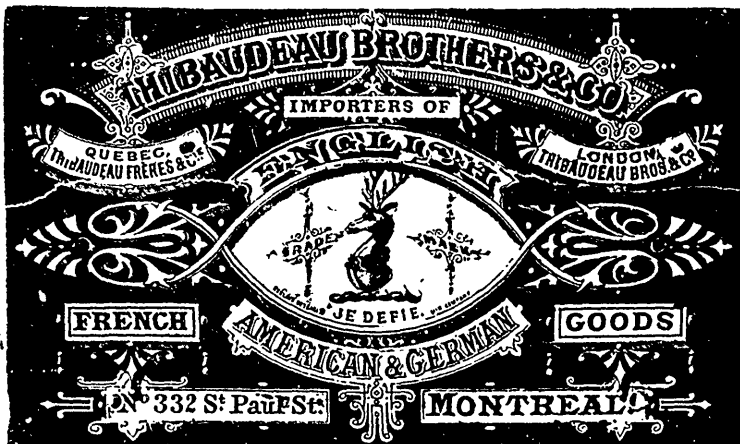
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THE BUSINESS SITUATION.

WINNIPEG, August 4.

The week has been a very quiet one in the city, and evidences of slackness were apparent all around. Building, which has kept up wonderfully well in the city this season, considering the general situation, is now slackening up. A good many contracts have or are being completed and fewer new ones are being started. Lumber and building supply branches are therefore quieter, and the demand for labor has not improved, so far as the city is concerned. Harvest is starting in the country and there is a better demand for farm hands, but wages offered are very low. About \$15, and sometimes \$18 per month are the best wages offered, including board, and farmers call for experienced men at these prices, while many want cheaper men at about \$10 per month. As the straw is very light this year, harvest will be got through with quickly, and there will likely be plenty of help found, even at the low wages offered.

Winnipeg Markets.

WINNIPEG, SATURDAY AFTERNOON, Aug. 4.

(All quotations, unless otherwise specified, are wholesale for such quantities as are usually taken by retail dealers, and are subject to the usual reduction on large quantities and to cash discounts.)

GREEN FRUITS.—The effect of the railway strike on the fruit market has at last been relieved, and during the past week the market has been fairly well supplied with all seasonable varieties. The fruit trade has undoubtedly felt the effects of the strike more keenly than any other branch, and it has been a serious matter for the local trade, which has been largely deprived of the ability to do business through the inability to obtain supplies for such a long time. Fruit being a perishable commodity, all markets were quickly bare of fruit when the strike started, and producers of fruit would lose heavily through their being unable to ship. Lemons are firm at \$6.50 to \$7.00 per box. Rude oranges, \$6 to 7.00 per box; apples, \$6.00 to 6.50 per box; California fruits, peaches, \$2.00 per box; pears, \$4.00 per box; plums, \$2.00 to \$2.50; bananas, \$3 to \$3.50 per bunch; watermelons, \$4.75 to \$5 per dozen; tomatoes, \$2 per crate; blueberries, 7c per pound.

FISH.—Prices are rather easier for fresh fish, but the market is still limited to the few varieties which have been obtainable for some time. British Columbia salmon is coming in freely, and is obtainable at 14c lb. Lake Superior trout of nice quality are being constantly received at short intervals, and held at 9c; whitefish, 6c; pickerel 3 to 4c. Smoked whitefish, 8c lb; smoked goldeyes, 30 to 35c dozen; red herring, 20c box.

BINDER TWINE.—Harvest is now starting and there is considerable activity in twine. A few car lots of twine from the Dominion government factory in connection with the Kingston penitentiary are being shipped to Manitoba. This twine is sold at 7½c for pure manilla and 6½c for second quality, in car lots, or 3c more in small lots, and is delivered free of freight at any Ontario points. Thus purchasers in the west have to pay freight from Owen Sound only instead of from Kingston. The price of the penitentiary twine is the same as the other twines are being sold at by the factories, and delivery freight free at Owen Sound is also given with the other twines. No twine has come in this year from the Ontario government prison factory at Toronto, but there is a small quantity here held over from last year, which has been offered at 6½ to 7c in Winnipeg. The Manitoba Patrons, as stated some time ago, bought their supply of twine from a St. Paul, Minnesota, factory, and we hear some complaint about its not arriving in time to suit some of the farmers who were buying through the Patrons. Some of the Patrons are also dissatisfied because the twine is costing them

higher than they could buy for from the regular dealers. There is no change in regular prices here, which are the same as last quoted.

DRUGS.—Quinine and orium are firmer, and the price of the former has been advanced. Following prices are for small parcels and will be shaded considerably for full package orders: Alum, per pound, 3½ to 4½; alcohol, \$4.75; bleaching powder, per pound, 6 to 8c; blue vitrol, 5 to 8c; borax, 11 to 13c; bromide potash, 65 to 75c; camphor, 75 to 85c; camphor ounces, 80 to 90c; carbolic acid, 40 to 65c; castor oil, 11 to 15c; chlorate potash, 28 to 35c; citric acid, 55 to 65c; copperas, 3½ to 4c; cocaine, per oz, \$7.50 to \$8.00; cream tartar, per pound, 28 to 35c; cloves, 20 to 25c; opium salts, 3½ to 4c; extract logwood, bulk, 14 to 18c; do., boxes, 18 to 20c; Germau quinine, 30 to 40c; glycerine, per pound, 20 to 25c; ginger, Jamaica, 25 to 40c; do., African, 20 to 25c; Howard's quinine, per ounce, 35 to 45c; iodine, \$5.50 to 6.00; insect powder, 35 to 40c; morphia sul., \$1.00 to 2.25. Opium, \$4.50 to 5.00; oil, olive, \$1.25 to 1.40; oil, U. S. salad, \$1.25 to 1.40; oil, lemon, super, \$2.25 to 2.75; oil, peppermint, \$4.00 to 4.50; oxalic acid, 13 to 16c; potash iodide, \$4.25 to 4.50; saltpetre, 10 to 12c; sal rochelle, 30 to 35c; shellac, 45 to 50c; sulphur flowers, 3½ to 5c; sulphur roll, per keg, 3½ to 5c; soda bicarb, per keg of 112 lbs, \$3.75 to 4.25; sal soda, \$2.00 to 3.00; tartaric acid, per lb, 45 to 55c.

DRY GOODS.—Imported goods for fall trade are coming forward, and eastern reports say that prints from the United States are coming in in considerable quantities. A fair demand is reported by the factories for Canadian tweeds. Domestic tweeds appear to have a strong hold on popular favor now, though of course there is also a good demand for Scotch and English goods. Eastern houses report one of the largest sorting trades this season on record, but fall orders are not up to the average of recent years. In the West, however, neither the sorting trade nor fall trade has shown up very well. Cottons are claimed to be firmer, and this may be felt more noticeably a little later on, in view of the fact that production has been greatly curtailed by the closing, or running on short time, of the mills.

GRAIN AND PRODUCE.

WHEAT.—Wheat in United States markets during the week has occupied a secondary place to corn. In fact the principal feature of wheat has been through the influence of corn. Corn has experienced quite a "boom" of late, owing to drought in some States. The crop is large in Illinois, but Nebraska and Iowa have suffered severely from drought, and some of the other principal corn districts are not good. Corn has advanced so sharply that it is now worth more than wheat, pound for pound. The "boom" in corn affects wheat in two ways. First, the bullish speculative tendency in corn seems to be somewhat infectious, and it has inspired wheat operators with courage to buy. Secondly, it is expected that the high price of corn will lead to the consumption of wheat freely for feed for animals. It is just possible that the bull move has been carried too far in corn, and if it flattens out, wheat will collapse again, as there has been a heavy movement of new wheat to market, and independent of corn, there does not appear to be any hope for a strong wheat market. The visible supply statement on Monday showed a large increase, amounting to 3,373,000 bushels. Total stocks now are 57,144,000 bushels. Almost as large as the unprecedented stocks of a year ago, when they were 59,349,000 bushels, and they will soon exceed the heavy stocks of a year ago. When water is made to run up hill, as is virtually the case in the wheat markets, shipping wheat westward from Toledo to Chicago, it looks as if there was something wrong somewhere. If the Chicago bulls can maintain their position in the face of such a peculiar situation, they will do extremely well.

Wheat exports from the United States and Canada, from both coasts for the six days ending with August 3, amount to 2,977,000 bushels, against 5,388,000 bushels last week, as compared with 5,622,000 bushels in the week one year ago, 3,078,000 bushels two years ago, 4,054,000 bushels three years ago, and with 2,160,000 four years ago.

The local situation has been dull and uninteresting, and holders and buyers are apart. Holders ask 61c for No. 1 hard, basis afloat Fort William, but buyers stick at about 60c. Holders would be willing to split the difference to secure business. The general feeling is weaker, as it is evident that prices will have to decline to an export basis before the new crop can be handled. Prices quoted of late have been based on the demand from eastern millers, who have been willing to pay a few cents per bushel above export values, but when the rush of new wheat starts, it will have to go at export prices, which is 3 to 4c below present quotations. Stocks in store at Fort William on July 28 were 1,224,000 bushels. Receipts for the week were 114,623 bushels, and shipments, 176,341 bushels. A year ago stocks were 1,819,000 bushels, a decrease for that week of 82,860 bushels. A few samples of new wheat, hand rubbed, have been shown, of good quality.

The crop outlook is about the same for wheat. There have been some light showers, but no rain to amount to anything. A good general rain would have done good in helping the crop to fill out well, but the weather has been moderate to cool, with heavy dews, and wheat has probably not suffered to any extent from the absence of rain, excepting some late patches. Late grain, particularly oats, however, have certainly experienced a further reduction in condition, and the root crops need rain badly in some sections. Wheat harvesting has begun this week to some extent.

FLOUR.—No change is reported in flour. Quotations in broken lots to the local trade, delivered in the city are as follows: Patents, \$1.55; strong bakers, \$1.45. Low grades, 75c to \$1.00 as to quality. Prices per sack of 98 pounds.

MILLSTUFFS.—The price remains the same. The usual price to local dealers is \$11 for bran and \$13 for shorts, and \$1 per ton higher for small quantities.

OATMEAL, ETC.—There is no change. Rolled oatmeal is quoted at \$2.25 for 80 pound sacks; standard, in 98 pound sacks, \$2.40 and granulated, \$2.40.

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

Oats.—Prices are just about the same as a week ago, and in view of a short crop the feeling is firm for the season. Prices are quoted on local account at about 32c per bushel of 34 lbs. on track here for ordinary feed grade, equal to about 26 to 27c at country points, according to freight rates.

BARLEY.—No business doing and prices nominal at 40 to 45c per bushel here.

BUTTER.—A little business is doing at about 14 to 15c per lb for selections and 11 to 12c for round lots of average quality. The general feeling is dull.

CHEESE.—Early season cheese has sold at 8½c late make at 9c. We quote 8½ to 9c as to quality.

EGGS.—Case lots of candled stock have sold at 14c, and 12c has been paid for round lots, while small lots have sold as low as 12½c, but not for candled stock.

CURED MEATS.—Firm—indications have at last led to an advance. Prices are:—Hams, 10½c for heavy, and 11½ to 12c for ordinary sizes; breakfast bacon, backs, 12c; bellies, 13c; dry salt long clear bacon, 8c; smoked long clear, 9c; small smoked sides, 9½c; shoulders, 8c; dry salt backs, 9½c; spiced rolls, 9c; boneless hams

Continued on Page 1115.

Prospective Wheat Prices.

If one were to look for facts upon which to base a hope of materially higher prices for wheat in the near future, it would be very difficult to find them. They do not exist in the stocks of wheat in store at the beginning of the new crop year, nor are they found in the probabilities of yields of wheat for this crop season. They are not found in the condition of this country's finances or of any other country's finances. They are not found in a probable shortage of wheat for consumption in any large section of the globe. Stocks of wheat for the whole world over were seldom so large as they are now, nor have they been often so large in any important wheat growing country. The visible supply was larger at this time a year ago than ever before at this season, and it is larger now than ever before, excepting last year, by more than 12 million bushels, and only 5 million bushels smaller than last year, the largest supply ever known. In spite of the dry and hot weather in the spring wheat region now, and the dry weather in the winter wheat region when winter wheat needed rain, the total crop of this country promises to be of larger yield than last year, and in spite of rust and unsettled weather during June and the fore part of July in many countries of Europe, the crop there promises to be a full average and larger than last year. There is no reason to suppose that the grain supply coming into the markets of the world this season will be smaller than last season. It follows, therefore, that at the beginning of the harvest of 1895, there will be a burden of wheat upon the markets quite as heavy as that upon them now. That, with the unsatisfactory condition of finances, seems not to promise even a hope of materially higher prices for wheat or its products during the crop season of 1894 and 1895. It is as well to look these matters square in the face to save future disappointment, and ever better to meet the disappointment after the results are accomplished.

The spring wheat yield may be smaller than it was last year, or it may not. Of this, however, we are assured, which is that the complaints were quite as serious a year ago. Winter wheat will unquestionably show a larger yield when the facts are finally established than last year, and although the crop of spring wheat may be less, it is very well understood now that the crop of winter wheat will be more than enough larger than last year to make up the difference, if any, in spring wheat.

France has a larger crop than last year. The United Kingdom has a larger crop than last year. Some, at least, of the eastern states of Europe have a larger crop than last year, and unimportant ones only seem to have grown less than a year ago. About Russia but little is yet fully known. Sometimes the reports are of a yield greatly exceeding the yield of last year; sometimes the reports are of unsettled weather and rust, which would bring the total yield below that of last year, but to anyone who has given these matters attention in past years, there seems to be no evidence, quite conclusive, that the Russian yield will be below the ordinary production of that country. With all of these facts and conclusions against higher prices, it seems almost hopeless to look for any important event to produce higher prices this season. An advance to equal carrying charges may be secured, but if it is, that is about all that can reasonably be expected. As much was not secured for the last crop, nor for the previous one. A year ago wheat fell nearly as low as it is now. It has been higher since, but the end of the old season and the beginning of the new finds conditions similar to last year.—Minneapolis Market Record.

Money is plentiful at Montreal, says the Trade Bulletin, in the vaults of the banks, but scarce outside. Call loans are quoted at 4 1/2 per cent., and discounts on commercial paper 6 to 7 per cent.

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He had just finished the addition of fourteen columns of tantalizing figures, and was brain weary, when a friend and customer entered his private room. There was temper plain upon the intruder's face, for he was a man easily irritated, though generous to a fault. There was a misunderstanding, and he came not to clear it up, but to mix it up worse in a loud and useless wrangle. Ere he had finished his first burst of temper in loud words, his friend handed out the box containing "Reliance Rosebuds." The visitor grasped one bit the end off savagely, and wasted three matches ere he got it lighted. This act interrupted for a little his voluble irritation, but his first puffs were nervous and quick in succession. Before he was well seated and prepared for more loud talk, his friend had got in a few calm sentences, and as the misunderstanding was simple, the explanation was short and lucid. Few men have the blunt moral courage to acknowledge their mistake the moment after it is made, but as the smoke curled up from that cigar, the visitor saw clearly and acknowledged his, and a few minutes later left the room with expressions of perfect satisfaction, and avowals of continued friendship. This is but one of a hundred such instances. Cigars made from a coarse rank tobacco only increase the ill-temper of an irritated man, but the "Reliance Rosebud" contains the finest Havana tobacco, and smoking it never fails to soothe the nerves, and calm the temper. Try one when you are bothered and annoyed, and all doubt upon the matter will quickly vanish. This cigar is manufactured only by TASS, WOOD & Co., RELIANCE CIGAR FACTORY, MONTREAL.

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The failure of James Eaton & Co., Toronto, with liabilities of \$132,000 and \$70,000 worth of Manitoba lands among the assets, recalls the period when Sir John Macdonald won an election by the aid of a land boom.—Hamilton Times.



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12c; mess pork, \$15.00, selected mess, \$17.00 per barrel. Sausage is quoted: Fresh pork sausage, 8c; bologna sausage 7 1/2c per pound; German sausage, 7 1/2c; ham, chicken and tongue sausage, 10c per half lb. packet. Pickled hogs tongues, 5c lb. Pickled pig's feet, \$1.40 per pair; pickled hocks, 3c lb; smoked jowls, 6c.

LARD—Pure lard held at \$2 for 20-lb pails, and 35.00 in 50 lb. pails; compound at \$1.70 per 20 lb pail; compound in 3, and 5 pound tins, \$8.00 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—Fresh meats are about the same except mutton, which can hardly be sold now at the outside quotation of a week ago. The extreme range on beef is also lower. Pork firm. We quote 5 1/2 to 5 3/4 for fair to choice beef. Hogs, 5 1/2 for country dressed, with city dealers selling at 6c. Mutton, 8c. Veal, dull at about 6c.

POULTRY—Chickens are easier and we quote 5 to 10c lower. Spring chickens are offering freely. Prices are: 14c for turkeys dressed, or 10c per pound live weight. Ducks about 60c per pair, or 10c per pound live weight. Chickens, 45 to 50c per pair, as to quality, and spring chickens 30 to 35c per pair.

VEGETABLES—Potatoes have held up well this week. Old potatoes are out of the market. New have sold at 90c to \$1 per bushel on the street market. Onions are scarce, except new bunch stuff. A few are held at about 3 1/2c per pound. Prices are: Onions, 3 1/2c per lb; cabbage, 40 to 60c per dozen, as to quality; peas in pod, \$1 per bushel; green beans, 5c lb; cauliflower, 75c to \$1 per dozen; celery, 25c per dozen. Green stuff by the bunch is quoted: Lettuce, 10c; onions, 15 to 20c; radishes, 10c; turnips, 15c; beets and carrots, 20c. Green corn, 20c dozen ears. United States tomatoes, \$2 per crate.

HIDES—There is some irregularity about the price of hides. Some dealers have announced a reduction of 1/2c, and quote 2c for No 1 cows and 2 1/2c for No 1 heavy steers. Old prices, however, appear to be paid still in most cases, and we allow our quotations to remain as before. We quote Winnipeg inspected hides No. 1 cows, 2 1/2c; No. 2, 1 1/2c; 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, 10 to 15c, lambskins, 15 to 20c. Tallow, 4 1/2 rendered; 2 to 3c rough.

WOOL—Receipts are falling off now, most of the crop being in. Prices have improved in the United States recently. Locally, wool is steady; 8c. is about the idea for ordinary unwashed fleeces, and 6 to 7c for chaffy and burry wool. Pure down would bring a little better, but there is very little of this class. A local dealer reports the purchase of a lot of ranche wool at 6 1/2c in the west, which is considerably under prices paid earlier in the season for this class of wool.

SENECA ROOT—Receipts are falling off, and the crop is probably well in, though lower prices may have checked receipts. Prices still tend lower. Some buyers say they are out of the market at anything over 20c, but 22 to 23c has been had this week for good dry root. The crop this year will amount to nearly 100,000 pounds, it is expected.

HAY—Nothing doing much. There is considerable old as well as new offering, at \$4 to \$4.50 for baled, country points.

LIVE STOCK—Cattle have sold this week about the same prices. One load of mixed cattle, rather inferior, sold at 2 1/2, and another load of choice cattle at 2 3/4 and freight paid, which would be equal to about 3c here. Both these loads were for eastern shipments, and the buyer would get a through rate, which would amount to a refund, so that the car bought at 2 1/2c and freight would bring a rebate. Hogs are rather firm, the market being strengthened by buying for eastern Canada packers. We quote good packing hogs at 4 1/2c. Sheep are

very dull, local butchers being well stocked for some time to come. A load of fair mutton sheep sold this week at about 3 1/2c live weight, which is about the lowest price ever recorded in this market.

Chicago Board of Trade Prices.

Wheat was fairly active on Monday. The price opened steady, advanced 3/4c over Saturday's close, declined 1/2 to 3/4c, again advanced 1 1/2 to 2c, and closed about 1 1/2c higher or than Saturday. Corn was strong, irregular and excited, owing to bad crop reports from drought, and prices advanced from 2 to 3c. The strength in corn was the main cause of the advance in wheat. Oats were also 1 to 1 1/2c higher for the deferred futures and 3/4c higher for July delivery. Closing prices were:

	Aug.	Sept.	Dec.
Wheat	52 1/2	54 1/2	57 1/2
Corn	49 1/2	49 1/2	—
Oats	31	29 1/2	—
Pork	12 60	12 65	—
Lard	6 2 1/2	6 35	—
Short Ribs	6 7 1/2	6 65	—

On Tuesday wheat was active at the opening, at a decline of 1/2 to 3/4c, then advanced 3/4c, declined 1 1/2c, advanced 3/4c, and closed dull at 1 1/2c lower. The chief influence was the weakness in corn caused by reports of rain in the drought regions. Closing prices were:—

	Aug.	Sept.	Dec.
Wheat	52	53 1/2	56 1/2
Corn	45 1/2	45 1/2	—
Oats	28 1/2	28 1/2	—
Pork	12 62 1/2	12 65	—
Lard	6 2 1/2	6 35	—
Ribs	6 7 1/2	6 65	—

On Wednesday wheat was fairly active and a declining tendency was checked by the strength in corn. The latter cereal made a sharp gain, under the influence of bad weather reports. Closing prices were:—

	Aug.	Sept.	Dec.
Wheat	52 1/2	53 1/2	56 1/2
Corn	46 1/2	46 1/2	—
Oats	29 1/2	29 1/2	—
Pork	12 7 1/2	12 7 1/2	—
Lard	6 2 1/2	6 35	—
Ribs	6 65	6 65	—

The "boom" in corn continued on Thursday, and it was reflected in the wheat market by a sympathetic advance of 1/2 to 1c. Closing prices:

	Aug.	Sept.	Dec.
Wheat	53	54 1/2	57 1/2
Corn	49 1/2	49 1/2	—
Oats	29 1/2	29 1/2	—
Pork	12 65	12 65	—
Lard	7 00	7 10	—
Ribs	6 70	6 70	—

Wheat declined on Friday, owing mainly to a wavering in the corn pit, and both cereals were unsettled and lower. Closing prices were:

	July.	Sept.	Dec.
Wheat	52 1/2	53 1/2	56 1/2
Corn	47 1/2	49 1/2	—
Oats	29 1/2	30	—
Pork	13 30	13 10	—
Lard	7 1 1/2	7 15	—
Ribs	6 80	6 7 1/2	—

On Saturday, Aug. 4, wheat closed at 52 1/2c for August, 53 1/2c for September and 56 1/2c for December. A week ago July wheat closed at 51 1/2c and 52 1/2c for September.

Minneapolis Wheat.

No. 1 Northern wheat closed on Saturday at 53 1/2c for August. September delivery closed at 52 1/2c; and December at 54c. A week ago July wheat closed at 54 1/2c and Sept. at 51 1/2c.

New York Wheat.

On Saturday, August 4, wheat closed at 56 1/2c for September. December closed at 60 1/2c. A week ago September wheat closed at 55 1/2c.

A Carthers, Winnipeg, is making a shipment of seneca root direct to London, England. His purchases of the root have been very large this year.

Duluth Wheat Market.

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

Monday	July, 60c; Sept., 64 1/2c; Dec., 50 1/2c
Tuesday	July, 60 1/2c; Sept., 64c; Dec., 50 1/2c
Wednesday	Aug., —; Sept., 64 1/2c; Dec., 55 1/2c
Thursday	Aug., 55 1/2c; Sept., 55c; Dec., 56c
Friday	Aug., —; Sept., 54 1/2c; Dec., 56c
Saturday	Aug., 53 1/2c; Sept., 61 1/2c; Dec., 56c

A week ago prices closed at 55 1/2c for July delivery per bushel, 53 1/2c for September and 55 1/2c for December. A year ago August wheat closed at 57 1/2c, and September at 49 1/2c per bushel.

Winnipeg Wheat Inspection.

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

Grade.	June 29.	June 7.	July 14.	July 21.	July 28.
Extra Manitoba	0	0	0	0	0
hard	39	24	14	43	40
No. 2 hard	3	3	1	2	4
No. 3 hard	0	0	0	0	0
No. 4 hard	0	0	0	0	0
No. 1 Northern	2	1	1	0	0
No. 2 Northern	0	0	0	0	0
No. 1 White type	1	0	0	0	2
No. 2 White type	0	0	0	0	3
No. 1 Spring	0	0	0	0	0
Rejected	0	0	0	0	0
No Grade	1	0	0	0	0
Total	37	28	16	45	55
Same week last year	122	54	52	38	15

*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.

The Crop Situation.

Grain cutting commenced on the C. P. R. farm at Fort on Monday, and on the Canadian Agricultural Company's farm at Dunmore on Tuesday.

Rosenfeld, July 29.—The rapid ripening of the grain has caught some farmers napping. John Klassen had to drop hay making and cut twelve acres of wheat on Thursday, July 26. Peter Froese had two binders going the last two days. Several others have started, all showing a good crop and fine sample of wheat. Barley cutting has also commenced, while the hay making, which is a good crop here, is not half completed.

Deloraine, July 28.—The grain harvest will be much earlier this year than last. On Saturday last J. M. McGregor, whose farm lies near the railway track, a few miles east of Deloraine, commenced to cut barley. Mr. McGregor says the quality is good, but the yield will be small comparatively, about 15 to 20 bushels per acre. Mr. McGregor also has a field of 60 acres of wheat which he will commence to cut this week.

Farmer Stephen Brown, who lives three or four miles south of Souris, began cutting a 35 acre field of barley on July 26. This barley was sown on May 5, and therefore has grown, matured and ripened in the space of eighty days. The crop will probably yield 30 bushels per acre.

Pilot Mound Sentinel, July 28.—Harvest will commence in this district in two or three days. John Wilson, Jas. Stewart, and M. Hammond will be among the first to begin and will start their binders on Monday. Other grain fields are fast ripening and the work of cutting will be in progress everywhere much sooner than has been usual other seasons. Dry weather has been the cause of the early harvest. The lack of rain in July with the intensely hot weather that prevailed during the month, has caused grain to ripen sooner than was desirable and wheat will be more or less shrunk; oats and barley are even worse.

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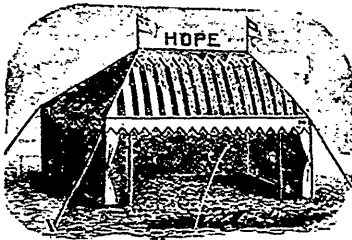
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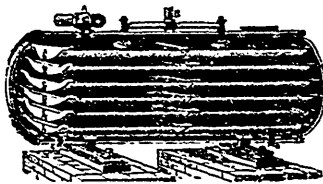
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Morden, July 31.—Owing to continued dry and warm weather crops are ripening very fast and within the next ten days cutting will become general. Oats, barley and flax will be light; wheat will be much better than anticipated, and on the whole promises to be better than last year.

Brandon, July 30.—The wheat cutting has commenced in this district. Quite a number of farmers to the north and west of the city have binders going this morning. The wheat harvesting will be pretty general here about the end of this week.

Gladstone, August 1.—The weather seems to be all that can be desired for the growing grain, which in many cases is about ready for the binder. It Mekiwin the binder will be at work this afternoon, and next week farmers in this district will be at work.

Pilot Mound, Aug. 1.—The harvest has commenced this week, but will not be general until next week, which is much earlier than usual. The wheat will be fully as good as last year. The oats and barley will also be a better quality of grain, but owing to the dry weather at seeding time the crop generally is light, although there are many good fields of oats.

Killarney, August 1.—Harvesting has commenced, and will be general in the course of a week. The wheat crop will turn out from fifteen to twenty, and on summer fallow about twenty-five bushels per acre. J. W. Small has a field of forty acres that will average thirty bushels per acre. The oats and barley crop will be small. The hay crop is light and is nearly all cut.

Oxbow, July 31.—Harvest is now in full swing here. Crops have ripened fast, and mostly well filled. It is expected wheat will average twenty bushels per acre; some fields will yield thirty bushels. Oats and barley are also a good crop. There has been a good many binders sold, and there are not enough on hand to supply the demand.

Elkhorn, August 1.—Harvesting commenced north of here last week, on July 25, when A. M. Power began cutting oats. On July 30th Power, Stacey and Stewart began cutting wheat in that district.

In his address at the opening of the territorial Legislature at Regina, on August 2, Governor Macintosh had the following to say about the crops:—The prospects on the Manitoba & Northwestern line in the territories are represented as good. Wheat promises to yield 20 bushels per acre. The wheat yield in the Mooseomin district will average about 15 bushels per acre; oats below the average. In the Whitewood district, across the Pipestone and the Qu'Appelle river, the wheat crops are reported good; that in the vicinity of Whitewood only fairly good, several areas having been destroyed by hail; hay and oats reported poor; harvesting has commenced. Reports from Prince Albert state all crop prospects excellent; wheat 20 bushels to the acre. In about two-thirds of the Calgary district, owing to drought, crops generally are light. At Pincher Creek and in Southern Alberta there is a good average. Where irrigated, all crops good. Battleford district grain crops will afford good samples, but hot winds early in the month did much damage; devastated by gophers; wheat and barley now being harvested. From Edmonton and Northern Alberta, early crops reported giving promise of an excellent yield of grain; late sown crops, however, affected by the hot dry weather. Regina district far from satisfactory, the wheat crop in many cases being a total failure, oats also not reaching the average; wheat will average about 10 bushels, and oats 16 to 20 bushels to the acre. This portion of the Territories has not experienced so dry a season since 1886.

The Ontario Forge and Bolt company, with factory at Swanses, near Toronto, has gone into liquidation.

The Southeastern Railway.

The lengthy reply of the government to the application of the Southeastern railway projectors, for aid to the proposed road, will be published in full next week. Space not permitting more than a reference to it in this issue.

Live Stock Markets.

The cable report from Liverpool on July 29, says: The market continues to rule weak, and values show a further decline of 40 per lb on outside figures since last Monday, choice Canadians being quoted at 9c, as against 12½ to 13c this time last year. At Liverpool to-day supplies were heavy, while at London they were moderate. The demand was weak and the prospects for the future are bad. Sheep are quoted at 11½c.

The Montreal Gazette of July 30 says:—“A private cable from London reported trade bad on account of excessive supplies and quoted choice stock at 4½d. A cable from Liverpool quoted tops at 4½ to 4¾d. The actual sales reported of late showed some heavy losses to shippers, some cattle losing as much as \$15 to \$20 per head, and the general impression among exporters here is that there will be no improvement in the present state of affairs as long as the shipments from the United States continue as heavy as they have been of late. In regard to sheep, they have been making a little money for shippers since the beginning of the season. The markets on spot to-day were generally quiet and without any important feature to note. The demand for export cattle was slow, and outside of a few small lots, which were bought at 3½ to 4c per lb to fill up space with, there was nothing doing. The exports of live stock for this season to date were 43,383 cattle, 31,938 sheep, as against 45,754 cattle, 573 sheep for the corresponding time last year, and 54,591 cattle for the same time in 1892. The tone of the ocean freight market is weak, and rates have a downward tendency, but no actual change has taken place yet, they still being quoted at 40 to 45s.”

At the Montreal stock yards, on July 30, a little better feeling prevailed, owing to the light run of stock. In export cattle business was very quiet, there being no suitable stock offered, consequently we did not hear of a single transaction, but prices for really good to choice heaves may be quoted at 4 to 4½c. The supply of butchers' cattle was small, for which the demand was fair, and several loads changed hands at prices ranging from 2½ to 3½c per lb, live weight. There was nothing doing in sheep, there being none on this market for sale. There were only eighty hogs offered, which met with a ready sale at \$5 60 to 5 70 per 100 lbs, but these figures cannot be taken as the regular price, for they were a very choice lot, and we quote 5½c as a fair quotation. Hogs are very scarce on spot just now, owing to the fact that the packers at Peterboro are buying all they can lay their hands on.

Teas in London.

Mail advices from London, under date of July 13, state that duty payments during the first six months of the year show a substantial increase in the home consumption. The use of China tea has fallen to only 12 per cent of the total, as against 20 per cent. consumed during the same period last year. Export figures show a gradual expansion in the use of British grown teas in foreign markets. Nearly all the Indian tea offered was of new season's growth. “Buyers” say the advices are devoting their attention to the better liquoring parcels and quality is receiving its reward in the prices realized. Poorer liquoring parcels are perhaps a trifle cheaper on the week. In Ceylon tea, business was brisk notwithstanding the arrival

of some heavy cargoes, which will be placed on the market directly. Low priced teas are in strong demand at present quotations, whilst the better liquoring and fine parcels show a further advance.

Silver.

The threatened war between China and Japan caused a sharp demand to appear for Mexican dollars and gave a stimulus to the London silver market, which was reflected in the quotations here. The movement, however, was short lived, and at the close of the week quotations were a trifle lower. Silver prices—London, July 27, 28 11 16 1; New York, 62½c.

British Grain Trade.

The cable from London on July 28 says:—The weather, which has been broken, is now more settled. The wheat market during the week was listless and depressed. There was a poor demand and some pressure to sell. Russian and La Platta off the coast were freely offered, while sorts were steady. California July and August delivery was quoted at 2½ per quarter, and red winter steamer, July and August, at 21s. Flour was easy with a poor demand. There was a free supply. Corn was strong on bad news regarding the Danubian crop. Prices were up fully 1s. Mixed American was not offered. Barley was quiet but steady. There was a moderate inquiry. Oats were steady.

When to Market Hogs.

We cannot always tell accurately when pigs are going to be high, but with a reasonable amount of foresight we can predict quite closely what will happen in the future. With the accurate market reports and telegraphic communications from all parts of the country, we can find out the approximate number of hogs in the country and can tell whether the new crop is to be large. In fact, it is quite essential for farmers to look ahead in hog raising if profits are to be made the most of. The best policy for a farmer to pursue is to raise a number of pigs every year regardless of the price, so that he will have some porker on hand when they are dear.

Many a farmer has found himself without hogs when prices were way up, and with plenty of them on hand when quotations were low. The few who happened to possess plenty of the animals at the right time we called lucky. Well, accident might have had something to do with a few of them, but there were others who had the pigs because everything seemed to point toward a high market.

Now to feed pigs early so that they can be marketed in November—that is before cold weather comes on—means generally an uphill fight. To begin with the prices are at the lowest point of the year when they are sold, and then the cost of raising them is greater than if bred later in the spring and prepared for mid-winter market. If the young pigs are brought out late in the winter, or very early in the spring, good, comfortable warm quarters must be provided for them, which in some instances is quite a source of worry and expense. The young pigs are very susceptible to cold, wet, changeable weather, and they will need constant care. When they get older later in the spring, they must be fed on grain that has been carried all through the winter. Grain is constantly at its highest figure, and it would pay better to sell the grain than to feed it to the pigs. The cost of production is thus large, and the chances of good prices comparatively small. If the pigs are farrowed later in the spring they will live with their dams until the new oats are at hand, and with shorts and bran they can be nourished well until the new corn is out. Pumpkins and clover will also be provided, so that food will be cheap all through the growing season.—Farmers' Tribune.

WILLIAM L. KEENE & CO

(Successors to Chipman, Morgan & Co.)

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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.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.**Business Review.**

July 30, 1894.

Three new charters to load lumber at Hastings mill are at hand and all the mills are working full time, and three new charters for vessels to load salmon makes business in shipping circles rather lively. The salmon run on the Fraser is very late and the 1,000 boats at present engaged are not paying expenses. It was thought that the floods would cause a big salmon run but so far it would appear that the contrary will be the case. From the Columbia comes the report that the salmon run is rapidly increasing and the hopeful canners anticipate that the Sockeyes will begin to pour in very shortly. A fresh canvas for funds to aid sufferers from the recent floods is being made, and the report is being freely circulated that a large number of farmers are in a destitute condition. Official reports were sent out broadcast that no aid was needed, this was done to counteract the somewhat exaggerated newspaper reports, but there was less truth in some of the so called official reports than in most of the newspaper reports and as a consequence very little aid, so badly needed at the present time, came in from outside.

B. C. Market Quotations.

BUTTER—Eastern creamery, 23 to 24c; dairy, 20c. California cheese, 14c; Canadian cheese, 13c.

CURED MEATS—Hams, 13c; breakfast bacon, 14c; backs 13c; long clear 10c; short rolls, 11½ to 12c. Lard is held at the following figures: In tins 12½c per pound; in pails and tubs, 11½c; mess pork, 118; short cut, 122.

FISH—Prices are: Spring salmon, 7c; steel heads, 6c; Hounders, 4c; smelt, 6c; seabass, 5c; cod, 6c; halibut, 8c; smoked salmon, 12c; smoked halibut, 10c; bloaters, 10c; kippered cod, 10c; olicans, 6c; sockeye, 5c.

VEGETABLES—Old potatoes, \$10; new, \$20 per ton; onions, red, 1½; cabbage, 2½c; carrots, turnips and beets, ¾ to 1c a lb.

Eggs—Fresh, 14 to 15c.

FRUITS—Lemons, California, \$2.75 to 3.00; bananas, Honolulu, crate single, \$2; pineapples, per dozen, \$2.00; cherries, per box, \$1; coconuts, per dozen, 60c; apricots, per box, \$1; pears, per box, \$1.25; raspberries, \$2 per box; plums, \$1.10; peaches, \$1.25; California grapes, ½ box, \$2.50, full, \$3.50; Australian lemons, \$3.00; water melons, 15c; musk melons, 20c.

Flour—The Ogilvie Milling Co. and Keowatin Milling Co. quote, in car load lots at Victoria, and Vancouver: Patent, per barrel, \$4.00; strong bakers, \$3.75. The Columbia Flouring Mills quote Enderby flour in car load lots at Victoria, Vancouver and New Westminster: Premier, \$3.90; XXX, \$3.75; strong bakers or XX, \$3.40; superfine, \$3.10; Oregon, \$3.75; Oak Lake, patent \$3.90; strong bakers \$3.70.

GRAIN—Manitoba oats, per ton, \$31, United States oats, \$30; wheat, \$25; hay, \$10 on bank.

Every Mackintosh

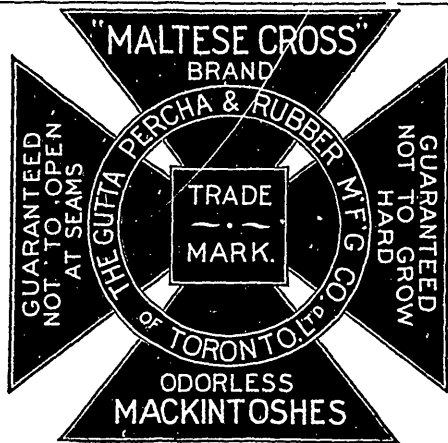
Bearing this Trade Mark is

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.



MEAL—Oatmeal—National mills, Victoria, 90-lb sacks, \$3.30. Cornmeal, per 98-lb sacks, \$2.15; per 10-10, \$2.55.

GROUND FEED—Add freight and duty—Manitoba chopped feed, \$23 per ton; feed wheat, United States, \$16 per ton; Canadian chop barley, \$28; California chop, \$18 00.

Millstuffs—Bran, \$20.00; shorts, \$21; oil cake, \$32.

DRESSED MEAT—Beef, 7½ to 8c; mutton, 8½ to 9c; pork, 8 to 9c; veal, 9c; lamb, per head, \$3.50 to 4.00.

LIVE STOCK—Calves, 5 to 6c; steers, 3½ to 4c; sheep, 3½c; hogs, 6 to 7½c; cows, 2½ to 3c.

SUGARS—Powdered and icing, 6c; Paris lump, 5½c granulated 4½c; extra C, 4½c; fancy yellow, 4½c; yellow, 4½c; golden C, 3½c.

SYBURS—30 gallon barrels, 2½c per pound; 10 gallon kegs, 2½c; 5 gallon kegs, \$2 each; 1 gallon tins, \$4.25 per case of 10; ½ gallon tins, \$5.75 per case of 20.

Brief Business Notes.

Bremmer & Watson, hotel, Watson, are hurried out.

Joshua Fletcher, grocer, Vancouver, has sold out.

E. R. Atherton, general store, Watson, is hurried out.

M. B. Lang, general store, Golden, is reported dead.

Estate of Frank Marwood, brickmaker, Enderby, sold to Paul & Baird.

C. E. Togwell, flour and feed, Victoria, has sold out to Rostine & Co.

Wm. Batchelor, grocer, Vancouver, has been closed out by chattel mortgage.

Lawson & Bennett, brewers, Victoria, have dissolved; succeeded by Leahy & Bennett.

Benjamin F. Casselman has retired from the Light Publishing Company, Vancouver.

Johnston, St. Quintin & Co., confectioners and bakers, Vancouver, are giving up business.

John Wilson & Co., wholesale produce, Victoria, have dissolved; John Wilson continues.

Word has been received that the steamer Columbia was burned to the water's edge at Saywards, on Lower Arrow lake. The Columbia was the property of the Columbia & Kootenay Navigation company. She had on board some fifteen tons of freight, which was also destroyed. No lives were lost. The steamer was partially insured.

Marie Nixon, Alex. Grant and eleven other residents of Comox district have incorporated the Waverly House Company, with a capital stock of \$10,000. The object of the company is to equip and maintain hotels or inns in Comox district. The trustees of the company are Thomas Russell, W. B. Walker and Alexander Grant.

The British Columbia Automatic Lighting & Oil Co., Ltd., has been incorporated and gazetted this week. The head offices are at Vancouver, and the capital stock is \$250,000. The first trustees of the new company are R. E. Brown, William Paterson and R. P. Ramage of Vancouver.

The quarterly meeting of directors of Fruit Growers' Association of British Columbia will open at Agassiz on Friday, August 10th, 1894, at 5 o'clock p.m. The Dairymen's Association will meet at same time and place at close of fruit growers' meeting. It is intended to make Saturday, August 11th, a field-day on the experimental farm. Public meetings for discussion of agricultural matters will be held Friday and Saturday evenings. Dyrking commissioners and engineers from the different districts are invited with view of having this important subject presented for consideration. All interested are invited to attend. Cheap rates of fare from different points in the province to Agassiz and return are being secured, and hotel accommodation at reasonable rates will be arranged for.

Crops in North Dakota.

The North Dakota State crop report, on July 23, says: Slight changes in weather conditions have taken place since last week. It has been hot and clear and in most places dry. The drouth still continues in the Missouri valley and adjacent country, and has almost destroyed the prospects for any harvest of wheat in that section. Encouraging reports come from all sections as to the oats, barley, rye, corn and potato crops, although there are some few reports of damage in widely scattered places, but not enough to amount to anything. Some damage by hail was done in Foster and Stutsman counties. Haying is about finished and the crop is generally estimated to be light and less than the average amount.

Wheat harvest has commenced in scattered places, but is not expected to be general before August 1. Eye is being harvested in Dickey and Sargent counties, but the grain is not filled out well in the former and only one-fifth of a crop is expected in the latter county. Barley is being harvested in Starck county and the Red River valley. No rain, with the exception of a couple of very light showers that were of no benefit at all, has fallen at Bismarck since June 27, a period of 26 days. The greatest length of time without rain in a previous July since 1876 was from the 6th to the 25th in 1877, a period of 19 days.

The Reliance Electric Manufacturing company, of Waterford, Ont., has assigned.

Doty Bros., engine and boiler makers Toronto, have assigned, liabilities, \$20,000; as sets, \$15,000.



A Common Error.

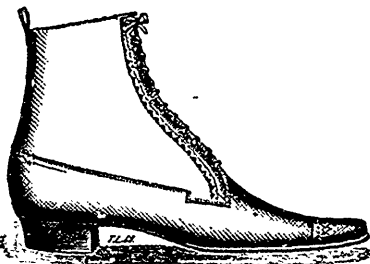
CHOCOLATE AND COCOA are by many supposed to be one and the same, ONLY that one is powder (thence more easily cooked) and the other is not

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.

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 and they travel via **The North-Western Line.**

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BOECKHS'
BRUSHES & BROOMS
 Always Reliable.
Woodenware.
 Clothes Pins, Wash Boards, Tubs and Pails all A 1.
 Butter Tubs equal to the best with the required number of Hoops.
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Correspondence Invited.
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 MOST OF THE BEST BRANDS
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CHINA and JAPAN RICE
RICE FLOUR AND BREWERS' RICE.
 WHOLESALE TRADE ONLY
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Crows Fly From point to point by shortest distances so when they fly from Minneapolis and St. Paul to Chicago they follow **The North-Western Line.**

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 WHOLESALE—
 Commission and Fruit Merchants,
 Butter, Cheese, Eggs, Flour, Grain, Fruit.
 Consignments Solicited.
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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. **BATCHELOR & QUINE,**
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MAJOR & ELDRIDGE,
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FRESH EGGS WANTED.
 Sole Agents for Vancouver, New Westminster and District for Leitch Bros. Celebrated Oak Lake Manitoba Flour.

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 Special attention to Confidential Business Enquiries.
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**— TWO BUSHEL —
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Jute and Seamless Cotton.

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OAK LAKE**

**"Anchor Brand"
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No. 1 Hard Wheat.

**BRAN, SHORTS
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Chopped Feed and Grain.

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GEO. PARR, Agent, 316 Edmonton Street.
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TRADE MARK

Montreal Markets.

Flour—As the price of flour is still below the parity of that of wheat, the recent shrinkage in the value of the latter has not had any material effect upon the price of flour further than creating an easier feeling. Two or three weeks ago we stated that United States straight roller brands had been sold at a c.i.f. price at St. John's, Newfoundland, equal to about the laid down price here of Ontario brands. This has now been confirmed by the fact that about 10,000 barrels of United States straight rollers have been placed about \$2.90 to \$2.95 c.i.f. St. John's. Ontario straight rollers flour has placed in this market \$2.85 to \$2.90 in car lots on track, with further offerings at the same figures. United States straights can be laid down here at \$2.60. Strong bakers flour is easy, and a slight shading of prices has been resorted to in order to make business. We quote: Patents, spring, \$3.40 to \$3.50; Ontario patent, \$3.10 to \$3.20; straight rollers, \$2.85 to 3.10; extra, \$2.50 to 2.70; superfine, \$2.25 to 2.45; city strong bakers, \$3.40 to 3.50; Manitoba bakers, \$3.25 to 3.40. Ontario bags—extra, \$1.30 to 1.40, straight rollers, \$1.50 to 1.55.

Oatmeal—Sale of a car lot of granulated at \$4.50 and a car of rolled at the same figure. There is some export demand. The jobbing trade is firm at the following prices: Rolled and granulated, \$1.60 to \$1.70; standard, \$4.45 to 4.60. In bags, granulated and rolled are quoted at \$2.20 to \$2.25, and standard at \$2.15 to \$2.20. Fancy brands of both granulated and rolled are selling at higher prices. Pot barley is quoted at \$3.75 in barrels and \$1.75 in bags, and split peas \$3.50 to \$3.60.

Bran, etc.—The market is steady for bran at \$15 to 15.50 in car lots on track. United States buyers are in the Ontario market, and sales are reported at the mills at \$13.50 to \$14. Shorts are firm at \$16.50 to \$17.50, and moultie at \$20 to 21.50.

Wheat—Now that No. 2 Toledo is offered laid down here at 53c in bond, no more money can be had for Canadian red winter for shipment. In Manitoba wheat, No. 1 is held at 68c laid down here, as we hear that freight has been offered at 5c to Montreal, and 69 to 70c are quoted for cargo lots here. Buyers, however, do not want it at over 61c Fort William. In car lots to milling points, lake and rail Montreal freight 72 to 73c are the quoted rates for No. 1 hard. West of Toronto now wheat is being offered at 55c for red winter, and old about 2c more.

Oats—A few cars have been sold for local purposes at 36½c for rejected, 37 and 37½c for No. 3, and 41 to 41½c for No. 2 per 34 pounds.

Barley—The market is quiet but steady at 45 to 47c for feed, and 50 to 53c for malting grades.

Pork, Lard, etc.—Prices continue firm owing to light supplies, sales of Canada short cut being reported at \$19.50 to \$20 for choice heavy brands, and at \$18.50 to \$19 for thin kinds. Hams, per lb, 9½ to 10c; lard, pure in pails, per lb, 9½ to 10c; lard, compound, in pails, per lb, 7½ to 7¾c; bacon, per lb, 10 to 11c; shoulders, per lb, 8 to 8½c.

Butter—The market is still in a very unsatisfactory condition, there being little or no demand for either export or local requirements. Choice July creamery was offered at 19c at the factory, but not taken, and a very fine June creamery was offered at 18½c. A few lots of early makes have sold at lower prices. Most of the purchases of June creamery have gone into cold storage; but there are more June goods unsold than was expected. We quote prices as follows:—Creamery, fresh, 18½ to 19c; eastern townships dairy, 16 to 17c; western, 14½ to 16c. Add 1c to 3c for single packages of selected.

Cheese—The market opened at the beginning of the week with an easier feeling, when between 5,000 and 6,000 boxes by boat

and rail were sold at 9½c, showing a decline of ½c on the week. The Mona Lea combination, consisting of June and July, was sold at 9 5-16c. Despite the easy feeling, however, it has been a difficult matter to fill any orders for finest western at less than last week's prices, but, on the other hand, it has been impossible to get last week's extreme rates. Finest western colored, 9½ to 9¾c; finest western white, 9½ to 9¾c; finest Quebec colored, 9½ to 9¾c; finest Quebec white, 9 to 9½c; under grades, 8 to 9c.

Eggs—It is difficult to get over 10c for round quantities, but some holders are asking 10½c. Single cases of guaranteed stock have sold at 11c, and we still quote 10 to 11c.

Hides—There has been a fairly good business in light hides since our last report, about 5 or 6 cars having been sold to tanners at 4c for No. 1. Detchers are still delivering No. 1 light hides at 3½c. The market has been pretty well cleared of calfskins during the week. We quote: Light hides at 3½c for No. 1, 3c for No. 2 and 2½c for No. 3. to dealers and ½c more to tanners. Heavy hides are quoted at 5c to 5½c; calf, 5c; lamb skins, 25 to 30c.—Trade Bulletin, July 27.

Montreal Grocery Market.

There has been no new feature of interest in the sugar market. The feeling is steady and values are unchanged. Granulated is quoted at 4½c net cash, and yellows at 3 3-16 to 3½c as to quality at the factory.

In syrups business continues very quiet, the demand being only for small lots to fill actual requirements. Bright grades have sold at 2 to 2½c and dark at 1 to 1½c per pound.

There is no change in rice to note. The demand is fair and millers report about an average business doing at steady prices. We quote standard \$3.45 to \$3.70, Japan \$3.95 to \$4.25, and Patna \$4.25 to \$4.75.

A rather better demand has been experienced for teas during the past week, which is due to the arrivals of several lots of new crops of Japans which buyers have been holding off for, consequently they met with a ready sale, and one lot of 400 packages sold at 17 to 20c. There has also been some enquiry for Ceylons Pokoe at 7 to 7½d on London account, but up to the time of writing no transactions were reported. On the whole the market has been a little more active with a fair amount of business doing.

The market for coffee continues to rule steady and values show no change. The demand is fair for small lots. We quote: Java, 24 to 28c; Mocha, 25 to 29c; Maracabo, 19 to 21c; Jamaica, 19 to 21c; and Rio, 18 to 21c.

The feature of the molasses market during the past week has been the weak feeling which has prevailed, and prices have declined fully one cent per gallon owing to the large offerings here and the limited demand. The prospects are that prices will go lower, there being a cargo of 1,500 puncheons already offering on the market, to arrive August 1st, at 26c. Some fair sized lots on spot have changed hands at 27c, but we understand that jobbers are still obtaining 28c for car lots and 30c for smaller quantities.

Dried Fruit—The market is absolutely bare of Valencia raisins aside from an odd lot here and there in jobbers' hands, who, of course, want them for their own customers. Quotations as a consequence are purely nominal in the absence of business. In fact the only transaction that we heard of in the last fortnight was a small lot of ordinary off-stalk Valencias, which changed hands at 5c. With the market so bare, it is in a good condition for the reception of new crop fruit this fall. Owing to this unusual scarcity, however, fears are expressed that it will open out too high and lead to buyers paying speculative prices, which they will be unable to realize afterwards when it comes to a

question of turning over the fruit. As every one in the trade knows dried fruit has not been a profitable venture to many people during the past few seasons, and with the unusual conditions ruling this year there is even greater danger of supplies costing more than they legitimately should. No definite cable information is to hand regarding new crop, but some offers are spoken of in the vicinity of 19s f.o.b. This figure, however, would hardly be reliable to figure upon so early in the season.

With regard to currants there is no improvement to note. In other lines the only new feature is the offer of new crop Hollowed dates, to arrive, on the basis of 15s c.i.f. We quote Valencia raisins off stalk 5 to 5½c, fine 5½ to 5¾c, layers 6 to 6½c, currants 3c in bbls, 3½ in half bbls and 3¾c in cases.

Canned Goods—The advance in salmon noted in our last has been maintained, and values are firm at \$3.65 f.o.b. coast, but we do not hear of any further sales being made. The first shipments of 425 cases of Australian canned meats arrived this week. It consists of boiled, corned and roast mutton in one and two pound tins. The quality of these goods is said to be very good, and there is little doubt that they will meet with a ready sale. We quote:—Lobsters at \$6 to 6.50 per case; sardines at \$8.50 to 9.50; salmon at \$1.15 to 1.30 per dozen; tomatoes at 80 to 85c per dozen; peaches at \$2 to 2.10 per dozen; corn at 85 to 90c per dozen; and marrow-fat peas at 85 to 90c per dozen.—Gazette, July 27.

Montreal Paint Prices.

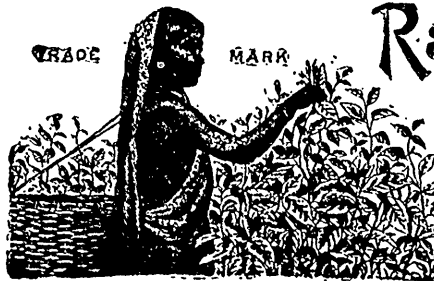
The market for paints and leads is in the same unsatisfactory state, the cutting in prices still going on, and dealers state what little business is doing is generally at a loss. The demand for glass is slow, which is usually the case at this season of the year, and values are unchanged. The demand for oils in a jobbing way has been fair, and sales of linseed boiled have transpired at 56 to 59c, and raw at 51 to 55c. In seal oil trade is quiet, there being no speculative demand, consequently no large sales are being made and jobbing prices are 40c to 45c as to quantity. We quote:—Choice brands white lead Government standard, \$4.75; No. 1, \$4.50; No. 2, \$4.25; No. 3 \$4; No. 4, \$3.75; dry white lead, 4½c; red lead, pure, 4½c; do No. 1, 4c; 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, 54 to 55c; boiled 56 to 58c; putty in bulk, \$1.85.

During the past week there has been an improved demand for cement, principally from Western buyers, and in consequence the market has ruled more active with a large volume of business, and some round lots have been placed. The feeling, if anything is easier, but values show no change. We quote spot prices at \$1.95 to 2.05 for English brands, and \$1.85 to 1.90 for Belgian, and to arrive, English brands, \$1.90 and Belgian, \$1.80 to 1.90. In firebricks business has been quiet, the demand having fallen off, but values are unchanged at \$15.50 to 19.50 per 1,000 as to brand.

The feature in the naval store market has been the weakness in turpentine, and prices have declined 1c per gallon, notwithstanding the fact that stocks on spot are low and recent advices from the South steady. Recent sales of fair sized lots are reported at 45 to 46c. In rosins the feeling is firm and values well maintained in sympathy with firm advices from primary markets. On the whole rather more business has transpired, there being a better demand for small lots. We quote: Turpentine, 45 to 46c; rosins, \$2.75 to \$5.25, 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, 9c for 7-16 and upwards, and 9½c for smaller sizes.—Gazette, July 27.

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 AS MANUFACTURED ON THE
 GARDENS IN INDIA

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Low Prices,
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GRANULAR **OGILVIE'S HUNGARIAN** CREAMY
FLOUR. HAS NO EQUAL.

STANDS unparalleled in its Distinctive Qualities and Peculiar Advantages. We are aware others are attempting to imitate our Brands, which is the Strongest Guarantee of the Superiority of
"OGILVIE'S FLOUR."

WINNIPEG, Oct. 5th, 1893.
 Messrs. Ogilvie Milling Co.,
 GENTLEMEN :—I have great pleasure in giving you my opinion of the two grades of flour, Patent and Bakers, you are now manufacturing. It excels all other flours that I have ever used, and makes more bread per barrel, and gives me 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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 Each bag guaranteed. Sown with our Special Twine, Red White and Blue.
OGILVIE'S HUNGARIAN,
 Unequaled for fine Cakes and Pastry. Stands unrivalled 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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Anderson & Co.,
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B FOR WHEAT.
A FOR FLOUR.
G FOR BRAN.
S FOR OATS.
 FOR SHORTS
 FOR POTATOES.
 FOR COAL.
 FOR EVERYTHING.

Freight Rates and Traffic Matters.

The Montreal Trade Bulletin, of July 27 says: There is very little doing in grain freights, last engagements to Liverpool being made at 1s 3d, and we quote 1s 3d to 1s 6d. Glasgow and London are also quoted at 1s 3d to 1s 6d, but the market is dull. In sack flour there have been engagements at 6s 3d to 7s 6d Liverpool, at 8s 9d Glasgow and 10s London. In provisions there has been space taken for lard and bacon at 8s 9d to 10s Liverpool. Hay has been engaged at 25s Liverpool and at 35s London. Considerable space for cheese has been taken for London at 20s, with engagements for Glasgow, Liverpool and Bristol at same figure. Cattle rates are quoted at 45s 0d to 50s 0d, Glasgow 45s to 50s London, 45s Liverpool and 37s 6d to 42s 6d uninsured, Avonmouth.

The Chicago Daily Trade Bulletin of July 28 says: There was a little more demand for freights during the past week, chiefly on through business, though the strike trouble has created a fair inquiry for way freights. All rail rates were well maintained on the basis of 20c per 100 lbs for flour and grain and 30c for provisions to New York. Ocean rates were firmer and a fair business was done. The rate on flour to Liverpool was 20½ to 21½; wheat, 9.22c per bushel and corn 9c per bushel. Provisions 35½ to 41½ per 100 lbs. Glasgow and Antwerp were about 1c over Liverpool rates. Through rates to New York were steady at 6s for wheat and 5½ for corn. Flour rates via lake and rail were steady at 15c per 100 lbs. New England rates were steady at 8½c per bushel for corn and 5½c for oats. A fair demand existed for vessel room and lake rates were steady at ¼ to 1c for wheat and corn to Buffalo, and 2½c for wheat to Kingston, and ¾c for corn to Port Huron.

At the last meeting of the railway committee of the privy council at Ottawa, the memorial of the Patrons of Industry of Manitoba, protesting against the Canadian Pacific railway freight rates, came up. Following is the telegraphic report:—

Davin, M.P., first addressed the committee in support of the memorial, claiming that the rates were excessive. They wanted rates which, while giving reasonable remuneration to the Canadian Pacific railway, would also enable farmers to live.

Haggart—"I do not think we have the slightest power to fix rates."

Davin—"Seeing this is a line largely subsidized by parliament there ought to be some power if there is not."

It was explained here that the statute conferred on the governor in council, not on the railway committee, the power to regulate railway tolls.

Senator Boulton explained that the memorial as received by him was addressed to the governor in council, but he had changed it to the railway committee of the privy council for more speedy action, as the crop would shortly be harvested and he desired a reduction of five cents a bushel on grain between Winnipeg and Port Arthur.

Clarke, Q.C., for the C.P.R., contended that there was no jurisdiction in the committee and the law was read from which it appeared the committee could hear complaints of tolls in excess of those the company were legally entitled to, which was not alleged, or of unjust preference or discrimination, which was alleged in the memorial. This is not a tribunal to try a charge that our rates are higher rates than they ought to be.

Haggart said they had determined to hold a departmental inquiry as to rates, and there would probably be a sitting of the council which had power to regulate rates up in the Northwest.

Boulton proceeded to speak and Clarke constantly objected to his making a speech about the condition of the farmers of the Northwest. This committee had nothing to do with that.

Boulton was speaking for the newspapers. He should make a specific charge and support it with a case in point.

Haggart—That is so. Confine your remarks, Senator Boulton, to the subject over which we have jurisdiction, discrimination or preferences.

Boulton maintained that the Canadian Pacific Railway, by charging excessive rates to the low in the Canadian Northwest, and the lower rates on the traffic through United States territory between St. Paul and the Soo, increased their dividends. If he had to give special cases and particularize, he would ask to be supplied with a railway expert.

Clarke—A body of persons like the Patrons is hardly the kind of aggregation to make a complaint of rates under the statute. An individual who had been unduly made to pay preferential rates should be the petitioner.

Boulton said discriminations were so numerous it would take a day to describe them. The memorial set out some of them, for instance from New York to St. Paul, 1,400 miles, the Canadian Pacific railway freight rate was \$1.15; from Montreal to Winnipeg, 1,324 miles, \$2.09; second class, 99 cents through the United States and \$1.70 through Canada; third class, 77 cents and \$1.40; fourth class, 52 cents and \$1.30; fifth class, 44 and 89 cents. These were discriminations as between the Soo route and the North Shore route.

Clarke—We cannot discuss that. We may make arrangements with other lines, but that is not discrimination.

Boulton proceeded to discuss the C.P.R. is sue of debenture stock to acquire a line from St. Paul to the Soo through American territory, but Bowell asked what that had to do with it.

Shaughnessy, vice president C.P.R., said we never issued a dollar of debentures stock to acquire securities of any American line.

After a good deal further discussion Boulton gave a specific instance of the rate on a car load of shingles from Vancouver to Russell, Manitoba, \$250, and the same cargo from Vancouver to Cobourg, Ont., cost only \$130, but it was in two different years, and Clarke said, then the charge falls to the ground.

Haggart said the charge in the memorial that the rate from Montreal to Vancouver was \$1.38 per hundred less than from Portage la Prairie to Vancouver was a charge they could investigate, and Clarke agreed and challenged Boulton to show it.

Boulton said he could if he had Canadian Pacific Railway officials there as witnesses, but personally he knew nothing about the truth of allegations in the memorial.

Daily wound up the discussion by pointing out that on July 20 in a letter to Boulton, the prime minister stated that the government would convene a meeting of a committee of the privy council in the Northwest in the autumn to enquire into these complaints. The trouble was that the Canadian Pacific Railway gave a general denial to these general statements, and the government proposed to arrive at the facts by taking evidence on the spot.

Wheat Yield Along the "Soo."

Through the courtesy of Superintendent E. Pennington, of the "Soo" road, the Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce has received samples of grain from the greater part of stations on that line west of Minneapolis and south of the boundary. Some of these samples show that the districts whence they came have been literally burned up. Such districts, however, are much in the minority. Very many of the samples show that in the sections they came from that the wheat is of very good stand. The yield at all points is evidently reduced greatly by the many hot days in July. With moderate rains early in this month and fairly cool weather, the yield along that line would have been heavy, but by this unfavorable weather it has been materially reduced,

as shown by the following estimates of yields at different stations. Harvest has begun well up into the north of North Dakota, although in many places where harvest has begun, there are fields that will not be fit to cut before late this week. The dry, hot weather has pushed the crop to maturity too fast. There will be a great deal of good wheat. The kernel is dry and hard and will probably weigh well. As harvesting is just now in progress, it follows that the estimates are liable to be changed greatly when threshing begins, but they are all taken on the ground and given for what they are worth.

Wheat is estimated to yield about 7 bushels at South Haven; Hankinson, 8 to 10 bushels; Loretto, 5 bushels; Rockford, 6 to 10 bushels; Annandale, 5 bushels; Maple Lake, 18 to 20 bushels; Eden Valley, 12 to 15 bushels; Lawry, 15 bushels; Farwell, 16 to 17 bushels; Kensington, 15 bushels; Hoffman, 12 bushels; Barrett, 12 to 15 bushels; Wendell, about 15 bushels; Fairmont, 10 bushels; Mosello, 14 bushels; Amelia, 8 bushels; Enderlin, 8 to 12 bushels; Lucca, 12 to 14 bushels; Fingel, 13 bushels; Lanona, 10 to 18 bushels; Valley City, 10 to 11 bushels; Leal, 12 to 14 bushels for early and 9 to 10 bushels for late; Courtnay, 15 bushels; Kansal, 12 bushels; Lemart, 20 bushels; Pessenden, 10 to 15 bushels; Harvey, 8 to 12 bushels; Tolva, 3 bushels; Ledgerwood, 5 to 12 bushels; Ransom, 6 to 7 bushels; Forman, 8 or 9 bushels; Towaada, 8 to 10 bushels; Nicholson, 10 bushels.

Flax seems to stand the weather better than the late wheat, and in many places along the Soo road this crop will yield well, but there are too many places with a light stand for a large average for the line. Barley and oats have been affected in about the same degree as wheat, showing a light yield, but the kernel is good, excepting in the burnt up districts. There is less of blighting than usual in oats and on that account the grain promises to be of good weight, which will increase the yield to some extent above what it looks to be while standing on the ground. The part of the Soo line from which these reports are gathered runs from Minneapolis northwest to the Canadian boundary, a distance of some four or five hundred miles, through a belt of near the average productiveness of Minnesota and North Dakota, leaving out the Red River valley, along which, in both Minnesota and North Dakota, the yield is expected to be larger than the average for either state.—Minneapolis Market Record.

Cost of Growing Wheat.

The United States Department of Agriculture has issued a summary made from estimates of 25,000 farmers of the west and northwest and of 4,000 experts of the department on the cost of growing wheat. The average cost per acre for the region covered is \$11.69, while the average for Wisconsin is more than a dollar higher, or \$12.93. Ground rent is the heaviest single item, and is estimated at nearly \$3 per acre. The principal items of cost have remained about normal during the past four or five years, being slightly higher where any change is noted, owing to increase of cost of labor during the prosperous times from 1890 to 1892. During that period, however, the price of wheat fell nearly one half. As a result either wheat production must be restricted or a large part of it must be done at a loss.

Feeding Wheat to their Hogs

Indianapolis, July 30.—The farmers of Indiana, for the first time in the history of the state, are feeding their wheat to their hogs and selling their corn. Wheat brings but 15c when delivered at the country stations, and corn sells readily at 45 to 47c. The farmers say that one bushel of wheat contains as much nutriment as two bushels of corn, and as hogs are bringing good prices and corn is higher than wheat, it is economy to feed the latter and sell their corn.

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Toronto Markets.

Wheat—Odd cars of winter wheat were taken by millers on the Northern at 55c. On the G.T.R. west, old wheat was offered at 56c. Red wheat in store here offered at 60c. Manitoba was quiet and easy. Holders of No. 1 hard float Fort William asked 61½ to 62c. Car lots of No 1 hard west are quoted nominally at 70½c.

Flour—Sales of straight roller, Toronto freights, could be made at \$2.65, but holders are asking from 5 to 10c more.

Mill Feed—Bran is dull and easy. A car was bought west to-day at \$10.50. Shorts are in demand, Toronto freights, at \$16.

Oats—Car lots of white changed hands at 34c to-day. In view of the advance in the west to-day a better feeling prevails and offerings around 33 to 33½ would probably find buyers.

Barley—Feed is steady at 40c west and 42c east. No 1 is held at 45 to 45½ outside.

Grain and Flour—Car 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, \$2.65 to 2.80; extra \$2.50 to \$2.60; low grades, per bag, 85 to 90c. Bran, \$12.00. Shorts—\$16.00. Wheat (west points) White, 56c; spring, 58c; red winter, 56c; goose, 55c; No 1 hard, 70½c; No. 2 hard, 69c; winter wheat on the Northern, 58c. Peas, 56 to 58c. Barley (outside)—No. 1, 43 to 45c; feed, 40 to 42c. Oats, 34c. Buckwheat (east)—40c. Rye (east) 45c. Corn, on track, 52c.

Eggs—Sales of candled eggs in five case lots were made to-day at 10½c, and singles sold at 11c. Strictly new laid eggs are quoted at 11½ to 12c.

Onions—Commission houses are quoting 1½ to 2c per pound for choice yellow Danvers and silver skins.

Honey, etc.—Round lots of new extracted honey in bulk offer in the country at 6½c or here in tins at 7½c. New sections offered to dealers at \$1.50 in quantities. Prices are unchanged. Quotations: Extracted, 7½ to 8c, according to quantity; sections, \$1.50 to \$1.75 per dozen for both new and old. Dealers buy at \$1.50 and sell at \$1.75. Maple syrup, gallon tins, 75 to 80c; five gallon tins, 70 to 75c; barrels, 60 to 65c.

Poultry—Quotations: Spring chickens bring 45 to 55c; spring ducks, 50 to 60c; old chickens, 40 to 50c, and turkeys, 9 to 9½ a pound.

Dressed Meats—Quotations are:—Beef, fore, 3½ to 4c, and hind, 7 to 8c; mutton, carcass, 5½ to 7c; yearling lamb carcass, 7 to 7½c; spring lamb, per lb, 8½ to 9½c; veal, 6 to 7½c; pork, \$6.25 to 6.60 per cwt.

Apples—Dried apples, per lb, 7c; evaporated apples, per lb, 12c.

Dressed Hogs—A few carcasses of hogs came in to-day and were sold \$6.50. Strictly fresh killed medium weights will bring this figure.

Cured Meats—Quotations are as follows: Mess pork, Canadian, \$17.50; short cut \$18.00; shoulder, mess, \$16.00; clear mess \$16.00; bacon, long clear, case lots 7½ to 8c; ton lots 7½c; lard, Canadian tierces, 8½c; tubs, 8½ to 8¾c; pails, 9c, and compounds in pails, 7½c and tubs, 7c; smoked hams, 10c for large and 11c for small; hollies 11c; rolls, 8½c and backs, 10½ to 11c; picnic hams, 8½ to 8¾c; green hams, 9½ to 10c.

Butter—Round lots of fair average dairy tubs are reported purchased in the country at 15 to 15½c, but here commission houses are getting 17 to 17½c. Creamery butter, both pounds and tubs, is in good demand at full prices. Quotations are: Dairy tubs, choice to extra choice, 16½ to 17½c, good to choice 15 to 16½c; store packed tubs, choice, 15c; inferior to medium 12½ to 13½c; crocks 17 to 17½c; large dairy rolls, 17c; pound rolls, 19 to 21c; creamery, pounds, 22 to 23c; creamery, tubs, 20 to 21c.

Cheese—Prices remain quite steady. Quotations are: Factory made, full creams, May and June, 9½ to 10c for full sized cheeses, and 10½ to 10¾c for half sizes; last autumn make, 12 to 12½c; little Stiltons, 13 to 15c.

Hides—A sale of one car load of No. 1 cured, f.o.b., Toronto, was made this week at 3½c. Quotations stand at 3c for No. 1 green; 3½c for green steer hides of 60-lbs. and over, 3½c for No. 1 cured, f.o.b., Toronto. Cured heavy steer hides are sold at 4c. Sheep pelts are quoted at 25c and lambskins at 30c. No. 1 green calfskins are unchanged at 6c and No. 2 at 4c. No. 1 cured calf are quoted at 7c and No. 2 at 4c. Deacons sell at 25 to 30c each for No. 1 and 15c for culls.

Wool—Local dealers are not anxious buyers. Stocks are showing a large accumulation. Prices are steady at 16½ to 17c for washed merchantable fleeces. Rejects are quoted at 13 to 14c, and unwashed at 10 to 10½c. Demand from the mills for pulled wools is oil and prices are nominal. Supers are quoted at 18 to 19c, and extras at 21 to 23c.—Empire, July 28.

Toronto Grocery Market.

Canned Goods—Demand continues to ease off for tomatoes, although there is still a fair reasonable trade doing at the unchanged prices of 85 to 90c. Corn is in fair demand and firmer at 90 to 95c. Peas are quiet and firm at 82½ to 85c. The Packers' Association reports a fair movement in all kind of canned vegetables, particularly peas. There is a good seasonal movement in salmon at the old prices of \$1.25 to 1.35 for tall tins, and \$1.50 to 1.60 for flat

tins. Fresh shipments of new lobster are arriving and there is a fair demand, and we quote: Tails, \$1.80 and flats \$2.25 to 2.50. There is a continued demand for canned peaches, but other kinds of fruit are dull. We quote: Peaches, \$3 to 3.25 for 3's, \$2 to 2.25 for 2's; raspberries \$1.65 to 1.80; strawberries, \$1.90 to 2.10; apples, 3's, \$1 to 1.10, gallons \$2.75, and preserved fancy quarters at \$1.35 to 1.40.

Eptomized, the weekly report of the Packers' Association regarding the fruit and vegetable crops is as follows:—Raspberries, injured by fruit and drought and only quarter to half crop, none being packed with some canneries. Plums, large crop in Niagara district and around Hamilton, but apparently short in other districts. Peas, fair to good. Peaches, large crop in the Niagara district. Apples, while very good in some districts, in others the fruit is falling off and not turning out as well as anticipated. Peas, the packers are through packing; crop good in the east, and while abundant in isolated instances in the west, generally speaking the crop in that part of the country was short. Corn is on the whole promising well, but rain is wanted. Tomatoes are here and there reported to be unsatisfactory, but the outlook is good on the whole.

Coffees—We quote green, in bags, as follows: Rio, 20½ to 23c; 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 lb; Sicily shelled almonds, 25 to 26c a lb; Terragona almonds 12½ to 13c; peanuts, 10½ to 11c for roasted and 8 to 10c for green; cocoanuts, \$4.50 to \$5 per sack; Grenoble walnuts, 12½ to 15c; Marbot walnuts, 12 to 13c; Bordeaux walnuts 11 to 12c; Aliberts, 07 to 10½c for sacks and 10½ to 11c for small lots; pecans, 12½c.

Rice—There is a good demand for "B" at 3½ to 3¾c. We quote as follows:—"B" 3½ to 3¾c; extra Japan, 5½ to 5¾c; imported Japan, 5½c to 6½c; tapioca, 4½ to 4¾c.

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; cream of tartar, 25c per lb.

Sugars—Market is steady, but there is not the same strong undertone that was apparent a week ago. People are not talking of advances. Neither is the demand as active as it was a week ago, but retailers' stocks are light although the buying so far this season has not been up to expectations. The idea as to price is still 4½ to 4¾c up for yellow, with raw quoted at 3¾c.

Syrups—Demand is small and prices unchanged. We quote: Dark, 25c; medium, 28 to 30c; bright, 35 to 40c; very bright, 45 to 50c.

Molasses.—Demand still continues to be a little better than is usual at this time of the year, principally at prices ranging from 25 to 45c. New Orleans, barrels, 26 to 28c; half barrels, 30 to 32c; Barbadoes, barrels, 28 to 32c; half barrels, 30 to 34c.

Teas—Shipments of now season's Monings and Foo Chows are to hand this week, and the market exhibits more life in consequence. The quality and value of the Moning teas, were referred to last week, and much the same remarks applied to them apply to the Foo Chow teas, they showing good quality and far better value than the teas which arrived this time a year ago. These are about the only teas which are at the moment receiving much attention from wholesalers. There are not many China black teas going into the hands of retailers yet, but jobbers report a good demand for now season's Japans around 18 to 20 cents, and a fair movement in Japan and Ceylon teas. Green teas are quiet, and new Young Hysons will be 2 to 3c higher than last year. First Young Hysons are very scarce, while good cup Young Hysons of any kind cannot be got. New China green teas will not be here for about five weeks, but Pingsue are due to arrive in about three weeks. In the latter kind of tea buyers have been more careful this year, and the result is an improvement in the quality, being good in both cup and style. We hear of offers being made in Pingsue ways to take the place of first Young Hysons.

Dried Fruits—Dried fruits of all kinds are a limited supply on spot, and prices are well maintained, especially Valencia raisins. Stocks of the latter are almost exhausted. As far as we are aware there is only one wholesale house in the city that has any layer Valencias, and it is holding them at high prices. Off stalk is all the other houses appear to have. Demand continues good. We quote off-stalk, 6 to 6½c; fine layers, 8½ to 9c. Currants are in fair demand at steady and unchanged figures. We quote as follows:—Provincials, 3½ to 4c in brls, half brls, 3½ to 4½c; Filintras, 4 to 4½c in brls, and 4½ to 4¾c in half brls; Patras, 5 to 5½c in brls, 5½ to 5¾c in half brls, 5 to 6½c in cases; Vostizans 6½ to 7½c in cases, 6½ to 7½c in half cases; Panariti, 8½ to 9c. Prunes are quiet and unchanged. We quote: U's, 5½ to 5¾c; B's, 7½c; bags 3½c; casks 4½ to 5c. Figs are dull and featureless. We quote: Small boxes, 7½ to 8c; 5 lb boxes, 7½ to 8c; 10-lb boxes, 10c; 28 lb boxes choice Eleme, 11c; 6-crown, 12½c; 7-crown, 13½c; bags, 28 lb, 6½ to 7c; Dates quiet and unchanged at 4½ to 5c; selected Hallowee dates, 8½ to 9c.

Salt—Trade has greatly improved during the last week and is now quite brisk. Prices are unchanged. We quote: Dairy, \$1.50, special grade; brls, 90c; coarse sacks, 58c; fine sacks, 70c; American rock, \$10 per ton.—Grocer, July 27.

Toronto Hardware Markets.

Wire—Trade is quiet in plain, barb and twist, the only kind being called for at the moment being tinnars' and coppered steel. Quoted at 3½ to 3¾c for fence.

Rope—We quote as before:—Sisal, 7.16 in. and larger, 7½c; 1, 5-16; ¾ in, 8½c; Manila, 7.10 in. and larger, 9½c; 1, 5-16, ¾ in, 10

Cut Nails—Trade has fallen off materially, shipments from ctook being small. The base price is still unchanged at \$1.80 Toronto for carload lots, and \$1.85 for small lots.

Wire Nails—Discounts are unchanged at 75, 10 and 5 per cent, shipment in 10 keg lots being prepaid.

Horse Nails.—Trade is improving and prices are held firm. Discounts are still 60 per cent off "C" and 60 and 2½ per cent off "PB."

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

Tacks—We quote: Cut, carpet, blind, gimp,

60 per cent; do., tinned, 70 per cent; copper nails, 62½ per cent; clout nails, 60 to 67½ per cent; trunk nails, 60 to 65 per cent; shoe finders' tacks, 50 per cent; shoe nails, Hungarian nails, etc., 37½ per cent.

Lead Pipe—We quote: Toronto and the west 30 per cent. off in small lots, and 30 and 10 per cent. off in ton lots; points east of Toronto 35 per cent. off in small lots, and 35 and 10 per cent. off in ton lots.

Binder Twine—Much as before both in regard to volume of business and to prices. We quote: Blue ribbon, 9c; red cap, 7c; sterling, 6½c; common sense, 6½c; prison made, 8c, freight prepaid.

Tar, etc.—Business fair We quote:—Roofing pitch, \$2.60 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.—Much as before. 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 firebrick, \$3.25 per 100; Scotch fireclay, \$1 per 100 pounds.

Pig Iron—A number of enquiries are heard for Scotch iron in 200 and 400 ton lots, but the prices quoted do not seem to be low enough to induce purchases. The prices quoted in response to these enquiries run from \$21 to 21.60 for Summerlee, and \$19.50 for Carnbroe. We quote: Summerlee, \$21.00 to 21.50; Carnbroe, \$19.50; Siemen's, \$19 to \$20. United States pigiron, cash basis f.o.b. Toronto in bond: No. 1 foundry strong coke iron Lake Superior ore, \$12.55; No. 2 foundry strong coke iron, Lake Superior ore, \$12.05; Jackson county silvery, No. 1, \$16 50 to \$18.30; Lake Superior charcoal, \$15.55; St. athen soft, No. 1, \$11.75; Southern soft, No. 2, \$11.50.

Bar Iron—Base price is unchanged at \$1.85.

Sheet Iron—We quote 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—Prices are a little easier. Fair quantities have been called for during the week, although not any round lots have gone forward. Discounts are 70 per cent for black and 50 to 50 and 5 per cent for galvanized.

Galvanized Iron.—Quantities are offering in case lots at \$4.35 for 23 gauge.

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.

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

Sheet Copper—We quote untinned at 14 to 16½c, according to weight and size. Brazier sheets, 14 to 17c, according to quality.

Boiler Tubes—Demand is fair, especially on local account. We quote as follows:—1½ inch, 7c; 1½ inch, 7½c; 1¾ inch, 8c; 2 inch, 8½c; 2½ inch, 9c; 2½ inch, 9½c; 3 inch, 11½c; 3½ inch, 14c; 4 inch, 19c.

Sheet Steel.—A few good sales have been made, especially in the higher grades. We quote: 8 to 16 gauge, \$2.75 per 100 lbs; 18 to 20, \$2.65; 22 to 24, \$2.85; 26, \$3.10.

Zinc Spelter—The idea as to price is 4½c for domestic and 4½c for imported.

Tin plates—We quote: \$3.50 to 3.75 for I.C. and \$3.25 to 3.35 for coke.

Terne Plates—Quite a brisk demand has been experienced during the week, both for "I.C." and "I.X." In the former the supply is rather limited. Shipments are, however, arriving in the course of a week or ten days. Prices are \$6.50 to 6.75, according to quality.

Zinc Sheets—We quote case lots at 4½ and small lots at 5c.

Hoops and Bands—We still quote \$2.25 for small lots, but these prices can be shaded for large lots.

Solder—We quote 12½ to 14c.

Pig Lead—Prices are being held at \$2.90 to 3.00.

Antimony—Shows some improvement, some fair orders having been received for Cooksons' at 9½ to 10c.

Glass—Prices are lower on some breaks, and we now quote first break at \$1.15. Business is quiet. Import lots have all been delivered and have proved satisfactory. Orders being received by jobbers now are principally of an assorting nature. Trade in plate glass is a little better than it was.

Old Material—Trade is quiet and prices in some lines have dropped, except in sorap rubber, which has gone up a little. We quote as follows:—Agricultural scrap, 50c per cwt.; machinery cast, 50c per cwt.; stove cast scrap, 30 to 35c; No. 1 wrought scrap, 4c 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 7¾c; old copper bottoms 6 to 6½c; light scrap brass 3½ to 4c; heavy yellow scrap brass, 5c; heavy red scrap brass, 5½ to 6½c; scrap lead, 1½ to 1¾c; scrap zinc, 1½ to 1¾c; 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.

White Lead—Is dull and unchanged at 4½ to 4¾c.

Prepared Paints—There is still a little doing at the unchanged price of \$1.05 for pure.

Lined Oil—Quiet at 53 to 54c for raw, and 56 to 57c for boiled.

Turpentine—Is easier in the south, and while 43 to 44c f.o.b. Toronto is still the ruling quotation, some houses are taking 1c less per gallon with a view to reducing stocks.

Paris Green—Reports of cutting in the price of Canadian paris green are heard. When a shortage was anticipated a month or six weeks ago the Canadian makers resumed manufacturing operations, and some jobbers appear to have laid in large stocks. At any rate some of them find themselves with stocks heavier than they desire, while the season is practically over, only an odd order here and there being received, hence the present cutting in price. We quote as before: English, 112 pound drums, 14 to 14½c; and 56 pound drums at 14½ to 15c; cases, 18c. Canadian, 100-lb. drums, 13c; 1-lb. package, 14½c.

Castor Oil—In fair demand. We still quote 6½ to 6¾c in case lots, and 7c in single tins.

Seal Oil—Refined is unchanged at 58 to 59c per gallon—Hardware.

Montreal Drug Prices.

Recent cable advices on borax have been weak and note a decline of 10s per ton. Outside of the above the market has ruled quiet and steady. We quote:—Bleaching powder, \$2.50 to 2.75; bicarb. soda, \$2.25 to 2.35; sal soda, 70 to 75c; carbolic acid, 1 lb bottles, 25 to 30c; caustic soda, 60 per cent, \$2.15 to 2.75; do., 70 per cent, \$2.40 to 2.50; chlorate of potash, 20 to 22c; alum, \$1.40 to 1.50; coppers, 75 to 80c; sulphur flour, \$1.75 to \$2; do., roll, \$2 to 2.10; sulphate of copper, \$4.50 to \$5; white sugar of lead, 7½ to 8½c; biob. potash, 10 to 12c; sumac Sicily, per ton, \$75 to 80; soda ash, 48 to 50 per cent, \$1.15 to 1.50; chip logwood, \$2 to 2.10; castor oil, 6½ to 7c; and Norwegian cod liver oil, \$25 to 26.

The Cheese Markets.

Brockville, Ont., July 26.—The cheese market to day was dull; buyers and sellers were a long way apart in their ideas as to values. Only two lots were sold, one of 30 colored at 9½c and one of 60 at 5½c.

Woodstock, Ont., July 26.—The transactions on the boards or at factories since last week have been light. The cheese is too green to ship, and with a downward tendency buyers do not feel justified in giving the 3c which salesmen demanded. It is said some private sales were made since last market at 9 to 10c.

Bulletin on Tuberculosis.

(Continued from page 1110.)

tiplication of these bacilli in any of the internal organs small nodular bodies are formed called tubercles. These in their early stages are about the size of a millet seed, but soon increase in number and size, and uniting form larger diseased masses. As these grow older a process of suppuration takes place, the tubercle becomes yellow, gradually softens and forms a cheesy mass. This mass of cheese-like consistency may soften still more and become of the consistency of cream, or from the deposition of lime salts in it, the mass may become quite hard. When present in any quantity in the interior of such organs as the lung or liver, tubercle is most frequently soft, or fluid, forming what is known as a tubercular abscess, but where the disease affects the surface of an organ, or attacks a membrane the growth is usually harder and nodular.

Those tubercles or portions of tubercle near the surface of a diseased area contain the largest number of active bacilli and these are thus in a favorable position to invade the surrounding healthy tissue, or to be carried by the circulation to other parts of the body and begin there the formation of further tuberculous masses.

The bacillus of tuberculosis may enter the body and bring on this disease of the animal by being taken with the air into the lungs by being swallowed with food and thus introduced into the digestive system, or in rare cases by the accidental application of diseased germs to cuts, wounds or other excoriated surfaces.

Since the disease is found in a very large proportion of cases—probably three-fourths or more—in the lungs it is evident that the usual way in which tuberculosis is contracted is by inhaling the germs with the air. That the disease may be produced by swallowing the germs of tubercle appears to have been demonstrated by experiments conducted with various animals, such as calves, pigs, rodents, fowls, etc., which have been fed with portions of tubercle and tubercular secretions, with the effect of producing this malady. There are also some cases on record in the human family, particularly among infants, where the contraction of this disease seems to have been directly connected with the use of milk from diseased cows in which these bacilli are known to occur. The danger to an infant in using such material is much greater than it would be to an adult, for the reason that the tissues of young children are much less resistant, and milk constitutes their chief food.

When the germs are introduced into the system, and become established there, the disease may become general, or may only develop locally by attacking a single organ. Sometimes when introduced into the blood the bacilli multiply very rapidly, and become distributed over the whole body, producing what is called general or acute tuberculosis, and occasionally known in human beings as rapid or "galloping" consumption. Such attacks usually terminate fatally in a very short time. In other cases the disease affects for a considerable period only those parts of the tissues adjacent to the starting point, and in such instances the progress of the disease is slow and the symptoms often obscure.

In cattle the lungs, the glands in the thorax, the pleura and the serous membrane which covers the walls of the thorax and abdomen, are the parts most usually affected by this disease. The liver also in many cases becomes seriously involved, and sometimes the bladder of cows, the bowels, brain and other parts of the body. The glands in the chest located behind the lungs are very commonly diseased and often much enlarged, and in post mortem examination will frequently be found filled with solidified tubercle. If the udder is affected the disease usually manifests itself there by small-yellow tuberculous spots discernible on

the out surface. The bacilli are seldom found in the muscular tissue or flesh of animals, still the chance of their being present there or in the blood, is a risk too great to allow of the flesh or milk of an animal known to be tuberculous to be used as food unless it has been heated for some time above the point known to destroy the life of these disease germs, which is considerably under the boiling point of water, or about 160°F.

The tubercle bacillus is contained in very large numbers in the matter expectorated by individuals suffering from this disease, also by cows, who are said to discharge this material through the nasal organs, and these bacilli remain actively virulent for a very long time. Experiments have been tried by drying such expectorated matter for many months, and also by alternately wetting and drying the material; the bacilli have also been exposed for a considerable time to cold, as low as 18 degrees of frost, and to temperatures as high as 158°F. without affecting their vitality. When animals have been inoculated with material so treated, the bacilli have shown unimpaired vigor, and have rapidly brought about diseased conditions. It is evident then that such discharges, when allowed to dry on a handkerchief or on the floor of a sick room, or in the stalls or sheds of animals suffering from the disease, become a source of danger to all about them, both men and animals. When rooms or buildings, where such material has been deposited and dried, are swept these microscopic bacilli will often rise with the dust and may thus be taken with the air into the lungs.

These germs may be cultivated outside of the animal body by transferring them to the serum of blood, or some other suitable culture medium contained in a small glass tube plugged with cotton. If this tube is kept at the temperature of the body the serum gradually becomes covered with a number of whitish stripes and points which represent millions of these bacilli. Animals inoculated with material from a culture thus prepared soon develop tuberculosis.

No reliable remedy has yet been discovered for this disease, and the only way known of freeing a herd of cattle from it is by the prompt destruction of all affected animals. From the absence of outward symptoms the detection of tuberculosis in its early stages by the ordinary methods of examination is very difficult, and in many cases practically impossible, and by the time the disease has progressed far enough to be readily detected there is danger that the affected animal has already conveyed it to others. This is often the case with the local and slowly developing form of the disease, even when it occurs in the lung, and frequently an animal may be so affected when to all appearance it is in excellent health and condition. When, however, the disease is general, or when it has so far advanced as to involve a considerable portion of the lungs, symptoms of emaciation occur, there is a gradual wasting away, with more or less cough, attended with some difficulty of breathing; and where animals are so affected the disease soon proves fatal. A cow attacked with tuberculosis may die in a few weeks, or may live for many months, and sometimes for several years, depending upon the organs involved and the rapidity with which the disease progresses. The percentage of milking animals affected is usually greatest in the neighborhood of cities, where they are housed for the greater part of the year, and is much less in those herds fed for the greater part of the time in the open air. Hence the importance of sanitary measures, such as proper ventilation, pure water supply, adequate disinfection of stalls where tuberculous animals have been kept, and prompt isolation of all suspected cases. All conditions which tend to lower the vitality and impair the vigor of the system are predisposing causes of this disease both in human beings and in cattle. Among these are deficient nourishment, ill-ventilated and over crowded apartments and exhaustive secretions. There is little doubt that the reason why milch cows are

more subject to the disease than steers arises from the fact that the secretion of milk is more or less exhausting to the system of the animal.

The diagnosis of this disease by ordinary means being in many cases almost impossible a more trustworthy method has been sought and found. In 1890 Professor Koch, who discovered the bacillus, the true cause of the disease, published a paper detailing some experiments he had made with a fluid—the composition of which was a secret—on guinea pigs, and on people suffering from tuberculosis which led to the hope that this might prove a remedy for the disease. The fluid became known as Koch's lymph or tuberculin. After extensive trial as a remedy for consumption physicians have failed to realize the results hoped for and its use for that purpose has been almost discontinued. Recent experience has, however, shown the usefulness of this fluid as an indicator of this disease in cattle, and a large demand has arisen for it for that purpose.

PREPARATION OF TUBERCULIN.

Tuberculin is prepared by first making an artificial culture of the disease germ known as the bacillus of tuberculosis and allowing it to stand until the material has become highly charged with the bacilli. A proportion of glycerine is added with a little carbolic acid. It is then filtered through porous porcelain to separate the germs and the filtered fluid raised to a temperature high enough to destroy any remaining germs which may be in the fluid. 70 degrees Centigrade, equal to 158 degrees of Fahrenheit, is about the temperature used for this purpose. An exposure of ten minutes to such heat is said to destroy all traces of vitality in these germs. The sterilized fluid is next evaporated at a low temperature in a vacuum until it is sufficiently concentrated, when it is put up in small bottles, each containing five cubic centimeters, equal to about 80 minims. When finished this fluid may be said to be a glycerine extract containing the products formed during the life of the bacilli. The preparation of tuberculin requires much skill and care, and hence it is expensive. The small bottles referred to cost at wholesale in Germany, in lots of ten, about \$5 25 per bottle, while they are usually sold in New York at about \$10 each.

HOW TO USE THE LYMPH.

To prepare this fluid for use it is diluted with nine times its volume of one per cent solution of carbolic acid in pure water. When a small quantity of this diluted tuberculin is injected under the skin of a tuberculous animal the temperature of the body rises considerably, while in animals free from this disease no such effect is produced. The rise in temperature does not take place immediately, but occurs at different periods from 3 to 20 hours after the injection has been made. The reaction occurs in the larger proportion of cases in from 9 to 16 hours. The duration of the high temperature also varies. Neither the length of time after injection before the reaction takes place nor the length of the high temperature period, affords any positive evidence of the extent or virulence of the disease. The special value of the tuberculin lies in the fact that the increase of temperature takes place even in very early stages of the disease, and that it is equally effective no matter where the disease is located. In the tests conducted at the Central experimental farm the quantity of the diluted tuberculin used for each animal has varied from 40 to 80 minims (equal to 2½ to 5 c.c. according to size and apparent strength.) On this basis the material for each injection would cost from 27 to 54 cents. The injection is made under the skin, usually just behind the shoulder blade, with a hypodermic syringe, and care must be taken to disinfect the syringe before using it. For this purpose we have used a four per cent. solution of crocin in water, in which the syringe should be immersed for some time before using. Where several animals are to be treated in succession the needle of the syringe should be disinfected after each time of using by dipping it in this fluid. The

hair and skin where the injection is to be made should also be disinfected by wetting it with the same fluid shortly before the injection is made. The normal temperature of each animal is taken several times as shown in the tables in this bulletin by inserting a clinical thermometer into the anus and leaving it there for about three minutes.

In view of the prevalence of this disease, and the possibility of its being communicated from animals to man, there is no doubt that its prevention and control are among the most important sanitary questions before the public at the present time, and are deserving of the most careful attention and earnest effort.

Meeting of the Hudson's Bay Company.

A general court of the Company was held on July 16, in London, Sir Donald A. Smith, Governor, presided.

The chairman said: "The report has been in the hands of the shareholders for the last fortnight, and therefore, I presume, may be taken as read. In moving its adoption only a very few words are required from me. The report gives every information which, I think, is required by the shareholders. You will see that the profit for the last year has been £45,912 1's 9d, to which has to be added £29,116 8s brought forward last year, making a total of £75,029 5s 9d. Taking from that the dividend of 10s per share—£30,000—leaves a sum of £25,029 5s 9d to be carried forward to next year, or £4,087 2s 3d less than last year. The reduction in the profit as compared with last year is due to the disastrous state of affairs in the United States, to the depression in Canada—which is of a very much smaller extent than in the United States—and to the very great depression in trade in this country. This great depression has been felt not only in Europe and America, but in the whole of the colonies, markedly Australia, as you know; and, in view of the crisis in America, we think we do very well indeed in declaring a dividend on this occasion of 10s per share. In the Northwest the position was rendered worse than it otherwise would have been, by the failure of a small bank. The failure caused great disturbance in a newly settled country where the currency of the bank was scattered far and wide. That bank ought certainly never to have had an existence. From the very commencement it was—if I may not add the word dishonest—certainly undesirable that it should have been established, and we are not to base our opinion of the banks of Canada on this exceptional one. I am very happy to be able to say that if we did not suffer so much in Canada as in the neighboring States, it was owing, in a very great measure, to the solidity of our banks, the great care with which they are managed, and altogether to the less expensive habits of the Canadian people.

The collection of furs was not quite so good this year as in the preceding year, yet, on the whole, the collection has kept up very well indeed, seeing that a great portion of the country has been opened for settlement. I think that our being able, in such an exceptional year as the present, to recommend to you the dividend now proposed is an earnest that in the future you may look for moderately good dividends at least, when there shall be a revival of business, and when things shall have returned to their normal conditions.

The land sales are, as you also will observe, much less than in the foregoing year. The receipts are less by £10,177 16s 2d, while the sales of town lots and farm lands are reduced by \$71,451, say, £14,050. This is in a great measure owing to the unprecedentedly low price of wheat. Never before in America—nor, I think, in this country—has the price of wheat been so low as during the past year. We have been very careful to introduce, and to insist upon, economies in the business, and I am happy to say that in this the directors have been very willingly seconded by their Commissioner, Mr. Chipman, and the other officers

of the company, and I think I may venture to say, and I have great pleasure in doing so, that, while you are in your 225th year of incorporation, never, I believe, in a whole course of that long time have you been served with more zeal, more ability, or more intelligence than you are now being served by your commissioner and the officers acting under his orders. This is a cause of great satisfaction to all of us, and it assures us that, whether prices may be low or high, according to the stress of circumstances, the best use will be made of your money embarked in business. And I may say that the showing of the present moment—that is, the £45,000 of profit—is in a very great measure due to the great economies that have been introduced within the last three or four years. Had it not been for those economies we should not have been able just now to show such a good exhibit as you have before you; and we are not satisfied with what has been done, but are looking on every side to see what further can be done, in the same direction. For instance, here in England it is found that the packing of the goods sent to Canada, which is a very important branch, can be done more economically by arrangements made outside than in the way it has formerly been done at the packing house the company has in Bury street, so that it is now being given up, and this portion of the business will be attended to in the future at a considerable saving of expense. We have been asked by some shareholders if we consider that the property owned by the company is well worth the present par value of the shares. On former occasions I have not hesitated to say that I believe that, apart altogether from what you have in the trade—and, of course, that represents a large value—you have, in your lands alone, assets not only equal to the full par value of your shares, but several times that value; and when there is a revival of business we shall, no doubt, have also greatly increased sales. I have said on former occasions that your best customers for the lands are those farmers who, having settled and acquired homesteads, are anxious to add to their property as soon as they have made sufficient money to make a purchase from the company. As you are aware, your lands are to be found in sections throughout the Northwest—1,100 miles east and west and 300 miles north and south; and as you have two sections in each township of six miles square, in no case are your lands distant more than three miles from any railway running through the townships. You have further the benefit of having as your customers all those farmers who are settled in the different townships, and as surveying goes on and as the country is filled up with settlers, so may you look for increased sales of land and increased profits. One of your directors—a gentleman well known in the city of London as an excellent business man—has been out in the Northwest and throughout Canada within the last few weeks. He has seen a good many of the posts and stations of the company, and is very well satisfied indeed with the administration of your affairs. I have been much in Canada myself, for a good many months of each year, and I can corroborate all that this gentleman, Thomas Skinner, has said with regard to the value of your lands and the admirable way in which your business is conducted in Canada. There really remains nothing further for me to say, but I shall be happy to answer any questions which may be put by shareholders. I now beg to move that the report and accounts be adopted.

Henry Clarke said the shareholders might like to know briefly the result of a recent visit made by him to Canada. He owned some thousand pounds' worth of shares, and therefore felt some little alarm at the low quotations which had prevailed for the shares. He learnt, while in Canada, that during Sir Donald Smith's governorship radical changes had been made in the management, and he looked forward to a considerable increase of profit from the trading. He had made independent inquiries regarding the land, and was informed by persons in whom he placed great faith that their land

would be worth very considerably more than the value of the shares. He had returned from Canada with the firm conviction that they might look forward with great satisfaction to the future, and he would not think of parting with his shares at double the present price.

Manitoba Flour in British Markets.

The direct introduction into British markets of the flour made from the celebrated Manitoba hard wheats will be watched with much interest both in this country and in Canada. For some time past small consignments have, through the agency of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, been forwarded regularly to private individuals who knew of its excellent quality. Now, however, the Canadian Produce and Consignment Company, of 18 St. Swithin's Lane, E.C., has been appointed by the Lake of the Woods Milling Company to specially bring the flour to the notice of bakers and of the trade generally; and from what Thomas Reynolds, of the Produce Company, tells us, the flour is likely to meet with a continued and increasing demand. Only the very best quality will be put on the market, and the conditions of the trade will be studied in every way. What that quality is may be judged from the analysis of Professor John Goodfellow, of the Bow and Bromley Institute, who reports that he has "examined this flour, with a large number of highly ground grades in the London market, as to color, strength and yield, and in no case did I find it excelled, and seldom equalled."

But the flour is not to be put on the British market on the strength of testimonials; its future is to rest on its own merits. Thomas Reynolds says: "We trust to the flour to commend itself. It takes time, of course, to introduce a new article to the trade here; but the quality of this flour, if kept up, as we are sure it will be, is sufficient in itself to insure it a high place in our markets. We shall obtain regular consignments by way of Canada, chiefly in half sacks of 140 lbs, for bakers, and we shall continue to supply private consumers with barrels, as before. There is always a demand for good flour in this country, and an article of such high quality as this Manitoba variety has never been put upon the London market." Mr. Reynolds further stated that the company, of whom no one concerned in Canadian business can speak too highly, does not intend to confine its efforts to the sale of this Canadian flour, but will endeavor to bring before the people of this country other produce from the Dominion. But, he emphatically added, "We shall only handle goods of the highest class."—Canadian Gazette, London, England.

Opinion of the Crops.

An Ottawa telegram says: Prof. Saunders, of the experimental farm, returned yesterday from the West, where he has been inspecting the work in progress at the experimental farms and attending a meeting of the Manitoba Central Farmer's Institute. In regard to the condition of the crops, Mr. Saunders is of the opinion that in Manitoba they will average a little more than last year, but on account of the dry weather the straw is everywhere short. In the territories the rain fall has been less than in Manitoba and has been very irregular. Crops at the experimental farm at Brandon are good, but those on the Indian Head farm are lighter than usual. The wheat is expected to average there about twenty bushels per acre. He described the tuberculosis at Brandon and added: "The local government of Manitoba have a trustworthy worker in the veterinary inspector, Dr. Thompson, who has already tested several private herds in different parts of the province, and with the consent of the owners has slaughtered those animals which the tuberculin has shown to be diseased. This work is still in progress."

Toronto Live Stock Market.

Sixty-seven loads of live stock arrived on a bare market to day. There were about 15 loads of small stuff, about 20 loads of butchers' cattle and 30 loads or better of export cattle on offer.

Export Cattle—The offerings were pretty well cleaned up, but drovers had to accept less money to effect sales. Top price of the day was 4c. Good fair loads sold around 3½c and some choice butchers' were bought at \$3.80 to \$3.90.

Butchers' Cattle—A fairly good trade was done, but at very low prices. At the end of the day the market was pretty well cleaned up. About 10 loads went east to day, including one for St. John, N. B. Local dealers and butchers bought moderately. Prices ranged from 2½c for thin grass cattle, up to 2½ to 3c for fair grassers. Meal fed grass cattle sold from 3½c to \$3.40, and one lot of four picked steers brought top price of the day, 3½c a pound.

Sheep and Lambs—There was more animation in export sheep than any line in the market. All offerings were bought early in the day at from \$3.40 to 3½c a pound for fine ewes and weathers, fed and watered, and 3½ to 3c for same weighed off cars. There was a fair demand for lambs at from \$2.50 for culls up to \$3.50 for choice heavy bunches.

Hogs—Prices were easier. Top price for bacon hogs to day was \$5.60 and some were bought at \$5.50. Several mixed lots sold at \$5.30 to \$5.40. Thick fats were down to \$5, and stores sold at \$4.75 to \$5. Sows and stags were unchanged. —Empire, July 27.

The Cockshut Plow company, of Brantford and Winnipeg, have received orders from their representatives in Scotland for 1,500 plows for this year's trade. The Cockshut company also report a considerable increase of trade with South Africa.

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TIME CARD.

Taking effect on Wednesday, June 29, 1904.

Head Up.		STATIONS.	Read Down.	
North Bound	South Bound			
Freight No. 100. Daily.	St. Paul Ex. Press No. 101 Daily.		St. Paul Ex. Press No. 102 Daily.	Freight No. 104 Daily.
1.20p	3.00p	0	11.30a	5.30a
1.05p	2.40p	8 0	11.42a	5.47a
12.42p	2.25p	0 8	11.55a	6.07a
12.22p	2.25p	15 8	12.02p	6.25a
11.44a	2.05p	23 8	12.31p	6.51a
11.31a	1.67p	27 4	12.53p	7.02a
11.07a	1.49p	32 4	1.00p	7.12a
10.31a	1.29p	40 4	1.00p	7.45a
10.03a	1.16p	48 8	1.15p	8.25a
9.23a	12.53p	50 0	1.31p	9.18a
8.00a	12.30p	55 0	1.50p	10.15a
7.00a	12.16p	55 1	2.05p	11.15a
11.05p	8.50a	163	4.30p	8.25p
1.30p	4.55a	225	9.25p	1.25p
	3.45p	453	9.35p	
	8.30p	470	6.20a	
	8.00p	481	7.00a	
	10.30p	883	9.35p	

MORRIS-BRANDON BRANCH.

East Bound.		STATIONS.	West Bound.	
Ex. No. 130	Ex. No. 128 Ex. No. 129 Thur. & Sat.		Ex. No. 127 Mon. & Fri.	Ex. No. 129 Wed. & Fri.
1.20p	3.00p	0	11.30a	5.30p
7.00p	12.55p	0	1.30p	8.00a
0.55p	12.32p	10 0	2.00p	8.44a
5.49p	12.07a	21 4	2.25p	9.32a
5.25p	11.50a	25 4	2.50p	1.00p
4.50p	11.38a	33 6	3.00p	10.23a
3.65p	1.24a	39 0	3.15p	10.54a
3.14p	11.02a	49 0	3.30p	11.44a
2.51p	10.50a	54 1	3.49p	12.10p
2.15p	10.35a	62 1	4.03p	12.51p
1.47p	10.18a	68 4	4.25p	1.30p
1.19p	10.04a	74 0	4.50p	1.54p
12.57p	9.53a	79 4	4.57p	2.15p
12.27p	9.38a	86 1	5.07p	2.52p
11.57a	9.24a	92 3	5.22p	3.25p
11.12a	9.07a	102 0	5.45p	4.16p
10.37a	8.45a	109 7	6.04p	4.55p
10.13a	8.29a	117 3	6.21p	5.25p
9.49a	8.22a	120 0	6.29p	5.47p
9.33a	8.14a	123 0	6.40p	6.04p
9.05a	8.06a	129 6	6.53p	6.37p
8.28a	7.42a	137 2	7.11p	7.18p
7.50a	7.25a	146 1	7.30p	8.00p

Number 127 stops at Baldur for meals.

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE BRANCH.

East Bound		STATIONS.	West Bound	
Head Up Mixed No. 144.	Mil. & W. F. Winn. p.m.		Mixed No. 143.	M. W. & F.
11.55 a.m.	0	Winnipeg	9.00 a.m.	
11.42 a.m.	3.0	Portage Junction	4.15 a.m.	
11.10 a.m.	11.6	St. Charles	4.40 a.m.	
11.00 a.m.	13.5	Headingley	4.46 a.m.	
10.30 a.m.	21.0	White Plains	5.10 a.m.	
10.22 a.m.	35.2	Rustace	5.55 a.m.	
9.05 a.m.	42.1	Oakville	6.25 a.m.	
8.20 a.m.	55.6	Portage la Prairie	7.30 a.m.	

Stations marked —I— have no agent. Freight must be prepaid.

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