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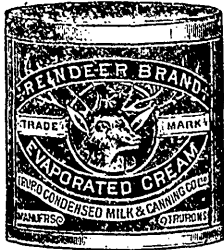
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The Commercial

A Journal of Commerce, Industry and Finance, especially 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 13, 1894.

Manitoba.

Jas. McCann, hotel, Killarney, is succeeded by Samuel Rowe.

L. H. Fitzgerald, grocer, Winnipeg, has sold out to Harry Morgan.

Harry Howland, Beausejour, had his blacksmith shop burned down recently with all the contents. This is the second time within a year that his shop and tools have been destroyed by fire. The fire was caused by a smudge; no insurance.

A. Tumoth retires from the firm of Tumoth & Dagg, general merchants, of Belmont. Geo. Tumoth has entered into partnership with E. Dagg, and the business will be continued under the same firm name as formerly. The former announcement of the change in this firm was somewhat astray.

The Winnipeg wholesale drug firms of E. D. Martin & Co. and Bole, Wynne & Co. have notified their customers by circular of their intention to amalgamate on the 1st of January next, under the name of Martin, Bole, Wynne & Co. The officers of the company will be E. D. Martin, president; D. W. Bole, vice president and treasurer; J. B. Wynne, manager, and L. W. Leithead, chemist.

H. A. Mullins and John Wilson, stock dealers, have 1,000 hogs and 150 cattle, which they will ship on August 13 to Toronto. The hogs will be cured there for the old country market. Mr. Mullins says there are a good many hogs in the country, but the farmers are now too busy harvesting to take time to market them. The price of hogs is firm, prices being $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$ higher than a few weeks ago.

Rapid City Reporter: After a continuous agitation by the Rapid City people for the past three or four years the establishment of a creamery has become an accomplished fact. Bousfield & Co., who have been operating at Douglas since last spring, have been induced to transfer their entire plant here. While their effort at Douglas was attended with consider-

able success, they felt the necessity of being located where cows were more numerous, hence the change to Rapid City.

The Dominion government has decided to set apart all heavily timbered lands in Manitoba west of the Red river as permanent timber reserves which will be conserved as sources of fuel supply for settlers. All timber lands not already taken up will be withdrawn from settlement whether held by the H. B. company or railway companies. Among the tracts already divided up and withdrawn from settlement are bush lands on the Turtle, Moose and Riding mountains, and in the Touchwood hills, besides other scattered patches of timber of less extent.

A. M. Nanton has been appointed receiver for the English bondholders of the first 100 miles of the Manitoba Northwestern railway, by the court of Queen's Bench, at Winnipeg. The appointment of Mr. Nanton means that he will be receiver for the portion of the road owned by the English bondholders. Montagu Allau, of Montreal, was appointed receiver for the whole road in June, 1892, and some complications may arise through the second appointment. Litigation is likely to follow between the bondholders of the first 100 miles of the road and the Allaus. At a recent meeting in London the bondholders decided to fight.

Alberta.

N. B. Heath, of Leduc, general storekeeper, has assigned.

Geo. Steele has opened a cigar and tobacco store at Lethbridge.

The log drive for the McLaren mill at Macleod has arrived down.

Carson & Shore, of Calgary, have opened a harness shop at Edmonton.

The Lethbridge and Cardstone telephone company has been incorporated.

Edmonton Bulletin: There was a slight frost in some very low sections on Wednesday night, Aug. 1; sufficient to damage beans and cucumbers. The gardens in town escaped injury.

A party of immigrants from Minnesota, bound for Edmonton, passed through Saskatoon recently. There were several families, with seven teams and covered wagons. They had driven the entire distance of 1,200 miles.

Assiniboia.

Stock yards and a cattle chute have been erected by the C.P.R. at Dundern station on the Prince Albert branch.

A new brick block is being erected at Moosomin on Main street by A. S. Smith, who intends it for a hardware store and work shop. It will be 28x80 in size, and is expected to cost in the neighborhood of \$5,000.

Grain and Milling News.

The proposed bonus to secure a flour mill at Elkhorn, Man., has been carried by popular vote. It is expected the mill will now be erected at once.

Manning's flour mill at Balmoral, Man., was burned to the ground on August 5. Loss, \$3,000; insurance, \$5,000. The fire started in the engine room, but when noticed was beyond control.

The annual meeting of the Dominion Millers' association was held at Toronto last week, and discussed the alleged discrimination in export freight rates from interior points in Ontario in favor of wheat as against flour. Determined efforts will be made to remedy this difficulty. The association elected as president Harold Bennett, of Fort Hope, and as treasurer, Wm. Galbraith, of Toronto.

J. McMaster & Co., dry goods, Perth, Ontario, have assigned, with liabilities of \$25,000 and assets of \$20,000.

Freight Rates and Traffic Matters.

The Montreal Trade Bulletin, of Aug 3, says: "In the Liverpool grain freights the market was dull with engagements at 1s, but firm to Glasgow and London, with business at 1s 3d to the former, and 1s 4d to the latter port. There has been considerable engagements of sack flour for Glasgow and London at 8s 9d and 10s, with only a small business for Liverpool 6s 6d to 7s. In provisions there has been a little doing in Montreal bacon and lard at 8s 9d to Liverpool and 15s to London and Glasgow. There has been a drop in cheese rates of 5s to Liverpool and Bristol, engagements being reported at 15s to Liverpool and 12s 6d to 15s to Bristol. London and Glasgow remain at 20s. There has been a shrinkage in the rates for cattle, engagements are understood to have been made at 30s Bristol, 40s to Liverpool and London and 45s to Glasgow. It is reported that space was taken to London at 37s 6d, which is 2s 6d better than last week. Liverpool space is quoted at 25s to 30s. There is more enquiry for hay room. Deals have been doing a little better, contracts having been made at 37s 6d to Liverpool. In canal freights the chief feature is the formation of the combine to put up rates from Buffalo to New York, which makes the freight on corn from Chicago to New York about 4c with charges, against about the same figure from Chicago to Montreal."

The Chicago Daily Trade Bulletin of August 4 says: Business with the railroads this week was slow, but rates were well maintained on the basis of 20c per 100 pounds 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 21 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 21 $\frac{3}{4}$; wheat, 9c per bushel, and corn 9c per bushel. Provisions, 36 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 41 $\frac{1}{2}$ per 100 pounds. Glasgow and Antwerp were about 1c over Liverpool rates. Through rates to New York were steady at 7c for wheat, 6c for corn, and 5c for oats. Flour rates via lake and rail were steady at 15c per 100 pounds. New England rates were steady at 3c per bushel for corn and 5c for oats. A fair demand existed for vessel room and lake rates were steady at 3c for wheat and corn to Buffalo, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ c for wheat to Kingston and 3c for corn to Port Huron.

The Duluth Market Report of Aug. 4, says: Charters on wheat have been made at 1c per bushel to Buffalo during the week, the most of the business having been taken by liners. Coal freights have advanced to 40c per ton for soft coal. The ore rate from this point remains steady at 60c per ton, but the rate from Marquette shows a slight advance. The Kingston rate on wheat is steady at 2c with little doing. Recent events in connection with the dissolution of the pooling agreement that has hitherto existed between the various lake and rail lines suggests possible demoralization in the package freight traffic, especially on export business. Lumber charters are still being made at \$1.62 $\frac{1}{2}$ per 1,000 feet to Lake Michigan and Lake Erie points.


Turpentine Combine.

Recently it was reported that the turpentine men in the South had organized a combine with a view to advance prices. Advice from Savannah state that this combination is formally seeking incorporation, with a capital stock of \$10,000 in shares of \$100 each. The reasons given for the combine are to encourage "secure unity of action among those engaged in the manufacture, handling and sale of naval stores, thereby regulating the trade, developing the business, controlling the output, etc." Among other things mentioned is the fixing of wages. The plea of the projectors in asking for these powers is that they desire to protect themselves and others "from combinations, trade speculations and other practices whereby it is rendered impossible to carry on the business at a fair profit."

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THE FAMOUS
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The Lagavulin Whisky is famous for its fine quality, being made from pure SCOTCH MALT ONLY, and has long been the favorite beverage of Sportsmen.

It contains no grain spirit, or other Whiskies one knows nothing of, and the most eminent Physicians of the day prescribe it where a stimulant is required.

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PURE OLD BLEND
10 YEARS OLD.

GOLD LABEL
AS PATRONIZED BY ROYALTY AND THE LEADING PHYSICIANS.

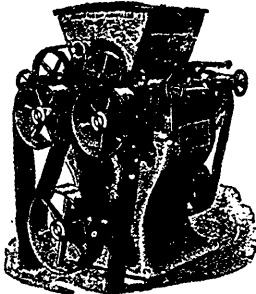
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G. F. & J. GALT. **RICHARD & Co.**
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Fancy Goods, Toys, and Xmas Novelties.

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

H. A. NELSON & SONS.
TORONTO AND MONTREAL.

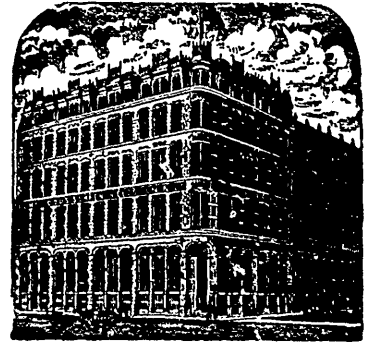
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Engines, Boilers, Steam Pumps,
Flour Mill and Grain Elevators,
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Dodge Wood Split Pulleys and Rope
TRANSMISSIONS.
Electrical Machinery and Supplies.
Second Hand Machinery of Every Description
P. O. Box 693.

Office and Works, 758, 760 and 762 Main Street, **Winnipeg.**

S. Greenshields Son & Co.
MONTREAL.



Special Value in
Canadian Prints.

We have made large clearing purchases from the Magog mills which we offer below manufacturers' prices.
Sole agents for Canada for Priestley's well-known Dress Fabrics and Cravenettes.

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—REPRESENTING—

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Address all mail matter for Manitoba & N. W. T. care Leland House, Winnipeg, Man. British Columbia, care Hotel Vancouver, Vancouver, B. C.

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WHOLESALE
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Importing and Manufacturing

Wholesale Druggists.

MONTREAL AND TORONTO.

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Write for Quotations.

The Commercial

WINNIPEG, AUGUST 13, 1894.

WHEAT IS CHEAP.

Wheat is about the cheapest grain obtainable at the present time. This is a peculiarity of the commercial situation which is incomprehensible to many. Wheat has always been considered a finer and intrinsically a more valuable product than other grains. While the coarser and cheaper grains were good enough for beasts, wheat was reserved for man alone. In fact we may say only the more advanced peoples were permitted to use wheat as an ordinary article of food. In some countries, where the population is dense and the masses of the people very poor, wheat has been considered too costly a commodity to be used as food even for man. India, though a considerable producer of wheat, has not been a consumer of the product to any extent, the grain there having been considered too costly to be used as food for the great mass of the population. Thus the Indian farmer always sold his wheat for export and used cheaper products for food. Even in some countries of Europe, wheat bread has been considered a luxury beyond the reach of the common people. With these ideas regarding the value of wheat, it is therefore difficult for people to realize that wheat is really a cheaper commodity than the so-called coarse grains.

The low value of wheat during the last two years should lead to a much wider consumption of the commodity. Those people who have been selling their wheat and consuming cheaper and coarser cereals, should we fancy now be induced to consume more wheat. If the millions in Europe who use only the less palatable and less wholesome rye bread, could be educated into the use of wheat flours, the demand for the latter cereal would be vastly improved. The time would also seem opportune for a persistent effort to introduce wheat flour into some of the Oriental countries where it is not now known. If even the higher classes of China, Japan and some other nations could be educated to consume wheat as an ordinary article of food, it would vastly increase the consumption of the cereal.

Heretofore, we have said, wheat has been considered too costly a grain to be used as food for beasts. Besides the cost, it has been popularly supposed that wheat, though the finest of cereal foods for man, was not suitable for the lower animals. The cheapness of wheat of late has led to many experiments in feeding stock with this grain, with most gratifying results, and many of the notions that wheat is too strong or otherwise not suited to use as a food for stock, are being dispelled. It has been found that for feeding hogs especially, wheat is a very valuable grain. Sheep and cattle have also been fed to advantage with wheat. The Commercial has several times during the last year or two published the results of experiments in feeding wheat to stock, so that many of our readers are already familiar with this phase of the wheat question. As recently as in our issue of

July 23, The Commercial gave a report of the result of experiments carried out at the South Dakota experimental station, in which wheat proved a very valuable feed for hogs, making pork of a high quality. It has been frequently shown by experiments made in Canada and the United States, that wheat can be marketed in the form of beef and pork at a much better price than the grain is now worth in the markets. It seems probable that a great deal of wheat will be consumed as feed for live stock in Canada and the United States during the next year, owing to the short crop of oats and corn and the comparatively high prices of the two latter grains. In fact it is to the consumption of wheat for feeding stock that we look most hopefully for a reduction of the large available supplies of the cereal. The poor outlook for corn especially will tend to induce farmers to try feeding wheat, and if wheat is used as largely for feed as now seems probable, it will prove an important factor in affecting prices. If the present large supply of wheat could be reduced to former proportions, through the use of wheat for feeding stock, it would put the wheat market in better shape than it has been for two years.

Another peculiar feature arising from the cheapness of wheat, is the use of wheat and wheat flour as an adulterant in commodities which were formerly cheaper than wheat products. It has recently been stated that large quantities of wheat are being used as an adulterant by manufacturers of oatmeal and other food products. Wheat is also being used extensively as a mixture in ground feeds in order to produce a cheaper commodity than can be made from the coarse grains usually used for such purposes.

THE PRICE OF BUTTER.

It is said that the farmers at some country points are complaining of the price paid them for butter by the local merchants. They sometimes hear of prices paid by consumers in Winnipeg, and think the local merchants should be able to pay them nearly the same price as is quoted retail in Winnipeg. The Saltcoats paper says that a farmer there complained that a friend of his near Winnipeg was getting 25 cents per pound for his butter in Winnipeg, and he thought the Saltcoats merchants should be able to pay better prices than they offered. These fancy retail prices at Winnipeg are of course misleading. Early in the season farmers who had a reputation for making a superior quality of butter, could get 25 cents per pound for it in Winnipeg, from private families, and even 30 and 35 cents is paid for fancy new made butter in the winter and early spring, in special instances by consumers. These prices, however, do not show the market value for quantities, handled by jobbers. At present farmers who make the finest quality of butter, and who undertake to supply their customers with a fresh article in small quantities, at frequent intervals, are getting 20 cents per pound from private parties in the city. This is the best price. Others are getting a cent or two less from private families, for butter supplied in the same way. The very highest price that jobbers can get, however, is 15

cents for selected butter, and very good butter is even being sold retail at 15 cents. The average quality of butter, of course, will not bring anything like 15 cents, 12 cents being nearer the average price. Country merchants, in buying, have to allow something for freight and cost of handling, so that they are obliged to buy at a margin under Winnipeg jobbing prices. Farmers who live near the city, of course, have an advantage in selling butter and other commodities, as compared with farmers at more distant points. The farmer near the city can sell direct to the consumer or retail dealer. He thus saves freight, cost of handling and jobbers' margin, and when he sells to the consumer he saves the retailers' profit also. In addition to this, there are always a number of consumers in a city who are willing to pay something more than the regular market value, for an extra good article of butter, delivered to them fresh as they want it, and those farmers near the city who make such a quality of butter, can therefore get a premium on their product. There is perhaps no article of table use which many people are so particular about as butter, and the farmer who can supply an extra fine quality, at frequent intervals, fresh for the table, will get a considerable premium over the regular market price, if he is fortunate enough to obtain a number of this class of customers. The country merchant of course cannot make such a distinction. He is obliged to sell his butter in round lots, at an average price, on the basis of regular jobbing prices. Farmers at country points cannot therefore expect to be paid a price for their butter in proportion to these special prices paid by consumers in the city, unless they could deliver the butter once a week or thereabouts to their customers here. This is of course impractical. Butter marketed at country points must be packed in tubs, and it reaches the city in round lots, composed of tubs of varying quality. It must be disposed of at the regular jobbing price according to average quality, which price is now about 12 cents per pound. These higher prices paid in certain cases by consumers in Winnipeg for butter and other products is simply an advantage which farmers who live near the city enjoy over farmers at more distant points.

PURE WATER IN MANITOBA.

In the early days of immigration to Manitoba, that is a dozen years or so back, we used to hear a great deal about the bad quality of the water obtainable in the country. New-comers were cautioned not to drink the water at all, or at least to use it only as a dilutant for whiskey or some other liquid which was probably a great deal more injurious to the average individual than the water. Of late years we have not heard so much about bad water, outside of Winnipeg at least, where the city water supply is of a very wretched character. The fact is a great deal of the talk about bad water in Manitoba is entirely wrong. A change of water will prove an inconvenience to a great many people, though the water itself may be healthful for those who are used to it. Hence the advice is frequently tendered to

travellers to avoid drinking the water of any country they may be visiting. This no doubt gave rise to the idea that Manitoba water was universally bad. There is a good deal of water of an alkali nature in the country, and the general tendency of the water here is to have a laxative effect upon new-comers. Travellers on the prairies in the unsettled districts have often been obliged to use surface water from sloughs or swamps to a great extent, and of course much of the water obtained in this way is not good. Notwithstanding this belief in the bad quality of the water, good water can generally be obtained with ease in nearly all parts of the country. In many districts natural springs of pure cold water abound. Within eight and ten miles of Winnipeg springs of pure water, of almost an icy temperature, can be found in the warmest weather. Water, pure and cold, can be obtained by boring in most sections. In the Winnipeg district pure water can be obtained at a depth of 40 feet and upward, and many of these wells give forth a continuous stream of excellent water, thus making it unnecessary to use pumps or other apparatus to raise it to the surface. Water can be obtained from shallower wells, but it is not always of as good quality as the wells that are bored down to the rock, where there appears to be an unlimited supply of pure, cold water. In fact the supply has been so abundant that in Winnipeg the city council has been considering a plan of supplying the city with water from artesian wells, for domestic purposes, fire protection, sewer flushing, etc. The present water supply of the city is taken from the Assiniboine river, though a large number of the citizens depend upon the artesian wells, which are numerous in the city, for their supplies. Many who have the river water in their residences, use the water from the wells for drinking and cooking.

THE SOUTHEASTERN.

Elsewhere in this issue we publish in full the reply of the provincial government to the petition of the Manitoba and Southeastern railway projectors, for aid to their road. This reply is lengthy and in some respects a remarkable document. Indeed, it reads as though it had been carefully prepared for the benefit of the electors, rather than a simple answer to the Southeastern people. It seemed to be a foregone conclusion from the start that the government had no notion of doing anything for the Southeastern, and this lengthy document now made public is a sort of attempt at justification of the course which apparently the government decided to adopt from the beginning.

It is quite true, as set forth, that the government should scrutinize very closely any contemplated expenditure of this nature. Most, if not all of the grants to railways made by the province, have turned out rather disappointing in the matter of practical results. This is an additional incentive to greater care in the future. The government, however, has not announced an abandonment of its policy of granting aid to railways, and if this policy is to be continued, the Southeastern

is undoubtedly the most deserving enterprise now before the people. It is moreover in the hands of good men, who have large commercial interests in the country. It is in no sense a speculative or "boom" scheme, and there is every reason to believe that the guarantees offered would be faithfully carried out. The object of the projectors of the road is plainly to operate the road and make it a profitable property. Their only interest would be in the continuous operation of the road. They are not charter-mongers, and it would be against their general commercial interests to dispose of the road. The plea of the government as to the limited revenue of the province might be taken by some as to mean the abandonment of the policy of aiding railways, but it is not likely that such is the real intention. It is no doubt intended for the electors.

Coming to the financial question, it seems the determination of the government not to grant any aid to this road, either the amount asked for or any less amount. The letter plainly says in conclusion that "the government does not see its way clear to extend any assistance to the enterprise in its present form." This seems to show clearly that the government is set against the road, no matter what guarantees are offered or how liberal terms could be made. There is something about this attitude of the government which seems difficult to fathom. If the government has decided to abandon the policy entirely of giving grants to railways, there would be no harm in stating so plainly. On the other hand, if further grants are to be made, it will take a much stronger document than the one now published, to prove to the people that the government has acted fairly in entirely refusing to aid to any extent whatever this enterprise, which is by all odds the most valuable local railway project ever presented to the people of Manitoba.

The letter endeavors to show that there is no reason to believe that the company would be able to pay any portion of the interest which the government is asked to guarantee. The company, it may be stated, offers to transfer its entire land grant of 6,400 acres per mile, to the government, as security for the guarantee of interest. Valuing the land at 80 cents per acre, the amount would about cover the liability assumed by the government. All the revenue derived from the sale of lands and timber would go to the government to offset the guarantee of interest. For the first few years the government would perhaps be called upon to meet the interest; but inside of a few years the revenue from the land should certainly be sufficient to repay the government in full. A considerable portion of the land is suited for settlement, and the balance is valuable for its timber resources.

In addition to the security named, the company offers certain guarantees as to freight rates, etc., which would prove very beneficial to the country. It guarantees to carry lumber at 8 cents per 100 pounds from the lake to Winnipeg, which is one-half of the rate now charged by the Canadian Pacific railway. This concession would prove of inestimable value to the farmers of Manitoba.

We hear much talk about mixed farming, but farmers must have buildings for stock before they can go into mixed farming. The great requisite is cheaper lumber, and the rate of freight offered would materially reduce lumber prices in Manitoba. The company also guarantees to carry other freight at from 15 to 50 per cent lower than rates now current in Manitoba. In case of a connecting line being built to Lake Superior, the company agree to carry grain over its portion of the road at a rate equal to 12½¢ per 100 pounds from Winnipeg to Lake Superior, or 15 cents per 100 pounds taking Brandon as a basis. The company also guarantees to transport 30,000,000 feet of logs to Winnipeg annually, and build mills to manufacture these logs into lumber at Winnipeg. These are all valuable guarantees, and there is every reason to believe they would be faithfully carried out. There is every probability that the road would eventually become a link in a through line to Lake Superior, and in such case the guarantee as to through rates might prove valuable.

To put this matter in a nutshell, the promoters of this road are prepared to place themselves, so far as this project is concerned, entirely in the hands of the Government, to give any guarantees deemed necessary, to keep the road independent, and to be operated for all time to come in keeping with the guarantees offered. The Government, in reply, simply refuse to aid the undertaking.

A refreshing part of the Government reply is furnished in the little lectures on sound and safe business principles it contains. But the wonder to many is, where the great business ability of the Local Government exists. From past experience, the lawyers of the outfit, in making contracts, have not made them very binding, where provincial interests were at stake; and those who have had any commercial experience have not furnished the brilliant record, which would enable them to lecture and instruct the crowd of successful business men, who have supported the promoters of this project, and who have implicit faith in its practicability and great value to the province. Evidently the lengthy reply is the production of one or more conceited obstructionists, intended to reason out principles about which he or they know practically nothing. To any man of reasonable business attainments, the attempt of the local government to measure its business capacity against that of the deputation which last pressed for aid to this project, must savor strongly of the old fable of "The frog and the bull." But then the reply was not meant for shrewd business men, but to appeal to the voters. Perhaps the multitude of business men and others, favorable to this undertaking, may also combine and appeal to the voters at the next provincial election. It would only be a justifiable reprisal if they did so, and should they adopt such a course, the parallel of "The frog and the bull" might be carried to completion, at least so far as the fate of the frog is concerned.

EARLY CLOSING OF STORES.

The early closing by-laws have at last been passed by the Winnipeg city council, and after August 15, grocers, boot and shoe dealers,

(Continued on page 1147.)

Carpenters' and Joiners' Tools.

Tinners' Tools, Full Line, both American & Canadian.

Double Truss Cornice Brakes.

Engineers' Plumbers' and Steam Fitters' Supplies.

M. & L. Samuel, Benjamin & Co.
26, 28, 30 Front St., W., Toronto.

English House: Samuel Sons & Benjamin, 104 Fen church St., London, E. C. Shipping Office: 1 Rumbold Place, Liverpool.

James Hall & Co.

BROCKVILLE, ONT. WINNIPEG, MAN.

Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in

Gloves, Mitts, Moccasins, Arctic Socks, &c.

In addition to our regular line we have the exclusive control of the Celebrated Chester & Workers Suspenders for the Dominion. Neat, Strongest and Best Suspender in the market at popular prices.

Customers may have sorting orders in any of our lines filled promptly from stock at our
Winnipeg Branch, 150 Princess St.

W. R. Johnston and Co.

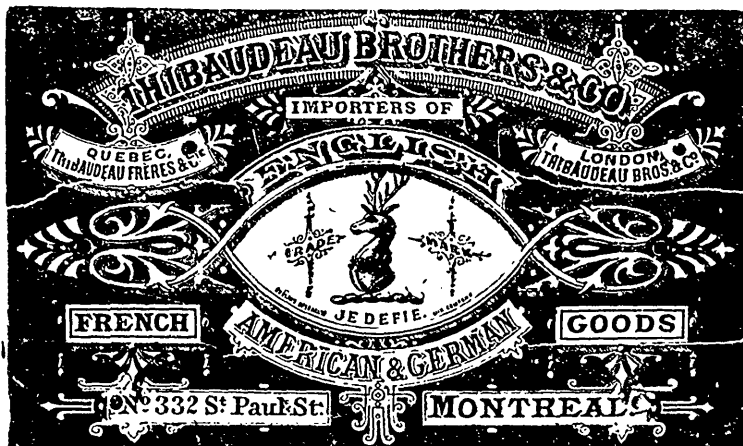
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WHOLESALE MANUFACTURERS OF READY MADE

CLOTHING.

Cor. Bay & Front Sts., TORONTO.

Sample at McIntyre } REPRESENTATIVES.
Block, Winnipeg } A. W. Laeber W. W. Armstrong.



MATTHEWS, TOWERS & CO.

LATEST STYLES.

Stock Complete in all Departments.

See Our Samples before Buying.

WHOLESALE MEN'S FURNISHINGS,

Board of Trade Building. - MONTREAL.

* OAK TANNED "EXTRA" BRAND. *
BELTING
MONTREAL AND TORONTO.
THE J. C. McLAREN BELTING CO. *



REGISTERED TRADE MARK

The Largest Factory of its kind in the Dominion.

LION "L" BRAND.

PURE VINEGARS

Manufactured Solely under the Supervision of the Inland Revenue Department.

Mixed Pickles, Jams, Jellies and Preserves

—PREPARED BY—

MICHEL LEFEBVRE & CO., MONTREAL.

Established 1849. Gold, Silver, and Bronze Medals. 20 1st Prizes.

GALT BLEND

BLACK TEA.

½lb, 1lb and 2lb Metal Canisters, packed 48lb in case.

The best article in the market—No grocery stock is complete without it. Prices mailed on application.

THE TRADE ONLY SUPPLIED.

Perfect Gem Vegetables and Fruits. California Evaporated Fruits, New Turkish Prunes, hhd, bbls and cases, English Malt Vinegar in quarter casks, West India Molasses, New Cheese



G. F. & J. GALT,
Wholesale Grocers,
WINNIPEG, MAN.

Hudson's Bay Company,

Fort Garry Mills, - Winnipeg.

Registered Brands:

Hungarian and Strong Bakers Flour

Chopped Feed, Oats, Bran, Shorts, etc.

Sole agents in Manitoba, Northwest Territories and British Columbia for

MYERS ROYAL HORSE AND CATTLE SPICE

In use for a quarter of a century. For full particulars, circulars, &c., address Chas. H. Steele, Manager, Winnipeg.

FOR SALE.

1 Steel Return Tubular Boiler, 15 horse power; also 1 Power Attachment for connecting electric motor with hand hoist.

The above are both nearly new, only having been used a few months. Will close them out at a low price for cash.

J. Y. Griffin & Co.,
PORK PACKERS, WINNIPEG.

AUSTIN & ROBERTSON,
WHOLESALE STATIONERS,
MONTREAL

Dealers in all Classes of

Writings and Printings,
Linens, Ledger and Bond Papers.

Quotations and Samples on Application.

TINWARE - -

Stamped,
Plain,
Retinned,
Galvanized,
Wire Goods.

Get our Catalogue from Morrick, Anderson & Co., Winnipeg, or direct.

Thos. Davidson & Co.,
MONTREAL.

CIGARS!

For a Pleasant Smoke try REPUBLICS.

For Perfect Satisfaction try LA HISPANIA

—MADE BY—

Bryan & Co
WINNIPEG, - MANITOBA.

JAMES McDOUGALL & CO.

Wholesale Domestic and Imported

WOOLLENS

Always on hand a Full Line of
FOREIGN and DOMESTIC
CLOTHS, TWEEDS, &c., &c.,
AND TAILORS TRIMMINGS.
ST. HELEN ST., MONTREAL.
Northwestern Agent:
T. I. BURRELL, McINTYRE BLOCK.
Winnipeg.

James Carruthers & Co.

GRAIN EXPORTERS,

BOARD OF TRADE CORN EXCHANGE.

TORONTO, MONTREAL.

The Barber & Ellis Co'y,

Nos. 43, 45, 47 and 49 Bay Street,

TORONTO, Ont.

Manufacturers of ACCOUNT BOOKS,
ENVELOPES, PAPER BOXES.
Importers of all Grades of Staple Stationery.

—DEALERS IN—

PRINTERS' SUPPLIES,
BOOKBINDERS' MATERIALS AND
BOXMAKERS' REQUISITES

HO! IMPROVED Compressed Mince Meat.

Put up in neat paper packages and packed (3) three doz. in a case. Price per gross net \$12.

GUARANTEED STRICTLY PURE.

HORSERADISH—Put up in 16 oz. bottles 2 doz. in a case. Price per doz. \$3. Patronize home industry.

J. S. Garveth & Co., Winnipeg,
Preparers and Packers.

WINNIPEG WANTS

PRODUCE! BUTTER AND EGGS.

We are always open for

At Highest Market Value. Write for full market Quotations to

PARSONS PRODUCE COMPANY,
WINNIPEG, - MAN.

\$50 TO \$100, FIRST PAYMENT, WILL buy a good farm in the Winnipeg district. Balance very easy terms. Apply at the Commercial office, by letter or personally.

THE BUSINESS SITUATION.

WINNIPEG, August 11.

Harvest has made considerable progress, and the next two weeks will be the busy time of the year with the farmers. A good soaking rain is needed for potatoes and root crops. The light rains this week, while refreshing the surface crops, were not of much lasting benefit to roots. General trade in Winnipeg has been very quiet and without important features.

Winnipeg Markets.

WINNIPEG, SATURDAY AFTERNOON, Aug. 11.

[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.]

CANNED MEATS:—

Corried Beef.....	2 lb tins, per case of 1 dozen	\$2 65
Roast Beef.....	" " " "	2 76
Brown.....	" " " "	2 65
Pigs Feet.....	" " " "	2 25
Lunch Tongue.....	" " " "	7 65
" " " "	" " " "	7 80
Ox Tongue.....	" " " "	6 70
Chipped Dried Beef	" " " "	5 25
Compressed Ham	" " " "	4 60

Nuts—Soft shelled almonds are quoted at 16 to 18c, walnuts, 14 to 16c, peanuts roasted, 14 to 15c, filberts, 12 to 15c, pecans, 16 to 17c. Brazils, 14 to 15c. Figs, 14 to 18c; dates, 10c.

GREEN FRUITS.—The market has been fairly well supplied, particularly with California soft fruits, and prices for these are lower. Apples are also lower, and watermelons have taken quite a slump in prices. Oranges are about out of the market. Lemons held firm. Concord grapes are beginning to arrive. Apples are better quality than first receipts. A car of California fruit, peaches and plums, arrived in rather soft condition, and was sold out to the city trade at reduced prices. Our quotations are for good stock, fit to re-ship to country points. Blueberries are scarce, the dry weather and bush fires having damaged the crop. Tomatoes temporarily scarce. Lemons are firm at \$6.50 to \$7.00 per box. Red oranges, \$6 to 7.00 per box; apples, \$6.00 per barrel; California fruits, peaches, \$1.75 per box; pears, \$3.50 per box; plums, \$1.75 to \$2.00; bananas, \$3 to \$3.50 per bunch; watermelons, \$4.00 per dozen; tomatoes, \$2 per crate; blueberries, 6c per pound; southern concord grapes, 75c per small basket.

BINDER TWINE.—The demand is now brisk. As stated last week, twine for Manitoba is delivered as far as Owen Sound free of freight. Twine is delivered by the factories at all Ontario points free of freight, and the same rule is applied to Manitoba to the same proportion. It appeared from a discussion in Parliament recently that no rebate of freight was allowed to Manitoba buyers on purchases of Dominion prison twine. The Commercial commented on this, pointing out that it was a discrimination against Manitoba. The remarks in Parliament, however, appear to have been incorrectly reported, for we are informed that a rebate of freight is allowed on all twine shipped to Manitoba, the twine being delivered free as far as Owen Sound. This places Manitoba in the same proportionate position as Ontario in regard to freights.

GRAIN AND PRODUCE.

WHEAT.—Wheat this week has been ruled by the same influences as last week in United States markets. The all-prevailing influence has been the advance in corn, owing to drought in the great corn states. On some days corn sold higher at Chicago, bushel for bushel, than wheat—that is, 56 pounds of corn was worth more money than 60 pounds of wheat, which is a big change in the relative value of the two cereals. Already reports come from the corn districts that farmers are feeding wheat instead of corn, and if this condition keeps up, we may find that even in the face of possibly lighter exports of wheat for the crop year, the large available surplus of wheat on this continent

may be wiped out before another year goes by.

The visible supply statement on Monday showed an increase of 2,857,000 bushels of wheat, making stocks 60,000,000 bushels, compared with 59,424,000 bushels a year ago, which shows that the stocks are piling up fast, and now exceed all previous records in quantity held at points of accumulation in the United States and Canada. Wheat followed corn at a respectable distance during the heavy bulge of the latter cereal on Tuesday. The Iowa state report made the condition of corn stand at 40. An estimate of the Kansas corn crop places it at 125,000,000 bushels as compared with 300,000,000 as estimated July 1. Nebraska is worse than Iowa. The price of corn was not maintained on Wednesday, owing to speculative influences, and wheat shared in the decline. On Thursday and Friday wheat, though still under the influence of corn, was stronger than on previous days, compared with corn, and the wild excitement at Chicago and other corn markets had considerably subsided. The North Dakota crop report says harvesting has been in progress and wheat all cut west of the Missouri river. Hot dry weather has prematurely ripened the grain, and straw in some cases is so short that it cannot be bound. One-half of a crop of small grains is the estimate.

Bradstreet's report issued at New York today, (Aug 11) says: "Telegrams from those in a position to know are at variance with more sensational dispatches bearing on damage to corn crop, and indicate that most of the extreme bull views as to that staple are exaggerated. American and European total available supplies of wheat decreased 4,100,000 bushels net during July, against a decrease of only 1,200,000 bushels in July a year ago, and 674,000 bushels in July, 1892. Last month's sharp falling off in the world's stocks is due to an unusually heavy July decrease in European supplies and those afloat. Exports of wheat, United States and Canada, both coasts, this week aggregate 3,417,000 bushels against 2,977,000 bushels last week, 5,018,000 bushels in the week a year ago, 4,180,000 in the week two years ago, 5,147,000 bushels in the week three years ago, and 1,993,000 in the week four years ago.

Wheat locally has been very dull. Though holders have been a little firmer, prices here have not followed the advance in the United States. This is due to the fact that local prices were above an export basis, as pointed out by The Commercial last week, and as the new crop is now approaching the markets, it is necessary to put prices on a shipping basis, if the grain is to be moved out this fall. New wheat is being marketed freely in Ontario, where millers are buying at about 50c per bushel, and thus affects the eastern demand for Manitoba wheat. There has been scarcely any business doing, and we quote 60 to 61c for No. 1 hard afloat Fort William, as the range of values between buyers and sellers. While some hold at 61c, no offers have reached this price. Stocks in store at Fort William on August 4 were 1,195,229 bushels, and a year ago were 1,356,164. Receipts for the week were 140,750 bushels and shipments 170,538 bushels.

The weather has been moderate, with cold nights and heavy dews. A shower passed over the country on August 7, but not sufficient to more than moisten up the surface of the ground a bit, though it amounted to quite a rain in some sections. The weather, barring the dry soil, has been very favorable for maturing wheat, the temperature being moderate. The grain harvest has made considerable progress in some districts, and a large part of the crop will be out during next week. Late reports are not as favorable to oats, owing to drought, and while wheat seems likely to come up to expectations, oats will likely fall short of earlier estimates. Not much damage has been done by hail this season, though a few sections have suffered. Gophers have been very troublesome in some western districts.

FLOUR—There is a firmer feeling in flour. In fact some brands are quoted 5 to 10c higher, but as other well known brands are still selling at the old prices, it is uncertain if a general advance will be established. We will, therefore allow quotations of last week to stand, with the possibility of reporting a general advance next week. 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—Millstuffs are in about the same position as flour. Some millers are holding \$1 higher on both bran and shorts, and we have heard of sales at an advance of 50c. Others are quoting old prices, but have little or nothing on hand to dispose of. With a light crop of oats in the United States as well as locally, and a light corn crop, there is a strong outlook for millstuff for a year ahead. There will probably be a good demand at Ontario mills to ship to the States. This will keep prices high in Ontario, and in turn will keep prices at a good figure in Manitoba. While an advance is reported by some mills, we quote at old prices in the meantime, with the possibility that the reported advance may be established by another week. The usual price to local dealers is \$11 for bran and \$13 for shorts, and \$1 per ton higher for small quantities.

oats, owing to the near approach of the new crop. Some new oats were reported marketed this week at one country point. However, as the new crop is a decidedly light one, prices do not show as marked tendency to decline as is usual at this season. Indeed, it is doubtful if Manitoba will have any samples of oats above local and western requirements to be worth mentioning. Prices are quoted on local account at about 31 to 32c per bushel of 34 lbs. on track here for ordinary feed grade, equal to about 25 to 27c at country points, according to freight rates.

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

BARLEY—No sales of barley reported and there is none in the country. Prices nominal at 40 to 45c per bushel here.

BUTTER.—The butter market is very dull and rather easier. About 14c per lb is about the best price commission dealers can get even for small selected lots, and very fair butter is being sold retail at 15c. We quote 12½ to 15c for good to choice dairy, in small lots, and round lots of good average quality at 11c. Poor to medium, 9 to 10c.

CHEESE—Buyers are offering 8 to 8½c to the factories, according to quality.

EGGS.—Eggs have taken an easier turn again, after a temporary stiffness, and 12½c is now about the best price obtained for candled stock. Dealers are offering 10c per dozen for round lots, but there is a heavy shrinkage in candling over receipts.

CURED MEATS.—Prices are steady at the advance. Hams, 10½c for heavy, and 11½c 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; dry salt shoulders, 8c; dry salt backs, 9½c; spiced rolls, 9c; boneless hams 12c; meat pork, \$15.00, selected mess, \$17.00 per barrel. Sausage is quoted: Fresh pork sausage, 8c; bologna sausage 7½c per pound;

Continued on Page 1139.

Late Western Business Items.

W. G. Ibbotson, groceries, fruits, etc., Edmonton, Alberta, has assigned to W. G. Richards.

J. B. Davis, general store, Norman, Ontario, is reported sold out to McLaughlin & Co.

The effects of Hiram Chalton, hotel, Brandon, Man., have been seized under chattel mortgage.

Rutledge & Crawford are opening a hotel in the Kelly House; Brandon, Man.

The stock of Richard Bourbeau, boots and shoes, Winnipeg, Man.; has been sold to Zink Bros., of Brandon, at 55½ cents on the dollar.

McDonald & Co., drugs, Winnipeg, Man., have moved to Minnedosa.

Patrick Griffin, livery, Winnipeg, Man., is giving up business, and his effects are advertised for sale by auction.

British Columbia Brief Business Notes.

Eugene McCafferty, contractor, Nanaimo, has assigned in trust to J. Hirst and E. M. Yarwood.

York & Pilling, general store, Mission City, have assigned in trust to D. C. Stuart and F. Bacon.

McPhee & Moore, general store, Comox, are reported to be opening a branch at Union Mines.

The steamship Empress of India sailed on August 6 for Japan and China. The report that the India carries contraband freight is emphatically denied. No freight contraband of war will be carried for either country.

The body of George Thompson, an old and respected citizen was found, on August 7, floating in the harbor at Victoria, at about six o'clock. He had been subject to insomnia, and walked off the wharf.

Dawton & Bennett, of the city brewery, Victoria, have dissolved partnership and the brewery will be closed. Mr. Bennett has formed a co-partnership with John Leahy, of the Colonial brewery on Johnson street, and business will be carried on at the latter place by Leahy & Bennett, and the brewery will be known as the Colonial and City breweries, amalgamated.

The hearts of the fishermen working at the mouth of the river on Aug. 1 were greatly cheered on seeing the fish around them in crowds. The boats were able to take in from 100 to 250 fish each, and it is reported that the Point Roberts traps contained no fewer than 10,000 fish. Now that the work is in full swing there will be an end to the complainers' troubles surely, and all will go merry as a marriage bell.

News of the first clean up on the Cariboo and Horse Fly mining property, has been received, and shows that one claim from forty-seven hours' hydraulic yielded \$3,200. On the other 106 hours work realized \$1,900. These claims are situated near Quesnelle Forks, Cariboo district, and are just being developed. These results are highly gratifying, and as hydraulic mining in Cariboo has been practically waiting the returns from these claims, it is thought a new era in mining will begin as a result of the clean up, there being an unlimited amount of auriferous gravels lying waste all through the district.

Another venture, says the Columbian, is to be made in the halibut fishing, on a scale much larger than any heretofore attempted in the province. The projectors of the enterprise are mostly eastern fish dealers. Westminster is to be the head office and the shipping point for the Pacific coast, and the business here will be managed by Grier Starratt, who has been engaged in connection with the halibut business for two years, and is thoroughly acquainted with the best fishing grounds north as far as the Skeena river. A house scow, 70x25 feet, to be used as a fishing station is now being

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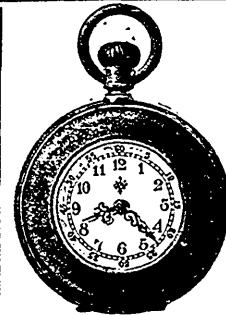
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"BOX COMMERCIAL."

constructed for the company by W. Peck, at Sapperton, and contracts have been let for nine fishing boats. About 25 men will be employed at the northern stations, besides which the company will buy halibut from any other fishermen who care to engage in the work. A steamer will be chartered to make three trips per month between this port and the fishing stations. Three stations will be established at convenient points.

News-Advertiser, Aug. 1: A Tacoma despatch to the Seattle Post-Intelligencer says: On Hood canal points fir logs have advanced \$1 per thousand and are selling at from \$5.50 to 6.50. This is the result of the increased activity in the foreign lumber demand, and some conservative millmen say if less had been said about the increase in business there would not have been any anxiety among loggers to secure an advance. The increase in the price of logs brings the price about back to the prevailing price of 1893. Owing to the low prices which have obtained thus far this year British Columbia millmen have found it more profitable to buy logs on the Sound than to operate their own camps. Within the last two months over 5,000,000 feet of logs have been shipped from Ballard and other points to Vancouver. There are several British Columbia buyers on the Sound at present, but it is now doubtful if they will buy any more logs in view of the advance in price, which seems to be general.

Considerable damage has been done to grain on new land this year, says the Review of Portage la Prairie, Man., by a caterpillar which strips the stalks clean of every green leaf, and even eats the chaff off the kernel of the wheat. Mr. Glennie had over 100 acres of wheat covered with the insect in three days, and he cannot account for their appearance unless the eggs were deposited in the ground last year, and hatched out in time to test his wheat. Mr. Glennie has some of them in a glass case, and intends to watch developments. He has also sent a number of them to Winnipeg, to parties there who are interested in the matter, and will make known to the public the result of their investigations. Mr. Glennie's wheat was not injured by them, and will yield 30 bushels to the acre, but straw will be scarce.



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"THE COMMERCIAL,"

Winnipeg.

Gorn.—a sausage, 7½c; ham, chicken and tongue sausage, 10c per half lb. packet. • Pickled hogs tongues, 5c lb. Pickled pigs' feet, \$1.40 per pair; pickled hocks, 3c lb; smoked jowls, 6c.

LARD—No change. Pure, \$2 for 20-lb pails, and \$5.00 in 50 lb. pails; compound at \$1.70 per 20 lb pail; compound in 3, and 5 pound tins, \$6.00 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, though the range is lower for beef. We quote 5 to 5½ for fair to choice beef. Most beef sells at between 5 and 5½, and some very fair beef has sold at 5c. Hogs, 5½c for country dressed, with city dealers selling at 6c. Mutton, 8c. Veal, dull at about 6c.

POULTRY—Prices are: 1½ 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—Prices are lower for potatoes and several other sorts. Roots need rain very badly. They have made very little growth for the last two or three weeks, and unless a soaking rain comes very soon all roots will be a poor crop. Potatoes have sold at about 60c per bushel on the street market. Onions are scarce, except new bunch stuff. A few are held at about 3½c per pound. Prices are: Onions, 3½c per lb; cabbage, 40c per dozen; peas in pod, \$1 per bushel; green beans, 5c lb; cauliflower, 75c per dozen; celery, 25c per dozen. Green stuff by the bunch is quoted: Lettuce, 10c; onions, 15; radishes, 10c; turnips, 15c; beets and carrots, 15c. Green corn, 1½ to 15c dozen ears. United States tomatoes, \$2 per crate; cucumbers, 10 to 20c per dozen as to size.

HIDES.—We stated last week that some dealers had repudiated prices ½c. This decline has now become more generally established, and prices are off all around, though some irregularity still exists. Some quote 2c for No. 1 cows, 1½c for No. 2, and 1c for No. 3, and 2½c for No. 1 steers and 1½c for No. 2 steers. One house quotes 2½c for No. 1 cows and steers alike, 2c for No. 2 and 1c for No. 3. We quote: 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, 4½c rendered; 2 to 3c rough.

WOOL.—Wool is quiet. Very little coming in and most of the clip is probably disposed of. Wools have been firmer in the States, the 1c advance on some lines reported last week having been maintained. It is claimed that wool is still 2 to 4c above a free trade basis in the United States, and that prices will decline there further if the free wool clause comes into effect. 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.

SENACA ROOT.—There is not much root coming in, and the crop is probably mostly marketed. There are some lots held in the city and elsewhere, but they are held above the views of local parties who buy to ship. In fact the buyers say they do not care whether they buy any more root or not, and some say they are out of the market at over 20c, but we quote 20 to 23c per lb. for good dry root.

LIVE STOCK.—There is not much reported in the way of sales on local account. There were a good many hogs in at the yards this week, but they were mostly for shipment to eastern packers. A Toronto packer has got a good deal of free advertising by writing to the local department of agriculture to the effect that he was in the field to buy Manitoba hogs, and pay \$5.50 at present delivered at Toronto, for the right kind. This letter was given out to the press and published generally as something entirely new and wonderful. The fact is, eastern packers have been buying Manitoba hogs since in April last, and shipments have been

going forward at intervals since early spring to various eastern packers. The large increase in the supply of hogs here this year shows that Manitoba farmers have gone quite extensively into raising hogs of late. Prices are locally firm. It is reported that 4½c was paid for one load of desirable packing hogs, while a couple of loads of butchers' hogs were reported at 4c. About 4½c seems to be about the general price, off cars here. We cannot add anything to our remarks of last week in regard to cattle, and no further sales reported in sheep here. The first train load of western ranch cattle went through to Montreal for export on Monday.

Chicago Board of Trade Prices.

Wheat was quiet on Monday and firmer, closing ¼ to ½ higher. Saturday, Corn was strong and 2½ to 3½ higher at the close. Oats were 1c higher. Closing prices were:—

	Aug.	Sept.	Dec.
Wheat	53½	54½	57½
Corn	53½	53½	—
Oats	30½	30½	—
Pork	13 25	13 25	—
Lard	7 17½	7 17½	—
Short Ribs.....	6 8½	6 8½	—

Corn made another big bulge on Tuesday, carrying wheat and oats up with it. Corn prices ranged 5 to 6c, and very irregular, with great excitement among shorts, owing to continued dry weather and a high temperature in the corn belt. Wheat advanced 2½ to 2½c and oats were 2½ to 3c higher at the close. Closing prices were:—

	Aug.	Sept.	Dec.
Wheat	55½	57½	60½
Corn	59½	59½	—
Oats	33½	33½	—
Pork	13 32½	13 32½	—
Lard	7 30	7 30	—
Ribs	6 9½	6 9½	—

On Wednesday a turn came in corn and prices declined in all cereals sympathetically. Corn prices ranged from 6 to 8½c, and closed 2 to 3½c lower. The market was entirely speculative, and was not influenced by outside conditions. Closing prices were:—

	Aug.	Sept.	Dec.
Wheat	54½	55½	59
Corn	55½	55½	—
Oats	32	32½	—
Pork	13 30	13 30	—
Lard	7 27½	7 27½	—
Ribs	6 9½	6 9½	—

On Thursday wheat was more active and higher, following and advance again in corn. Closing prices were:—

	Aug.	Sept.	Dec.
Wheat	54½	56½	59½
Corn	56½	56½	—
Oats	32½	32½	—
Pork	13 30	13 30	—
Lard	7 30	7 30	—
Ribs	6 9½	6 9½	—

The report on Friday indicated that the speculative excitement had cooled down and the markets were in a more normal condition. Wheat maintained a firmer tone than corn, however, and closed only about ½c lower, as against a decline of about 1c in corn. Closing prices were:—

	Aug.	Sept.	Dec.
Wheat ..	54½	56½	59½
Corn ..	54½	55½	—
Oats ..	31½	31½	—
Pork ..	13 35	13 35	—
Lard ..	7 40	7 40	—
Ribs ..	7 05	7 05	—

On Saturday, Aug. 11, wheat closed at 54c for August, 55½c for September and 59½c for December. A week ago Aug. wheat closed at 52½c and 53½c for September.

Minneapolis Wheat.

No. 1 Northern wheat closed on Saturday at 56½c for August. September delivery closed at 54½c; and December at 55½c. A week ago Aug. wheat closed at 55½c and Sept. at 52½c.

New York Wheat.

On Saturday, August 11, wheat closed at 59½c for September. December closed at 62½c. A week ago September wheat closed at 56½c.

Duluth Wheat Market.

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

Monday—Aug. 53½c; Sept. 55; Dec. 60.
Tuesday—Aug. 68½c; Sept., 67½c; Dec., 68c.
Wednesday—Aug. 67½c; Sept. 65½c; Dec., 63c.
Thursday—Aug. 67½c; Sept. 67c; Dec., 63c.
Friday—Aug. 67½c; Sept. 60½c; Dec. 58½c.
Saturday—Aug. 67½c; Sept. 60½c; Dec. 63c.

A week ago prices closed at 53 for Aug. delivery per bushel, 54½c for September and 56½c for December. A year ago August wheat closed at 60½c, and September at 61½c per bushel.

Live Stock Markets.

The cable report from Liverpool on Aug. 6, says:—This being a bank holiday, the market was steady and prices unchanged, but trade was slightly better. Choice Canadian steers were quoted at 9c as against 11½ to 12c this date last year.

The Montreal Gazette of August 6 says:—Cable advices from abroad to-day were of a rather better tone, and, in some cases, quoted prices a fraction higher. A private cable from London quoted choice steers at 4d, and another from Liverpool 4½ to 4¾c. Shippers are beginning to give a great deal of attention to sheep, preferring to fill their space with them instead of cattle, owing to the fact that they are making a little money abroad, while, on the other hand, cattle are losing. The easy feeling in the freight market noted in our last continues, and space to Liverpool and London has been taken at 40s.

At the Point St. Charles market, Montreal, on Aug. 6, there was an active demand from exporters for sheep, and as the run was small, a firmer feeling prevailed, and prices advanced ½c per lb, sales being made freely at 3½ to 4c per lb. Another feature of the market was weakness in hogs, and values show a decline of fully ½c per lb since last Thursday, which is due to the increased receipts and limited demand. On Friday last sales were made at 5½ to 6c per lb, while sales to-day transpired at \$5.25 to \$5.30 per 100 lbs. In cattle there was some enquiry from shippers, and several small lots changed hands at 3½ to 4c, and the latter figure was bid for a round lot of 100 head of choice stock, weighing on an average of 1,400 pounds each, but the holder refused it, as he was asking 4½c. There was a fair demand for butchers' stock, and as the supply was small a clearance was made at prices ranging from 2 to 3½c per lb live weight, as to quality.

Will Molasses Decline?

Their molasses speculation is, if present indications are fulfilled, not going to be so profitable a one with several Montreal houses as they expected. With these large stocks on hand, there have been freer offerings from primary sources, an offer that was made last Thursday capping the climax, when a cargo lot of 1,500 puncheons was offered to arrive in August at 26c.

With goods available at this figure in any large quantity it seems hardly possible that the parties to the agreement to sell molasses at a uniform rate will be able to hold up the market.

The only way they can do so will be to go in and buy up the fresh lots that arrive and are offered at the lower level, and whether with their already large stocks on hand they will care to do this is problematical. For this reason the theorists in the trade are figuring on the possibility of a decline in the position of the molasses market. In fact such a decline has already taken place to a certain extent, for although jobbers maintain the basis of 30c for single puncheons, and 29c for lots, round lots of stock have changed hands here at 27c.—Grocer.

W. Allan has opened a bakery at Cartwright, Man.

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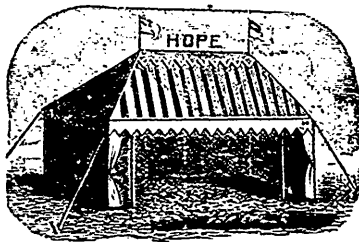
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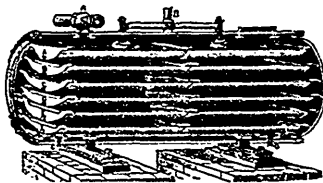
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45 SHADES

TAKE THE LEAD IN CANADA.

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 Winnipeg Industrial '91 and '92.

Fur Trade News.

The Leipzig correspondent of the Fur Trade Review, writing on July 10, says: Our export of furs is at present limited, owing to the backward condition of business in foreign countries. The shipments to the United States have been smaller than in former years. Exports to England have been somewhat in excess of those of last year, but are not yet important; purchasers for Italy are limited; same general report applies to other countries. American and French dealers have shown considerable interest in Astrakhan lambs, the flat moires being imported specially for France; other common sorts of flat skins are taken for lining manufacture; medium original parcels of dyed skins of rather tight curl have been taken for America; linings of Astrakhan find a regular and fairly good sale. Persians are in favor, but at present demand only moderate; the fresh raw skins of 'nis year's collection are not as good as they could be, but last year's prices are demanded for raw skins. Broad-tails, raw and dyed, are arriving in the market, and prices are rather dearer than last year, the supply being limited; France is a ready buyer. Price of gray krimmer unchanged, transactions small. The squirrel trade is rather dull; squirrel tails are again in request to some extent, the blue sorts being a little lower than one year ago, and the dark rather higher in price. Sussiki linings remain firm in price; some skins are dyed black to imitate flat moire Astrakhan. Ermine remains unchanged in price; some firms are again dressing these skins for retail trade; stocks are small. White fox has been purchased by dyers, as the black color is meeting with a satisfactory demand for England. Thibet is used only for black dyeing. Mouflons are quiet. Kolinski skins and tails are neglected. Rough marmot dyed black or skunk black is in good demand for the mantle trade, and flat black dyed skins are largely used by cap makers as in former seasons.

During the past few weeks there has been some enquiry for American furs. Mink, owing to the lower prices established at the late London sales, has again met with considerable favor, the cheapest sorts being most in demand; some good colored parcels of marten have been purchased for France; dyers and linings manufacturers have taken musquash of all grades; seal colored skins are again doing very well, and the castorote sorts also meet with favor; prices of natural musquash linings are still depressed, but the low prices help the sale of the articles in countries where high duties formally prevented importation. American opossum finds ready buyers for skunk imitation, which article is extensively used by mantle manufacturers for making collars and trimmings; another skunk imitation is made of rough wallabies, and is freely taken for foreign countries. Beaver sells to some extent, but nutria is not very active; skunk has a moderate sale, cheap sorts only being in request; raccoon has again been purchased raw for Russia; dyed articles will continue in favor, as already shown by sample orders for black and brown and sea otter imitations. Trade in red fox seems to be over; the spring supply was large. Australian opossum sales were slower than last season; Japanese fox, blue-dyed, finds a fair sale for France and England; skunk-dyed skins sell in small quantities; there has been a good demand from Paris and Berlin for beaver skins. There have been some transactions in European furs, the demand for foxes being quite lively, the buyers being Russian dealers; fox tail coats sell fairly to France, and fitch has met with a regular demand for Russia; some better grades of stone marten have been taken for Russian account; cheap grades of black cats have been neglected; hamster linings are moderate in price; alkin chakals, wolves and badgers have been purchased by French dealers at former moderate prices. Silver gray fox rabbits have been exported to Russia to a moderate extent

The Crop Situation.

Hamiota, Aug. 3.—The crops in this vicinity are considered to be a good average and earlier than usual. Quite a number of our farmers have commenced cutting wheat this week. The heads are well filled and the straw a good length.

Oak River, Aug. 2.—Harvesting will be general before you get an opportunity of hearing from me again.

Burnside, Aug. 3.—The cutting of wheat was general in this district on Monday. Haying is over, and is reported to be plentiful on account of no water to keep them off the marshes.

Gladstone, August 8.—This has been a great year for hay making. Most farmers have got all their hay put up, and not a drop of rain. Last night we had very heavy rain for a while, accompanied with high wind. Heavy grain is lodged, but will likely recover. The sound of the binder is heard on all sides. Samples of wheat are good, and the yield will be fairly good.

Killarney, August 8.—The hum of the binders can now be heard cutting the grain on the different farms. There was a fine shower of rain yesterday, which will be a great benefit to the root crops.

United States Corn Crop.

The continued drouth over the principal corn producing states of the central valleys and northwest states has resulted in great damage to the corn crops. Very unfavorable reports as to the condition of crops are received from South Dakota, Iowa, Minnesota, Missouri and Oklahoma, while less unfavorable reports came from Illinois, Indiana and Ohio, the crop in those states suffering greatly on the uplands. In the southern states corn is generally in excellent condition, and in Georgia the heaviest crop in many years is predicted. Reports as to cotton continues very favorable, although some slight injury has resulted from excessive cloudiness and heavy local rains in portions of South Carolina and Florida. Tobacco is doing well in Tennessee and in some portions of Maryland Virginia and Kentucky, but reports from Ohio are unfavorable.—Washington Report, Aug. 1.

Crops in Great Britain.

The London Times publishes a crop report which is based on returns made by 1,000 agents throughout Great Britain. The condition on Aug. 1, is lower than on July 1, although higher than on Aug. 1, 1893. The wheat crop, according to the Times' report, has fallen off 2 per cent. since July 1, and is now about 15 per cent. higher than on Aug. 1, 1891. This shows good crop prospects still in Great Britain.

Canned Goods.

This report is furnished by the Ontario Packers' Association: "The season for strawberry, raspberry, cherry and other small fruits is now past and is the lightest in the history of the canning trade. The pea pack is also past and is an exceptionally light one. The recent rains have helped the growing crops of corn and tomatoes materially in most localities, and, if no drawback, there is hopes of a fair pack of these two lines, but the critical time for these has to come. One night's frost in September would utterly ruin them, and as the spring was exceptionally early and summer-like, some growers think that this would point to an early fall. If their opinion is a correct one, we may see these two staple lines that now promise well put in the same position as all the other lines so far packed this season, viz., the lightest for years.

Canned goods have been selling freely for the past week, orders coming in from the far east and from the far west and from nearly

every point between. The assured prospect for a fine wheat harvest is apparently helping to revive business in most sections of the country, and the canned goods business along with other lines evidently is benefitted thereby.

Wheat Prices in Liverpool.

Following were spot prices in Liverpool on July 24, in shillings and pence, per 100 lbs.:

Oregon	5s 1d	to 5s 3d
Australian	4s 9d	" 4s 11d
Cal, white	4s 7d	" 4s 9d
" Fleetwood	4s 7d	" 4s 9d
Chilian No. 1	4s 5d	" 4s 10d
" Fleetwood	4s 9d	" 4s 9d
Walla Walla, Liverpool	4s 9d	" 4s 7d
Amer Winter Western	4s 2d	" 4s 6d
" Hard Kansas, '92	4s 7d	" 4s 9d
" " '93	4s 3d	" 4s 5d
" Spring No. 2	4s 7d	" 4s 10d
" No. 3	4s 3d	" 4s 6d
" No 1 Hard Duluth	5s 3d	" 5s 6d
" No 1 Northern	4s 8d	" 4s 11d
" No 1 Hard Manitoba	5s	" 5s 2d
Bombay Choice White	4s 10d	" 4s 9d
" No 1 White	4s 3d	" 4s 5d
" Soft Red	4s 6d	" 4s 8d
Kurrachee White	4s 0d	" 4s 2d
" Red	4s	" 4s 2d
River Plate	3s 3d	" 4s 4d
Azima	4s 3d	" 4s 5d
Ghirku	4s 1d	" 4s 4d

Flour—Per 280 lbs.

Hungarian	26s 6d	to 28s 6d
Cal, Oregon, Walla	16s 6d	" 18s 6d
Amer Spring 1st Patent	21s 0d	" 23s 0d
" 2nd	17s 6d	" 19s 6d
" let Bakers	15s	" 17s
" Low Grade	10s 6d	" 12s 6d
Amer Winter Patent	18s	" 20s
" Extra Fancy	16s	" 18s
English made Patent	13s 6d	" 23s 6d
" Bakers	14s 6d	" 17s

Lumber Trade Notes.

McLaren's saw mill, at Macleod, Alberta, has been destroyed by fire. The loss will be felt by the residents, as it was the only mill in the district.

The drive of logs has arrived down for McLaren's mill at Macleod, Alberta.

The Midland & North Shore Lumber Company's mill at Parry Harbor, Ontario, has passed into the possession of William Peter, of Bay City, one of Michigan's lumber princes. He will commence this fall to cut log and manufacture lumber in Ontario for his Toledo yards. Another Michigan firm will start operations in the fall. The Cutland & Savage Company, of Grand Haven, Michigan, are now hard at work putting up large mills at Kennebec, Algoma. These firms are the largest lumber dealers in Michigan, and carry on business on a large scale, employing a great number of men. Their agents are making large purchases in Toronto of all kinds of supplies. Even if the States lumber duties are kept up against Canada, it is the intention of these firms to manufacture their lumber here. They contend they can still conduct their operations more economically by cutting and shipping sawn lumber from this country, in spite of the duty, than they can otherwise.

New York Fur Trade Review:—All kinds of skins which were in vogue last year are again in demand. The articles include Astrakhan, Persian, wool seal, coney, skunk, wallaby, skunk-dyed opossum, raccoon and fox. In many quarters there is a healthy enquiry for mink, and while prices remain moderate, or at least reasonable, this excellent article will undoubtedly gradually advance in public appreciation. The present demand for coat stock is limited. Chinese and Australian goods are abundant, but Russian is held only in moderate quantities. The prospects are favorable for a good autumn business.

WILLIAM L. KEENE & CO

(Successors to Chlpman, Morgan & Co.)

SHIPBROKERS & COMMISSION MERCHANTS

632 Cordova St., Vancouver, B.C.

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

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Business Review.

Aug. 5, 1894.

Wholesale houses are busy and the summer trade is in full swing. The public have demonstrated in many ways lately that money is coming easier and therefore going easier. The hard times cry is still rather too prevalent, and is used very extensively by people who do not want to liquidate their obligations. In too many cases the "hard times" excuse has been found to work so well in the past by those who have the ability but not the inclination to pay their debts, that they are reluctant to provide another excuse to replace the other venerable old chestnut. We are not having hard times in British Columbia. It has been repeatedly stated in the papers of late that all who want employment, if they are not too particular, can get it. At present we have no room for any more clerks, we can barely place those we have; but those who earn their living by manual labor, and their name is legion here, seem to have little difficulty in finding work of some kind, clearing land, mining, logging, farming, along shore work, fishing and sailing. Vancouver's new co-operative colony seems to be an assured success. The government has granted the little band 10,000 acres on the northeastern portion of Vancouver Island. They are very enthusiastic, pioneers have been elected, and the right kind of brother workers are welcomed by them with open arms. The anxiety among the canners is over; the salmon are running thick; they came suddenly with a rush, and the 2,000 engaged in the business in the province are, with few exceptions, making paying catches, and the chief industry of British Columbia is now at its best. Steveston the chief fishing town is a very busy place, all its numerous canneries are in active operation, and it is estimated that 1,800 fishermen are engaged in supplying them with salmon. Every nation in the earth is represented among the fishermen, and the habitations erected among and around the canneries are wonderful indeed. There are huts of tin, and tents, and mud huts, and huts of logs. Although the community is a little mixed, and the clamor of various tongues is almost "babbleous," comparatively good order is maintained, and if on a visit, if you look sharply after your outside wraps (for the nights are particularly cold there even now, and wraps are necessary), you will not miss anything on heading for home. The fishermen at Steveston, of course with a great many exceptions, are not angels. The run now is averaging 50 a boat. The Gulf of Georgia cannery has put up 3,500 cases, the Steveston cannery 3,000, and the Guichan cannery 2,000. The Indians, strange to say, are the hardest men to drive a bargain with. Besides being very lazy, they unite in exorbitant demands on the canners. They would put white labor organizations to shame in the persistent way they stand or fall together, and the perfect confidence they place in their "wow-wow" man, or talker. The Chinamen are almost as bad—only yesterday one of the canneries found it necessary to lay off a number of Chinamen for one day. The Celestials refused to move; a foreman went up to one of the Chinamen and took his tools away from him, the Chinaman drew a knife, and the foreman

Every Mackintosh

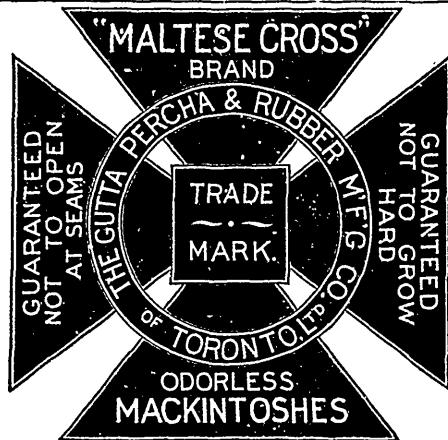
Bearing this Trade Mark is

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.



was obliged to knock the bloodthirsty Chinaman senseless with a piece of lead pipe, as a lesson to the rest of his fellow countrymen. Chinamen and Indians make ridiculous demands upon the canners, demands that white men would not think of. But canners claim that they can get foreigners cheaper, and it is necessary to do this to protect themselves from the precarious nature of their livelihood.

B. C. Market Quotations.

BUTTER—Australian butter, 26c; California cheese, 14c; California butter, 21 to 22; East ern creamery, several car loads on hand, 22c; Canadian cheese, 13c.

CURED MEATS—Hams, 13½c; 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, \$18; short cut, \$22.

FISH—Prices are: Spring salmon, 6c; sock-eye, 6c; steelheads, 6c; flounders, 4c; smelt, 6c; seabass, 4 to 5c; halibut, 8c; smoked salmon, 12c; smoked halibut, 10c; blotters, 10c; kip peredcod, 10c; no cod in market.

VEGETABLES—New potatoes, \$20 per ton; onions, silver skins, 1½; cabbage, 2½c; carrots, turnips and beets, ½ to 1c a lb.

EGGS—Fresh, 15c.

FRUITS—Lemons, California, \$2.75 to 3.00; oranges, \$2.75, peaches, \$1.00 to 1.50; California apples, \$1.50; plums, \$1.00; prunes, \$1.00; tomatoes, \$1.00; cucumbers, \$1.00; bananas, Honolulu, \$1.50 per bunch; pineapples, per dozen, \$2.00; cherries, per box, \$1; coconuts, per dozen, 60c; apricots, per box, \$1; pears, per box, \$1.25; grapes, \$2.

FLOUR—The Ogilvie Milling Co. and Keewatin Milling Co. quote, in car load lots at Victoria, and Vancouver: Patent, per barrel, \$4.00; strong bakers, \$3.75. The Columbia Flouring Mills closed down. Oregon, \$3.75; Oak Lake, patent Hungarian, \$4.00; strong bakers \$3.70.

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

MEAL—Oatmeal—National mills, Victoria, at Victoria, 90-lb sacks, \$3.15. Cornmeal, per 95-lb sacks, \$2.15; per 10-lb, \$2.55.

GROUND FEED—Add freight and duty on the stuff from the United States—Manitoba chopped feed, \$28 per ton; feed wheat, United States, \$16 per ton; Canadian chop barley, \$28; California chop, \$24.00. Millstuffs—Bran, \$20.00; shorts, \$21; oil cake, \$36.

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.

SYRUPS—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.

Hinton & Penny are opening the Victoria Iron Works.

Wm. Keddy, livery, Nanaimo, has sold out to J. Cameron.

Wm. Batchelor, grocer, Victoria, has failed; business closed.

Wm. Crutchley, hotel, Duncan's, offers his business for sale.

G. A. Roedde, bookbinder, Vancouver, has resumed business.

C. Morley, hotel, Maple Bay, has advertised business for sale.

Wilson & Baines have started in the foundry business at Victoria.

Geo. Maidment, grocer, Victoria, advertises his business for sale.

G. W. Loggie, foundry, etc., New Westminster, has assigned.

S. Gintzburger, cigars, etc., Vancouver, has sold out to W. Boulton.

Chas. Levett, hotel, Fort Steel, has sold out to R. L. T. Galbraith.

M. Murchison, soda water manufacturer, Vernon, has sold out.

Mrs. C. F. Moore, teas, silks, etc., has opened business at Victoria.

J. Ferguson Ross, saloon, Victoria, has sold out to Geo. Thompson.

K. C. McDonald, blacksmith, Nanaimo, has sold out to Westwood Bros.

W. R. Roberts, jeweller, Nanaimo, has opened a branch at Vancouver.

James A. Caldwell, tailor, Nanaimo, has assigned in trust to G. Williams.

Victoria Plumbing Co., H. T. Flett, proprietor, has closed up business.

Victoria Feed and Produce Co. is succeeded by the Northwest Produce Co.

McRae & Wasto, marble, Victoria, have dissolved; Manfred Wasto continues.

E. A. Baker, soda water manufacturer, Vancouver, has sold out to Alex. Calley.

Mrs. T. M. Graham, succeeds T. W. Graham in furnishings, etc., Victoria.

The estate of J. W. Morrison, tailor, Vancouver, has been sold to Wm. Cullen.

John Wilson & Co., commission merchants, Victoria, have dissolved; R. B. Oxley retires.

The estate of E. Dawe & Son, tailors, Vancouver, has been sold by tender to D. G. J. Berg & Co.



A Common Error.

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

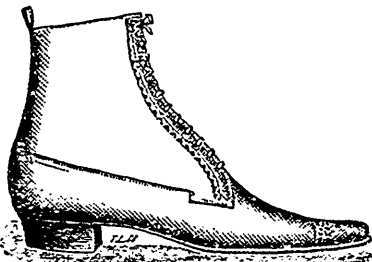
THIS IS WRONG - -
 Take the Yolk from an Egg,
 Take the Oil from the Olive,
WHAT IS LEFT ?
A RESIDUE. So with COCOA.
 —IN COMPARISON—
COCOA is skimmed milk.
CHOCOLATE pure cream.
C. A. CHOUILLOU,
 12 and 14 St. John Street, - MONTREAL.

—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.**

THE J. D. KING COMPANY, Ltd



Manufacturers, Importers and Wholesale Dealers in } **Fine Boots and Shoes.**
 122, 124 and 126 Wellington St. West, TORONTO.

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

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.
 Jno. E. Dingman, Agent,
 WINNIPEG.

Robt. Wm. Clark,
BROKER
 And Commission Agent,
Vancouver, B.C.

Correspondence Invited.
 Consignments Solicited.

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MILL ROLLS GROUND & CORRUGATED.
 Architectural Iron Work.
ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS,
 GENERAL BLACKSMITHING.
 POINT DOUGLAS AVE., WINNIPEG.

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 Wholesale Dealers in
Wines, Liquors and Cigars
 —OF THE BEST BRANDS—
 9th STREET, - BRANDON

Victoria Rice Mill
 VICTORIA, B.C.
CHINA and JAPAN RICE,
 RICE FLOUR and BREWERS' RICE.
 WHOLESALE TRADE ONLY.
HALL ROSS & CO. - Agents

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.**

Stewart, Lewthwaite & Co.
 WHOLESALE—
 Commission and Fruit Merchants,
 Butter, Cheese, Eggs, Flour, Grain, Fruit.
 Consignments Solicited,
 VANCOUVER, B. C.

B. C. Milling & Feed Co.
 MANUFACTURERS OF
ROLLED OATS, OAT MEAL, GRAHAM FLOUR
 Split Peas and all kinds of Chop Feeds.
QUOTATIONS SOLICITED for Barley, Oats, Wheat and Peas for milling and feed purposes in sack or bulk car load lots. **BACHELOR & QUINE,**
 New Westminster Mills, B.C.

MAJOR & ELDRIDGE,
 COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Vancouver, - B.C.
 Butter, Eggs, Cheese and Pork Products
FRESH EGGS WANTED.
 Sole Agents for Vancouver, New Westminster and District for Letch Bros. Celebrated Oak Lake Manitoba Flour.

The Brackman & Kerr Milling Co.,
 LIMITED)
 Oatmeal and Ground Feed Millers.
 WHOLESALE DEALERS IN .
FLOUR, FEED, GRAIN AND PRODUCE.
 CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED
VICTORIA, - - B.C

J. & A. Clearihue,
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 —DEALERS IN—
FRUITS AND ALL KINDS OF PRODUCE.
 Special attention to consignments of Furs and Skins, Butter and Eggs.
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 P.O. BOX 536.
 AGENTS Skidgate Oil Works, B.C.; D. Richards, Laundry Soaps Woodstock, Ontario; Teller, Rothwell Co., Montreal, Parisian Washing Blue.
 We have a large cool warehouse with good facilities for handling Butter and Produce in quantities.
 Consignments Received in All Lines. Correspondence Solicited.

McMILLAN & HAMILTON,
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 —WHOLESALE DEALERS IN—
BUTTER, EGGS, FRUITS AND PRODUCE
 A PERFECT SYSTEM OF
COLD STORAGE.
 230 ABBOTT STREET, - VANCOUVER,
 P.O. BOX NO. 296.

S. A. D. BERTRAND,
OFFICIAL ASSIGNEE
 For the province of Manitoba, under the recommendation of the Board of Trade of the city of Winnipeg. Insolvent and Trust Estates Managed with Promptness and Economy.
 Special attention to Confidential Business Enquiries.
Corner 2nd Avenue and 2nd St. North,
WINNIPEG, MAN.

**THE HARVEST = =
IS CLOSE TO HAND!**

HAVE YOU OBTAINED YOUR SUPPLY OF _____

**—==TWO BUSHEL==—
WHEAT SACKS!
WE HAVE THEM**

Jute and Seamless Cotton.

Write us for Samples
and Prices.

W. F. Henderson & Co.

WINNIPEG.

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

**LEITCH BROS.
OAK LAKE**
"Anchor Brand"
FLOURS
—FROM—
No. 1 Hard Wheat.
BRAN, SHORTS
AND ALL KINDS OF
Chopped Feed and Grain.
—ADDRESS—
OAK LAKE
MANITOLA.

A. CARRUTHERS
WOOL PULLER.
Dealer in Hides, Skins, Furs, Wool,
Tallow and Senega Root.
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McITYRE, SONS & CO.,
MANUFACTURER'S AGENTS
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IMPORTERS OF DRY GOODS.
MONTREAL.

SPECIALTIES:

LACES,
DRESS GOODS.
KID GLOVES.
SMALLWARES.



Northwestern Representative, J. M. McDONALD, McIntyre Block, Winnipeg

"MONSOON"
PURE INDIAN TEAS.

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

STEEL, HAYTER & CO.

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



Montreal Markets.

Flour—We never remember such wide quotations on the same class of flour as exists at present. Take for instance Manitoba strong bakers, and buyers give us transactions at \$3.30 to 3.40 for city brands delivered, and at \$3.15 to 3.25 for less desirable brands. Holders, however, quote 10c higher, but admit that they are guided more by what can be got for their flour than by any standard of quotations. In straight rollers we learn of sales of Ontario brands at \$2.80 on track here with more offering at the same figure. Sales have also transpired at \$2.85 in store. United States flour is offered at \$2.60 in bond laid down here, and it is reported that a lot of Ontario straights has been placed for the Newfoundland trade at equal to \$2.70 on track here. What a contrast between these figures and \$5 to 6 which ruled some years ago.

Oatmeal—Car lots of granulated and rolled are quoted at \$4.40 to 4.50 per bbl on track here. In a jobbing way we quote:—Rolled and granulated, \$4.60; 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.

Bean, etc.—Car lots have changed hands during the week at \$14.50 to 15.50. Shorts are scarce at \$18.00 to \$20.00, and mouillie at \$20 to 22 as to grade.

Wheat—The market is quiet. For a lot of No. 2 red winter wheat, in store here. 60c was bid. No. 1 hard spring wheat is quoted here nominally at 69 to 70c and No. 2 at 66 to 67c.

Oats—Car lots have been sold for local account at 39½ to 39¾ for No. 2 in store, an at 36 to 36½ for rejected and No. 3. New oats have been offered here for September shipment at 35c, and lower prices are looked for.

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

Pork, Lard, etc.—We quote:—Canada short cut pork, per bbl, \$18.50 to \$20; Canada clear mess, per bbl, \$18 to \$18.50; Chicago short cut mess, per bbl, \$18 to \$18.25; extra mess beef, per bbl, \$12.25 to \$12.50; plate beef, per bbl, \$16.25 to \$16.50; hams, per lb, 9½ to 10½; lard, pure in pails, per lb, 9½ to 10c; lard compound, in pails, per lb, 7½ to 7¾; bacon, per lb, 10 to 11c; shoulders, per lb, 8½ to 9c.

Butter—The market is dull, any amount of creamery being offered at 18½ to 19c. A lot of nearly 100 tons of July was placed at 18½ at the factory. Eastern townships dairy is in demand for the lower ports at 17 to 17½ for nice fresh goods, and sales of western dairy have been made to Newfoundland buyers at 16 to 16½ for choice and closely selected parcels, but sales have been made as low as \$15c for less desirable stock.

Cheese—About 2,000 boxes of Quebec cheese sold at the beginning of the week at 9c, which was an ½c under the sales of the week previous. Sales have also been made of French goods at 8½c, but they were below finest. Quebec cheese may be quoted at 9 to 9½ for finest white and colored, and finest white and colored western, 9½ to 9¾. Finest western colored, 9½ to 9¾; finest western white, 9½ to 9¾; finest Quebec colored, 9¾; finest Quebec white, 9c; under grades, 8 to 8½c.

Eggs—Round lots of candled stock have sold at 10 to 10½c, and choice fresh stock in single cases at 10½ to 11c.

Hides—Prices remain steady at 3½ to 4c to butchers for No 1 light. Heavy hides have sold at 5 to 5½c. Calfskins are very quiet as the season is well high over. Lambskins are 5c higher at 30 to 35c. We quote: Light hides at 3½ for No. 1, 3c for No. 2 and 2½ for No. 3. to dealers and ½c more to tanners. Heavy hides are quoted at 5c to 5½c; calf, 5c; lambskins, 30 to 35c.

Wool—The market as still very quiet for

foreign descriptions, sales of small parcels of Cape being reported at 13c up to 15½c as to quality. A feature in the trade of late has been the importation of United States wool which has tended to depress the market. We quote prices here as follows:—Greasy Cape, 13 to 15½; Canadian fleece, washed 17 to 20c; B.A. scoured, 26 to 34c. In pulled wool, 20 to 21½c is quoted for supers, extra 23 to 26c; Northwest wool 11 to 12c.—Trade Bulletin, Aug. 3.

Montreal Grocery Market

Since our last review of the sugar market there has been no important change on spot to note. The feeling is firm in sympathy with the strong advices from New York and the recent sharp advance in prices, but prices here show no change. The demand is limited for this season of the year and business, on the whole, is quiet at 4½c for granulated and 3 3 16 to 3¾c for yellows, as to quality at the factory. In New York the tone is firm and the recent advance is maintained, granulated being quoted at 4 7 16c.

There has been no change in syrups, business having continued quiet and prices steady at 2 to 2½c for bright grades and 1 to 1½c for dark.

A fair amount of business is reported in rice and the market rules moderately active and steady. We quote standard \$3.45 to \$3.70, Japan \$3.95 to \$4.25, and Patna \$4.25 to \$4.75.

The tea market during the past week has ruled quiet and only a moderate amount of business has transpired. The demand has been principally for small lots to fill actual requirements. The trouble between China and Japan has not affected this market any yet.

In coffee the usual amount of business has been transacted for this season of the year and the market is about steady. We quote: Java, 24 to 28c; Mocha, 25 to 28c; Maracaibo, 19 to 21c; Jamaica, 19 to 21c; and Rio, 18 to 21c.

The molasses market has ruled quiet and easy, but no further change has taken place in values. The cargo of 1,500 puncheons reported by us to arrive on August 1st has not come to hand yet, but 100 puncheons of it has been sold at 26c, and outside of this sale nothing has transpired in a big way. The combination prices are unchanged at 29c for car lots and 30c for single puncheons.

The only item of interest in the canned goods market during the past week has been the sale of 1,500 cases of salmon at \$3.65. Outside of this the market has been quiet with only a small business doing at almost steady prices. 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, Aug. 3.

Montreal Hardware and Paint Prices.

The market for pig iron is quiet; there is little or no Scotch, and what little Summerlee is selling ex yard is bringing \$20 in small lots. Canada plates are quiet with a sale of a round lot at \$2.10, and we quote \$2.10 to 2.15. Terne plates are quiet, last sales reported at \$6 to 6.25. Metals are about as last quoted. Prices here are: Summerlee, pig iron, \$19.50 to 20.00; Eglinton, \$18.50; Carnbroe, \$18.50; Ferrona, \$16.50 to 17.00; Stomen's, No. 1, \$16.50 to 16.75; wrought scrap No. 1, \$15 to 16; bar iron, \$1.70 to 1.75. Tin plates, cokes, \$2.75 to 3.00; I.C. charcoal, \$3.25 to 3.50; Canada plates, \$2.10 to 2.15; terne plates \$6 to 6.25; galvanized iron 4½ to 5½c as to brand. Orford copper, 9½ to 10c; ingot tin, 16½ to 18c; lead at \$2.60 to 2.75, and spelter at \$4.50 to 4.75; cut nails, \$1.80 to \$1.85.

Oils and Paints—The cutting in prices continues, and what little business is doing is on a very unsatisfactory basis. We

quote:—Choice brands white lead Govern'ment 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.

Owing to the coal strike in England makers are talking of a slight advance of prices in the near future. 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. The arrivals of firebricks for the past week were 97,000. Business in these was fair at \$15.50 to 19.50 per 1,000 as to brand.

Naval Stores—We quote: Turpentine, 45 to 46c; rosin, \$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, 9½c for 7-16 and upwards, and 9½c for smaller sizes.

In petroleum there is no change. We quote: Canadian refined at 11c in shed in Montreal for round lots, and 12c for small quantities. United States petroleum, 14 4 5c in car lots, 15½c in 10-barrel lots, 15½c in 5 barrel lots, and 16c for single barrels, net cash; United States benzine, 23 to 25c; Canadian benzine, 10½c; Petrolea; 12½c Montreal.—Gazette, August 2.

Montreal Leather and Shoe Trade.

The leather market is very quiet all round; but more so in black leather, as Quebec men are said to be slaughtering prices in order to make sales. A shipper said: "If I can get out even on my surplus stock, it is all I can expect." In this market the sale of 500 sides of No. 2 manufacturers' sole is reported in the vicinity of 17c. A good sized lot of waxed upper was also placed at 20½. We quote: No. 1 manufacturers' sole, 17½ to 19c; No. 2, do, 16 to 17c; inferior, 15 to 16c; jobbers' sole, 19 to 21c; slaughter sole, 17 to 18½c; waxed upper 20 to 25c; grain 10 to 12c; buff, 8 to 11c; splits 13 to 17c for Ontario, and 10 to 12c for Quebec.

The is no change in the boot and shoe manufacturing business, a few orders dropped in for fall goods, with an occasional sorting order or two. Remittances have been fair during the week, one house reporting the retiring of several large renewal amounts, which it was thought could not be provided for. The volume of business continues small for the season.—Trade Bulletin.

The Retort Financial: Mr. Goldstein—"I would rather see my taugter in der grave dan your life."

Mr. Silverstien—"Is dod so? I did not know you haf her life inzured."

Ontario Cheese Markets.

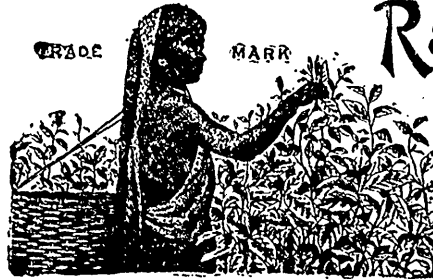
Brockville, August 2.—The offerings on the board to-day were 776 white and 2,224 colored, a total of 3,000 boxes. Buyers seemed anxious for cheese at 9 3-16c for white and 9½c for colored and would have taken all offered at these figures. All that sold were 110 boxes white and 887 colored. At the figures mentioned the salesmen who would not accept, but wanted 9½c for white and 9¾c for colored.

Woodstock, August 2.—The salesmen are holding in anticipation of a firmer market, while buyers appear to be of the opinion that something will drop soon because of stocks accumulating. The majority held for the ½ cent. Buyers freely offered 9 3 16c and in one or two cases went the 9½c.

Brantford, August 2.—At the cheese market to-day fourteen factories offered 209 boxes. Sales—600 at 9½c, 755 at 9 3-16c and 150 at 9½c.

J. & T. BELL
FINE
BOOTS & SHOES
MONTREAL.

Representative for Manitoba, N. W. T. and
British Columbia,
L. GODBOLT, WINNIPEG, McIntyre Block.



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PURE
INDIAN TEA

GUARANTEED ABSOLUTELY PURE
& MANUFACTURED ON THE
GARDENS IN INDIA

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

FARMERS !

DO NOT be led astray by reports circulated throughout the country that a shortage in Binder Twine is probable. We will have ample Supplies to meet all requirements.

We Guarantee . . .
Low Prices,
Standard Brands,
Liberal Treatment.

Blue Ribbon and Redcap are still Unequaled.

CONSUMERS CORDAGE Co., Limited.

New York Life Building, Montreal.

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

—IN HANDLING—
OGILVIE'S FLOUR
YOU HAVE
THE BEST
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.



DOMINION BAG CO., LTD.
MONTREAL.

Full Stock Carried by our Manitoba and Northwestern Agents.

Merrick,
Anderson & Co.,
WINNIPEG.

Prices and Samples mailed on application.

MANUFACTURERS OF

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

EARLY CLOSING OF STORES.

(Continued from page 1134.)

tailors, hardware dealers and jewellers will be obliged by law to close their stores at 7 o'clock in the evening. This by-law has been passed in accordance with an act of the Manitoba Legislature, which provides that municipalities may make the closing of stores compulsory, on the petition of three fourths of the dealers in any particular branch. The trades named have presented petitions duly signed. The by-law is as follows:—

1. From and after the 15th day of August, 1894, all jewellery shops within the city of Winnipeg in which jewelry is exposed for sale by retail, and each of them, shall be and remain closed on each and every day in the week, between 7 o'clock in the afternoon in each day and 5 o'clock in the morning of the next following day, except as follows: Namely, on Saturdays and on the day immediately preceding any civic holiday or holiday as defined by the Manitoba Interpretation act, and during the last three weeks in December and during days on which the exhibition of the Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition association is being held.

1. This by-law shall take effect on the 15th day of August, 1894.

3. Any person guilty of an infraction of any of the provisions of this by-law shall upon conviction before the mayor, police magistrate, or any justice or justices of the peace for the city of Winnipeg on the oath or affirmation of any credible witness forfeit and pay at the discretion of the said mayor, police magistrate, or justice or justices of the peace convicting, a penalty not exceeding the sum of fifty dollars and costs for each offence, and in default of payment thereof it shall be lawful for the mayor, police magistrate, or justice or justices convicting as aforesaid to issue a warrant under his hand and seal to levy the said penalty and costs only, by distress and sale of the offender's or offenders' goods and chattels, and should there be no sufficient distress to satisfy the said penalty and costs, or penalty or costs, only, it shall and may be lawful for the said mayor, police magistrate, or justice or justices so convicting to commit the offender or offenders to any lock-up house in the said city, or in the provincial jail in the city of Winnipeg for any period not exceeding twenty-one days unless the said penalty and costs, or penalty or costs, be sooner paid.

A similar by-law has been passed to cover each of the other four branches named. This will be an improvement on the old long-hours system; but the hours are still too long. Six o'clock would have been better.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

Two weeks ago The Commercial referred editorially to the action taken by the Manitoba Department of Agriculture in the matter of preventing the spread of noxious weeds. The prize essays then referred to have been published in pamphlet form and will be given a wide circulation. A copy of the pamphlet should be in the hands of every farmer in Manitoba, and any person who will make application to the department will be forwarded one. The style of farming followed in Manitoba seems favorable to the spread of weeds, and in some districts already weeds have spread badly. Many farmers give themselves unnecessary labor, and even then are not very successful in coping with the weeds, through a lack of knowledge of the best methods of destroying them. This pamphlet will give the information required, and it should therefore be secured by every farmer.

The price of wheat during the month of June has been remarkably low. The record will have to be searched in vain for lower prices at any previous period in markets established during the last quarter of a century or so. At Chicago cash wheat sold within a fraction of 50 cents per bushel. The month opened with prices ranging between 57 and 60c for No. 2 spring at Chicago, and the tendency with slight interruptions was downward, until 50½ cents per bushel was touched on June 26. The following three days the price sold under 51 cents each day, but on the last day of the month there was some recovery, the lowest point reached being 51½ cents. Following shows the range of No. 2 spring wheat at Chicago during the month of June for the past six years:—

June, 1894,	lowest,	50½	cts.	highest,	60½	cts.
" 1893,	" 54½	"	"	" 66½	"	"
" 1892,	" 76	"	"	" 80½	"	"
" 1891,	" 85	"	"	" 98	"	"
" 1890,	" 85	"	"	" 94½	"	"
" 1889,	" 77½	"	"	" 85	"	"

The dry weather which has prevailed this season has been very destructive to timber from fires. During the dry spell in June, fires did much damage in several timber districts, and again this week bush fires are reported. The smoky appearance of the sky at Winnipeg lately indicates that fires must be raging in the wood sections. In a prairie country like Manitoba, where the forest areas are limited, the destruction which is frequently wrought by bush fires is greatly to be regretted. Whole districts which were formerly dotted with bluffs of trees have been almost completely swept bare during some of the recent dry years. A fire which has been burning a long time in the Turtle Mountain district, Southern Manitoba, was subdued this week by an organized effort on the part of the settlers. This shows what can be accomplished by a determined and properly directed movement to stop the devastation. The authorities, municipal, provincial and Dominion, should take up this matter and endeavor to stop the destruction. If taken in hand promptly, many of these fires could be speedily reduced. Some organized plan of procedure is necessary to accomplish this. So long as the matter is left to individual interests, most of the fires will be neglected at the very time when they could be most easily controlled. There should be a municipal or other official in every district, who would have power to order out the residents to subdue these bush fires, and prairie fires also, when thought desirable.

A peculiar feature of the flour trade is the report that France is exporting flour to England. This of course is not the result of the free or natural movement of commerce. It has been brought about by a combination of tariff and bounty features. France has always been considered an importing country of breadstuffs, and it is a surprise to hear that her millers are exporting flour. In France protectionist ideas have been rampant of late years, so much so that that country may almost be considered as more strongly under the domination of high tariff principles than any other leading commercial nation. Along with high tariff

principles has also flourished the custom of allowing bounties on exports of certain commodities. The practice of carrying on industries at the expense of the state, by giving bounties on exports, has been carried on to a considerable extent in France. Among the commodities upon which the duty was increased at the time of the late revision of the French tariff, were wheat and flour. The object of this increase of duties was declared to be to make the country self-supporting in breadstuffs. This is considered desirable, partly, perhaps, from a military standpoint. Since the last increase in the duty, the French millers have begun to ship flour to England, where it is said they have been selling it a shilling a sack cheaper than Canadian and United States flour. France is obliged to import considerable wheat for home consumption notwithstanding the duty, but a rebate is allowed on flour exported, which it is thought is really equal to a bounty. Under ordinary conditions France could not export flour, and it is therefore not likely that the trade will be long maintained, or grow to any large proportions.

For a period of about six weeks the Winnipeg market was practically bare of fruit, owing to the railway troubles in the United States. This unfortunately happened at a season when there is usually a large demand for fruit, and it has accordingly been quite a loss to the jobbers and others engaged in the trade. It was also unfortunate that the trouble occurred at a time when there is little Canadian fruit in the market. Only the small fruits or berries were ready for the market in both Eastern Canada and British Columbia, and very little effort has been made to ship these early soft fruits to the Winnipeg market. British Columbia should be in a position to supply the Manitoba markets with strawberries in season, as some very fine strawberries have come from Oregon, and as the berries can be shipped from Oregon, there should be even less difficulty in bringing the fruit from our own Pacific coast. It is to be hoped British Columbia will make a better showing this season than in past years in shipping fruit to the Winnipeg market but in order to build up this trade, the growers and shippers there will have to give closer attention to preparing the fruit for shipment. After quality, condition and style of packing is everything. We believe the quality of British Columbia fruit is all right, where attention is given to the cultivation of desirable varieties. The next thing is to ship in sound and good condition, in neat light, but strong packages, of desirable sizes. Manitoba dealers would give British Columbia fruit the preference over imported goods if it reaches them in the right shape.

It is reported that an effort will be made to revive the lapsed charter of the proposed railway to the Lake Dauphin country in Manitoba. This road was conditionally voted a large bonus by the Manitoba legislature. As it now stands, however, this bonus is not binding upon the province. The road would be purely a colonization line and would open up a good agricultural district, but as matters now stand it is very doubtful if the province

(Continued on page 1150.)

O'LOUGHLIN BROS. & CO.,

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BOYS' SAFETY BICYCLES,

WITH IRON OR RUBBER TIRES, AT EXCEEDINGLY LOW PRICES.

WRITE FOR TRADE DISCOUNTS

WHOLESALE PAPER, STATIONERY, AND GENERAL JOBBERS AND PRINTERS

41 PRINCESS ST., WINNIPEG.

Toronto Markets.

Wheat—New wheat is offering pretty freely west, and is being taken from first hands at 50 to 52c. Old winter wheat, G.R.T. west, is quoted at 55c, and on the Northern is held at 55c, with 57½c bid. No. 1 Manitoba hard sold west to day at 70c, and Montreal freights at 72c. Round lots could probably be bought for less money.

Flour—Straight roller, Toronto freights, is quoted at \$2.60 to \$2.80.

Mill Feed—Bran is steady at \$13.00, Toronto freights, and shorts, same freights, will find buyers at \$16.

Oats—A fair average quotation for old oats west is 32c. Sellers who are anxious to get their elevators cleaned up preparatory to taking in the new crop have accepted less, there being instances of sales at 31c. On the other hand a good many holders are asking 33 to 33½c. There were buyers to day at 31½c outside. New oats offer outside at 31c, with 30c bid.

Barley—Car lots feed barley west are quoted at 40c, and east at 42 to 43c. Eight cars sold on track, Montreal, to day at 48c.

Grain and Flour—Car prices are: Flour (Toronto freights)—Manitoba patents \$3.40 to 3.60; Manitoba strong bakers, \$3.30 to 3.40; 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, \$13.00. Shorts—\$16.00. Wheat (west points) White, 55c; spring, 53c; red winter, 55c; goose, 54c; No 1 hard, 70c; No. 2 hard, 68c; winter wheat on the Northern, 57½c. Peas, 55 to 58c. Barley (outside)—No. 1, 43 to 45c; feed, 40 to 43c. Oats, 32c. Buckwheat (east)—40c. Rye (east) 45c. Corn, on track, 52c.

Eggs—Prices declined ¼c. Five and ten case lots of sound candled eggs offered at 9½c and single cases at 10c. New laid eggs are quoted at 11c.

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

Honey, etc.—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.

Dressed Meats—Quotations are:—Beef, fores, 3½ to 4c, and hinds, 7 to 8½c; mutton, carcass, 5½ to 7c; yearling lamb carcass, 7 to 7½c; spring lamb, per lb, 8½ to 9½c; veal, 6 to 7½c; pork, \$6.50 to 6.75 per cwt.

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

Hogs—Dressed hogs are quoted nominally at \$6.50 to 6.75 for strictly fresh killed medium weights.

Cured Meats—Provisions continue steady at the recent advance. Quotations are as follows: Mess pork, Canadian, \$17.50; short cut \$18 00; shoulder, mess, \$15.00; clear mess \$15 00; bacon, long clear, case lots 7½ to 8c; ton lots 7½c; lard, Canadian tierces, 8½c; tubs, 8½ to 9c; pails, 9c, and compounds in pails, 7½c and tubs, 7c; smoked hams, 10½c for large, 11c for medium and 11½c for small; bellies 11c; rolls, 8½c; backs, 11½ to 12c; picnic hams, 8½c; green hams, 10 to 10½c.

Butter—A strictly fine article in dairy butter sells readily at steady prices. Fancy dairy in tubs sold to day and yesterday at 17½ to 18c, and at the same figures in crocks. Only a small proportion of the offerings bring these figures. The range for choice to extra dairy tub is from 16 to 17c. Medium grade is accumulating. It is difficult to sell at from 13 to 14. Creamery, pounds, 22 to 23c; cream cry, tubs, 20 to 21c.

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

Hides—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.

Skins—Offerings moderate and prices steady to firm. Sheep pelts are firmer at 30c 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—Deliveries are still large, but show a slackening off to some extent. Demand for fleece wool is quiet and stocks show a considerable enlargement. Prices are steady at 16½ to 17c for merchantable fleeces. Rejects are quoted at 13 to 14c, and unwashed at 10 to 10½c.—Empire, Aug. 4.

Toronto Grocery Market.

Canned Goods—Tomatoes are still moving fairly well for the season at the firm figures of 85 to 90c. Corn is in good demand 80c. Peas firm and quiet at 32½ to 35c. There is a little doing in new pack strawberries. The demand for canned peaches has fallen to a small compass. Plums are rather scarce. 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. There is a good demand for salmon at \$1.25 to 1.35 for tall tins, and \$1.50 to 1.60 for flat. A good deal of new pack lobster is going out. We quote: Fats \$2.40 to 2.60; new flats, 1's, \$1.35; talls, \$1.80 to 2.25. Potted meats are in active demand.

Coffees—There is quite a demand for the better grades of coffee, while the market is getting bare. We quote green, in bags, as follows: Rio, 20½ to 22c; East Indian 27 to 30c; South American, 21 to 23c; Santos, 21½ to 22½c; Java, 30 to 32c; Mocha, 27 to 28c; Maracaibo, 21 to 23c; Jamaica, 21 to 22c.

Nuts—We quote as follows: Brazil nuts 11 to 11½ 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; coconuts, \$4.50 to \$5 per sack; Grenoble walnuts, 12½ to 15c; Marhot walnuts, 12 to 13c; Bordeaux walnuts 11 to 12c; filberts, 9½ to 10½c for sacks and 10½ to 11c for small lots; pecans, 12½c.

Rice—We quote:—"B" 3½ to 3¾c; extra Japan, 5½ to 5¾c; imported Japan, 5½c to 6½c; tapioca, 4½ to 4¾c.

Spices—We quote: Pure black pepper, 12 to 14c; pure white, 20 to 28c; pure Jamaica ginger, 25 to 28c; cloves, 25 to 30c; pure mixed spice, 25 to 30c; cream of tartar, 20 to 25c per lb.

Sugars—There is a stronger feeling or sympathy with the New York market, but no change has taken place in quotations. The ordinary range for granulated is still 4½ to 4¾c, but is seldom indeed that the outside figure is obtained. Yellows run from 3½c for dark up to 4c for bright.

Syrups—We quote: Dark, 25c; medium, 28 to 30c; bright, 35 to 40c; very bright, 45 to 50c.

Molasses—Quotations are: New Orleans, barrels, 26 to 28c; half barrels, 30½ to 32c; Barbadoes, barrels, 28 to 32c; half barrels, 30 to 34c.

Teas—The tea trade continues fairly satisfactory in this line. New season's Japan teas are still attracting the most attention, medium kinds running in prices from 18 to 22c being the most sought after. Some exceptionally good values are being shown in low grade Japans at 13 to 15c. New season's Monings and Panyongs, fine quality, at from 35 to 40c, are receiving considerable attention; also new season's Monings at 16 to 18c. Indian, Ceylon and China green teas are quiet.

Dried Fruits—Several cable quotations on new fruit have been received, but have attracted little attention from the buyers, who are no doubt benefitting by their experience of the last two seasons, when many of them bought on speculative offers before the market opened and found they could be had much cheaper when time of shipment arrived. Valencia are still in demand and firm at quotations. We quote off-stalk, 6 to 6½c; fine layers, 3½ to 3c. The Valencia raisin crop promises to be lighter than last year, but quality promises well. There is a fair business doing in currants, with case fruit at from 4½ to 5½c being the most sought after. Some fine Filistra currants in

barrels and half barrels are being shown at 4½ to 50. We quote as follows:—Provincials, 3½ to 40 in barrels, half barrels, 3½ to 4½; Filtrates, 4 to 4½ in brls, and 4½ to 50 in half brls; Patras, 5 to 5½ in brls, 5½ to 5½ in half brls, 5 to 6½ in cases; Vostizias 6½ to 7½ in cases, 6½ to 7½ in half cases; Panariti, 8½ to 90. Mail advices estimate that the crop of currants in Greece will be about 20 per cent. less than last year, and authorities differ as to the prospects of quality, but they all agree as to probability of higher prices obtaining. Prunes are quiet, as follows: U's, 5½ to 6½; B's, 7½; bags 3½; casks 4½ to 50. Figs remain seasonably dull at prices nominally unchanged. We quote as follows: Small boxes, 7½ to 80; 5 lb boxes, 7½ to 80; 10 lb boxes, 10 to 10½; 25 lb boxes choice Eleme, 110; 6 crown, 12½; 7-crown, 13½ to 150. Dates quiet and unchanged at 4½ to 50; selected Hallowee dates, 8½ to 90.

Fish.—We quote: Skinned and boned cod-fish, 6½c; shore herring, 3½ per barrel; boneless fish, 3½ to 40; boneless cod, 5 to 8c.

Salt.—Trade has been fairly good and prices have gone up a little. We quote: Dairy, \$1.50, special grade; brls, 95c; coarse sacks, 68c; fine sacks, 70c; American rook \$10 per ton.—Grocer, August 3.

Toronto Hardware Markets.

No new features are presented this week and prices are the same in all lines. Trade is enjoying to the full its usual midsummer quietude. In no one line does there appear to be any activity. Quietness reigns everywhere. Some forward orders are being shipped in sporting goods, and business in this line shows, if anything, signs of improving. The plumbers' trade, too, is brightening a little. Wire, rope, nails, tacks and such lines are dull and featureless. The paint and oil men are doing scarcely anything, business with them being quieter than is usual at this time. Payments are fair.—Hardware, Aug. 3.

Toronto Live Stock Market.

Export Cattle.—The market was overstocked with export cattle, but there was no special pressure in any other line. Buying was slow. The general run of the sales were made around 3½c. A few sold at \$3.80, \$3.85, and up to 4c, and several loads sold around 3½c. The range may be quoted at 3½ to 4c, the latter price being paid for extra fine cattle.

Butchers' Cattle.—In consequence of ample offerings, prices did not show any tendency to stiffen. Sales were made all the way from \$2.35 to 3½c. Thin grass cattle sold at the bottom figure. Choice grass cattle sold at 3c to \$3.12½c. Loads of fed grassers sold from 3½c to \$3.40, and extra picked lots from 3½ to 3½c.

Sheep and Lambs.—To-day's run was heavier there being 1,400 on offer. From 800 to 900 of these were export sheep, for which there was an active demand at firmer prices. Ewes and wethers, weighed off car sold at 3½ to 3½c per lb, and fed and watered at 3½ to 3½c. Rams sold, at 50c. Buying was good. Lambs were in moderate demand at \$2.50 to 3.25 a head.

Hogs.—All taken at \$2.50 to 5.50 for long lean hogs of 160 lbs to 120 lbs, weighed off car; \$1.90 to \$5 for thick fats; \$4.75 to \$5 for stores \$4.25 to 4.40 for sows and \$2.50 to \$3 for stags.—Empire, Aug. 3.

Weather and Crops Abroad.

[From Dormbusch, July 13.]

For more than three weeks the country had been favored with brilliant sunshine and all the crops gave evidence of its fructifying influence, but last Friday the weather became broken by a severe thunderstorm, and in several localities the crops have sustained damage to some extent by lodging through the heavy rain. The

wheat has completed the blooming phase in perfect condition under the best auspices, and with the recurrence of another spell of seasonable weather there is every expectation of farmers reaping a better harvest than they have done for the past two or three years. In Scotland, where similarly unsettled weather was experienced, the return of brighter atmospheric conditions is much desired for getting in the hay and maturing the cereal crops. Agricultural advices almost exclusively maintain that the crops, as a whole, look remarkably well and, provided they pass comparatively unscathed through any further weather vicissitudes which may possibly be encountered in this changeable and uncertain climate, a good wheat crop will be realized. A considerable portion of the hay has already been carried in splendid order, and there is still a good breadth to be cut, especially in the southeast counties. France.—The wheat harvest is already far advanced in the south, and will become pretty general in another week. Latest accounts in the aggregate are highly satisfactory, save in a few localities, where excessive heat has too rapidly promoted maturation. The fodder crops have been carried in excellent condition, with a big yield in some departments. Belgium.—The recent hot and forcing weather has led to the gratifying prospect of an abundant crop of wheat and other cereals, and the potatoes promise a much larger output than that of last season. The hay has yielded bountifully and is of excellent quality. Denmark.—The autumn-sown fields are viewed with much satisfaction, all the crops being likely to give exceptionally good returns. Germany.—The agricultural outlook has undoubtedly further improved with the magnificent weather which has again been experienced in most parts of the Empire, but as to the issue of the crop, no opinion can be ventured upon as the wheat has suffered considerably from rust and the rye from badly developed ears. Austria-Hungary.—In the second moiety of June the crops were favored with more propitious weather, while a cooler atmosphere arrested the extension of rust and smut. Harvesting is affording very variable results, in some localities the wheat is yielding exceedingly well, and in others most defectively. The produce of both wheat and rye may probably be 15 to 16 per cent below that of last year, but the quality will be excellent. The winter barley is considered a very good crop, but the spring an indifferent one. Danube Provinces.—Wheat cutting is now general throughout Roumania and the crop both in quality and quantity will be far behind that of last season, the yield being estimated at 20 per cent under the average. In Little Wallachia and in the elevated districts of Moldavia, the crops stand comparatively well, but the probably over medium yield in those regions cannot even approximately compensate the deficiency in the other more important grain producing areas of the country. In the plains, where scarcely any rain has fallen for a couple of months, the corn is exceedingly backward, and all hope of a crop must be abandoned unless the fields promptly receive the necessary stimulus of moisture. Russia.—From all directions rather indifferent reports are given of the condition of the grain crops, but although in many cases probably exaggerated, there is no doubt that the prolonged wet weather has seriously prejudiced the wheat fields, and that the harvest will not be so good as anticipated a few weeks ago. In many districts in the south and central governments the crops are much laid, and in Bessarabia, conditions are anything but encouraging. Italy.—In the south the harvest is ended and now progressing in the central provinces, and will soon extend towards the northern latitudes. The wheat and oats promise well, but the corn is suffering from drought in some localities. In Sicily, harvesting is in full pursuit. Spain.—Reaping is being actively carried on in all the grain growing provinces, and the results obtained quite surpass expectations. Most of the barley fields have now been cleared.

Remarks on Dairying.

Prof. Saunders, director of the Manitoba experimental farms, in an address at the annual meeting of the Provincial Farmers' Institute, held at Brandon recently, said:—

"In these hard times, when wheat is sold at such a low price, the farmer should study how to turn a bushel of wheat into more cash than he can obtain for it in the regular way. There are many ways this can be done, and by none better than by feeding it to cattle, pigs, etc. The safe plan to succeed in farming is to combine several lines of work. Dairying is one of the most profitable. Farms in the neighborhood of factories have an increased value attached to them. Cheese making has greatly improved in Canada of late years, and to-day it is one of the principal industries of our country; thirteen to fourteen million dollars worth are sold annually, and to-day we supply 50 per cent. of the supply of Great Britain. As a butter making country this is second to none. The proper feeding of cattle is an important adjunct to the dairy industry. The soil of Manitoba is so rich that there is no difficulty in raising the very best of grasses and milk producing food. The visit of the travelling dairies has and will continue to do a large amount of good. One of the dairies proposed to be started in the province would be built in Carberry.

British Columbia Floods.

A meeting of the mayor's of the British Columbia coast cities, together with the chief official of the rural municipalities of the flood districts, and the boards of trade was held lately to consider means of relief for districts affected by the recent floods. A committee was appointed, and it has been discovered that relief has been very generally required. Provisions and seed grain have been supplied in a number of instances. A quantity of wire for fencing has also been purchased by the committee. The report says: "The committee is not able to present an estimate of the ultimate sum that will be required to meet cases of distress between the present date and the coming spring, but, while it is not disposed to exaggerate the situation, there can be no doubt that the condition of many of the sufferers, as reported by those in authority, is such that assistance will be urgently needed for many months to come, and a considerable sum, in addition to that above mentioned, will be required for relief. The committee, therefore, deems it necessary to urge upon all those in a position to give or procure funds for this purpose to use every effort to do so without delay."

Those disposed to assist may forward the amount to Thos. Lewis, secretary of this committee, New Westminster, B. C.

Canadian Creamery in England.

A new trade is being inaugurated by Marples, Jones & Co., of Mathew street, Liverpool, who have just commenced operations with their first consignment of mild Canadian creamery butter. It is as nearly as possible the same texture and character as Danish creamery butter, and is clean, sweet and uniform throughout. The consignees are selling it at 88 to 90s, packed in six or 56 lb boxes. There will henceforward be regular weekly shipments from Ontario and Quebec. The venture should be not only a successful but a popular one, for traders should prefer colonial to foreign produce. Canadian cheese sells largely now in this country, and there is no reason why Canadian creamery butter should not have an equally large sale, and why the enterprising firm who are introducing it should not "do" thousands of packages a week. The butter, it might be said, will take a few days longer on the voyage, but it will get less knocking about than the continental product, there being but one transshipment.—Grocers' Review, Manchester.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

(Continued from page 1147.)

should assume any considerable expenditure for colonization roads. There is abundance of land available which is now convenient to the railways, and at the present rate of immigration, there is little to warrant a large expenditure to open new districts. Cheaper rates of transportation for the districts now settled, and the improvement in other respects of the condition of the settlers, is of more importance at the moment than the building of colonization roads. Roads, drainage, etc., in settled districts are of more importance than the opening up of new districts. The first thing should be to care for the settlers now here. The government has pled poverty for refusing to aid the Southeastern railway, though the road is of vastly more importance than a merely colonization line. The case which the government makes out in refusing aid to the Southeastern, on account of the financial position of the province, etc., is a very strong argument against reaffirming this aid to the Dauphin road, should the charter be revived. It is said the Canadian Pacific Railway has now taken up the Dauphin railway scheme. This, however, is not a good reason for revoting the bonus to the proposed road, beyond the fact that a guarantee from the Canadian Pacific Railway would be more reliable than if it came from a local company. Regardless of the proprietorship of the proposed road, present conditions will certainly not warrant a reaffirmation of the heavy aid promised to this road.

Answer of the Government to Manitoba and Southeastern Railway Promoters.

Hon. Thos. Greenway, commissioner of railways, has sent the following letter to Walter Ross, one of the chief promoters of the Manitoba and Southeastern railway, in reply to the company's application for provincial aid:—
Walter Ross, Esq., Rat Portage, Ont.

SIR,—The government have had under consideration the proposals of yourself and Messrs. Cameron and Graham respecting the construction of the Manitoba and Southeastern railway, and in accordance with your request I advise you of the conclusions which have been arrived at. The last proposition made having been substituted for those which were formerly submitted is that which has lately been under consideration, and is to the effect that the government shall guarantee the interest at 4½ per cent for twenty five years on the second mortgage bonds of the railway company to the amount of \$5,500 per mile, and give a cash bonus to the extent of \$1,500 per mile. Assuming the railroad to be 130 miles long, the cash value of the aid asked for will be as follows:

Cash bonus, \$1,500 per mile \$150,000

Present value, 4½ per cent for twenty-

five years on \$5,500,000 second mortgage

bonds, on the basis of interest

at 4 per cent in round figures 386,500

\$536,500

It will be observed that this amount is almost identical with the amount paid to secure the Northern Pacific and Manitoba system, including 263 miles of railway, two bridges over the Assiniboine river, and the workshops and terminals in the city of Winnipeg. I desire in the first place to point out that it is incumbent upon the government to closely scrutinize the merits of any enterprise involving any considerable

outlay or liability. This is a matter of absolute necessity, in as much as the revenue of the province is a fixed amount which at the present time can practically only be increased by a resort to direct taxation. The fixed charges upon the revenue are now heavy, and the clearest possible case must be made out before the government would be in any way justified in increasing such charges. Those gentlemen who waited upon the government in connection with the enterprise which you are promoting, are, as well as yourself, well aware of the limited financial resources at the disposal of the government. The responsibilities of administration are constantly increasing. Continued demands are being made for the construction of bridges, roads, drains and other public works. Many of these works are becoming an actual necessity if the rural population of the country is to be retained, to say nothing of securing an increase of population. It is also found that in the course of ordinary administration, expenses are arising in connection with matters of grave importance which demand increased expenditure on the part of the departments to such an extent that the task of carrying on the public business with the amount of revenue which is available is becoming extremely difficult.

Referring now to the memorandum which has been placed before the government, I may say generally that it is unnecessary to discuss those clauses which deal with matters of detail in the carrying out of the agreement to be made between the company and the government, as, for instance, the clause relating to the transfer of the land grant, the appointment of a land commissioner, the access of the government to the books of the company, disposition of the proceeds of the sale of land, manner of using bonds, letting of contracts, etc. These matters cause no difficulty in the consideration of the question, because in arriving at a decision it would be assumed in the first instance that if a favorable decision were arrived at, such matters of detail would be the subject of discussion between the company and the government, and arrangements satisfactory to both would be made. That which requires to be dealt with is, on the one hand, the amount of assistance asked for, and on the other, the advantages which would accrue to the province in case the enterprise could be carried through.

As to the amount of assistance asked for, The discussions which have taken place indicate that there is some fear on the part of yourself and friends that the government considered it probable that the various aids and bonds contemplated would produce more than sufficient funds to build the railway. It would not be difficult to protect the government from the possibility of too much aid being granted by reason of such being the case, but, as a matter of fact, careful investigation indicates that in all probability there would be no surplus from the bonds and aids suggested after the construction of the road.

As to the amount of aid asked for, it is to be observed that it is much greater in amount per mile than that given to any other railroad in the province of Manitoba, by the government of the province since myself and my colleagues took office. The largest amount of assistance given to any railroad during my incumbency of office has been \$1750.00 per mile in cash. Arrangements involving larger assistance have been contemplated, but none have been carried into effect. It would require the most pressing necessity and most undoubted prospect of adequate returns before assistance to the extent which you have asked for could be justified.

Proceeding to deal with the various points scheduled in your memorandum, I beg to say:

First—The estimate of the probable net earnings of the railway cannot be verified and must remain, as in most cases of railway construction, a matter that can only be settled by actual experience. The only element which affords a basis of calculation is the contract for the hauling of logs. The fulfilment of the contract would depend upon the continued solvency of the parties and their ability to make

the transaction pay. Neither the parties interested nor any others would continue to haul out large quantities of logs unless it proved a profitable undertaking. The estimate, therefore, depending upon the solvency of the parties, and the paying nature of the transaction, there is no certainty that it would be realized. It is no doubt true that a practically unlimited quantity of logs from the Rainy River district would be available for transportation, but their transportation to Winnipeg over this line of railway would not be a certainty.

Second—The assumption that 30,000 cords of wood and 200,000 ties, subject to government dues, would be annually taken from the land grant, can scarcely be entertained as a proposition of sufficient probability to justify a business calculation. This assumption seems to be based upon the output of a plowed section of country on the line of the Canadian Pacific railway under particularly favorable conditions. An analogy between such a section and the land grant of the Manitoba Southeastern is not in the least degree likely to prove well founded. Experience shows that, like every other source of supply, this district would furnish a reasonable share of the commodities mentioned which are required in Winnipeg and its vicinity. It would be more reasonable to calculate on an output of one-third of the quantity named. Against the fees to be collected for such an amount, there would be placed the cost of administration, which would largely reduce the net revenue. There would be no reasonable grounds for concluding that the net revenue would meet any substantial part of the annual interest which the government would be called upon to pay.

As an instance of the fallacious nature of such securities, the case of the Manitoba and Northwestern railway may be taken. In that case, the government are entitled to one-half the proceeds of all lands sold by the company, and the entire proceeds of the lands held by the government as security. Among the lands upon for disposal are some hundreds of thousands of acres of land fairly fit for settlement, in well settled agricultural districts, yet the return from the security is practically nothing. The government is called upon to annually pay nearly \$40,000 for interest upon the bonds, and the indebtedness of the company for interest advanced is continually rolling up. Added to this the government is under heavy expense in the examination and selection of the lands, to be followed by still heavier expenses in administration as soon as the lands are definitely secured. It is quite clear that no reflecting citizen would desire to see the province assume a similar burden in connection with the Manitoba and Southeastern railway.

Third—As to freight rates. No difficulty exists in binding the company to a fixed schedule of freight rates. There is, however, no security that the road would be operated under such rates. A contract involving a permanent reduction in freight rates is practically of little value when made with a small company whose capital for construction purposes consists entirely of aid furnished by the public, because there is nothing behind the company to guarantee the carrying out of the contract, and the immediate result which would follow, in case it proved that the rates were not profitable, would be the closing up of the road. If, after construction, it paid to operate under the rates fixed, the company would go on. If not, the company would shut down the road or demand to be released from the agreement. No company would be expected to continue to operate at a loss, and a promise to do so would in itself be so unbusinesslike as to be an indication of either recklessness or bad faith.

Fourth—Price of lumber. A reduction in the price of lumber of \$4 per thousand in Winnipeg, and \$2 per thousand in outlying points, upon the basis of the price charged by Winnipeg lumber dealers on June 1, 1894, is held out as the most important consideration for the assistance required. As compared with the price on the 1st of June, 1894, the price of lumber in Winnipeg has since been

largely reduced. It is difficult to ascertain what the precise reduction amounts to, because the circumstances which have brought about such reductions did not transpire until recently, and it may be said that prices have not universally found their permanent level. Opinions vary as to what the permanent reduction will be. It will undoubtedly, however, be a large proportion of the proposed reduction of \$4 per thousand. The reduction in other parts of the province cannot readily be ascertained as yet, but if the argument of yourself and the other promoters of the railway is sound in stating that a reduction in Winnipeg guarantees a proportionate permanent reduction in outlying points (as to which there is some doubt), then the proportionate reduction at other points will follow what has already taken place, or may in the near future take place in Winnipeg. These facts, it will be admitted, seriously alter the aspect of the case. Instead of having before us a proposition for the reduction of \$4 per thousand in Winnipeg and \$2 per thousand on an average throughout the province, we are in fact called upon to consider a reduction of from \$1 to \$2 per thousand in Winnipeg, and whatever reduction may follow from that at outlying points. Even as to this reduced estimate of the out in price it may be said that it is entirely problematical.

Speaking generally, there can be no adequate guarantee for the continued sale in the open market of a staple commodity at a given price. The price will depend upon the ordinary laws of business. Manufacturers will exact, not the cost of production and a fair profit added, but the highest prices that can be got. This price will be regulated by the demand and the cost of supply from outside sources. The suggestion that a guarantee be given for the price of lumber has been practically abandoned in discussion and need not therefore be further spoken of, except to say that the idea of making a large deposit in cash or bonds is impracticable. It would mean that the governments should increase the assistance given to the company by the amount of the deposit. The deposit would therefore practically be the government's own money.

Fifth—The establishment of a certain number of mills in Winnipeg can no doubt be secured, but that the whole or even a substantial part of the milling industry of the Lake of the Woods could be transferred to Winnipeg is far from clear. It may be taken for granted that capital invested at Rat Portage would not be permitted to be destroyed, and the Rat Portage mills would continue to operate. It is no doubt desirable that a certain number of mills should be drawn to Winnipeg, even if the number is small and the operations carried on somewhat limited, yet it will be very evident that the amount of liability sought to be placed upon the province for the purpose of securing this desideratum is entirely out of proportion to the benefits that would be derived.

As to the general question of guarantees for the carrying out of the proposals contained in the memorandum submitted, it is to be observed that nothing is easier than to lay down certain propositions to which the promoters of a company are willing to be bound, and for the carrying out of which the promoters are willing to offer their personal security. In the memorandum containing your proposition it is not stated that the promoters are willing to personally guarantee the carrying out of the terms, but it may perhaps be assumed that such is the case from personal interviews which have taken place. Upon this point, without discussing the financial standing of individuals, it is clear that as above stated the obligation of a company whose resources are exhausted as soon as the railroad is constructed is of no value, and as to personal guarantees, such guarantees are also highly unsatisfactory. The guarantors may at any time become insolvent, or die, or dispose of their interests in this country, and the guarantees thus become valueless.

Some other objections have been taken which do not appear to have been satisfactorily dis-

posed of. One is, that under the terms of the order-in-council, defining the land grant of the company, the latter has no power to build to the international boundary or to Buffalo Bay. That such is the case appears in the following extract from the order-in-council dated Oct. 19, 1891:—

"On a report dated 23rd September, 1891, from the minister of the interior stating in the matter of an application made by the Manitoba and Southeastern railway company to have their land grant of 6,400 acres per mile defined, that the route of the road in question authorized by parliament runs southeasterly from Winnipeg to the settlement of Ste. Anne in the province of Manitoba, from thence southeasterly to a point at or near the northwest angle of the Lake of the Woods, which point shall not be less than twenty-four miles north of the forty-ninth parallel or international boundary line, the total length of the line in question being approximately ninety-eight miles."

There has been nothing to indicate that the stipulation made by the terms of this order-in-council can be departed from and it cannot be assumed that a condition advisedly inserted in an order-in-council providing for the giving of a land grant will be waived.

Another objection not dealt with, is the claim that lands claimed to compose the company's grant, are in fact the property of the province. Under the arrangement made in 1885, an act was passed by the Dominion parliament constituting in fact one portion of a contract between the Dominion and provincial governments which act provided that swamp lands should be transferred to the province. This act would not affect land grants to railway companies prior to that date, but any grants made by the Dominion government after that date are clearly subject to it. The official reports show that much, if not all, of the most valuable land comprised in what is supposed to be the land grant, comes clearly within the meaning of the term "swamp lands," and is therefore provincial property.

In the above remarks the question of through freight rates and a connection to Lake Superior has not been touched upon. In the opinion of the government, it is most desirable to secure an independent railway route to Lake Superior with such connections as would enable it to affect a reduction in the cost of transporting the products of the province to the east, but notwithstanding the strongly expressed opinion of yourself and the other promoters of the railway, as well as that of some members of the various deputations which have waited upon the government, it still seems quite clear that the acceptance of your proposals would, instead of promoting the acquisition of such a route, effectually divest the government of its power to attain that object. The sweeping reduction in through rates suggested in your memorandum will not voluntarily be assented to by any railway coming from Port Arthur or Duluth to the boundary line of this province. There must be at the time when such an arrangement is made, a present consideration and inducement for the opening of the route and reduction of the rates. If the Southeastern railway were constructed to Buffalo Bay or some point in the vicinity, it would be compelled to accept through traffic upon the terms upon which it might be offered, or refuse it altogether. No lever would remain in the hands of the government to compel a reduction in freight rates except total refusal of traffic. It is clear, also, that if any attempt is likely to be made by hostile interests to prevent such an outlet from being gained, it would be a comparatively easy matter to shut off the possibility of connection with Port Arthur and Duluth, by the acquisition of the franchises already existing beyond our boundary line, and an attempt to secure any new franchise would depend upon the power of their promoters to procure the necessary legislation from the Dominion government. In this connection it is also to be observed that serious doubts exist as to how far a contract could be made that would

enable the government of this province to absolutely control a railway operating under a Dominion charter. Interchange of traffic on railways chartered by the Dominion is apparently enforceable under the general railway act.

"I may say that the construction of the Manitoba and Southeastern railway has been more or less under the consideration of the government for the last two years. Various proposals have been made at different times, but as yet the government has not been able to assent to any of such proposals. The considerations adverted to above, respecting the financial position of the province, and the serious obligations which require to be discharged together with the extreme uncertainty attending the whole enterprise and the advantage which has been suggested as likely to follow from its prosecution, have so far in every case led to an unfavorable decision. The number of interviews which have been held, and the strong representations which have been made by you and others have led the government in your proposition to devote to it long and careful consideration. I have no hesitation in saying that no subject that has come before me during the past twelve months has received more anxious and careful consideration at the hands of myself and colleagues than that which is the subject of this communication, and it is with no lack of appreciation of the importance of the subject, or of the seriousness of the whole subject, that I am compelled to advise you of the fact that the government does not see its way clear to extend any assistance to your enterprise in its present form."

Winnipeg Clearing House.

Clearings for the week ending Aug. 9, were \$95,321; balances, \$149,954. For the previous week clearings were \$760,623.

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

	Clearings.
	July 26th. Aug. 2nd
Montreal	\$15,023,446 9,594,647
Toronto	4,851,884 4,804,455
Halifax	1,129,687 1,100,315
Winnipeg	892,033 760,623
Hamilton	542,956 605,662
Total	\$22,445,006 \$16,865,702

The Delineator for September is called the Autumn Announcement Number, and is the strongest issue of this popular magazine that has yet come to hand. The display of style is unusually large and attractive, and is the first, authentic representation of the Autumn Modes and there is besides a special illustrated article on Clothing the Baby. A most interesting contribution is the plea for and against according the Suffrage to Women by such well known writers as L. G. Runkle and Elith Thomas, and there is also a valuable paper on Public School Teaching as employment for women. The first article of a series on the Kindergarten appears in this number, and should prove of much service to both public and private teachers. In the college series a Girl's Life and Work at Radcliffe (late Harvard Annex) is described. Further instruction is given in the making of ornamental articles from Crepe and Tissue papers, in Beat Iron Work and in the Cultivation of the Voice for Singing and Declamation. The instructive talk on the Relations between Mother and Daughter are continued, and in the papers on Health there is much good advice on the proper exercise for both body and brain. Grapes are considered in the Hints on serving Fruit, and there is a suggestive description of a Cotton Wedding. There is also the usual illustrated papers on Knitting, Crocheting, Netting, Tatting, etc. The subscription price of the Delineator is One Dollar a year; single copies, 15 cents. Address orders to the Delineator Publishing Company of Toronto, Ltd., 33 Richmond St., West Toronto.

United States Grain Trade and Crops.

Rains have fallen more or less over a large breadth of the past week in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and to a considerable extent in other western states, but they have not been general, and while important relief to the corn crop has been realized there remains a condition of deficiency to a large extent, and serious drawbacks to crop prevail in many districts, notably in Iowa and Nebraska, where the crop cannot be otherwise than largely shortened.

Winter wheat prices are in line with previous information, continuing to average ahead of the earlier estimates of yield. Spring wheat conditions are so irregular and largely uncertain that it is difficult to reach satisfactory conclusions, but the prevailing view favors only a moderate average yield. Oats crop advices are somewhat more assuring on the average than they were the first of the month.

The marketing of wheat has greatly enlarged, partly due to the better yield than expected, partly because at the low price it requires a larger amount to be sold to realize money requirements, and partly from a very general distrust as to the future, although it is apparent that there is to a wide extent a disposition to hold rather than sell at current prices.

It is a curious order of affairs when wheat in the country sells at as low a price as corn, as has been the case to some extent. If the corn crop should develop a certainty of important shortage the effect should be helpful to the wheat market. But the general situation with reference to the near future is not especially hopeful even on the reduction in price which has occurred the past week, new records as to low values having been developed at Chicago.

The movement of corn has enlarged, but this has probably been due more to relief in transportation than otherwise, by which delayed produce has been sent forward. The corn market closes at Chicago at about the same position as a week ago.—Cincinnati Price Current, July 26.

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12.22p	2.33p	15	6.25a
11 54a	2.05p	21	6.51a
11 37a	1.47p	27	7.02a
11 07a	1.16p	32	7.19a
10 31a	1.29p	40	7.45a
10 03a	1.15p	48	8.26a
9 23a	12.53p	58	9.18a
8 00a	12.30p	65	10.15a
7 00a	12.15p	81	11.15a
11 05p	8.30a	168	8.25p
1.30p	4.55a	222	9.25p
	3.45p	453	7.25a
	8.30p	470	6.25a
	8.00p	481	7.05a
	10.30p	831	9.35p

MORRIS-BRANDON BRANCH.

East Bound.		West Bound.	
Fr. No. 180	Ex. No. 122	Ex. No. 127	Fr. No. 180
1.20p	3.00p	0	5.30p
7.50p	12.55p	0	8.00a
0.45p	12.32p	10	8.44a
5.49p	12.07a	21	9.31a
5.23p	11.50a	25	9.50a
4.39p	11.38a	33	10.23a
3.58p	11.24a	39	10.51a
3.14p	11.02a	49	11.44a
2.61p	10.50a	54	12.10p
2.15p	10.38a	62	12.61p
1.47p	10.18a	68	1.22p
1.19p	10.01a	74	1.54p
12.57p	9.53a	79	2.18p
12.27p	9.38a	82	2.55p
11.57a	9.24a	88	3.25p
11.12a	9.07a	102	4.18p
10.37a	8.45a	109	4.53p
10.13a	8.29a	117	5.23p
9.43a	8.22a	120	6.47p
9.39a	8.14a	123	6.00p
9.05a	8.00a	129	6.37p
8 25a	7.43a	137	7.11p
7.50a	7.25a	145	7.39p

Number 127 stops at Baldur for meals.

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE BRANCH.

East Bound		West Bound	
Read Up Mixed No. 144	Miles from Winnip.	Read Down Mixed No. 143.	Miles from Winnip.
M., W. & F.	0	M., W. & F.	0
11.55 a.m.	0	9.00 a.m.	0
11.42 a.m.	3.0	4.15 a.m.	0
11.10 a.m.	11.0	4.40 a.m.	0
11.00 a.m.	13.5	4.48 a.m.	0
10.30 a.m.	21.0	5.10 a.m.	0
9 32 a.m.	35.2	5.55 a.m.	0
9.05 a.m.	42.1	6.25 a.m.	0
8.30 a.m.	55.5	7.30 a.m.	0

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

Numbers 107 and 168 have through Pullman Vestibuled Drawing Room Sleeping Cars between Winnipeg and St. Paul and Minneapolis. Also Palace Dining Cars. Close connection at Chicago with eastern lines, connection at Winnipeg Junction with trains to and from the Pacific coast.

For rates and full information concerning connections with other lines, etc., apply to any agent of the company, or

CHAS. S. FEE, H. SWINFORD,
G. F. & T. A., St. Paul. General Agent, Winnipeg.
H. J. BELOH, Ticket Agent, 436 Main St., Winnipeg.