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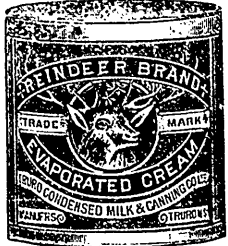
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# The Commercial

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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WINNIPEG, JULY 30, 1894.

## Manitoba.

Jas. Booth, general store, Boissevain, stock sold out to Hunter & Moore.

Wm. Halpenny, wood, etc., Winnipeg, style changed to Halpenny & Co.

T. Mockett & Co., dyers, Winnipeg, dissolved; Robert Sinclair continues.

The stock in trade of Thomas & Mowat, general merchants, Elkhorn, will be sold at a rate on the dollar, on July 28.

W. J. Boyd has leased the biscuit factory in Winnipeg recently owned by W. Bateman & Co., and operations will be resumed in a few days.

Manitoba Mercury: A car of hogs was shipped on July 18 to Winnipeg to join the train load on its way to Montreal for Ironside & Gordon.

About twenty car loads of twine have been collected in this district, says the Pilot Mound Sentinel, and shipped from this station during the summer.

On July 18 J. T. Gordon shipped three hundred and twenty hogs, from Pilot Mound. Several additional cars were forwarded from other points along the line.

Nothing further has been heard as to the probability of the return to Winnipeg of W. Allen, pork packer. A further sale of his effects took place last Monday.

The round house, owned by the Northern Pacific railway at Morris, was destroyed by fire Tuesday. The contents, including two of the company's locomotives, were destroyed. The round house was a two-stall building.

Pilot Mound Sentinel: Baird Bros. shipped a car load of cattle this week. The large fat steer which was recently sold to Mr. Kobold, of Winnipeg, for \$85 was also sent to be shown at the exhibition. The animal weighed 2,400 pounds and was photographed before being shipped.

Capt. McIntosh, general dealer, Lake Dauphin, has taken a partner in the person of J.

F. Hosegood. The business has been moved to new and commodious premises, owing to the steady growth of the trade, which demanded a change from the old store. Capt. McIntosh was the first to locate at Lake Dauphin, seven years ago, and now he has the satisfaction of seeing quite a town growing up around him.

Justice Dubuc delivered judgment this week at Winnipeg on the motion made before him for the appointment of a receiver in the suit of Grey vs. Manitoba and Northwestern Railway company. His lordship made an order for the appointment of an interim receiver until the hearing of the cause; the appointment to be approved of by the referee or a judge. This will apply to the first division, or 180 miles of the road only, that is the portion of the road which is comprised in the mortgage held by plaintiffs as trustees for the bondholders on that part of the road. With reference to this road a cable this week from London says that at a large meeting of the bondholders of the Manitoba & Northwestern railway it was unanimously agreed to proceed with litigation with the Allans for possession of this section of the road. The meeting gave its sanction to the committee to borrow 1 1/2 per cent. of the amount of the bonds to prosecute the fight.

## Alberta.

Fraser & Co., saw and grist mills, Edmonton, Malcolm McLeod deceased.

H. Wilson, general store, Edmonton South, advertises giving up business.

The Macleod Sentinel expired with its first issue, Murphy, its promoter, leaving for the south.

## Winnipeg Clearing House.

Clearings for the week ending July 26, were \$892,033; balances, \$219,252. For the previous week clearings were \$779,047.

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

	Clearings.	
	July 12th.	July 19th.
Montreal .....	\$10,797,436	\$12,252,665
Toronto .....	6,543,262	6,120,531
Halifax .....	1,649,731	1,281,815
Winnipeg .....	869,692	779,047
Hamilton .....	663,245	632,029
Total .....	\$20,523,366	\$21,066,087

## Freight Rates and Traffic Matters.

The Duluth Market report of July 21 says lake freights remain fairly steady this week at the decline. Charters were made early in the week at 1 1/2c per bushel Duluth to Buffalo. During the middle of the week there was no demand for boats and tonnage went begging for cargoes at 1 1/2c, one or two small lots only being booked at that. This was done by liners. Since then business has been done at 1 1/2c. This morning there was demand for a little room at 1 1/2c, probably one small cargo. The week's shipments amount to about 753,000 bushels. The ore rate remains at 60c. Lumber charters have been made at \$1.62 per thousand and as high as \$1.75 for green timber.

The Chicago Daily Trade Bulletin of July 20 says: The railroads were able to handle more freight, but their business, while slightly better, was small. Rates remained steady at 20c per 100 lbs for flour and grain and 30c for provisions to New York. Ocean rates were firmer and a fair business was done in flour. The rate on flour to Liverpool was 20 1/2 to 21 1/2c; wheat 9.22c per bushel and corn 9c per bushel. Provisions 35 1/2 to 41 1/2c per 100 lbs. Glasgow and Antwerp were about 1c over Liverpool rates. Through rates to New York were steady at 6 1/2c for wheat and 5 1/2c for corn. Flour rates via lake and rail were 15c per 100 lbs. New England rates were steady at 8 1/2c per bushel for corn

and 5 1/2c for oats. A fair demand existed for vessel room and rates were easy at 4c for wheat and corn to Buffalo, and 2 1/2c for wheat to Kingston, and 1c for corn to Port Huron.

## Minnesota Crops.

Reports from the Minnesota wheat fields on July 19 were to the effect that a general but light rain had fallen during the day. The quantity of moisture was too slight to help the growing grain to any appreciable extent, but the fall in temperature, amounting from 12 to 18 degrees, is reported beneficial to the northern counties, where the grain is still in the milk. Central Minnesota counties report that the harvest has just begun and is two weeks earlier than for the past ten years. Farmers in that section say that the yield will be the smallest for years, but that it will be better than they expected nine weeks ago. An average of from 1.20 to eleven bushels to the acre is probable. Reports from the potato belt of Pine, Kanabec and Chicago counties are very discouraging. Only slight rains have fallen since the middle of May, and not more than one-third of the usual crop of tubers is expected. The only effect of to-day's rain was to cool the air and put out the forest fires around Hinckley.

## The Price of Silver in 1893.

The report of the Director of the Mint will give some interesting statements in relation to the price of silver during 1893. The highest price reached during the year in London for an ounce of British standard silver (.925 fine) was in January, when it amounted to 38 9-16d, equivalent to \$0.84724 per fine ounce, and the lowest 30 3/4d for British standard, or \$0.66426 per ounce for fine silver. The highest average price for any one month in the year was 38.35 1/2d in February, and the lowest 32.015d, the average price in December. The highest monthly average price of fine bar silver in New York was \$0.84380 in February, and the lowest \$0.70250 in December. The difference between the highest and lowest monthly average price was greater than in any year since 1890, amounting to 16.7 per cent. The average London price for the whole year of bar silver, .925 fine, was 35.596d, and the average price during the year of fine bar silver in New York was \$0.79219, a decline as compared with the average price in 1892 of over 10.5 per cent.

The following table shows in the first column the average London price per standard ounce, .925 fine, in pence; in the second column the equivalent in New York of the London price per fine ounce, the rate of exchange being also considered, and the third column the actual selling price per fine ounce in New York. The averages are for the month:—

1893.	Average prices.		
	London standard ounce.	New York New York equivalent price, fine ounce.	
January .....	38.321d	\$0.8217	\$0.84115
February .....	38.35d	0.84316	0.84380
March .....	38.108	0.83255	0.83713
April .....	38.023	0.83610	0.83735
May .....	38.069	0.83556	0.84081
June .....	37.279	0.81654	0.81302
July .....	33.060	0.71981	0.72333
August .....	33.944	0.74337	0.74851
September .....	34.120	0.74769	0.75210
October .....	33.608	0.73339	0.73711
November .....	32.240	0.70390	0.70947
December .....	32.015	0.70177	0.70250
Year .....	35.596d	\$0.77986	\$0.78219

The greatest range of London prices in any month was in June, when quotations fell from 38 3/4 to 30 3/4d. The closing price in December showed a slight reaction from the fall which followed the closing of the Indian mints, but it was only a slight one.

SILVER PLATED SPOONS' FORKS etc. STAMPED

**1847 ROGERS BROS. A.I.**

ARE GENUINE "ROGERS" GOODS.



—And Guaranteed by the—

**MERIDEN BRITANNIA CO.**

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

# Pure Highland Scotch Whiskies.

THE FAMOUS  
**LAGAVULIN DISTILLERY,**  
ISLAND OF ISLAY,  
SCOTLAND.

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.

**ASK FOR THE LAGAVULIN.**

**MACKIE'S**  
**PURE OLD BLEND**  
**10 YEARS OLD.**

**GOLD LABEL**  
AS PATRONIZED BY ROYALTY AND THE LEADING PHYSICIANS.

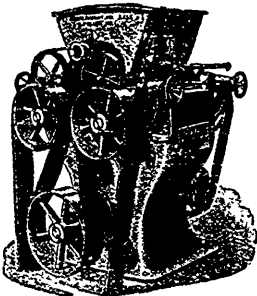
Sold only in the Northwest by:  
**G. F. & J. GALT, RICHARD & Co.**  
HUDSON'S BAY CO.

# 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.

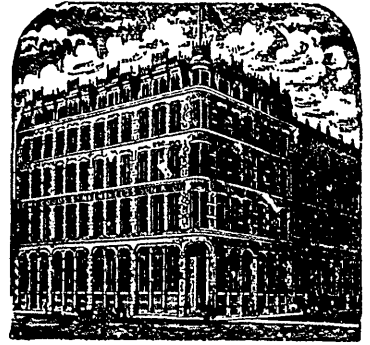
# Stuart & Harper.



Engines, Boilers, Steam Pumps,  
Flour Mill and Grain Elevators,  
Agents for North American Mill Building Co.  
Dodge Wood Split Pulleys and Rope  
**TRANSMISSIONS.**  
Electrical Machinery and Supplies.  
Second Hand Machinery of Every Description  
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Special Value in  
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Sole agents for Canada for Priestley's well-known Dress Fabrics and Cravettes.

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—REPRESENTING—

**McMaster & Co. of Toronto.**

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

**JAS. McCREADY & CO.,**  
WHOLESALE  
**Boot and Shoe Manufacturers,**  
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**Lyman, Knox & Co**

Importing and Manufacturing

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**MONTREAL AND TORONTO.**

N.B.—Some Special Lines at low prices.

Write for Quotations.

# The Commercial

WINNIPEG, JULY 30, 1894.

## PRISON BINDER TWINE.

The establishment of a binder twine factory by the Dominion Government in connection with the penitentiary at Kingston, Ontario, has not enabled the government to sell twine any lower than the regular companies. In Parliament recently the premier admitted that the twine made at the government prison factory was being sold at the same price as the regular companies. The regular companies have fixed the price, and the government has simply accepted the prices so fixed. Thus the government factory is not competing in the matter of prices with the regular factories. In fact, it is said that the government factory is not meeting expenses in selling at the same price as the other factories after allowing only 50 cents per day as the cost of maintaining the prison labor with which the factory is operated. This indicates that the regular companies are selling twine very low, when prison labor cannot compete with them.

There appears to be some discrimination against the West in prices quoted for twine. The government twine is sold at 6½ to 7½ per pound, according to quality, delivered at Ontario points free of freight charges. Shipments to Manitoba and the West, however, are subject to the freight charges in full. This is not altogether just to the Western consumers. While we could hardly expect western importers to be allowed the full amount of the freight free, as is the custom in Ontario, it would only be fair to allow a reduction on shipments to Manitoba, equal to the amount of freight to Ontario points.

## TUBERCULOSIS.

The article in The Commercial two weeks ago upon "Tuberculosis," has attracted some attention from veterinarians. A couple of gentlemen in this city who belong to the profession, have expressed their satisfaction at the appearance of the article. One veterinarian who spoke of the article said: "If there is one thing more than another which the people of Manitoba require stirring up about, it is this matter of tuberculosis." He went on to show that the regulations concerning glanders in horses are very strict, though it is very rare indeed that the disease is communicated to man. On the other hand he claimed that tuberculosis is much more common among animals than glanders, and is readily communicated to man, either by partaking of milk or of the flesh of diseased animals. The terrible ravages of tuberculosis among the human race he believed was largely attributable to infection from milk or in other ways obtained from diseased animals. This he thought made it necessary that the strictest measures should be taken to stamp out the disease among cattle. He said the disease was far more prevalent among cattle in this country than people imagined, and existed in some of the best herds. In this way it is being spread throughout the country. He had come across several cases

of tuberculosis among milking cows in Winnipeg, and knew that it existed to a considerable extent all over the country. The people generally, he thought, should be stirred up and educated upon this subject, as the public generally seem to have little comprehension of the great danger of infection from this dreadful malady—tuberculosis—whether it affects man or beast.

The Manitoba department of agriculture has recently obtained a supply of tuberculin from Germany. By means of this wonderful substance, the presence of tuberculosis can be accurately diagnosed. The public should cooperate with the department in endeavoring to eradicate the disease. It will be almost impossible, however, for the provincial veterinarian to alone successfully cope with the work in all parts of the province. It would require a veterinarian in every district to successfully handle this and other diseases among animals which require to be looked after by officials. The public, however, should not depend upon the official veterinarian alone. Nearly all veterinarians have a supply of tuberculin, or they can obtain the substance, and with the assistance of this wonderful agent, they can very quickly detect the presence of tuberculosis. Stockmen, especially those who make a specialty of breeding stock, and who are consequently distributing animals all over the country, should make sure that the disease is not present in their herds.

## DESTROYING NOXIOUS WEEDS

The mode of farming commonly practiced in Manitoba has tended to facilitate the spread of weeds, and as a result considerable annoyance is already felt from weeds in some districts. The cultivation of large areas of land in a hurried manner, as is the custom with most farmers in this country, is not favorable to the keeping down of weeds. The practice common in some districts of putting in seed on stubble land, without plowing, is also favorable to the spread of weeds. Another feature favorable to the spread of weeds here is no doubt owing to the fact that hay crops are not generally cultivated. Most farmers depend on the native prairie grasses, and do not cultivate hay crops. Hay crops are useful in assisting to free lands from weeds, and it would perhaps be better if there were a more general disposition in Manitoba to grow hay crops, for this reason if nothing else. Eventually, no doubt, hay crops will be more largely grown, and indeed during recent years there is a tendency manifest to place less dependence upon native prairie grass crops and go in more for cultivated fodder crops.

There are provincial laws in force against allowing weeds to go to seed, but these regulations have heretofore been to a considerable extent neglected. The enforcement of the regulations has been left to local or district officials, who have frequently neglected to enforce the regulations, rather than incur the ill will of their neighbors. The laws have been increased in severity of late, with the result that this year the regulations looking to the prevention of the spread of noxious weeds are perhaps better enforced than ever before. But there is room for im-

provement yet, as a drive in some districts in the neighborhood of Winnipeg, for instance, will show that there is still neglect in this matter of destroying weeds.

One plan adopted by the department of agriculture to encourage the destruction of weeds, has been the offering of three prizes for the best essays on the destruction of weeds. These essays have recently been published in the agricultural papers, and undoubtedly they will prove very valuable to many farmers, in giving them such information as they may require in treating weedy land. Undoubtedly many farmers waste a great deal of labor through their not knowing the best means of cultivating land to destroy weeds. Farmers, who are not sure how best to proceed in destroying weeds, should secure copies of these essays, and thereby save labor and expense in their efforts to eradicate the evil. The Winnipeg agricultural papers have published the essays, or no doubt they could be secured from the department of agriculture. As The Commercial does not circulate among the farmers, we have not published these essays on the destruction of weeds, but we believe they are worthy of a wide circulation among those whom they are intended to benefit.

## Alabama Pig Iron at \$6 50 a Ton.

The statement recently made in the Manufacturers' Record that pig iron is now being produced in Alabama at \$6.50 a ton is confirmed in the Engineering and Mining Journal, where the investigator writes: "These investigations prove to me that pig iron is being made at a cost not to exceed \$6.50, and that, indeed, these figures are even shaded, owing to reductions recently made." High credit is given Birmingham ironmakers for the close attention and economy now practiced in all departments of this industry, and for the great care exercised in mining operations, in the washing of the coal and in the manufacture of better coke, resulting in a lower fuel consumption and a larger output of iron."

## Lumber Exports.

The consular reports just issued, showing the enormous extent of our lumber exports to all parts of the world, expose the fallacy of the pretences urged in favor of a duty on lumber. The idea that our lumber manufacturers would be driven out of business if not protected from Canadian competition, when they are defying Canadian competition not only in all South American countries and Japan, but in the British possessions of Australasia and Africa, and even in England itself is obviously absurd. It is possible that Canadian competition might lower the prices of lumber in the United States; but the fact that our lumber is exported to Europe, Asia, Africa, South America and Australia proves that our lumber men can do a profitable business even when competing with those of Canada or any other country. The business of manufacturing lumber for export was greatly stimulated in this country by the Canadian reciprocity treaty. Free lumber would do the same thing again. It would increase the business of all the lumber manufacturing concerns in the country. If it injuriously affected any class in this country it would only be the owners of forests, who have already made enormous fortunes, and can afford to have the value of what cost them very little in most cases reduced. If the destruction of our forests were retarded somewhat it would be of incalculable benefit to the country fifty years from now.—New York Journal of Commerce.

## The Winnipeg Industrial.

The great exhibition, a visit to which will give a bird's eye view of the development and resources of Manitoba and the West, opened on July 24. During the Saturday and Monday previous, exhibits were pouring in, and exhibitors were busy arranging their displays. Trains arriving in the city during the early portion of the week were crowded with visitors to the fair. The grounds and buildings have been considerably improved since the last exhibition was held. The large number of trees set out last spring appear to be doing well, and in a few years will add wonderfully to the beauty and attractiveness of the grounds.

In the main building, the space, as usual, was taken up mainly by manufacturers and others for the exhibition of their wares. Among the manufacturers one of the most attractive exhibits was that made by E. L. Drevry, the widely-known Winnipeg brewer. The display of ales, etc., was very tastefully arranged. Mr. Drevry has recently put in a complete new plant for the manufacture of aerated waters and non-alcoholic beverages. This new feature of his vast business was also represented by numerous bottles of sodas, ginger ale, sarsaparilla, orange phosphate, champagne cider, etc. The excellent quality of Drevry's ales and beers, etc., is a sufficient guarantee that his new line of goods will be unsurpassed in quality. Drevry's non-alcoholic beverages will be known as the "Golden Key" brand.

The Royal Soap company, Winnipeg, manufacturers of the famous Royal Crown soap, which is the favorite soap of the West, made a handsome exhibit, representing Fort Garry gateway, constructed from bars of this ladies' favorite.

J. Y. Griffin & Co., of the Winnipeg packing house, made an attractive exhibit of their cured hog products, etc.

E. F. Hutchings, proprietor of the great Winnipeg saddlery and harness house, one of the largest institutions of the kind in Canada, as usual has a splendid exhibit of his manufactures, indicating that in harness and saddlery goods, horse collars, etc., Winnipeg manufacturers can compete with all comers.

G. F. Stephens & Co., manufacturers and jobbers in paints, oils, etc., make a nice exhibit of their special brand.

Bryan & Lee, of the leading Winnipeg cigar factory, make an exhibit of their goods. Two or three expert cigar makers were at work in their section, and the rapid manner in which they turned the fragrant weed into cigars proved an attractive feature to many visitors.

Tees & Persee have an exhibit of the celebrated E. B. Eddy fibreware, butter firkins, matches and other lines of goods for which they are wholesale agents.

The Hudson's Bay Co. have a fine exhibit of miscellaneous store goods.

In the furniture annex there is a fine display by several leading Winnipeg manufacturers.

Sutherland & Campbell, of Winnipeg, make an exhibit of teas, of which they are agents.

The Winnipeg oatmeal mills, of which Stephen Nairn is proprietor, makes a display of the various products of the oat, manufactured at these mills, also rolled wheat, pot and pearl barley, etc.

Cornell, Spers & Co. make a fine show of bicycles, of all styles and sizes.

Ferguson & Co. show school specialties and sundries, typewriters, etc.

The Winnipeg Jewelry Co. have one of the most attractive exhibits.

Many other exhibitors show their specialties. In the upper floor of the main building there is a liberal display of fancy ware, art work, school exhibits, etc.

In the carriage warehouse, Boyces Winnipeg carriage works make a grand display of carriages, buggies, phaetons, democrats, buckboard, delivery wagons of several kinds, farm

wagons, trucks, vans, cabs, etc. Altogether a very creditable display, showing that Winnipeg has a thrifty carriage manufacturing industry. Mr. Boyce captures seven first prizes. McKenzie & McMillan, of Brandon, have a few fine rigs, their top buggy capturing first prize. F. A. Fairbairns & Co., Winnipeg, have a large display of rigs which they handle, taking up about half of the large carriage department.

The agricultural implement men have not attempted much display this year at the grounds, but they have attractive exhibits at their city warehouses. The Waterloo Engine Works and Stevens & Burns have engines and threshers in operation.

Hop & Co., tent and mattress manufacturers, Winnipeg, have a large tent filled with their goods, including some very fine mattresses, spring beds, etc. Bromley & Co., of Winnipeg, in the same line of goods, also have a similar display.

A large tent is filled with the manufactures of the McLarey Manufacturing Co., including stoves, ranges, and stove and cooking ware in great variety. Their exhibit is one of the most attractive on the ground.

Dairy hall is filled with dairy and creamery butter put up in a great variety of ways, the exhibit being a fine one. There is also a considerable exhibit of cheese. The working dairy was in operation each day, giving practical instructions in the art of making good butter.

The poultry exhibit is about the best ever made here, filling the large poultry house from one end to the other.

Horticultural hall contained a remarkably good display of exhibits, considering the season, though of course the roots are not nearly fully developed yet. The grain exhibit was rather small. There was a good exhibit of grasses, notwithstanding the dry season.

In cattle the Shorthorns still lead in numbers and excellence. The contest for prizes in Gallo-ways, Herefords, Polled Angus, Jerseys and Ayrshires, was not nearly so keen as in the case of Shorthorns. Holstein cattle showed up very well. The awkward arrangement of the cattle sheds, owing to the elevated platforms, over which those who wish to view the cattle are obliged to pass, detracts greatly from the pleasure of an inspection of the stock. It is to be hoped this defect will be remedied before another year.

Sheep and hogs were about equal to last year's exhibit. Hogs were hardly as good as a year ago.

In horses, as usual, standard bred make a good showing. Clydes and shires in the heavy class also show up well, with some splendid animals. There is a fair exhibit in other classes, except in farm horses, which are limited in number.

Altogether the exhibition was a great success, being fully equal in almost every department to any previous year, while the exhibition this year excelled in many points over any previous year. Notwithstanding talk of hard times, the attendance was larger than in previous years, over 15,000 persons having been in the grounds on Thursday alone. The financial result will therefore be entirely successful.

## British Grain Trade.

The cable from London on July 21 says:—The weather at the beginning of the week was unsettled, but later it improved. A full average yield of wheat is expected. The white sorts were easier; red was from 3d to 6d lower. The depression was due to the finer weather, better crop news from France and Russia and the weakness in America. California prompt delivery was quoted at 25s per quarter, and red winter steamer cargoes, July and August delivery at 21s 9d. Flour was slow and easy for both spot and shipment. Prices were down 3d. Corn was weak on the weather. Resellers pressed their offerings at 6d decline. The Irish demand has ceased. Mixed American was held too high. Barley was 1d easier owing to the weather. Oats were quiet but firm, owing to the scant supply.

## Wheat Prices in England.

The London Miller, of July 2, reviews the British wheat market for June as follows:

The month's trade began in buyers' favor, Liverpool declining 1d per cental on the 1st, and Newcastle being fully 6d per quarter lower on the 2nd. London, on the 4th, was 6d lower for both English and foreign wheat. On the 5th there was a rally at the Baltic, the crop reports from America being discouraging. An advance of 6d was demanded on cargoes. On the 6th the local market began to move, bad weather tolling on the home wheat fields. Bristol, on the 7th, advanced 6d per quarter for all sorts of wheat. On the 8th, Liverpool advanced 2d per cental, 4s 8d being made for No. 1 Californian, and 4s 6d for red winter. The temperature remaining six to seven degrees below the mean, and showers being frequent, the country markets on the 8th and 9th were all a full sixpence dearer for English wheat. At Mark Lane, on the 11th, it was wet and chilly, which made holders confident, is a advance being demanded on Australasian, Argentine, Californian and on red winter wheat, and 6d on English, Russian and Indian descriptions. On the 12th Liverpool was in favor of sellers of wheat, but reactionary for red winter wheat, 4s 11d being made by the former with ease, and 4s 6d by the latter with difficulty. On the 13th Bristol and Birmingham were 6d to 1s dearer for all sorts of wheat. Californian of coast was sold at the Baltic for 24s 9d, red winter for 21s 9d, and Argentine, fair average quality, for 21s 6d per q. Baltic prices on the 1st had been 22s, 20s 3d, and 19s 9d, respectively, so that a speculative improvement of from 1s 6d to 2s 9d was shown. Liverpool went back a penny per cental for Californian on the 15th, 4s 10d being taken. The country markets of the 16th were irregular; Norwich dull, but Gloster and Caeterbury dearer on the week. At Mark Lane, on the 18th, wet weather held up value, but trade was disappointing, and it was freely asserted that the first fine day would "break the advance." The day in question did not come till the 21st, the 20th being wet and chilly. On the 22nd, the markets, for the first time this year, were under summer influences. London was not so weak as feared, and Liverpool was strong. The country markets of the 23rd were against holders. On the 25th, London still held on to the prices of that day week, and the weather, though still fine, was not settled. Heavy rains were telegraphed from Russia. On the 26th, at Liverpool, 4s 9d was made per cental for red winter wheat as American crop reports were unfavorable, mainly with reference to spring wheat, but this reacted on the winter sorts by causing it to be very firmly held. The close of the month was marked by expectancy at the Exchange. At the Baltic, 24s 6d was paid for arrived Californian, 22s 9d for red winter and 21s 6d for Argentine cargoes.

It is clear that June has greatly increased the uncertainties of the situation. The American wheat crop is now put at anything from 400 to 480 million bushels, a difference of itself to cause the most serious distrust of prices. English wheat prospects divide even the experts, though it is fairly well admitted by the hopeful that a wet July would mean a short crop, and is equally conceded by the discouraged that sunshine from now into August might yet give us an average yield. The rise in Californian wheat cargoes amount to half a crown on the month, and is due to the wonderfully low prices at which this fine quality wheat was sold during the semi-panic of May. A rally of 1s 6d to 2s in Argentine wheat is mainly due to satisfaction with a new crop hitherto untried by many millers. Not only have the Argentines "made their proofs," as the French say, as growers and shippers, but soil and air are evidently kindly and the wheat of excellent milling character.

**KIRKPATRICK & COOKSON**

Established 1860.

MONTREAL,

**Commission Merchants,**

Flour, Grain, Butter, &c.

Advances made on Consignments to British or Continental markets

**James Hall & Co.**

BROCKVILLE, O-T. 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. Neatest, 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.**

(Late Livingston, Johnston & Co.)

WHOLESALE MANUFACTURERS

OF READY MADE

**CLOTHING.**

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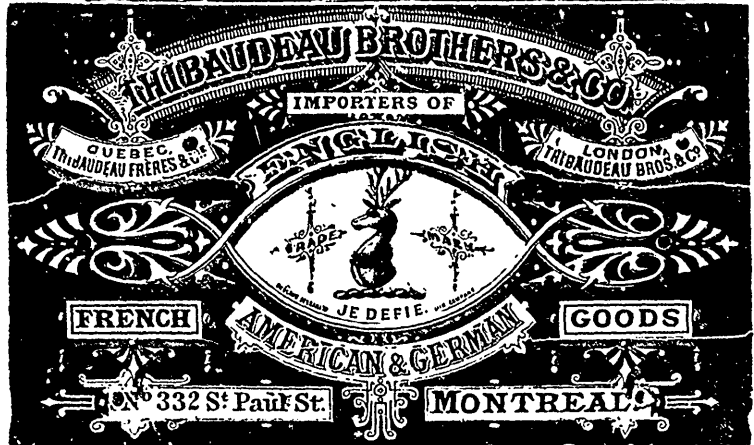
Samples at McIntyre } REPRESENTATIVES.  
Block, Winnipeg } A. W. Lasher W. W. Armstrong.

**COCHRANE, CASSILS & CO.**

**Wholesale Boots and Shoes**

Cor. Latour & St. Genevieve Sts.,  
MONTREAL.

Manitoba and N.W.T. Agency: J. M. MACDONALD  
McIntyre Block, Winnipeg.  
British Columbia Branch: WM. SKENE, Van. Horn  
Block, Vancouver.



**MATTHEWS, TOWERS & CO.**

LATEST STYLES.

**Stock Complete in all Departments.**

See Our Samples before Buying.

WHOLESALE MEN'S FURNISHINGS,

Board of Trade Building. - MONTREAL



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, hds, 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.

# LARD!

Ask your grocer for our Red Cross Brand of PURE LARD. Also our fine Flavored Sugar-cured HAMS and BACON.

Ship us your BUTTER and EGGS, and obtain highest market prices.

Egg Cases for Sale.

ORDERS AND CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

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

# AUSTIN & ROBERTSON,

WHOLESALE STATIONERS,

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Dealers in all Classes of

Writings and Printings,

Linens, Ledger and Bond Papers.

Quotations and Samples on Application.

# TINWARE - -

Stamped,  
Plain,  
Retinned,  
Japanned,  
Galvanized,  
Wire Goods.

Get our Catalogue from Merrick, 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 McDUGALL & CO.

Wholesale Domestic and Imported

## WOOLLENS

Always on hand a Full Line of  
FOREIGN and DOMESTIC  
CLOTHS, TWEEDS, &c., &c.,  
AND TAILORS TRIMMINGS.

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Northwestern Agent:

T. I. BURRELL, McINTYRE BLOCK.

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## GRAIN EXPORTERS,

BOARD OF TRADE. CORN EXCHANGE.

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# 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 not \$12.

GUARANTEED STRICTLY PURE.

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

**J. S. Carveth & Co., Winnipeg,**  
Preparers and Packers.

WINNIPEG WANTS

# PRODUCE!

We are always open for

# BUTTER AND EGGS.

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, July 28.

The city has been thronged with visitors all this week, who have come in to attend the annual summer fair and celebration held by the Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition Association. The attendance has been the largest since the inauguration of the exhibitions four years ago. This does not indicate very hard times, as the people have flocked in, in larger numbers than ever before, on pleasure bent, and a better dressed crowd than has filled the streets and pleasure resorts of the western metropolis this week it would be hard to find anywhere. The hotels, of course, have done a rushing business, and the demand for general food supplies has been perceptibly increased, but the visitors did not purchase very largely at the retail stores. A good many country merchants were among the throng, and they did some buying while in the city, but not to any great extent. The weather has been favorable and harvest is rapidly approaching. A few patches of grain, in advance of the general crop, have been out already. The crop prospect remains about as stated in previous reports of the last couple of weeks. The hay harvest is now going on, and there has been an increased call for farm help, but the supply is sufficient so far, and is likely to remain quite equal to requirements.

Winnipeg Markets.

WINNIPEG, SATURDAY AFTERNOON, July 28. [All quotations, unless otherwise specified, are wholesale for such quantities as are usually taken by retail dealers, and are subject to the usual reduction on large quantities and to cash discounts.]

GREEN FRUITS.—The market was still practically bare of fruit all this week, no supplies of any consequence having come forward since the railway strike in the States began. This was particularly unfortunate this week as the city was crowded with visitors to the summer fair, and there would have been a heavy demand if there had been a good general supply. A few lines of fruit were coming forward in small lots, but the range of varieties was limited and prices high, on account of the stuff coming in by express in small lots. It is hoped that in a few days now, stocks will begin to arrive in better shape. A few watermelons have come in, and bananas have been in most of the time and sold at \$3 to 3.50 per bunch. Some new southern apples have arrived, and held at \$6.50 to 7.00 per barrel. In oranges, old stocks of California varieties, received before the strike, are exhausted, but a few Florida oranges have come in from the East, and sold at \$6.50 to 7.00 per box. It is not expected that many more California oranges will be brought in, as the season is too far advanced to handle them with any safety. Lemons are firm at \$6.50 to \$7.00. Only a very few tomatoes have come in, and the price has been high. Blueberries are now arriving freely. They are held at about 10c per lb, which is high yet, but it is believed that shipments will not be very large this year, as the crop is said not to be large. Wild raspberries are offering freely on the street market, also gooseberries, currants, etc.

CANNED MEATS:—

Combed Beef	..... 1 lb. tins, per case of 1 dozen	\$2 65
Roast Beef	..... 1 " " " 1 " "	2 75
Brown	..... 1 " " " 1 " "	2 85
Pigs Feet	..... 2 " " " 1 " "	2 25
Lunch Tongue	..... 2 " " " 1 " "	7 65
"	..... 1 " " " 2 " "	7 85
Ox Tongue	..... 1 1/2 " " " 1 " "	6 70
Chipped Dried Beef	1 " " " 2 " "	5 25
Compressed Ham	1 " " " 2 " "	5 60

FLUID BEEF, ETC.—Following are prices of the goods put up by the Johnston Fluid Beef Company of Montreal:—Johnston's Fluid Beef—No. 1, 2-oz. tins, per dozen, \$2.70; No. 2, 4-oz., \$4.50; No. 3, 8-oz., \$7.88; No. 4, 1-lb., \$12.83; No. 5, 2-lb., \$24.30.

Staminal—2 oz. bot't'gs, per dozen, \$2.55; do, 4-oz., \$5.10; do, 8-oz., \$7.65; do, 16-oz., \$12.75. Fluid Beef Cordial—20 oz. bottles, \$10. Milk Granules—In cases of 4 dozen, \$5.10. Milk Granules with Cereals—In cases of 4 dozen, \$4.25.

FISH—British Columbia salmon and halibut keep on coming in, and quoted at 15c. Fresh whitefish are quoted at 6c per pound, Lake Superior trout at 9c, pickled 3 to 4c. Smoked whitefish 8c lb, red herrings, 20c box.

COAL.—The tendency to cut prices in coal continues. First Lethbridge coal was reduced 50c per ton. Then followed a reduction of \$1 per ton in Pennsylvania anthracite from \$10.50 to \$9.50, and now western anthracite has been reduced 50c per ton, to \$8.50 for stove size. The public therefore have a prospect of a considerable saving in their fuel bills next winter. Prices are:—\$9.50 per ton for Pennsylvania anthracite, \$8.50 for western anthracite and \$7.50 per ton for Lethbridge bituminous. These are retail prices delivered to consumers in the city. Souris or Estevan coal sells at \$4.25 retail, and \$3.75 on track. Rough Perce mine, Souris coal is quoted 25c higher per ton than from the Estevan mines, or \$4.50 to consumers and \$4 on tracks.

WOOD.—Tamarac is held at \$4.50 to \$1.75 per cord on track here in car lots as to quality. Oak about \$4, mixed pine, spruce, etc., can be had at \$3.50 to \$3.75. Poplar has sold at from \$2.50 to \$3 on track as to quality, green cut poplar brings the top price.

DRUGS.—Following prices are for small parcels and will be shaded considerably for full package orders: Alum, per pound, 3¢ to 4¢; alcohol, \$4.75; bleaching powder, per pound, 6 to 8c; blue vitrol, 5 to 8c; borax, 11 to 13c; bromide potash, 55 to 75c; camphor, 75 to 85c; camphor ounces, 80 to 90c; carbolic acid, 40 to 65c; castor oil, 11 to 15c; chlorate potash, 28 to 35c; citric acid, 60 to 75c; copperas, 3¢ to 4c; cocaine, per oz, \$8.50 to \$9.00; cream tartar, per pound, 28 to 35c; cloves, 20 to 25c; epsom salts, 3 1/2 to 4c; extract logwood, bulk, 14 to 18c; do., boxes, 18 to 20c; German quinine, 30 to 40c; glycerine, per pound, 20 to 25c; ginger, Jamaica, 25 to 40c; do., African, 20 to 25c; Howard's quinine, per ounce, 50 to 60c; iodine, \$5.50 to 6.00; insect powder, 35 to 40c; morphia sul., \$1.00 to 2.25. Opium, \$4.50 to 5.00; oil, olive, \$1.25 to 1.40; oil, U. S. salad, \$1.25 to 1.40; oil, lemon, super, \$2.75 to 3.50; oil, peppermint, \$4.00 to 4.50; oxalic acid, 13 to 16c; potash iodide, \$4.25 to 4.50; saltpetro, 10 to 12c; sal rochelle, 30 to 35c; shellac, 45 to 50c; sulphur flowers, 3¢ to 5c; sulphur roll, per keg, 3¢ to 5c; soda bicarb, per keg of 112 lbs, \$3.75 to 4.25; salisoda, \$2.00 to 3.00; tartaric acid, per lb, 45 to 55c.

DRY GOODS.—The season's trade in summer lines is now pretty well over, and the demand will soon turn to autumn goods. In the east some houses have begun to ship out fall staples, but here the tendency is to delay. In fact retailers are holding off orders.

LUMBER.—Stocks of British Columbia lumber are now being replenished. The reduction made in lumber of \$2 per thousand, in the prices of Winnipeg dealers, on same lines, has not been extended to country points, but it is expected prices will be generally affected in time.

HARDWARE.—There is not much news to give in the hardware branch this week. Cordage continues very firm. Prices east have been advanced 1/4 to 1/2 for both manilla and sisal rope. In paints, Paris green is easier, but the demand is now quieter. Prices east have been reduced 1c in the east for English mako.

BINDER TWINE.—The firmness in manilla and sisal is felt in binder twine, and the tendency of prices is stronger, though there is not likely to be an advance, unless stocks should prove to be light, as stocks have now mostly been bought. In Ontario it is said the supply is turning out light, and the Patron factory there, at Brantford, has advanced prices 1c.

GRAIN AND PRODUCE.

WHEAT.—Wheat markets have been very depressed this week, and at some points all previous records have been broken. The price reached at Chicago on Monday was the lowest on record for that market, but they dropped considerably lower later in the week, and it looks as if cash wheat would sell under 50c there. On Monday United States markets were lower. Wheat and flour on ocean passage decreased equal to \$40,000 bushels, but cables were lower, and receipts of new wheat in the United States winter wheat belt came in freely. Chicago had 406 cars and Toledo reported 185 cars for the day. The visible supply, as expected, has begun to increase once more, the statement on Monday showing an increase of 617,000 bushels. Totals stocks are now 53,771,000 bushels, a year ago were 58,903,000, and two years ago were 23,069,000 bushels. On Tuesday United States markets continued easy and closed slightly lower. Cables were also lower. Chicago inspection on Tuesday amounted to 725 cars of wheat, of which 681 were winter wheat. On Wednesday wheat was steadier and slightly lower in United States markets. Cables were firmer. Large receipts further depressed prices on Thursday. Reports as to winter wheat crop were also favorable, and United States markets were accordingly lower. Cables were weak. On Friday cables came in lower, Liverpool quoting 1/4 to 1c decline. United States markets were a shade firmer, influenced by the strength in corn, and closed a shade higher.

Exports of wheat from the United States and Canada, both coasts for six days ending July 26, have increased, amounting to 3,338,000 bushels. Last week the total was 1,873,000 bushels and the week before 2,377,000 bushels. One year ago in the 4th week of July the total exported was 4,363,000 bushels. Two years ago it was 2,524,000 bushels. Three years ago 3,164,000 bushels, and four years ago 2,272,000 bushels.

A peculiarity of the wheat situation is the reported loading of two boats at Toledo, to carry wheat to Chicago, this incident shows the relatively higher prices in Chicago, as compared with eastern markets, when wheat can be shipped westward to Chicago.

The local situation is very dull. The decline in outside markets has depressed Manitoba wheat, and prices are off considerably this week. We quote Manitoba No 1 hard 60c per bushel, No 2 hard 58c. These prices are delivered afloat Fort William. In anticipation of an early harvest, stocks in country elevators are being moved forward. Country stocks the first of the week were estimated at about three-quarters of a million bushels.

The crop outlook is about the same as a week ago. Most reports from Manitoba points this week were fairly favorable. The temperature was moderate to fairly warm—less ripening weather—and there were some light local showers. Some districts reported rain needed.

A good general rain would be beneficial to late crops and also help to fill out wheat generally. The harvest is coming on rapidly and will be the earliest since 1886. We learn of a few small patches of wheat having been cut this week, which indicates how close the general harvest is. Altogether there is no reason to change earlier estimates of the crop, and the prospect is for a moderate crop, averaging in the neighborhood of 16 bushels per acre.

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

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

OATMEAL, ETC.—There is no change. Rolled oatmeal is quoted at \$2.25 for 80

**Making Deals on 'Change by Signs.**

Thousands of visitors who yearly go to the board of trade and watch the traders of the exchange floor from the public gallery express surprise at the rapid manner in which business is transacted. As a rule the wheat pit attracts them and they do not understand how commodities change hands with such lightning rapidity, and how hundreds of thousands and millions of bushels are bought and sold in an incredibly short space of time is to the novice a profound mystery. They do not know that the brokers do a great deal of their work by finger signs, seldom understood by the outsider.

It requires only the fraction of a second to buy and sell 50,000 bushels of wheat.

"I'll sell fifty 'Sep' at an eighth," cries one of the brokers, and he has scarcely finished speaking before another on the opposite side yells "sold." The trade is put down on the trading card and the transaction which involves over \$30,000 has been completed.

The number of bushels offered for sale is indicated by holding up one finger for each 5,000 bushels. So in selling 50,000 bushels the broker simply holds up both hands and waves them from him, which explains itself as wanting to dispose of the lot. In addition to this brokers have a complete finger code by which the condition of the market is communicated. The signs generally used are as follows:—

The first finger held up stands for  $\frac{1}{2}$  of a cent, as the traders all know the main price. If, for instance, the first sale of wheat after the market opened was made at 60 cents and the next at 60 $\frac{1}{2}$  cents, the trader simply holds up one finger for the advance of  $\frac{1}{2}$  of one cent. The upward position of the finger is to show the upward course of the market. Should the market be bearish and the price decline to 59 $\frac{1}{2}$  cents, the signal for this would be a closed hand with the thumb pointing downward. This shows the price  $\frac{1}{2}$  of a cent and the status of the market downward.—Chicago Tribune.

**The Indebtedness of Europe.**

The financial condition of Continental Europe as contrasted with that of eight years ago has been stated by M. G. Mulhall, in the North American Review. Since 1835 there has been an increase of twenty-four per cent in taxation and seventeen per cent in public debt. The following figures, as tabulated by Mr. Mulhall, give the annual average revenues and expenditures of the principal continental countries for the last nine years, together with the increase of debt for the period:—

	Annual Average		Debt
	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Increase.
France .....	£125,000,000	£138,000,000	£89,000,000
Germany .....	145,000,000	165,000,000	183,000,000
Russia .....	90,000,000	103,000,000	132,000,000
Austria .....	80,000,000	85,000,000	75,000,000
Italy .....	60,000,000	65,000,000	30,000,000
Spain .....	32,000,000	34,000,000	17,000,000
Portugal .....	9,000,000	11,000,000	10,000,000
Other States .....	52,000,000	50,000,000	36,000,000
<b>Totals .....</b>	<b>£298,000,000</b>	<b>£360,000,000</b>	<b>£250,000,000</b>

The increase in debt has been marked, in some cases amounting to almost the average revenue for a year. A portion of the increase has been due to the building and purchase of railroads and telegraphs. For sixteen Continental States the annual expenditure for armies and navies has risen from £128,000,000 in 1834 to £146,000,000 in 1893, the average for the intermediate nine years having been £140,000,000, that is £12,000,000 more than in 1834. The following table gives the details of expenditure:—

State railways .....	£ 36,000,000
Telegraphs, etc .....	16,000,000
Armaments .....	228,000,000
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>£500,000,000</b>

The five mounts of custom excise taxes collected in the spring aical Continental States

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at each extreme of the period under review, with the percentage of increase for each, are given in the following table:—

	1835.	1893.	Inc. p. c.
France .....	£59,000,000	£63,000,000	15
Germany ...	18,000,000	30,600,000	67
Russia .....	37,000,000	48,000,000	30
Austria ....	29,000,000	35,000,000	21
Italy .....	22,000,000	24,000,000	9

One-fourth of the debt of Continental Europe is represented by state railroads, the bulk of the remainder, nearly £3,000,000,000, having been expended in wars and armaments. The waste of money in this manner since 1835 has averaged £25,000,000 per annum.

**The Crops.**

A correspondent at Morden wrote as follows on Tuesday: The crops in this section of the country are looking well, considering the continued dry spell. Some fields of barley have been harvested. Hay is being saved in good condition. The elevators are shipping out now and getting ready for the new wheat, which will be on the market in a month. Binders and twine are going out every day and threshing outfits being refitted and got in shape for work.

Brandon, Man., July 24.—A trip through the country to the north of the city reveals the fact that the drought has not to any great extent affected that portion of the province at any rate. Fine fields of wheat and oats can be there seen on every side and it is just a question whether the people in that district ever had fairer prospects. The wheat is well advanced and appears to be very even. In some places the growth has been remarkable—one foot in three weeks. Haying is now in full blast. The farmers have the greater portion of their timothy cut. The hay crop in some places is light, in others fair and in a few cases above the average. It is expected that the binders will be in the wheat fields the first week in August, in fact, some fields of wheat in all likelihood will be ready to cut before July is out.

**Wool in the United States.**

The volume of sales has increased, and a very good demand has been shown. Values are no higher, however, and the bulk of the business noted has been at the lowest prices ruling on this clip. Buyers yet have the advantage of the market, and sellers are obliged to meet their views to a great extent in order to move the wool. The sales include 500,000 pounds spring Texas sold direct, which has just been delivered. Territory wools have been taken freely, while over 400,000 pounds pulled wool has been sold. The market for staple fleeces is firm, with a steady demand at old prices. Fine fleeces are quiet, with sales of both XX and X Ohio at lower prices. Foreign wools are quiet, but values are firm in London at  $\frac{1}{2}$ d advance on choice wools. The present London sale closes July 25.—Bradstreet's, July 21.

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**Light Strawberry Pack.**

The pack of strawberries this season is not as large as last year. There seems to be no doubt about this. The damage sustained by the crop is the cause of the decrease. At a result firmer prices may be anticipated the ensuing season. A marked appreciation, however, is not probable. The strawberry pack of late years has ruled large, with the result that season after season large quantities have been carried over. The past year was no exception to the rule, and so, if the pack should be even so short that it will be exceeded by the demand, there is still some of last season's goods to draw upon. People may probably have to pay a little more for canned strawberries than they did last season, but there is no fear about their being able to get a sufficiency. At any rate it is a question whether as many strawberries would have been packed this season whatever the nature of the crop might have been. One of the objects of the Packers' Association, when the Selling Committee was organized some months ago, was to regulate the pack; and as strawberries was particularly one of the lines in which the pack had been excessive, there is ground for suspecting that in any event there would not have been so many put up as usual.—Toronto Grocer.

**Silver.**

There have been no features in this week's silver market, the only change being a slight advance in quotations. The Indian demand, though not particularly large, is steady. India exchange in London is dull at 10 27 3/4. Silver prices—London, July 12, 28 3/4; New York, 63 1/2c.

pound sacks; standard, in 98 pound sacks, \$2.40 and granulated, \$2.40.

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

**OATS**—There is no further change to note. Business is very quiet. Prices are quoted on local account at about 32c per bushel of 34 lbs. on track here for ordinary feed grade, equal to about 26 to 27c at country points, according to freight rates.

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

**BUTTER**—The market is still quiet. A little business is doing at about 15c per lb for selections and 11 to 12c for round lots of average quality. F. R. Stewart, commission dealer, Van over, says:—"Butter is pouring into this market from Manitoba and territorial points very fast. During the past week heavy consignments have been received, and the supply is at present much in excess of the demand. This glut of butter makes it difficult to clear out round lots, as buyers are very particular and pick out the best only out of each consignment. I do not recommend any further shipments until some of the surplus already here has been worked off. Some lots of butter have reached us without advices. Shippers should put some mark on the tubs and mail particulars of weights and marks. This prevents confusion when a large number of consignments reach here by same car."

**CHEESE**—Early season cheese has sold at 8c late makes at 9c. We quote 8 1/2 to 9c as to quality.

**EGGS**—The market continues firm. Case lots of candled stock have sold at 14c, and 12c has been paid for round lots. There is considerable variation in quality, which makes it necessary to candle closely for guaranteed quality, thus necessitating a firm price for small lots of best quality.

**CURED MEATS**—Meats are steady, at unchanged quotations. Prices are:—Hams, 10c for heavy, and 11 to 11 1/2 for ordinary sizes; breakfast bacon, backs, 11 1/2; bellies, 12c; dry salt long clear bacon, 8c; smoked long clear, 9c; spiced rolls, 8c; boneless hams, 12c; mess pork, \$15.00 to \$17.00 per barrel. Sausage is quoted: Fresh pork sausage, 8c; bologna sausage 8c per pound; German sausage, 8c; ham, chicken and tongue sausage, 10c per half lb. picket. Pickled hogs tongues, 5c lb. Pickled pigs feet, \$1.40 per pair; pickled hocks, 3c lb.

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

**DRESSED MEATS**—Beef is easier, and though 6c has been obtained this week for a little choice, it is doubtful if that price will be reached next week. We quote 5 1/2 to 5c for fair to choice beef. Mutton is lower and held at 8 to 9c for good. Hogs, 5 1/2c for country dressed, with city dealers selling at 6c. Veal, dull at about 6c.

**POULTRY**—Spring chickens are now offering more freely. Prices are: 14c for turkeys dressed, or 10c per pound live weight. Ducks about 60c per pair, or 10c per pound live weight. Chickens, 50 to 60c per pair, as to quality, and spring chickens 30 to 40c per pair.

**VEGETABLES**—Potatoes have continued to decline fast, but prices have been irregular, up one day and down the next. Old potatoes are practically out of the market. New have sold at 60c to \$1 per bushel on the street market, according to quality and day. Onions are scarce, except new bunch stuff. A few are held at about 3c per lb. Prices are:—Onions, 3c per lb; cabbage, 40 to 60c per dozen, as to quality; peas in pod, \$1 per bushel; green beans, 5c lb; cauliflower, 75c to \$1 per dozen; celery, 25c per dozen. Green stuff by the bunch is

quoted: Lettuce, 10c; onions, 15 to 20c; radishes, 10c; turnips, 15c; beets and carrots, 20c.

**HIDES**—We quote Winnipeg inspected hides No. 1 cows, 2 1/2c; No. 3, 1c; No. 1, heavy steers, 3c; No. 2 heavy steers, 2c; No. 3 steers, 1c. Calf, 8 to 13-lb. skins, 4 to 5c per pound. Kips about the same as hides. Sheepskins, 10 to 15c, lambskins, 15 to 20c. Tallow, 4 1/2c rendered; 2 to 3c rough.

**WOOL**—Wool is steady; 8c. is about the idea for ordinary unwashed fleece, and 6 to 7c for chaffy and burry wool. Pars down would bring a little better, but there is very little of this class.

**SENECA ROOT**—Receipts continue large and prices easy. It is said that 25c was paid this week, but this figure is above the usual quotation, and in fact fair quality has been refused at 24c. We quote 20 to 24c per pound for dry root, as to quality. Regarding seneca root, Jas McMillan & Co., Minneapolis, write:—Receipts large for seneca. The market is active, prices are dull and slightly lower for seneca. No important changes looked for in the immediate future. Some product seneca will decline to 20c per pound on account of the large receipts. This may be so, but we do not believe it will happen very soon, if at all. Wash the root clean, dry it thoroughly and ship promptly.

**HAY**—Very little wanted. We quote baled at \$4 to 4.50, point of shipment.

**LIVE STOCK**—Cattle continue lower, and the tendency this week is to establish prices on a lower basis. It is said that a fair lot was offered at 2 1/2c, and 2 1/2c probably represents the top of the market. Hogs are firmer in sympathy with the strong market in Eastern Canada. Eastern packers have been buying up here and have been paying 4c in the country. We quote 4 1/2c off cars here for average quality packing hogs. Eastern shipments of range cattle will begin in about a week.

Chicago Board of Trade Prices.

Wheat was fairly active on Monday, at a considerable range, prices varying nearly 2c. Prices were lower, values to day being the lowest on record in this market. The market opened a shade higher and advanced 3/4c more, declined 1 1/2c, advanced 1/2c, and closed nearly 1c under Saturday's closing price. Corn was strong under unfavorable crop news, prices advancing 1 1/2 to 2 1/2c. Oats were 3/4c higher. Pork 1 1/2c lower. Closing prices were:—

	July.	Sept.	Dec.
Wheat .....	51 1/2	53 1/2	56 1/2
Corn .....	44	43 1/2	—
Oats .....	33	27 1/2	—
Pork .....	12 3/4	12 4/2	—
Lard .....	6 5/8	6 3/4	—
Short-Ribs .....	6 60	6 52 1/2	—

Wheat was active and unsettled on Tuesday. Prices declined 3/4c, recovered, and again sold down 1c, and closed 1/2 to 3/4c lower than Monday. Closing prices were:—

	July.	Sept.	Dec.
Wheat .....	51 1/2	53 1/2	56 1/2
Corn .....	44 1/2	43 1/2	—
Oats .....	33 1/2	27 1/2	—
Pork .....	12 3/4	12 4/2	—
Lard .....	6 5/8	6 5/8	—
Ribs .....	6 67 1/2	6 55	—

On Wednesday a good demand existed for winter wheat and the market was steadier. No. 2 red ranged at 52 1/2 to 53c, and closed at 52 1/2 to 52 3/4c for fresh arrivals and about 1 1/2c for regular. No. 3 red sold at 48 1/2 to 50c. No. 2 hard sold at 49 to 50c. No. 3 hard sold at 48 to 49 1/2c. Winter wheat by sample—No grade sold at 45 to 47c. No. 4 red sold at 45c. No. 3 red sold at 49 to 50 1/2c. No. 3 hard sold at 48 to 49c. No. 2 hard sold at 50c. No. 2 white sold at 50c. Spring wheat—A few cars of No. 2 hard variety sold at 54 1/2c; the nominal range was 51 1/2 to 54 1/2c, and closed at about 51 1/2 to 53 1/2c. Spring wheat by sample quiet. No. 4 quotable at 42 to 45c. No. 3 quotable at 49 to 50c. No. 2 hard variety sold at 56c. The speculative market was quieter and fairly steady. Closing prices were:—

	July.	Sept.	Dec.
Wheat .....	51 1/2	53 1/2	56 1/2
Corn .....	43 1/2	43 1/2	—
Oats .....	31 1/2	27 1/2	—
Pork .....	12 5/8	12 5/8	—
Lard .....	6 5/8	6 5/8	—
Ribs .....	6 60	6 57 1/2	—

On Thursday wheat continued weak and the record of low prices was again broken. Prices declined 1/4 to 3/4c lower. Closing prices were:—

	July.	Sept.	Dec.
Wheat .....	50 1/2	52 1/2	55 1/2
Corn .....	43 1/2	43 1/2	—
Oats .....	31 1/2	28	—
Pork .....	12 7/8	12 7/8	—
Lard .....	6 7/8	6 9/8	—
Ribs .....	6 75	6 67 1/2	—

On Friday the strength in corn influenced a stronger feeling in wheat, and prices were 1/2 to 3/4c higher for cash wheat. The speculative market closed slightly higher. Closing prices:—

	July.	Sept.	Dec.
Wheat .....	50 1/2	52 1/2	55
Corn .....	44	44 1/2	—
Oats .....	28 1/2	28 1/2	—
Pork .....	12 7/8	12 7/8	—
Lard .....	6 7/8	6 7/8	—
Ribs .....	6 75	6 70	—

On Saturday, July 28, wheat closed at 51 1/2c for July, 52 1/2c for September and 55 1/2c for December. A week ago July wheat closed at 52 1/2c and 54 1/2c for September.

Duluth Wheat Market.

No. 1 Northern wheat at Duluth closed as follows on each day of the week: Monday—July, 55c; Sept., 53c; Dec., 55c. Tuesday—July, 55 1/2c; Sept., 53 1/2c; Dec., 55 1/2c. Wednesday—July, 56c; Sept., 54c; Dec., 55 1/2c. Thursday—July—, Sept., 53c; Dec., 55c. Friday—July, 56c; Sept., 53c; Dec., 55 1/2c. Saturday—July, 55c; Sept., 53c; Dec., 55 1/2c.

A week ago prices closed at 53 1/2c for July delivery per bushel, and 56c for September. A year ago July wheat closed at 58 1/2c, and September at 61 1/2c per bushel.

Minneapolis Wheat.

No. 1 Northern wheat closed on Saturday at 54 1/2c for July. September delivery closed at 51 1/2c; and December at 53c. A week ago July wheat closed at 56 1/2c and Sept. at 54c.

New York Wheat.

On Saturday, July 28, wheat closed at 54 1/2c for July and 55 1/2c for September. December closed at 59 1/2c. A week ago September wheat closed at 57 1/2c.

Late Western Business Items.

P. McCaffrey, formerly of Winnipeg, has rented the Granite hotel, Grenfell, from R. A. Campbell, and takes possession on the 1st August.

The promoters of the great water-power enterprise at Keowatin, are arranging to transmit power to Winnipeg by electricity, on the completion of the works.

The attendance at the Winnipeg Industrial exhibition this week is placed at 31,000, which is over 8,000 greater than last year. This large increase, in a close year financially, shows clearly that the popularity of the exhibition is extending. It also shows that those who prophesied the summer fair would not be a success, after the novelty had worn off, have made a mistake. The summer fair has come to stay.

At the Experimental Farm at Brandon this week, twenty one head of cattle out of the herd of twenty-nine, more or less affected with tuberculosis, had to be killed. Most of them were apparently in good health, but when treated with tuberculin, showed symptoms of the disease, and the post mortem proved the diagnosis correct, some being very badly affected.

Later advices received from the Slova district confirm the despatch of the wiping out of the towns of Three Forks and Watson, and also of the settlements at Bear Lake and Sandon

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ALL MEAT EXTRACTS.  
AND HOME MADE BEEF TEA.

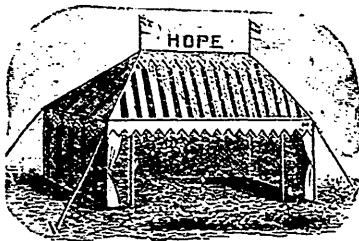
It is Fifty Times as Nourishing

And Makes a Strengthening and Invigorating Beverage. Prepared by

**The Johnston Fluid Beef Co'y.**  
MONTREAL.

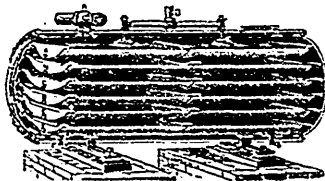
# HOPE & CO.,

—Manufacturers of—  
**TENTS,**  
**AWNINGS,**  
**PAULINS,**  
**WAGON & CART**  
**COVERS,**  
**MATRASSES,**  
**WOVE WIRE**  
**SPRINGS,**  
**BOLSTERS,**  
Etc., Etc.,



Shirts and Overalls a Specialty.  
Prices Right.  
Standard Goods.  
Orders by Mail Promptly Attended to. We Guarantee Satisfaction.

**EMERSON & HAGUE, Props.** Box 306. Telephone 679.



## Live Steam Feed Water Purifier.

Will remove Alkali, Carbonates, Mud, Sand and all impurities. You will save fuel and the expense of repairing your boiler by using pure water.

**WATEROUS ENGINE WORKS CO., LTD.,** - Winnipeg, Man.

# DICK, BANNING & CO

MANUFACTURERS OF  
**Lumber, Shingles and Lath,**  
DOORS AND SASH  
MILLS AT HERWATIN. OFFICE: OPPOSITE C.P.R. PASSENGER DEPOT. WINNIPEG

# RUBLEE, RIDDELL & CO.

Commission Merchants  
AND IMPORTERS OF  
**Green and Dried Fruits.**  
15 OWEN STREET,  
WINNIPEG

# JOHN L. CASSIDY & COMPANY,

—IMPORTERS OF—  
**China, Crockery and Glassware,**  
Offices and Sample Rooms:  
339 and 341 St. Paul Street, MONTREAL  
Branches { 62 Princess St., Winnipeg, Man.  
Government St., Victoria, B.

**ROBIN & SADLER**  
MANUFACTURERS OF  
*Leather Belting*  
SPECIALTIES  
**DYNAMO BELTS**  
**WATERPROOF BELTING**  
MONTREAL TORONTO  
2518 & 2520 NOTRE DAME ST. 129 BAY ST.

# RAMSAY'S . . .

CELEBRATED  
**Unicorn Pure Lead**  
**Russian Pure Lead**  
ARE ALWAYS RELIABLE

# A. RAMSAY & SON

MONTREAL.  
**COMMERCIAL JOB DEPT**  
Awarded First Prize for Job Printing  
Winnipeg Industrial '91 and '92.

crook, along the Kaslo wagon road from Sproules. Fifteen miles from Kaslo to the westerly limit of Three Forks, a distance of ten miles, not a solitary building is left. No lives were lost along the road, the people taking refuge from the flames in mining tunnels and sometimes in the waters of the creeks. Following are the estimated losses on which there was no insurance: Galena Trading Company—stock and building, \$13,000; R. E. Lemon, stock, \$10,000; Crane & Lowe's hotel, \$5,000; Brown's hotel, \$2,000; S. C. Boyd, building and fixtures, \$800; Pitts Bros., gent's furnishings, etc., \$500; Akins' drug store, \$500, Burns, Wilson & Co., butchers, \$3,000; Additional losses at Three Forks will aggregate \$10,000. At Bear Lake, Arnold & McDermott's sawmill, valued at \$20,000; G. W. Hughes' wagons, sleighs and packing outfits \$10,000, and three other buildings were destroyed. At Watson, four hotels, one store and three stables were destroyed, the only effects saved being A. T. Horton's stock of dry goods and groceries, which were placed in an underground cellar. The loss at Watson will probably foot up to \$5,000. At Sandon Creek, ten buildings were destroyed, loss \$2,000.

### The Cattle Markets.

The cable from Liverpool on July 23, says: On account of heavy supplies of Canadian and United States cattle the market was weak, and prices declined 1 to 1½¢ per lb since last Monday. The demand was weak and a number was left over unsold. Choice Canadians, 9 to 9½¢. Sheep are quoted at 11 to 12¢.

The Montreal Gazette of July 23 says:—As we stated in our last all the ocean space was taken up for this month, but evidently some of the shippers have cancelled their engagements as space was offered to day which could not be had this day week for any money. The market, however, is steady and rates are unchanging at 40 to 45¢ as to port.

At the Montreal stock yards, Point St. Charles, July 23, the feature of this market was the sharp advance in hogs of 35 to 40¢ per 100 pounds, which was due to the small run and the active demand both here and in the West for light weights. Business was active and sales were made freely at \$5.50 to \$5.70 per 100 pounds, live weight. The market for cattle was weak and prices slow, a decline of ¼ to ½¢ per pound on account of the heavy supplies and the large number of inferior beasts. There was some business done in export cattle this morning, but it was of a jobbing nature to fill up space, and shippers paid 3½ to 4¢ per pound live weight. In butchers' stock a few lots of the best changed hands at 3 to 3½¢, while common to inferior were offered down as low as 1½ to 2½¢ per pound without meeting with a buyer. A few choice bunches of sheep for export sold at 3½ to 3¾¢ per pound, and butchers paid for a few 3 to 3½¢ per pound live weight.

### No More Smoke.

If the furnace which the Hamburg-American steamer Grimm has in her is a success the flowing pennons of smoke which mark the progress of a steamer over the ocean are likely to disappear from the seas. The Grimm arrived at New York from Hamburg, where she had her patent furnace put in. By means of a down draught the fire is made to burn on the bottom, instead of the top. The flames, after rushing between the boiler-tubes are caught in the down draught, and carried down into the fire again, instead of going up the funnel in smoke. Captain Krecht, of the Grimm, said that on the trip across the furnace worked perfectly. Usually the Grimm burns 350 tons of coal a day, but with the patent furnace she only consumed 250 tons a day. If, on the further trial, the furnace is a success the Hamburg-American Company intend to put similar ones in all the ships of their big fleet. It is an invention of E. A. J. Muller, a German.—Seaboard.

### The Walsh Deal

The sheriff's sale of the stock of W. Walsh, clothing, boots and shoes, etc, Winaipog, took place on July 21, under a judgment secured by his wife, Theresa M. Walsh. There was no one at the sale but a couple of lawyers, and no competition for the stock, which was sold to Mrs. Walsh for 50 cents in the dollar. Parties who might have bid on the stock, did not attend the sale, as it was a forgone conclusion that Mrs. Walsh would buy the stock, and would pay more for it, or at least bid it up to a price beyond what any outside party could afford to pay for it. The absence of any of the creditors from the sale is a matter of some comment, but this is explained by the fact that the claims of the three creditors who had secured judgment previous to the sale, as reported in The Commercial last week, and also the claim of the Bank National were privately settled by the Walshes before the sale came off. Thus the parties had no interest in appearing at the sale. The price at which the stock was knocked down to Mrs. Walsh, would just about cover her claim against her husband, with legal expenses, but as claims amounting to over \$8,000 were privately settled before the sale, the nominal cost of the stock to her is about 80 cents on the dollar, or in other words, the stock cost her about 30 cents on the dollar over and above the amount alleged to have been owed her by her husband. Retail dealers in the city think the wholesale trade should have protected them against the slaughter of this stock, but even if there had been good competition for the stock, it would not likely have been bid up to above 65 cents on the dollar, and Mrs. Walsh would have secured it just the same, while this amount is really less than she nominally pays for it, adding the claims settled for to the purchase price. People are asking: "If Mrs. Walsh's claim is good, why did she make these private settlements while other creditors do not get a cent?" Perhaps it was for love of the favored creditors, but it seems a peculiar transaction. A large number of creditors are left without a cent, and "what are you going to do about it: is the query. It is doubtful, however, if any attempt will be made to upset Mrs. Walsh's judgment, as even if such an effort were successful, the prior claims of the earlier judgment creditors, who have been secured, would then come in.

It seems a great thing in this country to have a wife as an appendage to a business establishment. These "deals," in which the wife is the most prominent actor, are becoming too frequent for the reputation of the country. Really, the frequency of these transactions is becoming alarming. The creditor of the married man can never know what moment the wife will step in, metaphorically kick her husband out of the store and take possession herself, leaving all outside creditors in the lurch. If the thing keeps on at this rate, married men will be obliged to give special security to obtain credit. This deplorable state of things indicates how badly a good insolvency law is needed. The advantage of the wife appendage is beautifully illustrated in the Walsh deal. The business went right along without interruption while the process of law was in operation, before, after and during the sale. The transfer of the business from the husband to the wife did not necessitate the closing of the store for a moment, and there was no interruption to the course of trade. Even all the old signs are still good. The business was advertised simply as "Walsh's Clothing Store," etc., and while pre-arranged—the ownership passed from the husband to the wife, to the obliteration of the creditors, there is no change which the public are supposed to know anything about.

### Ontario Cheese Markets.

Brockville, Ont., July 19.—The cheese market to day was brisk, and competition among the buyers keen. The sales were 712 white at 9¢, and 1,977 colored at 9 7/16¢. Your correspondent hears of one factory that sold 75 colored after the board at 9½¢. For the corresponding week of last year the offerings were 2,577 white and 1,531 colored; the ruling price was, white 9½¢, colored 9½¢.

Woodstock, Ont., July 19 (special)—The market this week is strong, but no business has been done at both Rogersoll and here. The buyers freely offered 9 5/16¢. At Woodstock 9½¢ was bid, and would, no doubt, have been paid for all the best factories if the salesman had shown any intention of selling.

### Where Corn is Indigenous.

Dr. John W. Harshberger, in an interesting study on maize or corn, traces its origin to the highlands of Mexico, between the 21st and 22nd degrees of north latitude, from whence it spread through the agency of the tribes of Northern Mexico, and possibly by the way of the West India Islands also, into the area included by the United States. Following down the Isthmus of Panama it extended southward along the great Andean system, where we find tribes in no way related borrowing the name as well as the cereal itself. Maize was not introduced directly into the West India Islands from Mexico, but probably through South America. This is inferred from the fact that South American words designating this grain extended all through the West India Islands. These conclusions in regard to the introduction of this cereal north of Mexico are contrary to the generally accepted idea that the Caribs introduced it into Florida.

### Not Sure of Himself.

Over confidence has been the ruin of many a man. It is better not to boast, but rather to remember ourselves, lest we also be tempted. So thought a venerable negro, mentioned by the Washington Star.

He had applied for work.

"So you want to do chores for us?" said the gentleman on whom he had called.

"Dead I do."

"Well, I don't know. You look as if you were honest."

"Colonel, I'll tell yer de troof 'bout dat."

"Very good."

"Well, yer see, I specks I see puffy honos', but I kain't be s'ar."

"Why not?"

"Kase I aint had 'nough 'sperience. I's wif-stood watermills all right 'nough, but I aint nebber had no face-ter-face temptations wid chickens."

### Drinking Cold Water.

The same person that would never dream of giving his horse cold water, when hot, and just off a journey, will drink freely of it himself, well knowing that it is equally dangerous for man or beast. One can scarcely hope to keep children from this bad habit, when they see their elders doing it every day. If a mouthful or two of water is taken, and rejected a few times before swallowing, thus rinsing out the mouth and preparing the way for a little drink at a time, in this way a very small quantity of water will satisfy thirst just as well, as gulping down a large quantity into the over heated body. It only wants a little, strong will to do this and you will have the satisfaction of knowing that you have done right, and perhaps saved a long illness, and, may be a doctor's bill.

# WILLIAM L. KEENE & CO

(Successors to Chipman, 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.

Vancouver Business Review.

July 23, 1894.

The prospects of the canning season are excellent. The salmon run is expected to commence in a few days, which will furnish work for a large number of men. A larger number of canneries will be operated this year than ever before. Business continues steady in all lines, and there is an improvement noticed in collecting accounts. Prices remain steady. The most noticeable feature in the mercantile world here lately is the rapid increase of importance of Vancouver as a seaport. There are now steamers running between here and the Orient direct, between here and Australia, Honolulu and Fiji, between here and San Francisco and between here and Tacoma, besides lines to all the smaller places within reach by water. As a result there is not half enough wharf room to accommodate the steamers alone, leaving out the fleet of lumber ships which are always in the inlet. These vessels bring merchandise and men from all parts of the known world, and as a consequence on the streets of Vancouver may be seen any afternoon representatives of every country in the world.

### B. C. Market Quotations.

**BUTTER**—Australian butter, 26c; California cheese, 14c; California butter, 24c; Eastern creamery, several car loads on hand, 22c.

**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; steel heads, 6c; flounders, 4c; smelt, 6c; seabass, 4 to 5c; cod, 6c; halibut, 8c; smoked salmon, 12c; smoked halibut, 10c; bloters, 10c; kippered cod, 10c.

**VEGETABLES**—Old potatoes, \$15; new, \$23 per ton; onions, silver skins, 1½; cabbage, 2½c; carrots, turnips and beets, ¾ to 1c a lb.

**EGGS**—Fresh, 14 to 15c.

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

**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 quote Enderby flour in car load lots at Victoria, Vancouver and New Westminster: Premier, \$3.90; XXX, \$3.75; strong bakers or XX, \$3.40; superfine, \$3.10; Oregon, \$3.75; Oak Lake, patent Hungarian, \$4.10; strong bakers \$3.90.

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

**MEAL**—Oatmeal—National mills, Victoria, 90-lb sacks, \$3.15. Cornmeal, per 98-lb sacks, \$2.15; per 10-10, \$2.55.

## Every Mackintosh

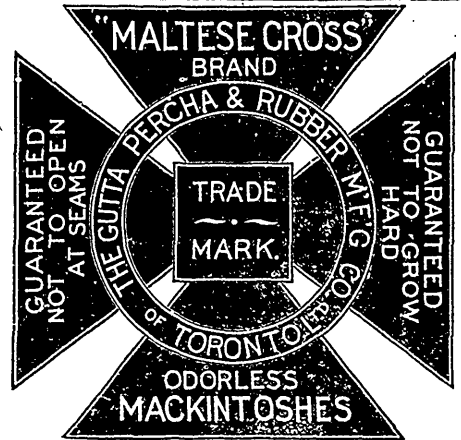
Bearing this Trade Mark is

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.



**GROUND FEED.**—Add freight and duty—Manitoba chopped feed, \$23 per ton; feed wheat, United States, \$16 per ton; Canadian chop barley, \$28; California chop, \$22.50.

**MILLSTUFFS**—Bran, \$20.00; shorts, \$21; oil cake, \$36.

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

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

**SUGARS.**—Powdered and icing, 6½c; Paris lump, 5½c granulated 4½c; extra C, 4½c; fancy yellow, 4½c; yellow, 4½c; golden, 4½c.

**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.

William Schur, tailor, has opened business at Victoria.

International Produce Company, Neleon, have started in business.

Cariboo Hydraulic Co., Queenelle, reported started.

Golden Era Mining Co., Ltd., Vancouver, has been incorporated.

J. Merrifield, hotel, Victoria, business sold to R. Dudgeon.

G. F. Welch & Son, painters, New Westminster, have dissolved.

Robert Dudgeon, Telegraph Hotel, Victoria, successor to J. Merrifield.

C. F. Langley & Co., general store, Mount Lehman, reported opened.

H. S. Fairall, brewery, Victoria, sold out to R. L. Varrelman and S. O'Brien.

Hazlett & Jackson, grocers, Victoria, dissolved; Wm. Hazlett continues.

William Coddington, stationery, etc., Victoria, sold out to T. N. Hibben & Co.

McLean & Allan, hotel, Vancouver, Alex. McLean reported to have left town.

R. Minarty, hotel, Vancouver, reported taken M. G. McLean into partnership.

Thomas Cunningham, fruits, &c., New Westminster, assigned in trust to A. E. Rand.

Mrs. A. M. Clarke, fancy dry goods, Vancouver, is disposing of her stock by auction.

Geo. Bevillock, general store, Nanaimo, offering to compromise at 50c on the dollar.

Goldstein Bros., clothing, &c., Vancouver, advertise selling out tailoring department.

Victoria Feed and Produce Co. (Mrs Tugwell, prop.), Victoria, sold out to Louis Rosestein.

T. M. Graham, clothing, etc., Victoria, mortgages in possession; stock advertised for sale by tender.

A mass meeting of Nanaimo miners was held to discuss the best means of returning to the old district rates, received from Superintendent Robins a communication pointing out that it would be ruinous, in view of existing labor troubles, for the men to insist on a return to the old rate, and saying that possibly if they would wait till the end of the year the company might be able to meet them. After discussion, by a vote of 315 to 128, the men decided to accede to Robins's terms.

Reports from the Slovan county state that the forest fires which have been raging in that region were fanned to uncontrollable fury by the heavy gale on July 24, and swept eastward from New Denver. The towns of Three Forks and Watson were completely destroyed, not a single building being left. The Galena Trading company and Lemon's store saved nothing, even the books being burned. Geo. V. Hughes, mine owner, loses about \$20,000, all his horses, wagons, stables, etc., being burned up. As far as known from the meagre details received, there has been no loss of life. The inhabitants of Watson were saved by taking refuge in a tunnel.

### Grain and Milling News.

Application is made in this week's Manitoba Gazette by the Altova Farmers' Elevator company for letters patent of incorporation, with a capital stock of \$5,000. Altova is in the Menonite reserve.

The Toronto Empire of July 21 gave the opinions of millers throughout the province of Ontario on the present yield of winter wheat and the prospects for the spring wheat yield, also their estimate of the acreage. The average yield of winter wheat is estimated at 22.25 bushels as against 19 last year, and of spring wheat 16½ bushels as against 12½ bushels last year. Out of ninety-five replies, thirty-four are to the effect that the acreage of winter wheat is from 5 to 75 per cent. less than that of last year, and only in a few instances are increases reported. Out of the same number, there are twenty-nine instances of decreases in spring wheat acreage and only two of increases; decreases in acreage of spring wheat range from 20 to 100 per cent.

Grasshoppers are doing a great deal of damage in this section, says a telegram from London, Ont., and in some places farmers are cutting their oats green for fodder to save them from the ravages of the insects.

The Williams, Green & Rome company, collar and shirt factory, Toronto, has assigned. It is understood the assets and liabilities, which are probably heavy, will be about equal. The business was one of the largest of its kind in Canada.



**A Common Error.**

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

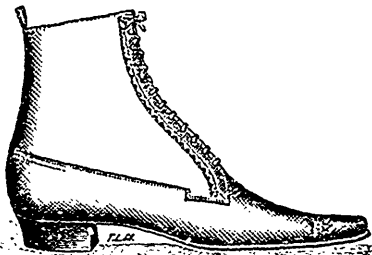
**THIS IS WRONG** - -  
 Take the Yolk from an Egg,  
 Take the Oil from the Olive,  
**WHAT IS LEFT?**  
**A RESIDUE.** So with COCOA.  
 -IN COMPARISON-  
**COCOA is skimmed milk.**  
**CHOCOLATE pure cream.**  
**C. A. CHOUILLOU,**  
 12 and 14 St. John Street, - MONTREAL.

**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.**

Andrew Allan, President. John McKechnie, Supt  
 F. H. Brydges, Vice-President. W. R. Allan, Sec. Treas

**THE VULCAN IRON COMPANY,**  
 OF MANITOBA LIMITED

MILL ROLLS GROUND & CORRUGATED.  
 Architectural Iron Work.

**ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS,**  
 GENERAL BLACKSMITHING.

POINT DOUGLAS AVR., WINNIPEG.

**MUNROE & CO,**

Wholesale Dealers in

**Wines, Liquors and Cigars**

OF THE BEST BRANDS

9th STREET, - BRANDON

**Victoria Rice Mill**

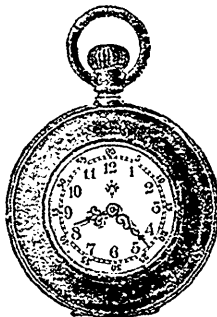
VICTORIA, B.C.

**CHINA AND JAPAN RICE,**

RICE FLOUR AND BREWERS' RICE.

WHOLESALE TRADE ONLY.

**HALL ROSS & CO. - Agents**



**Winnipeg Jewellery Co.**

Wholesale Jewellers

In order to reduce our large stock of Jewellery, we will give to all our customers calling on us during Exhibition week and up to July 30th, a discount of **25 per cent for Cash.**

433 & 435 Main St., Winnipeg.

**J. F. Howard,** President.  
**J. K. Strachan,** Secretary.  
**R. L. Meadows,** Manager

**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. **BATCHELOR & 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 Lelch 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,**  
 COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

-DEALERS IN-

**FRUITS AND ALL KINDS OF PRODUCE.**

Special attention to consignments of Furs and Skins, Butter and Eggs.

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

Agents Sidgate Oil Works, B.C.; D. Richards, Laundry Soaps, Woolsteck, Gunarto; 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,**  
 COMMISSION MERCHANTS

-WHOLESALE DEALERS IN-

**BUTTER, EGGS, FRUITS AND PRODUCE**

A PERFECT SYSTEM OF

**COLD STORAGE.**

230 ABBOTT STREET, - VANCOUVER,

P.O. BOX NO. 296.

**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.

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

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

WINNIPEG, Oct. 5th, 1893.

Messrs. Ogilvie Milling Co.,

GENTLEMEN:—I have great pleasure in giving you my opinion of the two grades of flour, Patent and Bakers, you are now manufacturing. It excels all other flours that I have ever used, and makes more bread per barrel, and gives me splendid satisfaction in my business, and I am very glad to express my opinion after a number of years experience in flour. Yours is certainly the best I have ever used. H. LISTER, Baker.

—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. Stand unparalleled 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.

## Montreal Markets.

**Flour**—There has been a good local enquiry for flour during the past week, parties are now willing to negotiate for good sized lots at present prices, as they do not expect to get on at lower than current rates. A representative of a Montreal house, who is now in Newfoundland, is said to have placed about 2,000 barrels of Ontario straight roller and about 4,000 barrels of Ohio flour. The Ontario straight rollers are believed to have been placed at equal to \$2.85 to 2.90 here. Several car lots of Ontario rollers have been placed at \$2.90 on track, the quality being choice. In Manitoba flour there have been sales of choice city brands at \$3.45 to 3.50, and just as good brands at \$3.40. The market is irregular. Patents, spring, \$3.40 to 3.50; Ontario patent, \$3.10 to 3.20; straight rollers, \$2.95 to 3.10; extra, \$2.50 to 2.70; superfine, \$2.25 to 2.45; city strong bakers, \$3.40 to 3.50; Manitoba bakers, \$3.25 to 3.40; Ontario bags—extra, \$1.30 to 1.40, straight rollers, \$1.50 to 1.55.

**Oatmeal**—The market is firm at the late advance, and we quote prices in a jobbing way as follows: Rolled and granulated, \$1.60; standard, \$1.45 to 1.50. In bags granulated and rolled are quoted at \$2.20 to \$2.25, and standard at \$2.15 to \$2.20. Pot barley is quoted at \$3.75 in barrels and \$1.75 in bags, and split peas \$3.50 to \$3.60.

**Bran, etc.**—Easier and car lots have been sold at \$15, and we quote \$15 to 15.50 as to quantity. Shorts are quiet \$16.50 to \$17.50, and mouillie at \$19 to 21.00.

**Wheat**—A lot of Upper Canada white winter wheat is reported sold at 63c in store. In Manitoba wheat, No. 1 is quoted at 73 to 74c; but for export, it is said, not more than 70 or 71c would be paid.

**Oats**—Quiet and easy, with sales of No. 3 at 37 and 37½c, and rejected at 36; No. 2 sold at 41½ to 42c.

**Barley**—We quote at 44 to 46c for feed, and 50 to 55c for malting grades.

**Pork, Lard, etc.**—There is still an export demand, and shipments continue to go forward to the English market. We quote:—Canada short cut pork, per bbl, \$18.50 to \$20.00; 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 10c, lard, pure in pails, per lb, 9½ to 10c; lard, compound, in pails, per lb, 7½ to 7¾c; bacon, per lb, 10 to 11c; shoulders, per lb, 8½ to 9c.

**Butter**—During the week factory men have appeared a little more anxious to realize, and sales of fine creamery have been made at 19c. We quote the prices as follows:—Creamery, fresh, 18½ to 19c; eastern townships dairy, 16 to 17c; western, 14½ to 16c. Add 1c to above for single packages of selected.

**Cheese**—The market again opened firmer on Monday last, when about 4,000 to 5,000 Quebec cheese were sold at 9½c, a few lots bringing 9¾c. The country markets are firm and higher all round, at 9½ to 9¾c for finest. But whether the advance has come to stay is very doubtful. It is very certain that while full prices have been paid here for this week's shipments, it is also certain that orders sent by English houses have been cancelled. At the time of writing the country markets are firm, but sales have fallen off very materially. We quote:—Finest western colored, 9½ to 9¾c; finest western white, 9½ to 9¾c; finest Quebec colored, 9½ to 9¾c; finest Quebec white, 9½ to 9¾c; under grades, 8 to 9c.

**Eggs**—The egg market is weak and low under increased receipts from the west, and sales of round lots of good stock have been made at 10c, with smaller lots at 10½c.

**Wool**—Some of the wool factories are still closed, while those that are open are open and

running on half and three-quarter time. Stocks here are limited, but they are more than equal to the demand. Prices remain firm as follows:—Greasy Cape, 14 to 15½c; 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.

**Hides**—Quebec tanners have taken a few car loads of light hides on a basis of 4c for No. 1. Heavy steers have been bought at 4½c and sold at 5 to 5½c, as to quantity and quality. A few calfskins are coming in, and selling to dealers at 5c. Lambskins have sold at 25 to 30c, several good sized lots bringing the inside figure. We quote: Light hides at 3½c for No. 1, 3c for No. 2 and 2½c for No. 3, to dealers and 4c more to tanners. Heavy hides are quoted at 5c to 5½c; calf, 6c; lambskins, 25 to 30c.—Trade Bulletin, July 20.

## Montreal Grocery Market

The sugar market on spot has shown no important change during the past week, except that the tone has been somewhat firmer in sympathy with the recent advance of ½c on granulated in New York and the better cables from abroad on the raw article. The demand here has been good and a fairly active business is reported, but refiners in some cases state that the turn over is not what it should be for this season. Granulated sold for 4½c net cash, and yellows at 3 1/16 to 3½c as to quality at the factory. In New York granulated is quoted at 4 5/16c. There has been no change in the market for syrup. The demand continues slow, of which offerings are fair, notwithstanding the fact that one refiner has sold out. The feeling is steady, and values are unchanged at 2 to 2½c for bright, and 1 to 1½c for dark.

The market for molasses has also ruled quiet during the week, with no important feature to note. The demand has been limited and sales confined to small lots from jobbers at steady prices. We quote round lots at 28c, car lots at 29c, and single puncheons at 30c.

In rice a fair average business is reported, 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 shows no sign of improvement. The demand continues slow, and outside of a small jobbing business which is passing there is nothing doing, and importers do not anticipate much change in the situation until some fair sized lots of new crop goods arrive on the market.

For coffee the demand has been fair, and a moderate amount of business has transpired at steady prices. We quote: Java, 24 to 28c; Mocha, 25 to 28c; Maracaibo, 19 to 21c; Jamaica, 19 to 21c; and Rio, 18 to 21c.

**Canned Goods**—Since our last considerable business has been done in canned goods, and the market in consequence has shown signs of more activity. In salmon the feeling is stronger and values are higher, which is due to one of the largest packing houses at the coast having been burned down recently. This will reduce the pack considerably, and it is now estimated that it will be 100,000 cases short of last year. Sales reported are 1,000 cases of Lynx brand at about \$3.60, now being firmly held at \$3.65 f.o.b. coast. Another lot of 550 cases of Clover Leaf was placed at \$4.15 for flats and \$3.65 for talls. Canned fruits have also been well enquired for, and sales of 125 boxes of evaporated apricots are reported at \$2 to 9c; per lb, f.o.b., coast, 50 cases at \$1.90 delivered Montreal, 50 cases peaches at \$2 to 2.50 delivered Montreal. Besides the above, a number of small sales of pears, green gages, cherries and assorted plums have been made. We quote:—Lobsters at \$6 to 6.50 per case; sardines at \$3.50 to 9.50; salmon at \$1.15 to 1.30 per dozen; tomatoes at 80 to 85c per dozen; peaches at \$2 to 2.10 per dozen; corn at 85 to 90c per dozen; and marrow fat peas at 85 to 90c per dozen.—Gazette, July 20.

## Montreal Boot and Shoe Trade.

The manufacture of boots and shoes is one of Montreal's leading industries, and consequently affords a fair index to the general condition of trade. From those houses who keep carefully compiled records of their business with comparisons of former years, we learn that the amount of fall orders so far received ranges from 25 to 50 per cent. less than for the corresponding period last year, and that sorting orders are coming in very slowly. One of the principals of these leading concerns informs us that he does not anticipate as large a fall business as that of last year, and he thinks it a good sign, as it demonstrates that traders throughout are growing more cautious, and determined to order only what they really want and can pay for. With this caution in buying he has experienced a decided improvement in remittances, which, to use his own words, are surprisingly good. So that while the volume of trade is smaller the tone of business is getting into healthier shape.—Trade Bulletin.

## Coast Markets for Prairie Produce.

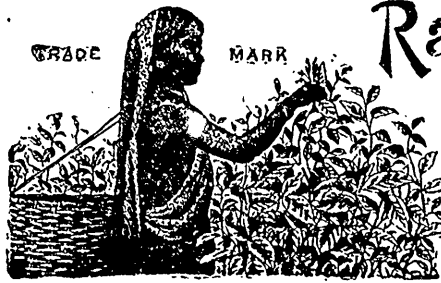
The Bulletin, of Edmonton, Alberta, says: "T. W. Lines returned from a business trip to Vancouver on Monday's train. His mission was one of enquiry as well as of business. He found that a great demand existed in the coast cities for such products as the Edmonton district has to offer, but paid most attention to the market for oats. He found that the competition from the States of Washington and Oregon was such as to require a further reduction in C.P.R. rates to the coast if Edmonton is to do any business there and farmers are to have living prices. The distance is so short and the rates of transportation so low, there being ample competition, that both freight and duty on Washington grain does not amount to more than the freight does from Edmonton. Vancouver and New Westminster are better markets for Edmonton produce than Victoria because the latter place has even cheaper transportation from Puget Sound ports than the two former, and besides it costs more to reach Victoria from Edmonton. Had the Canadian Pacific railway not reduced their rates last winter it would have been impossible at the present time to sell Edmonton grain at the coast, and even now it is a very difficult matter, although Mr. Lines was successful in making a number of sales. The keen competition from Washington, as to quantity, price and quality makes it necessary that good grain should be shipped and that still lower railway rates be secured. The floods have kept back the seeding in the Fraser river country so that grain was being sowed in the latter end of June on land that had been flooded. Some parts of the valley were still flooded.

## Conciliatory Plans in Great Britain

The Toronto Empire of July 3 says: There is in deed food for thought in the fact that yesterday while the mob was wrecking railroads in Chicago a preliminary meeting of the delegates, masters and men who form the official Conciliation Board for miners disputes of Great Britain, informally accepted the principle of a minimum living wage. This will probably be fixed at 30 per cent advance on the rates of 1933, and the masters guarantee that wages will not fall below this for the next two years. This is really a most important economic event in England, since it is a recognition of the legal rights of trades unions. Those who labored to secure this acceptance of the living wage principle, having established the principle that workers shall not be forced to starvation by speculative cornerers, rings and deals, will now see what may be done in the direction of protecting consumers from plunder by the same agencies, though that is a more difficult problem.

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WINNIPEG, - - MAN.



Minerals of the United States.

In contrast with that of 1892, which was the largest known, the mineral and metal output of the United States for last year was the smallest in value since 1889. This we have on the authority of David T. Day, in his report upon the Mineral Resources of the United States for the calendar year of 1893. Whereas the mineral wealth of the country raised in 1892 showed a value increased by \$30,500,000, or 4 2-3 per cent over 1891, the output of 1893 showed a decline of 11.44 per cent, or \$78,795,284. The decline in both output and value of minerals was general, but it was greatest in pig iron and structural materials. Bituminous coal showed a slight increase in quantity, but the normal increase was checked and the total value was less than in 1892. The general decline was attributed to the financial depression and the consequent decreased consumptive demands. "It was only conspicuous during the last half of the year," the report says, "as considerable time is necessary to affect the mining industry, and as it is correspondingly slow in recovering, its effect will be equally pronounced in 1894."

According to a paper contributed to the report by James M. Swank, the maximum of American production of steel rails was attained in 1887, and the production of pig iron reached its highest point in 1890. Not one new blast furnace is being built in the United States in 1894, and the directory of the American Iron and Steel Association shows 50 furnaces less in 1894 than in 1892. "Prices of all kinds of iron and steel have never been so low in this country as during the last twelve months," says Mr. Swank, writing in May. The output of pig iron for 1893 was 7,124,000 tons as compared with 9,157,000 tons in 1892, and the value declined from \$131,161,000 to less than \$85,000,000.

The product of gold was the largest since the year 1886, amounting to 1,739,081 ounces, worth \$35,950,000. The increase is attributable to the new mines in Colorado. Silver production was brisk during the first few months, but fell off in the latter part, the total, 60 million ounces, valued at \$77,575,758, falling short of the 63,500,000 ounces of 1892.

Not much effect upon the copper industry was produced by the events of the year. The product from American ores was 337,416,000 pounds, and from imported pyrites 7,723,000 pounds. The total is slightly less than that of 1892. Lead and zinc both show a decline, quicksilver a noteworthy increase, viz., from 27,993 flasks in 1892 to more than 30,000 flasks in 1893, the increase being from the Azna, Mirabel and New Almaden mines.

A considerably improved output of aluminum is reported. There was 339,629 pounds produced, chiefly by the Pittsburgh Reduction Company, and its value is placed at \$266,903, or more than 79 cents per pound in the producer's hands, so that the rapid lowering of price predicted for this interesting metal has not been reached. A marked decline of nickel production is to be noted, "due to Canadian competition."

In the chapter on fuels in the summary of the chief geologist, we find it stated that "the consumption of natural gas (in the United States) is limited more and more to domestic use," and another feature of the situation is the increase in price to consumers. The value of the product in 1893, namely, \$14,346,250, shows a reduction of half a million in the year. Petroleum, however, exhibited at the same time with enormous exports—the largest recorded—\$04,221,000 gallons, a decline in production of the older fields and an increase in the newer, also an increase in price. While there was a slight decrease in bituminous coal, the output of anthracite was enlarged: 114,629,000 long tons of the first, and 48,185,000 tons of the latter, of a total value of \$203,438,000, are figures which show somewhat eloquently the wants of the Great Republic in

this particular. The colliery consumption of the year was over 4 million long tons. Coke production, of course, received a serious "set back" from the depressed industrial conditions. It declined from 12,010,000 tons to 9,460,000 tons. Pennsylvania produces 65.3 per cent of the coke and Alabama 12 per cent.

METALLIC PRODUCTS OF THE UNITED STATES IN 1893.

Products.	Quantity.	Value.
Pig iron, long tons	7,124,502	\$84,810,426
Silver, troy ounces	60,000,000	77,575,757
Gold, do	1,739,081	35,950,000
Copper, pounds	337,416,848	32,054,601
Lead, short tons	163,982	11,539,590
Zinc do	78,932	6,306,560
Quicksilver, flasks	30,164	1,108,627
Aluminium, pounds	339,629	266,903
Antimony, short tons	250	45,000
Nickel, pounds	49,399	22,197
Tin, do	8,938	1,788
Platinum, troy ounces	75	517

Total value of metallic products. \$249,981,866

NON METALLIC MINERAL PRODUCTS OF THE UNITED STATES IN 1893.

Products.	Quantity.	Value.
Bituminous coal, long tons	114,629,671	\$122,751,618
Pennsylvania anthracite, long tons	48,185,306	85,687,078
Lime, barrels	58,000,000	35,963,000
Building stone		33,865,573
Petroleum, barrels	48,412,666	28,932,326
Natural gas		14,346,250
Clay (all except potter's clay)		9,000,000
Cement, barrels	8,002,467	6,262,841
Mineral waters, gallons sold	23,544,496	4,246,734
Phosphate rock, long tons	941,368	4,136,070
Salt, barrels	11,810,772	4,054,608
Limestone for iron flux, long tons	3,858,055	2,374,833
Zinc white, short tons	24,059	1,804,420
Potter's clay, long do	400,000	900,000
Gypsum, short tons	253,615	696,615
Borax, pounds	8,699,900	652,425
Mineral paints, short tons	37,714	530,284
Fibrous talc, short tons	35,861	403,436
Asphaltum, do	47,779	372,232
Soapstone, do	21,071	255,067
Precious stones		264,041
Pyrites, long tons	83,277	275,302
Corundum, short tons	1,713	142,325
Novaculite, pounds		135,173
Mica, do	66,971	88,929
Barytes, short tons	28,870	88,506
Bromine, pounds	348,899	104,520
Fluorapar, short tons	12,400	84,000
Feldspar, long tons	18,391	68,037
Manganese ore, do	7,718	66,614
Fin do	29,671	63,792
Graphite, pounds	843,103	63,232
Sulphur, short tons	1,200	42,000
Mar's, do	75,000	40,000
Infusorial earth do		22,582
Millstones		16,645
Chromic iron ore, long tons	1,450	21,750
Cobalt oxide, pounds	8,422	10,346
Magnesite, short tons	704	7,040
Asbestos, do	50	2,500

Total value of non metallic mineral products \$358,839,804  
 Total value of metallic products 249,981,866  
 Estimated value of mineral products unspecified\* 1,000,000

Grand total \$609,821,670

\*Including building sand, glass sand, lime stone used as flux in lead smelting, limestone in glass making, iron ore used as flux in lead smelting, tin ore, iridosmine, nitrate of soda, carbonate of soda, sulphate of soda, bauxite and alum clays used by paper manufacturers.

Centrifugal Molasses.

We presume there are many of our readers, says the New England Grocer, who do not know the difference between centrifugal and open kettle molasses, although these are two very common terms in daily use by the whole sale grocer, and the trade journals.

Centrifugal sugar is so called because, after the molasses is boiled to the proper consistency, it is put into a cylindrical machine which revolves with great rapidity. The rapid motion throws the molasses to the surface of the machine, which is perforated with a great many small holes. The fact of the molasses being thrown from the centre to the circumference is why the process is called centrifugal (from centrum, the centre, and fugere, to flee).

Open kettle is so called because, after boiling down, it is allowed to settle and the molasses drains off without motion of any kind. Centrifugal sugar is much clearer and brighter than open-kettle, as more molasses is extracted; but for this reason it does not contain as much saccharine matter as open kettle sugar.

After the molasses is extracted the first time, it is again boiled down and again put into the machine and another grade of sugar is the result. This is repeated until several grades of sugar are obtained, known as "first," "seconds," "thirds," etc. Both open-kettle sugar and molasses are said to be much "stronger," there not being so many grades in the former as in the latter. Centrifugal molasses is the drippings from centrifugal sugar, and the open-kettle molasses is the drippings from that process.

Railroad Statistics for 1893.

The Interstate Commerce Commission has issued an abstract of the statistics of the railroads of the United States for the year ending June 30, 1893, the full report having been submitted but not yet being published. The Railroad Gazette gives below some of the principal figures tabulated in convenient form as follows:—

	Miles.
Total miles	176,461
Increase over 1892	4,898
Second track	10,051
Sidings and yard track	42,043
Total track	230,137
	Number.
Locomotives	34,780
Increase	1,652
Cars	1,273,946
Employees	873,602
Increase	52,187
Total capital	\$10,506,235,410
Capital per mile	63,421
Stock	4,668,935,418
Funded debt	5,225,689,821
	Per cent.
Stock paying no dividends	61.24
Mortgage bonds paying no int.	10.93
Income bonds paying no int.	82.56
	Number.
Passengers carried	593,560,612
Passenger-miles	14,229,101,084
Tons carried	745,119,482
Ton-miles	93,588,111,833
Gross earnings	\$1,220,751,574
Increase	49,344,531
Operating expenses	\$27,921,299
Increase	46,923,303
Available for dividends	111,058,034
Decrease	4,907,157
Surplus	8,116,745
Decrease	5,919,311
	Number.
Employees killed	2,727
Employees injured	31,729
Passengers killed	299
Passengers injured	3,229

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### Toronto Markets.

**Wheat**—Business was quiet and values easy. New winter wheat offered at 56c west. Old wheat was held at 57½c G.T.R. west and 55½c on the Northern. Manitobas were dull and easy. No. 1 hard was quoted at 71c west and 73c Montreal freight. Demand was very slow.

**Flour**—Millers have not begun grinding new wheat as yet, and as stocks ground from old wheat are comparatively light the feeling is steady. A sale of straight roller was made to-day at equal to \$2.73 in wood, Toronto freights. We quote the range at \$2.65 to \$2.80.

**Mill Feed**—Shorts will sell readily at \$16, Toronto freight, but offerings are very light. Bran is dull and easy at 13, Toronto freights.

**Oats**—Offerings are free at 34c west. Car lots on track are quoted at 37½ to 38c.

**Barley**—Feed will sell at 40c west and 42c east. Holders ask 45½ to 46c, outside for No. 1.

**Eggs**—In some instances the waste is fully 25 per cent. Commission men report the same condition of affairs. For this reason choice candled stock is rather firmer than yesterday, sales of ten case lots being made at 10½ and single cases at 11c. Strictly new laid bring 11½c.

**Dressed Meats**—Quotations are:—Beef, fore, 3½ to 7c, and hinds, 7 to 9c; mutton, carcass, 5½ to 7c; yearling lamb carcass, 7 to 7½c; spring lamb, per lb, 8½ to 9½c; veal, 6 to 7½c; pork, \$6.25 to 6.50 per cwt.

**Apples**—Dried apples, per lb, 7c; evaporated apples, per lb, 12c; beans, hand-picked, white, per bushel, \$1.30 in small lots and \$1.20 in round lots; Limas, per lb, 3½c.

**Dressed Hogs**—Dressed hogs are quoted nominally at \$6.25 to 6.50 for strictly fresh killed medium and light weights.

**Cured Meats**—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 7½c; ton lots 7½c; lard, Canadian tierces, 8c; tubs, 8½ to 8¾c; pails, 9c, and compounds in pails, 7½c and tubs, 7½c; smoked hams, 10c for large and 10½ to 11c for small; bellies 11c; rolls, 8½c and backs, 10½c; picnic hams, 8½ to 8¾c; green hams, 9½ to 10c.

**Butter**—Supplies to day were rather heavier but prices seemed to be fairly well maintained. Sales of choice to fancy dairy tub were made at 16½ to 17c. Small dairy tub is scarce and firm. Creamery is steady and in good demand. Quotations are: Dairy tubs, choice to extra choice, 16½ to 17½c, good to to choice 15 to 16½c; store packed tubs, choice, 15c; inferior to medium 12½ to 13½c; crocks 17 to 17½c; large dairy rolls, 17c; pound rolls, 18 to 19c; creamery, pounds, 22 to 23c; creamery, tubs, 20 to 21c.

**Cheese**—Demand moderate and prices rather steadier on account of the rise in Liverpool. Quotations are: Factory made, full creams, September and October, 11 to 11½c; April make, 9½ to 10c; private dairy full creams, 9½c; choice small Stiltons, 12½ to 13c.

**Hides**—Sales of No. 1 cured, f.o.b., Toronto, have been made this week at 3½c. Quotations stand at 3c for No. 1 green; 3½c for green steer hides of 60-lbs. and over, 3½c for No. 1 cured, f.o.b., Toronto. Skins—Sheep pelts are firmer at 25c and lambskins at 30c. No. 1 green calfskins are unchanged at 6c and No. 2 at 4c. No. 1 cured calf are quoted at 7c and No. 2 at 4c. Deacons sell at 25 to 30c each for No. 1 and 1½c for culls.

**Wool**—Dealers report a continuance of the free movement in wool. Prices are steady at 16½ to 17c for washed merchantable fleeces. Rejects are quoted at 13 to 14c, and unwashed at 10 to 10½c. Supers are quoted at 18 to 19c, and extras at 21 to 23c.—Empire, July 20.

### Toronto Grocery Market.

**Canned Goods**.—About the only new development in the situation is a firmer feeling in canned peas, in consequence of the lightness of the pack. The range in prices is still 30 to 85c, although some houses are firm at the outside figure. Demand for all kinds of canned vegetables is fair only. We quote tomatoes at 85 to 90c and corn at 90 to 95. Demand keeps good for salmon at \$1.25 to 1.35 for tall tins, and \$1.50 to 1.60 for flat tins. Lobster is going out well, particularly new pack in flat 4½s. We quote: Flats, \$2.40 to 2.50; new flats, ¾s, \$1.35; talls, \$1.85 to 2.25. Canned peaches are selling well, but other kinds of canned fruits are not wanted. 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', \$1 to 1.10, gallons \$2.75, and preserved fancy quarters at \$1.35 to 1.40.

**Coffees**—Fresh shipments of Rio coffees have been received. The fine grades are moving out rapidly, and no trouble is experienced in getting full prices for them. Finer coffees are little higher, the outside price touching 23c. 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**—There is nothing new to report, business still being dull. The following are the quotations:—Brazil nuts, 11 to 11½c lb; Sicily shelled almonds, 25 to 26c a lb; Teragona almonds 12½ to 13c; peanuts, 10½ to 11c for roasted and 8 to 10c for green; cocoanuts, \$4.50 to \$5 per sack; Greenoble walnuts, 12½ to 15c; Marbot 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**—Trade remains steady and prices unchanged. We quote as follows:—"B" 3½ to 3¾c; extra Japan, 5½ to 5¾c; imported Japan, 5¾c to 6¼c; tapioca, 4½ to 4¾c.

**Spices**—Trade continues fair at previous quotations. We quote: pure black pepper, 12c; pure white, 18 to 25c; pure Jamaica ginger, 28 to 30c; cloves, 25 to 30c; pure mixed spice, 23 to 25c; cream of tartar, 25c per lb.

**Sugars**—There is a stronger feeling and an improved movement to report. From this out an increased demand may be expected. The increased business, however, does not appear to have yet reached the refineries, but it is of course merely a matter of time before it will. Ruling price for granulated is 4½ to 4¾c, and yellows sell at from 3½ to 4c, with raws quoted at 3½c.

**Syrups**—There is a fair demand, particularly for brights. We quote: Dark, 25c; medium, 28 to 30c; bright, 35 to 40c; very bright, 45 to 50c.

**Molasses**.—An improvement is reported in the demand, and more is said to be selling than is usual at this time of the year. Prices are: New Orleans, barrels, 26 to 28c; half-barrels, 30½ to 32c; Barbadoes, barrels, 28 to 32c; half barrels, 30 to 34c.

**Teas**—The second shipment of new season's Japan teas, which should have been here some week's ago, arrived on this market Monday last. This fact has given new interest to the market. The teas are showing exceptionally good value. They range in price from 17 to 25c, but the demand is principally for those selling at around 18 to 19c. There is a good enquiry. Samples are also being shown this week of new season's Moning Congou and Ceylon teas, and like all new teas this season are showing good value. Shipments of the new Ceylon teas, which are direct, are expected to arrive within a few days, but it will probably be three weeks or a month before the new Moning Congous are on the spot. The former will sell at from 15c upwards. Advices from London state that the quality of the new season's Monings arriving there are somewhat better than last year, this being particularly noticeable in the Keemun and Kintucks. Some few chops have sold there at prices ranging from 1s 6d to 2s 6d. Common grades are in ferrior to those of last year, and have sold down to 4½c per lb.

**Dried Fruits**—There have been a few shipments of Valencia raisins received during the past week, but there is still a scarcity of this fruit. Prices are still firm, and we quote off-stalk 6 to 6½c; fine off-stalk 6½ to 7c; fine layers, 8c. Currants are still in fair demand at unchanged prices. We quote as follows: Provincials, 3½ to 4c in brls, half brls, 3½ to 4c; Filiatras, 4 to 4½c in brls, and 4½ to 4¾c in half brls; Patras, 5 to 5½c in brls, 5½ to 5¾c in half brls, 5 to 6½c in cases; Vostizas 6½ to 7½c

in cases, 6½ to 7½ in half cases; Panariti, 8½ to 9c. Prunes are moving fairly well for the season, several orders having been received during the past week; Uva at 5½ to 5¾; what is wanted principally. We quote: Uva, 5½ to 5¾; B's, 7½; bags, 3½; casks 4½ to 5c. Figs are almost out of the market. We quote: Small boxes, 7½ to 8c; 5 lb boxes, 7½ to 8c; 10 lb boxes, 10c; 28 lb boxes choice Eieme, 11c; C-crown, 12½c; 7-crown, 13½c; bugs, 28 lb, 6½ to 7c; Dates quiet and easy at 4½ to 5c; selected Halloween dates, 8½ to 9c.—Grocer, July 20.

### Toronto Hardware and Paint Markets.

Payment's are still improving slightly.

Wire—There has not been any further change in wire fencing, the volume of business still being light.

Rope—Another advance has taken place in this article, sisal now being quoted on the basis of 7½c per lb and manilla on the basis of 9½c. There is very little business doing in the way of shipping from stocks. We quote:—Sisal, 7 16 in. and larger, 7½c; 1, 5 16; 8 in, 8½c; Manilla, 7 16 in. and larger, 9½c; 1, 5 16, 8 in, 10c.

Cut Nails—A number of carload lots have been forwarded during the past week, but the general orders are not as numerous as they have been. Base price is unchanged at \$1.80 Toronto for carload lots, and \$1.85 for small lots.

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

Horse Nails.—Discounts are still 6c per cent off "C" and 60 and 2½ per cent off "PB."

Green Wire Cloth.—We quote as before, \$1.85 per 100 square feet.

Tacks—We quote: Cut, carpet, blued, gimp, 60 per cent.; do., tinned, 70 per cent.; copper nails, 62½ per cent.; clout nails, 60 to 67½ per cent.; trunk nails, 60 to 65 per cent.; shoe finders' tacks, 50 per cent.; shoe nails, Hungarian nails, etc., 37½ per cent.

Horseshoes—Prices are still \$3.80 Toronto, \$3.85 London, and \$3.65 Montreal.

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

Clothes Wriggers—We quote \$28 per dozen for Royal Canadian.

Binder Twine—Jobbers are not disposed to do business at present prices. There is some talk of there being a shortage, and the Patron factory at Brantford has advanced prices 1c per pound. A few lots of American twine have been brought in, but the figures are said to have been above those ruling for the domestic article. We quote: Blue ribbon, 8c; red cap, 7c; sterling, 6½c; common sense, 6½c; prison made, 8c, freight prepaid.

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

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

Firebrick, etc.—Scotch firebrick, \$3.25 per 100; Scotch fireclay, \$1 per 100 pounds.

Pig Iron—There is a little doing in Nova Scotia pig at \$19 to \$20 in small lots Toronto. The Americans seem disposed to meet competition and there is a little doing in their makes. We quote: Summerlee, \$20 to 20.50; Can-bro, \$19 to \$19.50; Siemen's, \$19 to \$20. United States iron, cash basis f.o.b. Toronto in bond: No. 1 foundry strong coke iron Lake Superior ore, \$12.55; No. 2 foundry strong coke iron, Lake Superior ore, \$12.05; Jackson county sil-

very, No. 1, \$16.80 to \$18.30; Lake Superior charcoal, \$15.55; Southern soft, No. 1, \$11.75; Southern soft, No. 2, \$11.50.

Bar Iron—Enquiries are coming in more frequently, but jobbers still find it difficult to procure enough to supply the demand. The demand covers quite an assortment of sizes. The base price rules as before at \$1.85.

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

Iron Pipe—Discounts are 70 per cent for black and 50 to 50 and 5 per cent for galvanized.

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

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

Ingot Tin—Prices are being held firm for small lots. Very few shipments have been made. Prices are as before—namely, 19 to 19½c for ton lots and 20 to 20½c for small lots.

Ingot Copper.—Prices still rule at 10 to 10½c.

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

Boiler Tubes—Trade remains much as before. We quote as follows:—1½ inch, 7c; 1½ inch, 7½c; 1½ inch, 8c; 2 inch, 8½c; 2½ inch, 9c; 2½ inch, 9½c; 3 inch, 11½c; 3½ inch, 14c; 4 inch, 19c.

Sheet Steel.—Demand is increasing, for the better as well as the lower grades. We quote: 8 to 16 gauge, \$2.75 per 100 lbs; 18 to 20, \$2.65; 22 to 24, \$2.85; 26, \$3.10.

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

Tin plates—Although trade has not been large, demand is steady and prices have been well adhered to. We quote: \$3.50 to 3.75 for L.C. and \$3.25 to 3.35 for coke.

Terne Plates—Are showing more activity. Quite a few shipments have been made during the week, and quite a number of enquiries have been heard. Prices are \$6.50 to 6.75, according to quality.

Zinc Sheets—Jobbers are now in possession of full supplies, and some small shipments have been made. We quote case lots at 4½ and small lots at 5c.

Hoops and Bands—Prices can be shaded 10 per cent per 100 lbs, but for small lots \$2.25 is the idea. American steel, \$2.

Solder—12½ to 14c is still the idea as to price.

Pig Lead—If anything a little more business has been done at the advanced price, but no round lots have changed hands. We quote \$2.90.

Antimony—Trade continues dull and featureless at 9½ to 10c for Cook's n's.

Glass—There is an active demand, but prices are unsatisfactory on account of the big cutting that is being practised. We quote \$1.20 to 1.25 first break.

Old Material—Trade has picked up a little during the week; still, it is not as brisk as it should be. Prices are unchanged and as follows:—Agricultural scrap, 50c per cwt.; machinery cast, 50c per cwt.; stove cast scrap, 39 to 35c; No. 1 wrought scrap, 40c per cwt; No. 2, including sheet iron, hoop iron and mixed steel, 10c; new light scrap copper 6½ to 7c; heavy scrap copper 7½ to 7¾; old copper bottoms 6 to 6½c; light scrap brass 4c; heavy yellow scrap brass, 6c; heavy red scrap brass, 6 to 6½c; scrap lead, 1½ to 1½c; scrap zinc, 1½ to 1½c; scrap rubber, 2½ to 3c; country mixed rags, 60 to 75c per 100 lbs; clean dry bones, 50 to 60c per 100 lbs; borings and turnings, 10c.

White Lead—The turnover is still small. Prices are still held at 4½ to 4¾c.

Prepared Paints—There is still a fairly good movement for the season at the unchanged price of \$1.05 for pure.

Linsed Oil—Demand is only moderate. We still quote 53 to 54c for raw, and 55 to 57c for boiled.

Turpentine—Demand is light and quotations as before, namely, 43 to 44c f.o.b., Toronto.

Paris Green—Demand is practically over, only small lots moving, and prices on the English article have been reduced to per lb. We quote: English, 112 pound drums, 14 to 14½c; and 50 pound drums at 14½ to 15c. Canadian, 100-lb. drums, 13c; 1-lb. package, 14½c.—Hardware, July 19.

### Toronto Live Stock Market.

Export Cattle—Buyers and sellers were apart, and very little business was done during the fore part of the day. Drivers were asking 4½c, but shippers wanted to buy tops at 4c. One load, mixed lot, averaging 1,225 lbs, sold at 3½c a lb; one choice load, averaging 1,367 lbs, sold at 4c; one load, averaging 1,300 lbs, sold at \$32 a head; and one fancy load was reported sold at \$4.30. There were free offerings of good choice cattle, however, at 4½c a lb. Late in the afternoon buyers began to do a fair amount of business. By 5 o'clock a dozen loads had been weighed up, and further sales were in progress. Prices paid ranged from \$3.90 to \$4.12½.

Butchers' Cattle—The sultry weather has caused a falling off in demand, and as a result of a large supply we had the lowest prices of the season to day. Rough mixed lots sold as low as 2½c; common to medium grass cattle sold at 2½ to 2¾c; good to choice grassers, 3 to 3½c; choice fed grassers at 3½ to \$3.35; and a few picked stall fed steers and heifers brought \$3.65.

Sheep and Lambs—About 1,100 here to day. Export sheep sold freely at 3½ to 3¾c, weighed off ear, for ewes and wethers, and 2½ for rams. One bunch of 183 ewes and wethers, weighed off ear, averaging 147 lbs each: sold at \$3.60; one bunch of 350, averaging 145 lbs, sold at 3½c, and one bunch of 200, fed and watered, averaging 150 lbs, sold at 3½c. Lambs were in poor demand, and sold about 25c a head lower. The range was from \$2.50 to 3.25.

Hogs—Tuesday's prices were repeated. Long lean hogs of 160 to 220 lbs, weighed off ear, sold at \$5.60 to 5.75. Thick fat hogs sold at \$4.90 to 5.00, stores at \$4.75, sows at \$4.25 to 4.50, and stags at \$2.50. All sold early in the day.—Empire, July 19.

### Toronto Leather Prices.

LEATHER—Quotations are: Sole, slaughter, medium heavy, per lb, 23 to 25c; Spanish No. 1, per lb, 20 to 25c; Spanish No. 2, per lb, 22 to 24c; Spanish No. 3, per lb, 18 to 20c; calfskin, Canadian, light 55 to 75c; calfskin, Canadian, medium, 70 to 73c; calfskin, Canadian, heavy, 65 to 75c; French, \$1.05 to 1.30; upper, light medium, 30 to 32c; solit, 15 to 23c; harness, prime, per lb, 22 to 26c; harness, light, per lb, 22 to 24c; buff, 14 to 16c; pebble, 14 to 15c; oak harness, American, 45 to 50c; oak harness, English, 75 to 80c; cordovan vamps, No. 2 \$5.50; cordovan, gushes, 11 to 12c; cordovan sides, No. 1, 16; cordovan sides, No. 2, 13c; cordovan sides, No. 3, 11 to 12c; oak cup sole, \$4.50 to \$8; hemlock taps, \$3 to 3.75; cod oil, per gallon, 40 to 45c; degrass, per lb, 3½ to 4c; japonica, per lb, 5c; oak extract, 3½ to 4c; hemlock extract, 3½; lampblack, 20 to 25c; sumac, per ton, \$75; roundings, white oak, 18c; roundings, black, 18c; roundings, hemlock, 18c.

The firm of Marcas & Brousseau, grain and hay dealers, Montreal, have assigned at the demand of Donat Mirault, with liabilities of over \$153,000. The Ontario bank is interested to the extent of \$60,000, partly secured.

## Ontario's Arbitration Law.

One of the most difficult social questions that has for years been occupying the attention of economists is how to settle grievances between capital and labor. One of the means most advocated in order to secure the end is arbitration. And so strong has faith in its efficacy become that legislative bodies throughout the world are creating machinery to carry out the principle. At the last session of the Ontario legislature, it, too, fell into line, enacting what is now known as "The Ontario Trade Disputes Conciliation and Arbitration Act, 1894." The act is what may be termed double-barrelled in character. One set of machinery is for the settlement of difficulties between railway companies and their employees, and the other is for adjudicating difficulties between all other kinds of employers and their employees. There are what are termed councils of conciliation and councils of arbitration. The council of conciliation consists of four conciliators. To this body the dispute is first submitted. Should this body fail to bring about a settlement, the matter goes on to the council of arbitration. That body consists of three members, two appointed by the lieutenant governor, on recommendation of employer and employees respectively. The third, who presides, is appointed on the recommendation of the other arbitrators. Each council holds office for two years.

A claim or dispute under the act includes such matters of dispute between employers and employees of ten or more in number as these: (1) The price to be paid for work done; (2) damages alleged to have been done to work, delay in finishing same, etc.; (3) the price to be paid for mining; (4) the performance or non-performance of any stipulation or matter alleged to have been in an agreement; (5) insufficient or unwholesome food supplied to employees where there is an agreement in regard thereto; (6) ill-ventilated or dangerous workings or places in mines or unwholesome or unsanitary rooms or other places of accommodation in which work is being performed; (7) the dismissal or employment under agreement of employees; (8) the dismissal of employees for their connection with any trade or labor organization.

Both councils have power to enforce the attendance of witnesses and to examine them under oath. The report of the award of the council of arbitration is to be made within one month after the council has completed its sittings, and, provided each party to the dispute had agreed, prior to the hearing of the same, to be bound by the award, the award may be enforced by legal proceedings.

Remuneration of members of council of arbitration is fixed at \$3 for preliminary meetings, \$4 for whole day sittings. The members of the board of arbitration are to be remunerated in such manner and at such rate as the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council may appoint. Witnesses are entitled to the same fees as in the Division Court.

There is now in the Province of Ontario the machinery for adjudicating differences between capital and labor, and if disputants fail to take advantage of it, the fault will not be with our legislators. They have done their part; and it now devolves upon employers and wage earners to do theirs when occasion demands, instead of going into open warfare, unsettling trade and inducing injury upon themselves directly and others indirectly, as is always the case to a more or less extent where strikes obtain.—Exchange.

## "Treating" Customers.

The customer who is in the habit of taking solace out of the clay pipe may experience a beautiful through a choice Havana cigar which will allay discordant feelings and put him in a good buying humor, says the Traveling Salesman. But it must be handled cautiously by the traveler, and it must never appear that he goes about with a case full of the

article; intended expressly to give him an audience with the trade. The dealer is not to be bought, and if the offering of a cigar carries with it the remotest intimation of this sort, the traveler had better pack his grip on the spot. Should he have the faculty of casually presenting the weed, and with the same air of unconcern and good fellowship that he would unconsciously assume when he hands a cigar to a friend of the inner circle, the act would do no harm.

But this is a hard thing to do, and the man you may never have seen before can hardly fail to suspect your motive when you deliberately hand him a cigar. This is especially apt to be the case when the gentleman is not a smoker. As a rule, therefore, do not attempt the cigar lay. An intimate acquaintance with the customer is, unquestionably, a very decided advantage, and the nearer the traveler can get to a customer in a dignified way, the more he enhances his chances of capturing his order. The acquaintance, however, must never degenerate to familiarity. Some travelers assume the familiar manner, and think they have made substantial progress when they can address the customer by his given name. This is dangerous ground to tread upon.

## Projects for Ship Canals in America.

The Engineering News says:—"We doubt whether the 'oldest inhabitant' can recollect a time when projects for ship canals over all portions of this continent were more numerous than at the present time. Beginning on the east, we have the perennial Cape Cod scheme, now in the hands of a new set of capitalists, or would-be capitalists, who succeeded in making quite as much stir in the Massachusetts legislature this year as any set which has preceded them, and seem no more likely, so far as we can learn, to make any stir on the sands of Cape Cod.

"Coming over to the middle states, we have on the north the projected canal from the Hudson to the Great Lakes. The House Committee on Railways and Canals has been very generous this year, and has recommended an appropriation of \$50,000 to make surveys for this canal, the alternative routes proposed being via the Erie Canal, and via Lake Ontario, the Oswego and Mohawk valleys. This latter route would involve a canal around Niagara, on the American side, as the members of the committee were strenuous that the traffic should not leave American territory.

"Coming further south, we have the proposed ship canal across New Jersey, from Raritan bay to the Delaware river at Philadelphia. It is urged as a strong point in favor of this canal that it would save time and expense to vessels entering and leaving Philadelphia, as compared with the present outlet to the sea via Delaware river and bay, but as the canal would be thirty-four miles in length, on making reasonable estimates for comparative speed in the canal and in open water, it is difficult to see how the time of transit would be sufficiently lessened by the proposed canal to attract a very heavy traffic. However, as we have already recorded, Philadelphians are said to be interesting themselves in the project, and are trying to raise funds to have surveys made.

"A little further south we have the proposed Chesapeake and Delaware canal, a scheme in which Baltimore is taking quite an interest, as noted on our engineering news page this week.

"Further south still, we have the project for opening a chain of inland waterways all along the coast, their chief purpose being as a refuge for our lighter naval vessels in time of war. Of the ship canal across the Florida peninsula we have heard nothing for a long time; yet a canal here would have much in its favor, as the chain of waterways in the lake region of Florida, would aid in its construction, and vessels using it would not only considerably shorten their voyage, but would avoid the dangerous passage up the east coast of Florida. Along

the gulf coast harbor improvements and not ship canals are the projects which attract public interest.

"Returning to the region of the Great Lakes, we have first the Lake Erie & Ohio canal, again under consideration, and the House Committee has recommended a \$20,000 appropriation for a survey. The traffic in sight for such a canal is a strong feature in its favor. So long as Lake Superior ore and coke from the Alleghenies are brought together to make Bessemer pig, a fair traffic seems assured for this proposed waterway.

"Proposals to connect the Great Lakes with the Mississippi are numerous. The Fletcher bill, which has been also favorably reported by the House Committee, appropriates \$10,000 for surveys to determine the most feasible route for a canal from some point on Lake Superior to the Mississippi river at or near the Twin Cities. Of course, even the breezy enthusiasts of the northwest do not propose to dig a ship canal over the whole 250 miles, but the plan is to utilize existing waterways, which would increase the distance to some 330 miles by the route that is really most practicable.

"We must not omit to mention that a canal is now actually in process of construction which will afford connection between the Great Lakes and the Mississippi, and that within a few years. We refer, of course, to the Chicago drainage canal.

"Of projects to shorten the present lake route there is a large number, including proposed water ways across the north Michigan peninsula to connect Lakes Superior and Michigan, and one across the south peninsula to connect the south end of Lake Michigan with the west end of Lake Erie, leaving Huron out in the cold.

"In Canada we find promoters actively at work on the proposed canal from Georgian bay to Lake Ontario, but thus far, we believe, without success in securing the necessary capital, although they have secured a franchise from Toronto for supplying that city with a water and with electric power. In fact, we believe this enterprise is now being pushed more actively than any other ship canal scheme on this continent.

"Another Canadian scheme is the proposed route from Lake Huron to Montreal via the French river, Lake Nipissing and the Ottawa river. While it is not now being actively pushed, its possibilities are among the greatest of any canal schemes which we have named.

"With respect to all these various schemes it must be said that the question of their feasibility as an engineering work is one question, their chance of commercial success is another, and the last question must be successfully met before capital can be secured. It must be shown to the satisfaction of investors, first, that any proposed canal can be constructed within the estimates made by reputable engineers, and secondly, that the benefit to commerce is sufficiently great to attract a traffic that will pay tolls sufficient to return a fair income on the capital invested.

"Even in the case of schemes where this can be fairly shown, however, we fear that promoters will find it uphill work to overcome the doubts of capitalists. The success of the Suez Canal is offset in the public mind by the fiasco at Panama, by the failure thus far of the friends of the Nicaragua Canal to secure private capital for its construction, and latest of all by the discouraging revelations with respect to the Manchester canal, just opened. The last enterprise was originally capitalized at £8,000,000. The contract for the construction of the entire canal was let to Thomas A. Walker for £5,750,000. The contract was abandoned at the close of 1890, at which time about £9,000,000 had been actually expended by the canal company, bonds having been floated to the amount of £2,407,000 in addition to the capital stock. At this juncture the aid of the city of Manchester was invoked, but the sum of £1,000,000 originally asked

for grow as time went on until £5,000,000 had been absorbed. Thus this great waterway, thirty five miles in length, a success from an engineering point of view, stands capitalized at about £70,000,000 in round numbers. The earnings originally estimated by the canal company were based upon a traffic of 3,000,000 tons per annum, to be carried at half the railway rates then current. On this basis a total gross revenue of \$4,225,000 was figured, from which an annual expenditure of \$380,000 was deducted for maintenance and operation, leaving net earnings of \$3,345,000. Should this income be realized those who have invested their money in the enterprise will have little reason to find fault; but changing existing channels of trade is always a slow process, and for some years to come the company will do well if it pays the interest on its bonds and meets its expenditures for maintenance and equipment.

"It is worthy of note, as a matter of interest in this connection, that the rates of toll on the canal on which these estimates of revenue were based were from \$1.05 to \$1.75 per ton, a rate which must strike any one as excessive for the short distance of 35 miles, and which explain in part how so large an estimate of the revenue as that above given was made. Barring in mind that bulk freight is actually carried on American railways at a cost as low as 0.4c per ton-mile, it is easy to see that no canal in this country competing as the Manchester canal does with existing railway lines, could hope to charge any such rates."

## The United Kingdom's Trade for the Half-Year.

The unsatisfactory nature of the June totals for Great Britain's trade, as made public by the Board of Trade, may be inferred from the comment of a London daily newspaper, the Financial News, that while they "are not altogether satisfactory," they "afford no reason for despair."

In detail, June's importations show an increase over that month last year of 7 1/2 per cent, to which gain nearly if not all classes of goods received contributed except raw materials for textiles and dutiable foodstuffs. Miscellaneous raw materials furnished the more conspicuous share of the increase.

The exhibit as to June's exports is characterized as "disagreeable," the falling off contrasted with June last year being about \$4,383,000 in value, 4.7 per cent. It is added:—

From careful examination of the returns it would seem that the forthcoming alteration in the American tariff has had a good deal to do with the decline of in our exports. Almost in every item there has been a heavy diminution in the exports to the United States, and when we find the biggest decreases in woollen and worsted goods there is a fair presumption that American purchasers have been holding back in view of the reduction in the tariff. We may, therefore, hope that the falling off in the exports last month is not a symptom of permanent decay, but has been accounted for largely by temporary causes. When the tariff bill comes into force we may again have to welcome an improvement in our exports such as took place in April, when the gain was 57 per cent.

The heaviest decreases in June's exports were in values of linens, woollens and worsteds, the contraction of American purchases of tinplates and iron contributing largely to the latter decrease. There was also a heavy decline under the head of copper.

The showing for the half year is rather pleasing, although export values still show a shrinkage compared with the year before. In 1891 exports for the first half were over \$992,000,000; in 1892 they had fallen nearly to \$914,000,000 and in 1893 to \$861,750,000. "This year's decline of \$7,155,650 must, there-

fore, be looked on as an evidence that the worst of the contraction is over."

So much encouragement is drawn from the foregoing that hope is expressed that this small deficiency will be turned into gain within a year, the reason given for this encouraging outlook being that "America is bound to come forward again as a big buyer as soon as the new tariff is in force." The falling in value of British exports for the half-year amounts to less than 1 per cent., and the calculation is for an increase in the succeeding six months with a gain in the half-year following.

Six month's export of coal show an improvement of close to \$10,000,000, a sum almost sufficient to counterbalance the six month's deficit in value of exports of metals. Sales of steel are maintained, but there is a loss of \$8,750,000 on iron of all kinds this year, and, "thanks to America flooding the continent with copper, we are nearly \$2,500,000 to the bad on that item." The paper named adds: "We have, indeed, reason to pray for a speedy revival in American industry; for, instead of benefiting us in markets where we compete with the United States, the depression across the Atlantic has hit us hard. America's difficulties have helped toward the half year's decline of \$6,732,750 in miscellaneous goods, the enumerated articles under this comprehensive category indicating a diminution in America's purchases of well over \$2,500,000. Against these decreases in the exports of the half year we have an improvement of £1,282,000 in textiles, and as this category represents about 45 per cent. of our entire outward trade, a recovery in it is of the utmost importance." Cotton yarn accounts for \$2,500,000 of the gain, while piece goods have risen nearly \$20,000,000. But with a fall down \$1,850,000, linen \$3,010,000, silk \$1,000,000, woollen and worsted yarn \$1,000,000, woollens \$2,000,000, and worsteds \$5,860,000, the net advantage to the country is reduced to very small proportions. It is improbable that the growth of our cotton shipments will be maintained at the same rate in the current six months," for comparison is now made with a time when there was no stoppage in Lancashire, and, "besides, the monopoly standard in India was favorable to our trade with the Dependency in the latter half of 1893." On the other hand, as already intimated, "so much of the decline in worsteds and woollens is due to the United States, and may fairly be attributed" to the tariff legislation, that there should before long be a welcome rebound in the shipments of these materials. Had the exports of such goods to America been maintained on the 1893 scale there would have been a small increase in the value of the half-year's outward trade instead of a decrease."

On the whole, the outlook "is by no means hopeless or dark."—Bradstreets.

## End of the Great Railroad Strike of 1894.

The general industrial situation has continued to improve during the week. The active employment of the United States forces had a very favorable effect upon transportation interests, and railroad traffic may now be said, with very few exceptions, to be practically resumed throughout the entire country. One of the most notable features of the week has been the resumption of overland traffic to California, which has resulted in delivering a number of badly delayed mails. That much bad feeling still exists among those who were foolishly led to strike seems evident from the number of petty outrages reported at many points; wrecking of trains, attempts to use dynamite, and assaults on railroad employees who returned to work having been numerous reported. Toward the close of the week the situation at Chicago had so improved that the withdrawal of regular troops and of all of the out-of-town militia from that city was ordered. The collapse of the so-called general strike movement has had its effect on numerous small

strikes throughout the country. Reports of men returning to work are very general. Notable in this direction is the settlement of the pottery strikes and lockouts in the Ohio valley; the ending of the McKeesport tube workers' strike, and the return of a number of southern miners who have been on strike since the end of April. Reports from Pullman, Ill., are that the strike of car works employees is rapidly approaching an end, and a partial resumption of that company's works is shortly expected.

Estimates as to the cost of the great railroad strikes this year have fluctuated widely. Early accounts of damage by rioters have in many cases been found to be exaggerated. Loss from incendiarism proves to have been less than \$250,000 all told. Estimates of the loss to the railroad and other employees from the two to three weeks' suspension of business have been almost impossible to get at. When the widespread extent of the strike is considered the damage to life proves to have been less than expected. In all about twenty five lives have been lost, and about sixty people have been physically injured, directly or indirectly, as a result of the strike, and it is probably safe to say that five law-abiding people have been killed or hurt for every rioter who has suffered similarly. In the matter of financial loss it is probably safe to say that this strike was less serious by far than the railroad strike of 1877. The expense to the government has been heavy, but, everything considered, gain direct and indirect will probably considerably outweigh the damage done.—Bradstreets.

## Adulteration with Wheat.

Since the price of oats has been comparatively higher than the price of wheat the products manufactured from oats have been adulterated by mixing them with the products of wheat. Some of the manufacturers of oatmeal, it is reported, have been buying large quantities of wheat recently for the sole purpose of increasing the weight and cheapening their output. A great deal of wheat and the by-products of wheat are being used in the commercial feeds that are placed upon the market, such as mill feeds, chops, etc. It certainly is an abnormal state of affairs when the grain which, rated by its intrinsic value, stands high above every other cereal, gets so low in price that it can be used as an adulterant of foods not only for the human family but of animals as well. Evidently things are changing at a rapid rate at present.—National Stockman.

In New York city feed dealers are buying No. 2 red wheat and mixing 15 per cent with oats and the horses don't resent it, as yet, although the mules are said to be kicking. But neither have as much to say about what they like or the price for it, as before the substitution of cable for 5,000 car horses in New York the past year, and of trolly for a still larger line in Brooklyn, which has cut down the feed trade of New York city very severely the past year. Yet the demand for feed stuffs for export has more than offset this and enabled the city mills to keep up their mill feed prices between 75 cents and \$1 the whole year, and sold ahead all the time at that.

## Live Stock Markets.

At the Montreal stock yards at Point St. Charles the receipts for the week ending July 21, 1894, 4,142 cattle, 2,270 sheep, 635 hogs and 170 calves, showing an increase over the corresponding week last year of 1,800 cattle, 2,000 sheep and 500 hogs. Export cattle, 4 to 4 1/2c. Local market glutted with inferior stock. Hogs steady, \$5.25 to \$5.35. Sheep and lambs firm. We quote the following as being fair values: Cattle, export, 4 to 4 1/2c; butchers' good, 3 1/2 to 4c; butchers' medium, 3 to 3 1/2c; butchers' culls, 2 to 3c. Hogs, \$5.25 to \$5.35. Sheep, \$3 to \$3.75. Calves, \$2 to \$5.



**Large Cargo of Australian Meat.**

The steamship *Porthshire*, which recently arrived in London, has brought from Australia and New Zealand the largest cargo of refrigerated goods ever imported. The cargo consists of 70,000 carcasses of sheep, 9,000 hanches, 9,000 legs, about 550 tons of frozen beef, 750 cases of butter, 150 bags of bullocks' hearts, 150 bags of ox tails and kidneys, and seven cases of oysters. The holds have sufficient capacity to have accommodated 12,000 more carcasses of sheep.

The shipment is an interesting one, as it is the first time that meat has been brought to this country from Australia or New Zealand by means of an ammonia machine, and the excellent quality of the goods, as certified by the consignees, is sufficient evidence of the success of the Lunde machines by which the holds were cooled. Until recently only cold air machines were used in the trade. The ammonia machines occupy far less space, and apply the cold in a much more efficient manner, besides greatly reducing the consumption of steam.

The plant on the *Porthshire* consists of two independent refrigerating machines on the Lunde system, each machine consisting of a compound ammonia compressor and an ammonia condenser combined on one bed plate with a compound steam engine. The refrigerators consist of a series of coils of wrought iron tubes wound in long lengths without joint from end to end. There are upwards of eight miles of wrought iron tubing in the installation. The air is circulated by means of fans, which draw the warmer air from the holds, pass it over the refrigerating coils, and return it to the hold through suitable trunks. It is claimed for this system that the air is delivered into the holds pure, dry and free from snow or moisture. There are no pipes in the hold whatever. The active circulation of air thus insured enables the temperature to be kept extremely even; the variation between the different parts of the hold does not exceed 5 degrees Fahrenheit.

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**NORTHERN PACIFIC R.R.**

**TIME CARD.**

Taking effect on Wednesday, June 29, 1894.

Read Up.		Read Down.	
North Bound		South Bound	
St. Paul Ex. 107	St. Paul Ex. 108	St. Paul Ex. 107	St. Paul Ex. 108
Daily.	Daily.	Daily.	Daily.
Freight	Freight	Freight	Freight
Mails	Mails	Mails	Mails
1.20p	3.00p	11.30a	5.30a
1.05p	2.50p	11.42a	5.47a
12.42p	2.35p	9.31a	5.07a
12.22p	2.23p	10.31a	6.25a
11.54a	2.05p	12.23p	6.16a
11.31a	1.57p	12.33p	7.02a
11.07a	1.49p	12.43p	7.18a
10.31a	1.29p	1.00p	7.45a
10.03a	1.15p	1.15p	8.25a
9.23a	12.53p	1.34p	9.15a
8.00a	12.30p	1.55p	10.15a
7.00a	12.15p	2.05p	11.15a
11.05a	5.30a	2.45p	8.25p
3.30p	4.55a	9.23p	1.25p
	3.45p		7.23a
	3.30p		6.20a
	3.00p		7.00a
	10.30p		9.35p

**MORRIS-BRANDON BRANCH.**

East Bound.		West Bound.	
Ex. No. 120	Ex. No. 121	Ex. No. 121	Ex. No. 120
Thurs. & Sat.	Thurs. & Sat.	Mon. & Fri.	Wed. & Fri.
Miles from Morris.	Miles from Morris.	Miles from Morris.	Miles from Morris.
1.20p	3.00p	11.30a	5.30p
7.50p	12.55p	1.35p	8.00a
6.50p	12.32p	2.00p	8.44a
6.20p	12.07a	2.15p	9.15a
5.50p	11.50a	2.30p	9.50a
4.30p	11.32a	2.55p	10.23a
3.50p	11.24a	3.12p	10.54a
3.14p	11.02a	3.36p	11.44a
2.51p	10.50a	3.49p	12.10p
2.15p	10.33a	4.03p	12.51p
1.47p	10.15a	4.22p	1.22p
1.10p	10.01a	4.35p	1.54p
12.57p	9.53a	4.50p	2.18p
12.37p	9.38a	5.07p	2.52p
11.57a	9.24a	5.22p	3.25p
11.12a	9.07a	5.41p	4.15p
10.37a	8.50a	6.04p	4.48p
10.13a	8.29a	6.21p	5.23p
9.49a	8.22a	6.29p	5.47p
9.29a	8.14a	6.45p	6.04p
9.05a	8.02a	6.53p	6.37p
8.23a	7.45a	7.13p	7.18p
7.50a	7.25a	7.30p	8.00p

Number 127 stops at Baldur for meals.

**PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE BRANCH.**

East Bound		West Bound	
Mixed No. 144.	Mixed No. 143.	Mixed No. 143.	Mixed No. 144.
M., W. & F.	M., W. & F.	M., W. & F.	M., W. & F.
11.55 a.m.	0	2.00 a.m.	
11.42 a.m.	3.0	4.15 a.m.	
11.10 a.m.	11.5	4.40 a.m.	
11.00 a.m.	13.5	4.48 a.m.	
10.30 a.m.	21.0	5.10 a.m.	
10.02 a.m.	35.2	5.35 a.m.	
9.05 a.m.	42.1	6.25 a.m.	
8.20 a.m.	55.5	7.30 a.m.	

Stations marked \* - have no agent. Freight must be prepaid.

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