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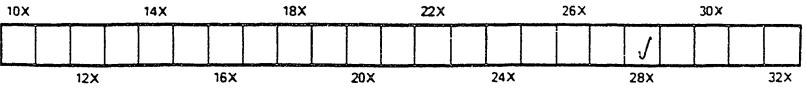
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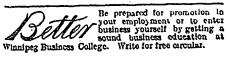
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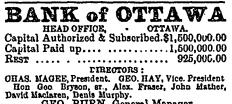
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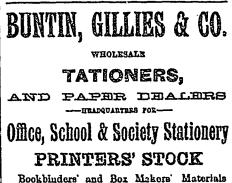
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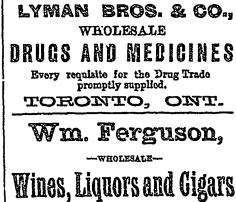
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#### THE COMMERCIAL.



## 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 Columbis and the Territories.

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WINNIPEG, JULY 29, 1895.

#### Manitoba.

The Observer, published at Holland, has been enlarged.

The first drive of logs for McArthur's mill at Birtle has arrived.

Somerville & Co., marble dealers, Brandon, contemplate opening a branch business in Winnipeg.

Summer fairs were held at Portage la Prairie and Brandon this week and both were very successful.

The creamery recently destroyed on the Barnardo industrial farm at Russell, is being rebuilt on a smaller scale and with improved equipment.

The proposed joint excursion of the Winnipeg board of trade, grain exchange and jobbers union has been abandoned for the present.

Kingden & Co., of the Selkirk pottery have arranged to ship ton cars of clay from Moose Jaw to their factory for manufacturing purposes.

About 600 excursionists arrived at Winnipeg from Ontario on Thurday last, a number of whom will become permanent residents in the west,

H. A. Galbraith, a well-known commercial traveller, who represented a Toronto safe firm in the west, died at Winnipeg, on Saturday, July 20.

The editorial management of the Free Press has changed. Mr. St. John retires, and J. B. Somerset, formerly business manager, assumes the double duty of editorial and business management.

Campbell & Campbell is the name of a new firm which will opan in the furniture busines in Brandon shortly. R. J. Campbell has been in the employ of Wilson & Rankin for some years and A. Campbell chief of the asylum staff compose the new firm.

It is the intention of the Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition association to hold a grain and root show early in October, a project that will be generally endorsed. Liberal prizes will be offered, as well as sweepstakes for municipalities.

A proposal has been made that the electoral divisions bordering on Winnipeg join together and have a good exhibit of grain, roots, fruits, butter, cheese, otc., and general farmers' produce in Winnipeg, instead of holding small local fairs in the different municipalities.

The general store of N. M. W. McKenzie, at Russell, was burned on July 24, and nothing saved. The loss is partially covered by insurance. The fire did not spread to the adjoining buildings. The store was the first building in Russell and it is the first fire ever experienced in the village.

Alex. Smith, publisher of The Colonist, and formerly immigration agent here for the Manitoba gevernment, died very suddenly on Saturday, July 20. Mr. Smith was at the exhibition in the afternoon of that day and about his office as usual, though not feeling well. About ten o'clock in the evening he expired suddenly.

On the application of the liquidators of the Commercial Bank an order has been made authorizing them to declare another dividend of thirteen per cent, which will a make total dividend of fifty per cent on the claims allowed. The payment will not be made until next month.

The crop of cultivated grass in the Pilot Mound district, says the Sentinel newspaper of July 12, is the finast and largest ever produced. Fields of timothy are numerous and extensive. The crop is generally as high as the fences and remarkably heavy on the ground. Mowers are already in operation and farmers must be convinced that weedy grain fields may be restored to cleanliness by using a plentiful supply of timothy seed and sowing at a proper time.

With a view to aiding the farmers in securing help in the harvest the Canadian Pacific Railway instructed their agents throughout the country to receive applications for laborers. The agents have sent in their reports and the list completed threfrom shows that there have been actual applications for 2,000 men, as there are many stations on the lines where there are no agents, it is estimated that fully 9,000 men will be needed That this labor may be supplied as far as possible, two excursions will be run from Ontario and Quebee next month at a very low rate.

Prof. Saunders, director of the Dominion system of experimental farms, passed through Winnipeg last week, on his way to Agassiz, British Columbia, where he will attend the provincial convention of the dairymen, fruit growers and farmers. He will inspect Manitoba and the Territories on his way back. Prof. Saunders stated that for a radius of forty or fifty miles around Ottawa the country had not suffered to any great extent from drouth, and crops of all kinds were promising. Outside of this radius, however, prospects are not so bright, the root and grain crops giving evidences of but a poor yield. Hay promised to give less than half a normal yield. Fall wheat is now being harvested and bears promiss of a fair yield in most localities.

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#### Alberta.

The plans of the traffic bridge across the Saskatchewan river at Edmonton have arrived. They show an iron truss bridge, 703 feet in length with three spans of 234 feet each.

The Canadian Land and Ranche Co., Ltd., has purchased the property, estate and interest, real and persona', of The Canadian Agricultural, Coal and Colorization Co., Ltd. The business will henceforth be carried on by and in the name of The Canadian Land and Ranche Co., Ltd. D. H. Andrew's is manager of the new company.

J. Reiplinger, representing Jas. McMillan & Co. has been buying wool at Calgary. The Calgary Tribune says of his purchases: "All the sheep ranchers in this dirtrict have now disposed of their wool at prices ranging from 10} to 1110 per 1b., and have done so without being obliged to ship a pound of it. The weight of wool sold 30 far at Calgary this season is about 150,000 lbs.

Edmonton Bulletin Colin Fraser, trader, of Chipewyan, and party arrived at Edmonton from the Landing on Monday with about \$15,000 worth of fur. The fur includes 38 black foxes, over 8,000 marten and 800 beaver. Mr. Fraser has trading posts at Vermillion, Fond du Lac, and other points north as well as at Fort Chipewyan.

#### Northwest Ontario.

Hoover Bros., general dealers, Port Arthur, will move to Franklin, Manitoba.

The population of Port Arthur according to the assessor is 8,015, which shows considerable gain since the Dominion census.

The Rat Portage reduction works and about eight mining locations have been purchased by E. Brusewitz, of London, Eugland. It is the intention to equip the reduction works with the most improved mining machinery at once, and also to construct extensive developments on mining locations purchased. At this rate mining development will be active in the district.

#### Freight Rates and Traffic Matters.

The Montreal Trade Bulletin of July 20 says: "The freight market for grain has ruled very dull, but the prospects are improving, as quite a lot of grain has recently been engaged from Duluth and Chicago for shipment via this port. The rates on grain are quoted at 3d to Liverpool, 3d to 1s to triasgow and Bristol, and 1s to 1s 3d to London. Very little grain is going to London, flour being mostly taken for that port. To the continent 1s 6d is the nominal rate. In sack flour there has been a good business at 5s Liverpool, 6s Glasgow, and 7s London. Engagements are reported in cheese at 12s 6d to 15s to Liverpool, 17s 6d to 20s to London, 25s to Glasgow and 22s 6d to Bristol. Provisions 7s 6d to 8s Liverpool, and 15 London or Glasgow. Cattle 42s 6d to 45s, and deals 32s 6d to 35s on regular liners.

Last week we stated that the Canadian Pacific Railway had anrounced a rate on hay of \$4 per ton, by water from Fort William to Ontario points, west of and including Toronto. It will be understood that this rate includes transportation by boat only. The rate from Winnipeg to Fort William is 17c per 100 pounds. which added to the \$4 rate from Fort William will make the total rate \$7.10 per ton from Winnipeg to Toronto and western Ontario points. The company does not guarantee to continue the rate by water later than early in October.

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#### Toronto Grain and Produce Prices.

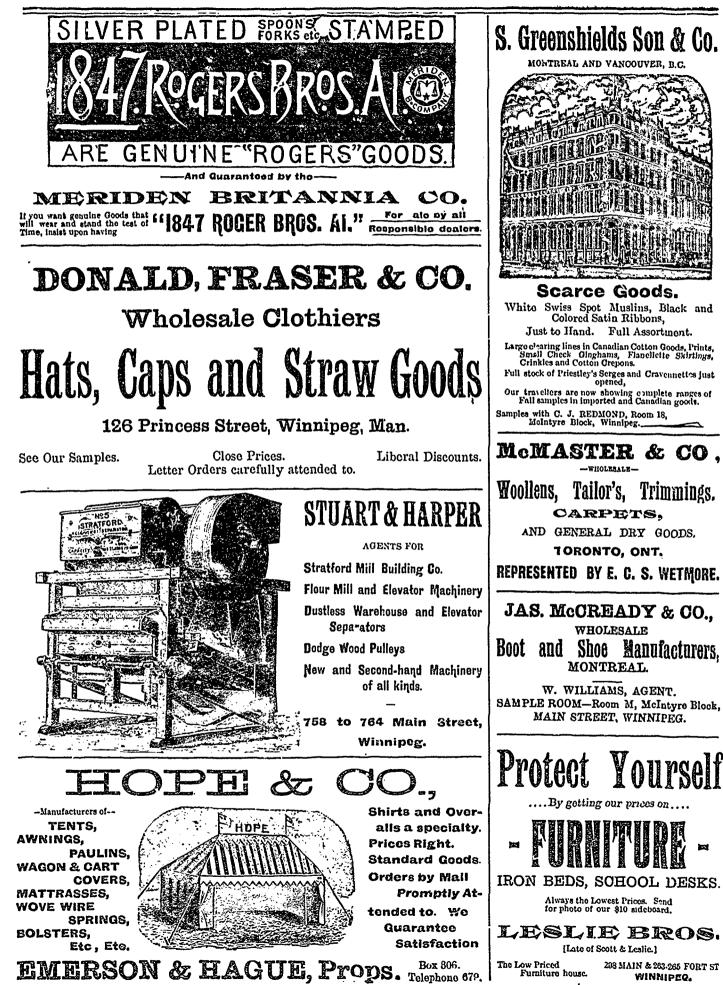
Wheat.—The demand is slow and the market is easier. Red was quoted to day at 800 bid on the Midland; it was offered west at 78c, with 76ige bid. Manitoba wheat is dull and easy. Cars of No. 1 hard are quoted at 98c west and 91c Montreal freights.

Flour.—straight roller is quoted at \$3.75, Toronto freights; Manitoba flour is easier: patents are quoted at \$4.50 to \$4.55, and strong bakers' at \$4.25.

Milfeed is in good demand, scarce and firm. Cars of shorts are quoted. Toronto freights, at \$17 to \$18, and bran \$14. Some bran was offered west and \$12.50 was bid for it and not accepted.

Barley.—Cars of feed are quoted east at 47c and west at 46c.

Oats.—The arrival of some Manitoba oats has kept the demand for Ontario down. The market is steady at 33c to 34c asked for cars of white west, according to locally. Cars on the track here are quoted at 33g to 37c, and 36c bid.—Globo, July 22.



## The Commercial

WINNIPEG, JULY 29, 1895.

#### FARMING IN ARGENTINA.

Manitobans will be 'nterested in learning something about farming in the great agricultural country of Argentina, South America. At a meeting of the British Royal Commission on Agriculture recently D. J. Brott, a ranch-owner in the province of Santa Fo, Argentino Ropublic, was examined. Ho stated that he had been in Argentinu 85 years. Wheat growing in the Republic was for the most part in the hands of Italian colonists, though Swiss and French unmigrants were also engaged in this industry. The women worked on the land. The soil was easily worked, and no manuring was necessary. Laborers were very little employed in the wheat growing districts, except for a few weeks during harvest. Occasional laborers went out from Italy to Argentina for the harvest and returned home when the work was over. Their wages were about \$2.50 a day. Machinery and implements were generally obtained on a year's credit from storekeepers, and paid for in a certain percentage of the crop to be produced. The older colonists who owned the land worked were not in debt. As regarded the cost of production, the Italian colonist could grow wheat to be sold on his farm at a price equivalent, at the present rate of exchange, to 11. per quarter, (8 bushels), and he would gain more by doing this than as a wageearner in the Republic. Twenty shillings a quarter in London would encourge the extension of wheat growing in the Republic under present conditions. Many wheat growers had recently devoted more attention to the cultivation of alfalfa. As an instance of the value of alfalfa he stated that ordinary wheat land in the Republic could be bought for 15s per acre, whereas the same land when laid down to lucern would at the end of a single year be of the value of £7 per acre. Attontion was now being directed to the possibility of developing a large export trade in cattle and sheep to the United Kingdom. One great advantage possessed by the Argentine breeder was the fact that his stock never required housing or feeding. The sheep were to a large extent crossed with Lincolns, and there were also a large number of merino. A steer three years old could be raised in Argentina and sold on the farm with profit to the breeder at a price equivalent to £3 in gold. He was of the opinion that at the present time a beast of the weight of 720 pounds could be landed in this country and disposed of without loss at a price of about £13 or £14, but this would leave an extremely small margin for profit. As a matter of fact Argentine cattle were not yet of so good a quality as American beasts. They hoped in future to send animals to Great Britain which would fetch a price approaching that at which the cattle of the United States were

sold in London-viz. £18. He considered Argentine sheep as fine as could be produced in any country. Their dead weight was from 60 to 65 pounds. The present freight on live stock from the Republic was about £5 10s on cattle and 12s on sheep.

#### NOXIOUS WEEDS.

Though the provincial government is doing all it can to warn farmers and rural municipal officials about noxious - eeds, there is still a great laxity of effort in many districts in regard to the destruction of weeds. Some municipalities to waking up to the importance of the question, but in other municipalities little or nothing is being done, or what is being done is practically time and labor wasted by imperfect methods. A drive in the vicinity of Winnipeg last week would disgust anyone with the methods pursued by some weed inspectors. In one case a large field of French weed was being mowed down. The weed was dead ripe and the shaking given by the mower in cutting would shell out bushels of seed. Cutting this weed simply leaves it in a condition to blow over the country, scattering the seed as it goes. It would be better to leave it standing and try to burn it on the ground. In some fields of weeds, which were supposed to have been cut, patches of thistles in bloom were left standing here and there. An investigation showed that some of the thistle seeds are far enough matured to ripen after being cut, so that this wor' is also being done rather too late in the season.

While this will show in what a wretched manner this work of cutting weeds is performed we may also add that there is a fraudulent side to the question as well. This consists in charging abser tees large sums for cutting weeds on their property when the work might as well not have been done at all. Non residents should not be compelled to pay for cutting weeds, unless the weeds are cut in proper time and in proper manner. Some pathmastors or weed inspectors, we are told, make it a point to cut the weeds on nonresident lands and neglect the weeds on the lands of residents, their own lands included. There is a good fee attached to the cutting of woeds on non-resident lands, which may explain the activity of some of the officials to have the weeds cut on such lands.

As carried out in many districts, the work done in the direction of destroying weeds is simply a farce, and in fact we may say a fraud in many cases.

#### Tariff Changes.

According to a notice given by the minister of finance it is proposed to add two new items to the tariff, respectively, fresh salmon and sawed lumber. The first section will be known as 199 as follows. "Salmon, fresh, not elsewhere specified, one-half cent per pound, provided that such salmon may be imported free of duty upon proclamation of the governor-in-council, which may be issued whenever it appears to his satisfaction that fresh salmon may be imported into the the United States, from Canada, free of duty.

The second clause added to be known as

862 a, read as follows: "Sawed boards, planks, or deals, planed or dressed on one side or both sides, when the edges thereof are jointed or tonged and grooved, twenty per cent ad valorum, provided that such lumber may be imported free of duty upon proclamation of the governor-in-council which may be issued whenever it appears to his satisfaction that similar lumber from Canada may be duty."

#### Hides, Wool and Senseca.

Jas. McMillan & Co.'s last circular refers as follows to the articles on unerated :

Hides - The fact that cattle are scarce has been fully established, and as a consequence been fully established, and as a consequence receipts of hides are light. Since our last issue there has been a further advance in prices of green and dry hides, and we have accordingly marked up our quotations. Range cattle are beginning to come in and there will soon be more hides, but we do not there will soon be more hides, but we do not look for much decline for the present, and there may be none. At present the market is firm. Now that hides both green and dry are bringing high prices they can be shipped from points far in the interior. When hides When hides were low the freight was too much to ship thom in less than car lots from such far points. Instruct your butcher to be careful and not cut or score the hides in taking them off, and salt them immediately, or during this hot weather they will soften and become hair-slipped and grade No. 2. Dry hides the same as dry pelts should be beaten frequently or the bugs will get in and destroy them. Horns, tail-bones and manure, if any, have to be deducted for before weighing.

Seneca Root.—Seneca root has started in very low on account of the enormous quantity carried over from last year, which added to this year's crop, which now promises to be as large as over, will make a supply which the trade cannot begin to absorb.

Wool.—Contrary to expectations the wool market abroad advanced during the past two weeks and prices in this country have risen in sympathy. We have marked up our quotations and should there be a further advance, which is doubtful, we shall promptly follow the market. On account of the heavy shaughter of sheep during the past two years the clip in this country is materially less than usual and were it not that our wool must compete with the wool of the world, prices here would advance very heavily, but as there is plenty of wool abroad there may not be any further improvement. The July London sales opened about 10 per cent higher on the average, but did not advance any after the opening.

#### The Keewatin Water-Power.

The Keewatin Power Co. have prepared a fine map showing a plan of their water power at Tunnel Island, Keewatin. This power is situated on the Winnipeg river, near the Lake of the Woods. The work was completed at a large expense and is of a most substantial character. This is one of the finest water powers on the continent. The flow of water is unlimited and experience has shown that there is freedom from ice of all kinds and other common obstructions to water power. The location is good for flour mills, pulp and directors wish to correspond with parties desiring to secure locations, and will furnish all information desired. Keewatin is destined to become a great manufacturing centre, with this fine water power now ready to use.

The Canadian Pacific Railway have started work on the new stock yards which they will build in Winnipeg, the present yards being altogether inadequate for the growing export live stock trade.

#### Increasing Cost of Assessment Insurance.

The organ of the Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association, the Insurance Economist in its July issue, page 12, under the heading "Commendable Promptitude" says -

"Commendable Promptitudo" saya — "A few of the men bers of the Covenant Mutual Life Association of Galesburg. III, are unnecessarily worrying over the recent increase made in their assessments. In the effort to afford the greatest amount of protection at the least possible cost, the directors found that the former rates had become insufficient to meet the association's increased mortality. Those who are grumbling meet seem to forget that they have had their insurance carried for a number of years at an exceedingly low rate, such as they had no right to expect would continue.

right to expect would continue. Now that the death roll calls for the necessary advance, what would these unreasonable members expect the association to do? Would they prefer a continuance of the same rates, at the risk of jeopardizing the future of the institution whose large membership relies on the collection of a sufficient amount to insure the payment of their policies after they have gone? Surely not if they have judgment enough to understand what is for their interest. The object of all purely mutual, successfully governed assessment associations is to afford insurance at cost; at the same time maintaining a reasonable reserve for any possible emergency.

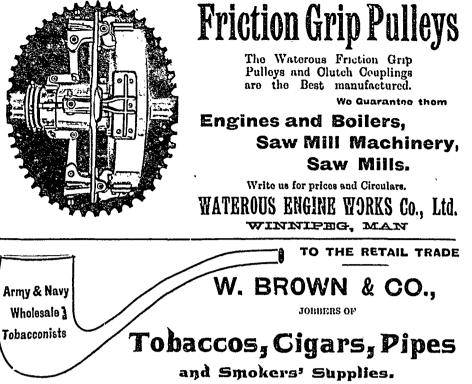
able reserve for any possible emergency. The Covenant Mutual acted with commendable promptitude in raising its rates when such became necessary to meet its current mortality. Solid permanent insurance cannot be obtained for less than it costs. Like every other good thing, it must be paid for according to its actual value Because in earlier years the amount necessary to be collected was comparatively smell, is that any reason why, when the time naturally arrives that an increase is necessary, fault should be found with the management?

Insurance officials, no matter how careful and cconomical are not endowed with the gift of working miracles. It is not in human agency to keep members from dying When that time comes their policies must  $h_2$  paid to their beneficiaries and there is only one way of doing it. Those who are spared to contribute their assessments for that purpose ought to be thankful for their merciful preservation, and the privilege they have enjoyed of having their insurance carried so long at rates much beneath the amounts they contracted to pay-a boon which a great many unconscionable people seem entirely to loose sight of, and fail to accord credit to those through whose instrumentality it has been accomplished."

For the information of the insuring public we give below in parallel columns the rates found by the Covenant Mutual to be insufficient and the rates claimed by the agents of the Mutual Reserve to be more than sufficient. The Covenant Mutual commenced business in 1877 and the Mutual Reserve in 1881. We also give the death rate per 1,000 of insurance in force of these two large assessment concerns

concerns.	
Rates of the	Rates of the
Mutual Reserve.	Covenant Mutual.
At entry age.	At entry age.
ago	8 <u>7</u> 8
age 25\$13-80	25\$14 01
80 14 22	30 15 00
35 14 94	85 16 74
40 16 20	40 20 04
45 17 94	45 21 81
50 21 86	50 81 14
55 32 46	55 39 54
60 43 68	60 51 30

The above rates are the rates at entry age and the policies of both associations contain any agreement by the assured to pay the rate



We can give you a large quantity in a small purchase at rock-bottom prices, thus avoiding overstocking. Leading brands of Domestic and Imported Cigars and Tobaccos always on hand.

#### GIVE US A TRIAL

for age alla ined. The Covenant Mutual rates are the original rates, not the increased rates.

Death rate per thousand.

Mutual Reserve.	Covenant Mutual.
1887. 9 . 7th year.	6 50, 11th year.
1888. 9 70. 8th "	8 8012th "
188910 50 9th "	9 3013th "
1890 11 80. 10th "	10 2014th "
1891 11-10 11th "	11 10.15th "
189211 9012th "	11 8016th "
189311 80 13th "	11 00.17th

From these comparisons it will be seen that with higher premiums and lower death rate, the Covenant Mutual finds it necessary in its 18th year to increase its assessments. How long will it be before the Mutual Reserve with its lower premiums and higher death rate will have to do the same thing?

The italics in the quotation above are in the original article and emphasize that part of the policies of the Mutual Reserve and Covenant Mutual containing the agreement as to payment of premiums wherein the insured agree to pay the rate for the age attained. As the Mutual Reserve and Covenant Mutual are similar in all their conditions it is certain that it will not be long before the Mutual Reserve must increase the rates to its present policy holders.

What, then, becomes of the surrender value promised out of the Reserve Fund, which was supposed to prevent the increase of rate?

We understand a desperate effort is now being made in this province by a similar Canadian association, to make the insuring public believe that still lower rates than charged by either of these associations at entry age will not require to be increased. If anyone who reads the foregoing accepts the positive statements of canvassers for

It anyone who reads the foregoing accepts the positive statements of canvassers for these assessment concerns, he surely wants to be deceived and .has no one to blame but himself, and ought not to object to being called by the organ of such concerns "unreasonable" and "unconscionable" when

#### 537 MAIN STREET, WINNIPEG.

later on the rates increase and the explanation is given that the association's officials are not "ondowed with the gift of working miracles and cannot keep members from dying." He will probably wish they had the power of keeping their canvassers from lying.

Tenders are wanted for the purchase of \$1,000 debentures of the Moose Jaw, Assa. public school district.





Anything that can be printed



#### THE COMMERCIAL.



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#### THE BUSINESS SITUATION.

WINNIPEG, Saturdey, July 27. The most marked feature this week is the stir in the labor market, due to beginning of the hay harvest, to be followed soon by grain harvesting. Farm hands are in demand, with the present prospect of a scarcity later on, though a good many men are coming in from castern Canada to work in the harvest. Wages offered range from \$20 to \$35 per month with board. Bank clearings at Winnipeg this week show an increased of about 7 per cent over the corresponding week last year, which is a smaller increase than has beed usual of late.

In the United States the demand for iron and steel keeps good and the general volume of trade is more active. Bank clearings show a gain of 20 per cent. over the corresponding week last year. Staple goods show an upward tendency in prices. Lard is lower, but wheat, bessemer pig, steel billets, leather, oats, coffee, print cloths, galvanized and black sheets are higher. In eastern Caanda the drought is affecting business adversely. The total number of business failures in Canada as reported to Bradstreets is 25 this week, against 29 last week, 32 in the week a year ago, and 83 in 1893.

#### WINNIPEG MARKETS,

WINNIPEG, SATURDAY AFTERNOON, July 27. [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-Oranges are a little better as to size. Cherries are about done for this as to size. Cherries are nous to the test season. Late receipts of apples are of better keeping quality. Bananas were abundant and the quality good. Blueberries are coming in fast, and the price is lower. Dealers complain of the way blueberries are shipped to this market. The packages are too large and this market. The package are too large and frail. If the Rat Portage people would adopt a better style of package, it would help the blueberry trade vory much. California fruits are mostly lower, particularly peaches, which are fit lower; plums are 75c lower which are 50c lower; plums are 75c lower this week and pears 50c lower. Melons are temporarily searce for good fruit, Georgia melons being done and Missouri melons are not coming forward yet. Only a few Cali-fornia grapes have come in yet. They sold fornia grapes have come in yet. at \$2.75 per crate, and will be better quality later on. Georgia soncord grapes are in this week in small baskets. Native currants are offering freely on the market at 65 to 75c per pail. Quotations are as follows: California oranges, Mediterranean sweet and late Valer.oranges, Mediterranean sweet and late Valet-cias \$4 to \$4.50 per box as to size, Messina lemons, \$6.50 to \$7 per box, lananas, \$2.25 to \$3.00 per bunch as to sze, Oregon cherries \$2 to \$2.25 per box. California peaches \$1.25 to \$1.50 per box; California pears, \$4.25 to \$4.50 per box; southern apples, \$4.50 to \$5.00 per barrel; southern concord grapes, \$1.25 per 8 lb basket; California grapes, \$2.75 per crate, tomatoes, \$1.75 per crate of \$2.75 per crate, tomatoes, \$1.75 per crate of 4 baskets ; Watermelons, \$3.50 to \$4.00 per togssets; watermeions, 53.50 to \$1.00 per dozen; Blueberries, 5 to 6c lb; Currants, 65 to 75c per pail; Layer figs, 10 lb boxes, 15c per pound, do., 14 ounce boxes, \$1.50 per dozed. Dates, 7 to 74c a lb. Maple sugar, to 10c lb; maplesyrup, 90c to \$1.10 per gallon.

GROCERIES.—The canned goods market is more excited again. Packers have withdrawn quotations for peas and are talking higher again for tomatoes and small fruits. Of course, a good many orders have been placed

for small fruits and peas, but not for tomatoes and corn, for which two latter lines prices are uncertain yct. California canned goods are also firmer and some advances are asked for in some lines of canned fruits. Dried apricots are very strong and prices have advanced about 20 yer lb. since the season opened. Prices opened about 7½ for sacks and 86 for loxes, but they are new held in first hands as high as 10½ for boxes. Feastern packers have instructed agents here to advance jams 10 per lb. for some brands. Cahfornia packers are new giving quotations for London layer and losse nuscatel raisins for September and October shipment. Japan teas are moving some and prices are a little higher than last year for equal qualities, but the market has not been as strong lately as at the opening. Sugars are unchanged.

#### GRAIN AND PRODUCE,

WHEAT.—The feature of the week was the big spart in prices on Wednesday after an uneventful market on Monday and Tuesday. The bulge was caused by a panic among the bears, due mainly to war scare reports from Europe, there being rumors that the rebellion in Turkey and the Turkish question generally, might lead to trouble. The visible supply decrease was small, but it is coming to the season of year when the visible begirs to increase, due to receipts of new winte, wheat. This week a year ago the visible supply increased about 3,850,000 bushels. Locally there is the same absence of business and prices are nominal at lower quotations. The price of Manitoba wheat is creeping down steadily toward an export basis. The quotation this week of 78 to 80e per bushel, for No. 1 hard, afloat Fort William, is a nominal one, in the absence of business of any account, but represents about the basis on which an eccensional car lot might change hands, on account of castern millers.

Total exports of wheat this week from the United States and Canada, flour included as wheat, were 1,263,000 bushels compared with 1,652,000 bushels last weel 8,383,000 bushels in the fourth week of July, 1891; 4,363,000 bushels in the corresponding week of 1.693.

FLOUR.—There is no further change and prices are rather easy with further declines reported on Manitoba grades in eastern markets. Production here is limited. Sales by millors here are made at \$2,00 for patents end \$1.85 for strong bakers per sack of 98 lbs, delivered to city retail dealers. Second bakers, \$1.55 to \$1.65, XXXX about \$1.30 to \$1.40 per sack, according to brand. These are net cash prices, the nominal quotation being 5c higher.

MILLSTUFFS.—The quotation to the local trade is \$11 for bran and \$18 for shorts, per ton with small quantities held at \$1 per ton more.

GROUND FEED- Prices range from \$19 to \$21 per ton, as to quantity and quality, for ground oats and barley feed.

OATMEAL.—Rolled oatmeal is unchanged. We quote \$1.90 to \$2 per sack of 80 pounds, in broken lots to retail dealers, as to quality. Standard and granulated meal, \$2.15 in small lots, per sack of 100 lbs. for best grades.

OATS.-Quiet. We quote 33 to 331c for cars here, per bushel of 34 pounds for feed grade.

Barley.—Held about 40c per bushel of 48 pounds, for feed quality.

FLAX SEED.—Dull at about \$1.50 per bushel in a retail way.

OIL CAKE,-Ground oil cake meal is quoted at \$24 per ton in sacks, with small lots at \$25.

FEED WHEAT-Feed wheat brings 70 to 75c per bushel.

BUTTER.-A further car lot shipment eastward of Manitoba dairy is reported. The

dairy butter going east is being consigned on behalf of country dealers, by shippers here, and does not represent buying here. Locally the market is u manged and we quote 8 to 100 as to to quality for dairy, and creamery at 14 to 145c as to quality. Creamery is said to be held too high here to ship east.

CHERSE.—The feeling is easy and be is about the top we can quote at factories here. At the Ontario cheese markets this week prices ranged from 8 to 8½ and as high as 8½ a at Ingorsoll. These prices are  $\frac{1}{3}$  to  $\frac{1}{3}$  b higher than the previous week.

Each – The market is very firm. Dealers have been paying 10c this week, with the possibility of an advance for next week. Case lots sell at 11 to 122c.

LARD.—Prices are the same. We quote. Pure, \$1,85 to \$1.90 for 20 pound pails, and \$1.50 for 50 lb pails; pure leaf lard in 3 5 and 10 pound tins, quoted at \$7 per case of 60 pounds, tierces 90 pound.

CURED MEATS.—Smoked Meats are quoted: Hams, assorted sizes, 12c; breakfast bacon, bellies, 12½, do backs: '1½c; picuic hams, 9½c, short spiced rolls, 7½c; long rolls, 7½c; shoulders, 8c; smoked long clear, 10c smoked jowls, 5½c. Dry salt meats are motel: Long clear bacon, 9c per lb: shoulders, 7c; backs, 9½c; canvassed meats, or put up in parchment paper, ½c per lb. extri: barrel pork, heavy mess \$15.00 clear mess \$16.00; short cut, \$18.00; rolled shoulders, \$15 per barrel, pork sundries, fresh sausage, 7c; buogna sausage, 7o, German sausage, 7c; ham, chicken and tongue sausage, 10c per package; pickled hocks, 2c; pickled tongues, 5c; sausage casings, 80c lb.

VEGETABLES. — Potatoes are a little casier. There is a large supply of vegetables of all kinds and prices are vory low. Prices are: Potatoes, new, 50e per bushel; green stuff, per doz. bunches is quoted at 5 to 8e all around, and is very abundant; spinach, per lb. 1 to 2e; cabbage, 25 to 40e. per dozon; cacumbers 50e per dozen, cauliflower, do to 60e per dozen as to size, southern onions, 1c per lb. Green peas in pod, 50e to 60e per bushel. Celory, 25e per dozen bunches; green beans 4 to 5e lb.

POULTRY.-Prices are the same. Chickens 40 to 45c per pair. Turkeys 82 per lb live weight. No ducks or geese setting.

DRESSED MEATS. - Prices continue easy, especially for beef which is 1/2 lower. We quote beef at 1/3 to 5/2, as to quality, good beef is selling at 5c and very little is going over this price; mutton 7c is the general price this week; lamb 7c also; pork 5/3 to 6c; veal 4 to 6c.

Veal 4 to 6c.
HIDES.—There is no change in prices here.
Hides. Winnipeg inspection, green cured,
7½c for No. 1 cows, 6½ for No.
2, and 5½c for No. 8. No. 1 heavy steers,
7½c, No. 2 Steers, 6½c, branded hides
grade No. 2, when not otherwise damaged to
reduce them to No. 8. We quote. Call, 8 to
15 lb skins, 6 to 8e per lb. Deacons, 25 to 40e
each. Kips 5 to 6c. Sheepskins, recent kill,
25c. Lambskins, 25c each. Tallow, 4 to 5e
rendered and 2 to 8e rough.

W007..-Prices are about the same. We quote 9 to 10½c here for unwashed Manitoba fleece. A little higher than 10½c has been paid in special cases.

SENECA ROOT.—The situation is much the same. We quote 16 to 19c as to quality.

HAY.-New hay is offering in bales. We quote \$1.50 to \$5 on track here for baled prairie hay. The \$1 rate on hay to Ontario points is for the water rate only and to this must be added the rail rate from Manitoba points to Lake Superior, which is 17c per 100 pounds from Winnipeg and 1c higher from nearby points west. It is doubtful if anything can be done in shipping Manutoba hay to Ontario at these rates. The hay crop here is rather light and prices will probably rule higher here than for last crop. Say the hay could be bought at \$4 f.o.b. country points here, with the freight rate added the cost would be \$11.60 per ton c.i.f. in Ontario. \$4 is a low price, and no allowance is made for commissions, etc., and Manitoba prairie hay would not sell in Ontario, except at a considerably lower price than the cultivated article would command.

#### LIVE STOCK.

CATTLE Fronts were light this week up to to-day, and were confined to one mixed train load shipped by Gordon & Ironside, and composed of 109 range and 119 Manitoba domestic cattle. Further export shipments were expected in to-day. Prices are easy, particularly for local butchers' stuff, owing to the decline in beef. We quote 24 to 23c for common to choice butchers' cattle.

HOGS—The only shipping movement we heard of in hogs was one car load shipped west to Calgary. We quote prices steady at 4c off cars here for good bacon hogs.

SHEEP-No business doing in sheep, and the der .rd is very slow for the local market, as a good many lambs are being offered by farmers, which nearly supply the local market. We quote sheep at 3 to 3½ per lb, and lambs at 31 to \$2.75 per head.

At Toronto on Tuesday, July 23. export cattle ranged from 81 to 41c. Good cattle were scarce. There were no good butchers' cattle, and prices for butchers' ranged from 24 to 31c. Hogs were firmer. The best sold at \$5.15 per 100 lbs off cars, heavy, \$1.75; light and stores, \$1.25 to \$1.50; stags, \$2.00 to \$2.25. Sheep declined. Lambs sold at \$1.50 to \$2.10 per head; shipping she:, 3 to 81c per lb; no sale for butchers' sheep.

The semi-weekly market at Toronto on June 26, was a bad one. Cattle ranged from 24 to 33c, and a few at 4c for butchers', and export at 34 to 44c. Export ewes and wethers at 34c and bucks, 3c per lb.

At Chicago yesterday (July 26) choicest cattle sold at \$5.50 per 100 pounds. Feeders, \$3.75 to \$1. Hogs sold at \$1.90 to \$5.25 per cwt., the prices for hogs being 25c under the top range of a week ago. Sheep declined 50 to 75c per 100 pounds, owing to large receipts drawn out by the recent big advance in prices. Lambs ranged from \$3 to \$5 and sheep from \$1.50 to \$1.25.

#### The Weather and Crops

A very misleading article appeared in the editorial columns of the Winnipeg Free Press on Friday morning last. This article would lead the reader to suppose that harvesting was in full swing in Manitoba and that all danger of damage to the crops was past. The Commercial. in order to correct false reports and keep its readers reliably informed as to the situation here, must say that harvesting has not commenced in Manitoba. Опе swallow does not make a summer, and the cutting of one batch of barley does not make a harvest. Harvesting will not fairly does not make in Manitoba for two to three weeks yet, with average weather during this time. There are always a five patches of early grain, mostly barley, which are ready to cut from tv s to three weeks in advance of the general crop, and the cutting of these cannot fairly be called the beginning of harvest. We have heard of two reports of cutting barley so far this year. One of these came from a district near Winnipeg. Now it happens that a representative of The Commercial drove eight miles last week through the district where the barley was alleged to have been cut, and saw no grain which would be ready to cut within two to three weeks. The other re-port about cutting barley came from Morden, bu a gentleman who drove considerably

through the Morden district this week, informs us that he saw no grain which would be fit to cut for some time yet.

This week has been mostly favorable for the growing crops, being clear and moderately warn. There were about 10 or 12 hours rain at Winnipeg Friday morning and forenoon, which came down gently, without wind. To-day is clear and warm. Some grain which was down from the rains of last week, is reported up again. The rain this week covered a wide area of country again. Grain harvesting will begin about August 15 to 20. The hay harvest is now going on, but has been retarded by rain. We have no authentic reports of any grain having been cut yet.

#### Chicago Board of Trade Prices.

Wheat was firmer on Monday, in sympathy with a spurt in corn. Frices gained 14c over Saturday's close for the September option. Closing prices were:

	July.	Sept.	Dec.
Wheat	673	685	703
Corn	45	45 <sup>°</sup>	
Oats	23ğ	223	
Pork	11 ÎO	11 20	
Lard	6 85	645	
Short Ribs	6 271	6 87 <del>1</del>	

The gain of Monday in wheat was nearly all lost on Tuesday. Closing prices were :

	July.	Sept.	Dec.
Wheat	663	674-678	693-693
Corn	413-41	1 441 Č	<u> </u>
Outs	23 1	22 <del>1</del>	
Mess Pork		10 773	
Lard	·	$6 \ 3\overline{2}\frac{1}{2}$	
Short Ribs		$6 17\frac{1}{5}$	

On Wednesday there was a sharp sourt in wheat, under the influence of bad crop reports, war rumors from Europe and a bear panic. Closing prices were:

•	July.	Sept.	Dec.
Wheat Corn	717	721	713
Corn	443	419	
Oats.	241	23 <del>j</del>	
Mess Fork		10 85	
Lard		6 85	
Mess Fork Lard Short Ribs		6 175	

On Thursday the wheat market reacted .ome, but held fairly firm. The light movement of new winter wheat was a factor in fayor of the bulls, and there were futher war rumors from the east. Closing prices were:

		<u> </u>	
	July.	Sept.	Dec.
Wheat	693	703	723-3
Corn	433	435	
Oats	24 <u>5</u>	223	<del></del>
Pork		1Ŭ 85	
Lard		6 321	
Short Ribs		6 15	

Wheat was weaker on Friday, mainly influenced by crop estimates from the Northwest. Closing prices were.

	Juiy.	Sept.	Dec.
Wheat Corn	682	693	713
Corn	431	43 <u>1</u>	
Oats Mess Pork. Lard Short Ribs.	21	221	
Mess Pork.		10 673	
Lard		6 30"	
Short Ribs.		6 124	

Wheat was rather stronger on Saturday July 27, opening at 70½ to 70½ for September option and ranging upward to 71%. Closing prices were:

	July.	Sept.	Dec.
Wheat	703-3	718 3	73 <u>1-3</u>
Corn .	431	431	353 °
Oats .	25¥	223	
Mess Pork	10 55	10 65	
Lard	<u> </u>	9 92 <del>3</del>	—
Short Ribs		<sup>-</sup>	

A week ago July wheat closed at 664c. A year ago July wheat closed at 597c.

#### Duluth Wheat Market.

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

Monday-July, 69], Sept. 674c. Dec. 674. Tuesday-July 631c. Sept. 664c. Dec. 674. Wednesday-July, 723. Sept. 701c. Dec. 693. Thursday-July, 713. Sept. 634. Dec. 703. Friday-July, 725c. Sept. 701c. ; Dec. 714 Saturday-July, 725c. Sept. 701c. ; Dec. 714c.

A week ago to day, Saturday, prices closed at 673c for July, and 653c for September. A year ago July wheat closed at 551c, and two years ago at 594c. No. 1 hard is quoted at about 5 cent over No. 1 northern, No. 2 northern 8c lower than No. 1 porthern for cash wheat.

#### New York Wheat.

On Saturday, July 27, September wheat closed at 75½c and December delivery at 76½c. A week ago wheat closed at 71c for September and 78½c for December.

#### Minneapolis Wheat.

No. 1 Northern wheat closed on Saturday at 701 for July. 691c September delivery, and Docember at 693c. A week ago July wheat closed 653c and September at 633c.

#### British Grain Trade.

The Mark Lano Express of July 22 in its weekly review of the British grain trade says: English weats owing to small reserve stocks are firm at 5d increase in price, while California cargoes have sold at 25s 9d and 26s. To-day English wheats have been maintained in price. Good red wheat brought 24s and the finest wheat 28s. Foreign wheat is held for 6d advance, but the inquiry is limited. Flour is dull owing to the presure to sell American flours.

Jas. Robertson & Co's hardware house at Brandon was damaged by fire, which was confined to the cellar. The loss was fully covered by insuranco.

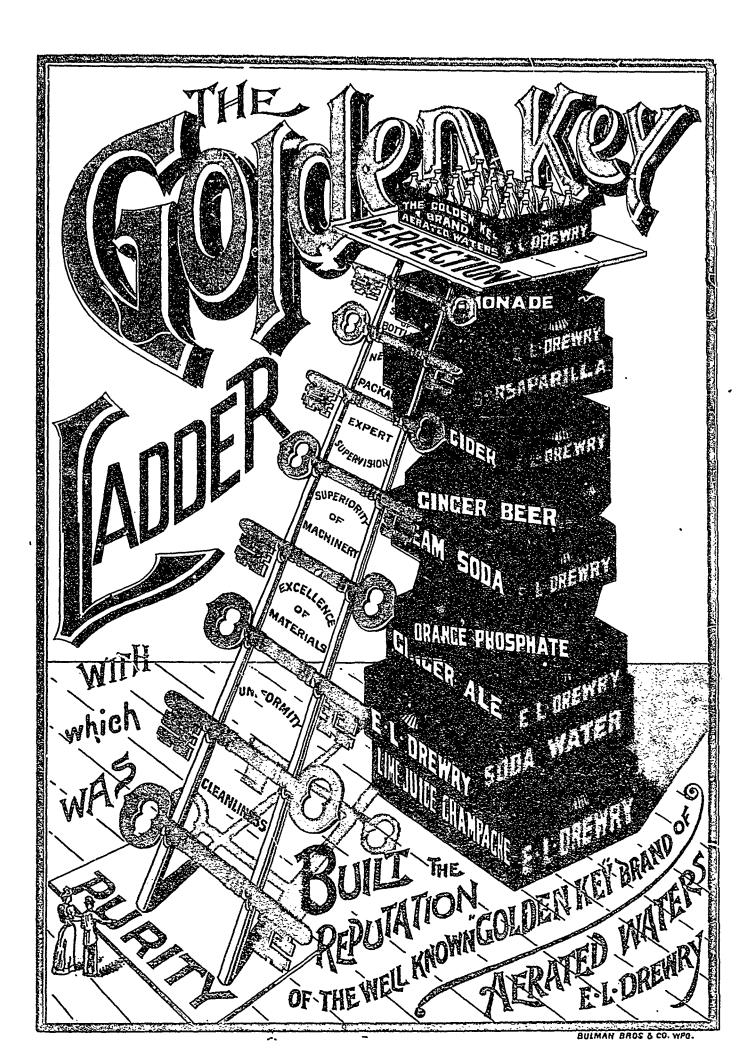
The millers of Manitoba and the territories will hold a convention at Brandon on August 6, to form an association. The movement is regarded with favor by millers.

A Carruthers, of Winnipeg, has been west in the territories for some time buying wool and has succeeded in picking up a number of car lots between Maple Creek and Medicine Hat.

Walter S. Lee, of the Western Canada Loan Co., Toronto, who is on his annual visit to Manitoba, says that in Ontario generally the crops have suffered so much from want of rain that it was doubtful if the province as a whole would reap half a crop.

Owing to the lumber war at Brandon, which has made business unprofitable them. Hughes & Co. of that place have decided to open a yard at Winnipeg where they expecto make some money, says the Brandon. Times. Brandon has always been an unprofitable market for lumber dealers, owing to the cutting of prices, and heavy losser have been incurred by wholesalers who have sold to Brandon people.

The Commercial has received one of the fine new Webstor's International dictionaries which is published by G. & C. Merriam Co... of Springfield, Mass. This is not a cheap reprint of an obsolete edition of Webster's, such as are some alleged Webster's dictionaries on the market, but it is the genuitie modern Webster's, complete to date. Part ies wanting a dictionary should understand that there are cheap reprints on the market which are copies of an obsolete edition of Webster's, and they are of little value in comparison with the authentic molern editions, such as the one published by (r. & C. Meri Iam Co.



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## WILLIAM L. KEENE & GO

(Successors to Chipman, Morgan & Co.) SHIPBROKERS & COMMISSION MERCHANTS

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

## BRITISH COLUMBIA MARKETS.

(BY WIRE TO THE COMMERCIAL.)

Vancouver, July 27, 1895. Changes in prices have been few and unimportant this week. California lemons have taken a jump of S1 per box to-S6. Hog products are easier and long clear bacon has declined 1c. Butter is about the same. Manitoba creamery is coming in freely. There is very little demand for dairy butter.

Butter.—Manitoba dairy butter, old 8 to 8c, new 10 to 12c; Manitoba creamery, 17 to 19c; do. off grade 15 to 16c per lb.; Manitoba cheese 8 to 10c per lb.

Cured Meats.—Hams 19½c; breakfast bacon, 14c; backs, 12c; long clear, 9c; short rolls, 9½c; smoked sides, 11½c. Lard is held at the following figures: tins 11c per pound; in pails and tubs, 10½c; mess pork, S17; short cut, \$18.00.

Fish.—Pricesare: Flounders, Sc; smelt, 5c; sea bass, 4; black cod, 6c; rock cod, 4c; red cod, 4c; tommy cod, 4c; herring, 4c; halibut, 7c; whiting, 6c; soles, 6c; crabs, 60c doz.; smoked salmon, 12½c; salmon 7c; smoked halibut, 10c, bloaters, 10c; kippered cod, 9c; sturgeon, 6c; trout 10c per 1b.; salt salmon, \$6 per barrel.

Vegetables.-Potatoes new, \$16 to \$20 per ton; onions silver skins, 14c; cabbage, 14c; carrots, turnips and bests, \$ to 1c a lb.

Eggs.-Fresh, local, 25c; Manitoba 18c per dozon.

Fruits.—Lemons, California, \$6.00 per box; rhubarb 8c lb; chorries, 75c small box. California plums, \$1.35, apricots \$1.30 to \$1.40, peaches, \$1.10 per box; oranges. Mediterrancan sweets, \$2.75; St. Michael's \$3.00 per box.

Nats.—Almonds, 15c; filberts, 14c; peanuts, 10c; Brazil, 15c; walnuts, 10 to 16c lb.

Flour—The Ogilvia Milling Co. and Keewatin Milling Co. quote in car load lots at Victoria and Vancouver: Patent, per bbl., \$1.90; strong bakers. \$1.70; Oregon, \$1.00.

Meal.—Oatmeal—National mills, Victoria, at Victoria, 90-lb sacks, \$3.15. Cornmeal, per 98-lb, sacks, \$2.15; Manitoba 80-lb sacks, \$2.50.

Grain.—Manitoba oats, per ton. \$31.00; Edmonton district oats, \$29.00; Washington State wheat, \$26.50, do, oats \$30.00, per ton f.o.b. Vancouver, duty paid.

Ground Feed.—Manitoba chop feed, \$28 per ton; chop barley, \$28; United States, chop, \$25.00 ton; ground wheat. \$27.50 ton; ground barley, \$22.00 ton; shorts, \$19.00 ton; bran \$17.00 ton; oil cake meal, \$39 ton; F.O.B. Vancouver, duty paid.

Live Stock.—Calves. 5c; steers, 3 to 3hc1b; cows 2h to 3c; sheep, \$3 to \$3.25; hogs, 5h to 6c; lamb, per head, \$2.75 to \$8.50.

Dressed Meats.—Beef, 6½ to 7c; mutton, 8c; pork, 8½ to 9c; veal, 8 to 9c per 1b.

Sugars-Powdered and icing. 6c: Paris lu.p, 54c; granulated. 44c; extra C, 44c; fancy yellows 43c; yellow, 4c per lb.

Syrups—30 gallon barrels, 13c per pound; 10 gallon kegs, 2c; 5 gallon kegs, \$1.25 each;

1 gallon tins, \$3.75 per case of 10; ‡ gallon tins, \$4.50 per case of 20.

Tens.-Congo: Fair, 114; good, 180; choice, 25c. Ceylons: Fair, 25c; good, 80c; choice, 85c per 1b.

#### British Columbia Business Notes

The stock of A. W. Pressley, general store Chilliwack, has been sold to S. A. Cawley.

Carlin & Lake general stores, Golden and Field, have sold out their Field business to Carlin & Wyckoff.

The stock of J. E. Saucier, jeweler, Kamloops is advertised for sale.

Wm. Chase & Co., general store, Shuswap, succeeded by James Ross.

Geo. Lovatt, saw mill, Three Forks, has moved to Sandon.

Mowatt & Craig, wholesale produce, Vancouver, succeeded by Mowat & Aitken.

Rendall & Hay. blacksmiths, Victoria, have dissolved; J. G. Hay continues.

The stock of Henry Waller, mens' furnishings, Victoria, is advertised for aale.

Osmund Skrine & Co., commission merchants, Vancouver, declare that the shipment of Manitoba butter to British Columbia should not be unprofitable if only No. 1 quality is sent. This firm has received very large consignments of Manitoba butter for which they obtained good prices in every case when the quality was right, and thus their faith in the trade has been established.

The United States fishery commissioners: Dr. Wakeham of the department of marine and fisheries Canada, and Richard Rathburn of the United States fishery commission, are at present in British Columbia. They have inspected the fisheries at Pt. Roberts, and will report to their respective governments. It is to be hoped that something may be done to prevent the Yankces at this point trapping the salmon. Thousands upon thousands are caught at a time. The fishermen are deprived of a vocation, and the deadly traps lesson the run in the Fraser on the Canadian side.

At this writing the sockeye salmon run is in full head, and boats are catching from 200 to 400 fish each on the Fraser river. The price per fish has fallen. The run set in so suddenly that it found the canners' unprepared but every fisherman was pressed into service and in astonishingly short time were as busy as it was possible to be. Advices from Columbia Biver points state that the pack this season on the Columbia will be away behind last year and there will be no chance of catching up. The pack this year has already been placed at 400,000 whilst last year the total pack was 485,000 cases.

Coke furnaces are to be established at Union, Vancouver Island, on a large scale in connection with the Union coal mines. One hundred and fifty thousand dollars will be spent on the work which will be ready by Christmas. The Scotch firm of Merry and Cunningham have the construction of the furnaces in hand.

The North Gabriola Island coal lands have been bonded. They are to be bored with a diamond drill, and provided the coal is found in paying quantities, the lands according to agreement will be transferred to a Seattle company.

A discovery of yellow cedar was made some time ago in the northern part of British Columbia. This wood takes on a beautiful polish and is particularly suitable for cabinet work. Fifteen \*housand acres of these trees were acquired by a Vancouver company and for months negotations have been on foot for the sale of this property in England. As yellow cedar sometimes brings as high as \$\$0 a thousand, the company de-

manded big money for their limits. They have been finally disposed of subject to the indorsation of the report by English experts, at \$40,000 cash and \$250,000 stock in the now company. The transfer is one of the most important lumber deals that has ever taken place in the province. It is estimated that there are over 100,000,000 feet of lumber available for commercial purposes, and as the shipping facilities are excellent, the limits being on the water's edge, a handsome margin will accrue to those opening and operating the property. Under the recent ruling of the United States district court. on the export of red ceder from Canada to the States, it is thought that yellow cedar will be admitted free.

Just now Trail Creek mining district seems to have the greatest share of public attention. Many vetern mining men have declared that Trail Creek mining district is more promising than any newly settled mining district on the Pacific coast has been at any stage in its existence for the past twenty years. Rossland, the mining town, is a model one. The order is perfect. Many of the laborers and merchants are Canadian, but United States cap.tal entirely is running the mines. The country surrounding Rossland is fabulously rich. There are 2,000 people in Rossland and all of them who want work can now get it. Spokane has the bulk of the trade there at present. The Canadian government collected \$7,000 in customs at Rossland last month.

There have been no big clean-up's at Cariboo of late. Work has been practically stopped in the famous Cariboo mine for want of water, but by the first of August it is expected that water will be drawn from Polly's lake and there will be thereafter a constant supply.

There has been another clean-up at the well-known Horsefly mine, the result being 781 ounces of gold, but the company are still operating on what is called kidney cement, and have not struck pay dirt. The results obtined from both mines thus early in their development are considered very satisfactory. For the first half of July the shipments from Rassland aggregated 1,410 tons valued at \$67,000.

There are now 1,000 men employed on the extension of the Kaslo and Slocan railroad. There is considerable excitement in New Denver and Silverton over the reported finds in the territory surrounding the towns. It is reported in the eager search for gold men are staking claims in the moonlight, although the sun holds sway 19 hours out of the 24.

#### Lumber Trads Notes.

Our correspondent at Vancouver British Columbia, writes as follows: Repeated rumors to the contrary there is no uniform advance in lumber prices in British Columbia. When it was incorrectly reported in tha newspapers that lumber had advanced, the workmen in the lumber had advanced, the workmen in the lumber mills at once demanded more pay, and it was difficult to convince them that there had been no advance. Some effort was made toward uniform action by mill owners, but as yet no results have obtained. Though lumber is still solling below the prices quoted in the trade journals, owing to the buoyant nature of the market, prices have an upward tendency being regulated by the law of supply and domand and the mills are able owing to the numerous requests for cargoes to pick their customers, and secure charters at rates somewhat higher than heretofore. In fact the demand for lumber here and the higher prices on the Sound, is slowly but surely forcing up the prices in British Columbia, and for the first time in ten years lumber men are able to refuse unprofitable charters offering, and do business at a profit.

Winningg Markets a Year Ago. Wheat .- No. 1 hard, c.i.f. Fort William afloat, 600 Flour.—Local price, per sack, Patents, 31.55; Bakers, \$1.45. Bran.—Per ton, \$11. Shorts.-Per ton, \$13. Oats .--- Per bushel, 82c. Oats.—Per bushel, 82c. Barley.—Per bushel, 40 to 45c. Butter.—Dairy 11 to 15c. Cheese.—Sh to 9c. Eggs.-Fresh, easier at 12 to 14c. Beef.—Fresh, per 1b., 5h to 5hc. Mutton.—Fresh, 8 to 9c. Hogs.—Dressed, 5h to 6c. Cattle —2 to 8c. Hogs.—Live, good packing 41 c, off cars. Sheep, average butchers 1c, live weight Soneca Root.—20 to 21c per 1b. Chickens.—per pair, 50 to 60c, Hides.—No. 1 cows, 2½c. Potatoes.—new 60 to \$1.00 per bushel. Hay.—\$1.50 to \$5.00 per ton, car lots. Wool.—6 to 8c, unwashed fleece.

#### Winnipeg Clearing House.

Clearings for the week ending July 25 were \$933,771 balances, \$174,065. For the previous week clearings were \$926,617. For the corresponding week of last year clearings were \$592,033.

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

	Cleari	ngs.
	July 11.	July 18.
Montreal.	\$15,246,816	\$11,922,366
Toronto.	6,665.305	5,805,834
Halifax	1,437,285	1,256,020
Winnipeg.	905,808	926,617
Hamilton .	818,524	665,200
Total	\$25,058,768	\$20,273,537

#### Wheat Stocks.

The visible supply of wheat in the United States and Canada, east of the Rocky Mountains, for the week ended July20, 1895, shows a decrease of 754,000 bushels, against an in-crease of 617,000 bushels for the corresponding week last year and a decrease of 425,000 bushels the corresponding week two years ago.

The following table shows the total visible supply of wheat at the end of the first week in each month on the dates named for four years, as compiled by the Chicago board of trade :

along -				
	1895.	1894.	1893.	1892.
	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.
Jan. 2	83,581,000	\$0,228,000	81,239,000	45,907,000
Feb. 5	83,378,000	79,863,000	81,393,000	43,161,000
Mar. 4	78,765,000	75,569,000	79,088,000	41,558,000
April 1	74,308,000	71,458,000	77,654,000	
. 8	72,703,000	.0,762,000	77,234,000	41,177,000
. 15	70,457,000	69,217,000	76,098,000	
n 22	68,620,000	68,425,000	74,869,000	39,149,000
29	65,776,000	66,553,050	75,027,000	
May. 8	62,196,000	65,158,000	73,669,000	
. 13	59,623,000	63,510.000	72,652,000	
. 20	56,4S4,0C0	62,044,000	71,392,000	\$9,607,000
w 27	51,211,000	61,329,000	70,159,000	
June S	52,229,000	59,394,000	71,080,000	27,910,000
10	49,739,000	59,211,000	69,662,000	28,950,000
17	47,717,000	57,005,000	66,375,000	23,008,000
. 24	48,225,000	55,802,000	63,031,000	24,561,000
July 1	41,161,000	51.657,000		21,262,000
n 8	43,350,000	51,114,000	e1,819,600	23,130,000
H 13	41,237,000	53,164,000	59,328,000	22,439,000
11 20	40,457,000	63,771,000	[58,901,000	23,065,000
Bradst	rcet's rer			wheat in

Canada on July 15 is as follows: hincholg.

	bushels.
Montreal	129,000
Toronto	31,000
Kingston	40,000
Winnipeg	175,000
Manitoba clevators	775,000
Fort William, Port Arthur &	
Kcowatin	494,000

Total stocks in the United States and Can-ada as reported by Bradstreet's were as follows, on July 15, 1895: 

East of the Mountains	49,814,000
Pacific coast stocks	5,853,000
Total stocks a year ago were:	bushels.
East of the Mountains	63,349,000
Pacific cuast	8,811,000

Vancouver Butter Trade. Elitor Commercial.

Dear Sir.—In your issue of the 15th inst. we notice in your British Columbia business review that your correspondent attributes the depression in the price of butter in part to the unprincipled commission merchant, thereby inferring that the commission mer-chants in this city, at least a part of them are unprincipled and dishonest. As your paper is largely read by neople who do business in largely read by people who do business in this city and province, but who reside hundreds of miles from it, we would like to contradict this statement, and to say that although we have only been here a few months, we have yet to find the Vancouver commission merchant who would wilfully be dishonest with a consignor. It is of the utmost importance that the shipper have perfect confidence in the firm he is shipping to when they are so many miles between them and we do not think your article which we have referred to is likely to in-spire such confidence. We understand that your correspondent received his information from a certain firm in town; they talk glibly for reputation forsooth; as far as we know this is chiefly noticeably for the wonderful dexterity with which they detect loop holes and the celerity with which they proceed to crawl through them. Their statement must therefore be taken "cum grano salis."

The present depressed state of the butter market here to-day is largely attributable to the following causes: A large local supply of dairy butter; the building of new cream-erics in Manitoba and the Northwest Territories which are now pouring their out-puts into this market in ever increasing quantities, which of course creates a glut. I'he time has come when Manitoba and the Northwest Territories must look to England for a market for their products, as the quantity this province can take is naturally a limited one.

Yours etc.

OSMUND SKRINE & CO. Vancouver, July 20.

#### The Dairy Industry.

In view of the unusually low range of prices now ruling on cheese the following comparison of prices at Montreal, prepared by the Herald, is interesting, showing the price at which June cheese opened in previous seasons and the fluctuations to which it was subjected. These comparisons are to be found in the appended table, and go to show that cheese is \_\_\_\_\_cap at present. The figures are as follows:

	Opening:	Highest.	Lowest.
1891	91	_9 <del>1</del>	83
1892	84	9	84
1893	9	93	9
1894	. 91	99	94
1895	8	8ž	8

Two cars of Manitoba cheese have been shipped direct to England, by S. M. Barre, of Winnipeg. We mentioned one of these cars last week. The other was shipped a day later. One car came from the Strathclair factory and the other from the Otterbourne factory. These are the first lots of cheese over exported direct from Manitoba, though shipments were made to Montreal carlier.

#### Live Stock Items.

Taylor Bros. are buying a train load of cattle on the Northwestern and calculate to ship at the end of the month.

Mr. Mullins, of Virdon, Man., shipped west recently a car each of hogs and cattle. At the end of this month he will ship east a full train of hogs and cattle.

At the Canadian Pacific Stock yards at Montreal on July 22 the supply of Manitoba stock was not as large as last week, there being only 180 head which L. Delorme bought at about 310 per 1b. off cars.

A cable from London on July 22 Says : Trade in cattle was firmer at a slight im-provement in prices over last week, best Canadians being quoted at 114c. Sheep were also firmer and show an advance of 1/2 per lb. since last Monday, best stock being quoted at 12c to 124c. At Liverpool on July 22, best Canadian cattle were 1/2 per lb. higher. at 114c. A private cable from London re-ported trade better with more demand, and quoted sheep at 11%c.

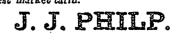
At the Point St. Charles market at Mont-real on July 22 the feature was the continued strong feeling in live hogs, and values show a further advance of 25c to 50c per 100 lbs. since last Monday, which is due to the con-tinued good demand and the small supply coming forward. The offerings were fair, end met with a ready sale at 5c to 54c per lb. and met with a ready sale at 50 to 54c per lb. live weight. Some contracts for choice hogs have been made for future delivery at \$5.10 per 100 pounds off cars, and a sale of four car loads of Manitoba hogs was reported at \$1.85 per 100 pounds off cars. The quality of these hogs is said to be not as good as Ontario fed stock, and therefore, they do not realize as much money. The supply of cattle was larger than usual, there being a good deal of export stock for sale and, in consequence, the tone was easier, sales of export stock being made at 4c, and a trifle over in some cases, while butchers' cattle sold at 24c to 84c per lb. live weight. In sheep and lambs trade was slow on account of the small offerings. Export sheep sold at 31 to 31c and up to 33c for choice stock. Butchers' sheep, \$2.75 to \$3.50 each and \$2 to \$3.75 for lambs.

The Battleford Herald says : The receipts of seneca root run from four to five hundred pounds a day. The digging of this root is a bonanza to many people. Women and child-ren assist in the search, and instances are numerous in which families make from \$5 to \$8 a day. It is surer pay, less laborious and more profitable than washing for gold.

## The Security Cold Storage AND GENERAL WAREHOUSE.

332 Elgin Avenue,

Winnipeg. Will be completed and ready for business by August 1st. This building is being erected for the purpose of storing Butter, Cheese, Eggs, Meats, Game, etc. Charges will be made as moderate as possible. Write for description and rates. Orders for Fruit filled as usual at lowest market tariff.



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Special attention to Confidential Business Enquiries. Corner 2nd. Avenue and 2nd St. North, WINNIPEG. MAR.



J. R. FOSTER, Brandon. R. M. COOMBS, Elkhorn, Man

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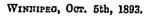
THE COMMERCIAL.



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

"OGILVIE'S FLOUR."



WHOLESALE JOBBERS

Messrs. Ogilvie Milling Co.,

DRY GOODS,

pleased to show you our samples.

GENTLEMEN :-- I have great pleasure in giv-ing you my opinion of the two grades of flour, Patent and Bakers, you are now manufacturing. It excells all other flours that I have ever used, and makes more bread per barrol, 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.

GEO. H. RODGERS & CO.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

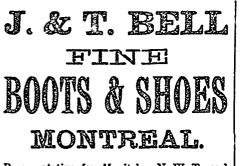
"If you want to Lead" see our Fall Samples before placing your orders. It will pay you. Our traveller is now on the road and will be -IN HANDLING-

OGILVIE'S FLOUR YOU HAVE

THE BEST Each bag guaranteed. Sown with our Special Twino, Red White and Blue.

OGILVIE'S HUNGARIAN,

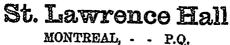
Unequaled for fine Cakes and Pastry. Stands unrivalled for Bread Making Make the sponge thin. Keep the dough soft. Do not make it stiff. For pastry use little less flour than usual.



Representativo for Manitoba, N. W. T. and British Columbia, L. GODBOL, TWINNIPEG, McIntyre Block,

Way to get a practical education is by attending Winnipeg Business Col-lege and Shorthand Institute for a function of the start of the start of the start FLEMING & CO., Winnipeg, Han,

Kirkpatrick & Cookson Established 1860. MONIREAL, **Commission** Merchants, Flour, Grain, Butter, &c. Advances made on Consignments to British or Continental markets



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

#### Montreal Grain and Produce Market.

Flour.—The flour market continues weak, and prices are still on the down grade, sales having been made of straight rollers on track here at \$4.10, with subsequent offerings at \$4.05. Sales have been made at the mills west of Toronto at \$3.75 per barrel. Strong bakers are also lower, with sales at \$4.20 and \$4.35. The whole tone of the market is weak with the volume of business small. There has been some export demand for Glasgow and the Continent. Spring patent \$4.60 to \$4.75; winter patent \$4.50; straight roller \$4.10 to \$4.25; city strong bakers \$4.20 to \$4.35; Manitoba bakers \$4.20 to \$4.35; Ontario bags—extra \$1.90; straight rollers, bags, \$2.00 to \$2.05.

Oatmeal.—The market is very quiet and values have a downward tencency, sales of jobbing lots of rolled and granulated being reported at \$4.10. We quote as follows: Rolled and granulated \$4.10 to \$4.15; standard \$4.05 and \$4.10. In bags, granulated and rolled are quoted at \$2.00 to \$2.02½ and standard at \$1.95 to \$2.00. Pot barley \$4.25 in bbls. and \$2.00 in bags, and split peas \$3.50.

Bran, etc.—There is a great scarcity of bran both here and in Ontario. The last reported to us of car lots were at \$16.50 for for Ontario and Manitoba; but since then Manitoba bran has been advanced to \$17, and we quote \$17 to \$17.50 for Ontario. Shorts are also scarce and quoted at \$20 to \$20.50.

Oats.—Since our last report there have been sales of No. 2 white at 40c; but a little steadier feeling has set in, and subsequent sales were reported at  $40\frac{1}{2}$  to 41 for lots in store. No. 3 are quoted at  $39\frac{1}{2}c$  and Manitoba mized at  $38\frac{1}{2}$  to 39c.

Barley.—These receipts were in execution of business reported by us last week at 58c for malting grades. Feed barley is quoted at 54 to 55c.

Cured Meats.—Canada short cut pork, per bbl, \$16.50 to \$17.50; Canada thin mess, per bbl, \$15 to \$15.50; hams, per lb, 10 to 11c; lard. pure. in pails, per lb, 9 to 9 c; lard compound, in pails, per lb, 62 to 7c; bacon, per lb, 10 to 11c; shoulders, per lb, 82c. Butter The merket is quict but steady

Butter.—The market is quiet but steady, with a few scattered sales of creamery at 164 to 17c in the country for fresh make, the outside figure at the factory being the highest that has been paid so far. In eastern townships dairy the sales are reported of 100 tubes at 144c and 60 tubs at 15c for fine goods. One or two round lots of western dairy are offered in this market at 134c, but both lower ports and English shippers say that it runs so irregular, being mized with store packed goods, that they do not care to buy it at any price. Creamery 16 to 17c, townships 14 to 154c, Morrisburg 13 to 15c, western 18 to 14c.

Cheese.—The present week opened on a dull and weak market, sales of 8,000 boxes of Quebec cheese selling at 7½ to 7½c, which was about the range they sold at last week. Sales of finest western are reported at 7½ to 8% in all about 6,000 boxes are reported to us. Underpriced goods sold all the way from 7 to 7½c. In the west holders still refuse to accept current rates, in the hope that it will bring the Britishers to time and compel them to raise their limits.

Eggs.—A steady tone has characterized the market during the week, and sales have transpired of round lots at  $10\frac{1}{2}$  to 11c for candled and of smaller quantities at  $11, 11\frac{1}{2}$ to 12c for single cases. A few culls have been got rid of at  $8\frac{1}{2}$  to  $9\frac{1}{2}c$ .

Honey.—Market keeps very quiet. Old extracted 5 to 6c per lb. New 7 to 9c per lb in tins as to quality. Comb honey 10 to 12c.



Maple Products.—Sugar is quoted at 6½ to 7½c, and old 5 to 6c. Syrup 4½ to 5c per lb in wood and 50 to 60c in tins.

Baled Hay.—Market firm and active. No. 2 shipping hay \$10 to \$10,50, No. 1 straight Timothy at \$11. At country poins \$9,50 to \$10 is quoted for No. 2.

Hides.—The market for hides remains firm under a good demand for all offerings. We quote prices as follows: Light hides  $8_{1c}$ for No. 1,  $7_{2c}$  for No. 2. and  $6_{2c}$  for No. 3. to tanners  $9_{3c}$  to 10c for No. 1. Heavy hides  $8_{3}$  to  $9_{3c}$ ; calfskins  $8_{C}$ ; lambskins 30c; clips 20c.

Wool.—The market has been a little more active this week and prices are very firm. Some good sales of Conadian combings have been sold to United States firms at 21 to 23c. The London wool sales continue strong, and still retain the advance of 10 per cent to 15 per cent they took at the beginning. Prices here remain firm as follows: Greasy Cape 13 to 16c; Canadian fleece 20 to 23c; Buenos Ayres scoured 25 to 31c. In Canada pulled wool 20 to 21sc is quoted for supers, extra 23 to 26c; Northwest wool 11 to 12c; British Columbia 9c to 11c.—Trade Bulletin, July 20.

#### Wools.

The Toronto Globe of July 15 says: There has been a considerable improvement in the wool market the past few days and there is quite an active demand for Canadian fleece at an advance of  $1\frac{1}{2}$  to 2c per lb. There is a very active inquiry just now from United States dealers for bright lustrous combing to use in the manufacture of mohair dress goods in which there it a big run this season. The Canadian wool, which is peculiarly adapted for making these mohair goods, including the style known as mohair curl, a line of dress goods which has a little bright curl on the surface, is from the Lincoln hog, and for that special line of wool there was an advance recently in the London wool markets from 10d to 14d per lb. The United States dealers are bidding about 4c per lb more at present for this wool than for the ordinary fleece. The result is that some large lots of Canadian wool have been sold for export this week. One dealer here sold a car of this class of wool within the past few days at 21c. But that within the past lew days at 21c. But that proce was too low; 25 to 26c should have been received for it. Among the round lots sold at better prices for export this week was one of 150,000 lbs at 222c and it is believed the United States buyers who were here this week paid a trifle more than that price for some lots. Local dealers now quote 231c for good Lots of fleece here or at country points.

#### Lake Winnipeg Fisheries.

C. M. Clark, who is interested in the Lake Winnipeg fisheries, explains their new mode of handling fish as follows: "We have in the steamer two large chambers capable o containing three car loads of fish. Intf these we place boxes, having in each 14 pounds of fish, phich have been dressed an o packed in fine ice. The chambers are kept ad a temperature of 26. There is no freezing at the same time none of the ice melts. On landing the boxes are transferred to refrigerator cars, and in this way we are able to deliver our goods in a perfectly fresh condition in Chicago, Toronto and other great centres. The fish in Lake Winnipeg is a far greater interest than any in the west. The white fish are the mainstay of the lake. Pickerel, sturgeon and jackfish cut a comparatively small figure. We have now the very best facilities for husbanding and marketing the fish, and I am confident it will prove a very great boon for that part of the country."

Heretofore the plan has been to freeze the fish, store them in cold storage warehouses at Selkirk and ship in a frozen state during the winter. This reduced the shipping season to a short time each year, whereas by shipping fresh or unfrozen they can be placed on the market at any time when they are most needed.

An excursion trip which has been arranged from Winnipeg by the Canadian Pacific Railway is to Fort Frances and return, every Thurday and Saturday. The tickets are placed at \$8 good for thirty days.

The August number of The Delineator contains a large veriety of interesting matter. Ladies who have deferred completing their summer wardrobe will be particularly pleased with this number, for the styles were never more dainty and appropriate. A special article is devoted to Dressing for Stout Ladies, and another to Bathing and Swimming. Mrs. Roger A. Pryor's article on the Ettiquette of Letter Writing bears the stamp of authority. The paper on Art Needlework in the Employment Series will direct the attention of many women to this occupation as a means of livelihood. The Ontario Ladies' College, Whitby, Ontario, is interestingly described; the popular Kintergarten Series is continued, and Harriet Keith Fobes contributes an artistic paper in the series on Burnt Work, There is a paper on cleaning and renovating laces, feathers and gloves, and a variety of useful information is given in the monthly talk Around the Tea Table. Subscription price of the Delineator \$1.00 per year, 15c per single copy. Address: The Delineator Publishing Co. of Toronto, Ltd., 33 Richmond St., West, Toronto, Ont.



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## WINNIPEG, MAN.

#### Business in British Columbia.

BUSINESS III BIIbISII GUIUIII012. R. E. Gosnell, provincial librarian and statistican of British Columbia, stopped over a day in Winnipeg recordly on his way east. In response to a request Mr. Gosnell ex-pressed some views on the condition of trade, etc., in British Columbia. Although, he says the volume of business has always ro-mained large, even in the very hardest of times, yet there was a period of extreme tightness in money which has now passed away. Things are improving on the coast, there is not the least doubt of it, but busi-ness is quiet and in all probability will be so for another year or two before recovery is so for another year or two before recovery is complete.

Coal mining has not been assisted by the operation of the Wilson tariff in the United States as was expected by many. San Fran-cisco is the great market for British Columbia coal, and although the duty was lowered there is so much competition there with Australian and Welsh coal that the mines get no benefit from the reduction in the duty. On account of the low freights and lack of cargo the sailing ships bring coals into Frisco at very low rates. As a consequence domand has been limited. The coal companies have not reduced their output materially, but they have been mining a. little or no prolit and as a consequence have had to reduce wages. As soon, however, as freights improve, and improvement is now noticeable, demand will revive again, and wages will be restored. The output is about one million tons per annum.

The lumber trade is improving and the mills at Vancouver are running full blast. For some time foreigt, demand has been very limited, and the mills have been operating at actual loss. Prices are not yet satisfactory but the increased domand is general and the indications are mast supervision. indications are most promising. At present the bulk of the sales are being made in the United States, but perhaps nothing will assist the rovival as much as the good times in Manitoba and the Northwest. If crops turn out as well as they look now and prices keep up it will mean a year of unexampled prosperity here. It will have a direct and very important effect on British Columbia particularly in respect to the lumber trade, and nothing, not oven mining, will quicken business so much as a revival in lumbar. The fortunes of the two provinces are very much bound up together and British Colum-Much bound up together and British Colum-bia will not object to pay higher prices for Manitoba flour and grain and buy your butter if good quality) if Manitoba will buy plenty of lumber and other products of the coast. Many in Manitoba wonder why they do not got more fruit from British Columbia, being so favorably situated as a source of supply. Undoubtedly some day British Columbia will export both of fresh and canned fruits

to the Northwest, but fruit growing is still in its adolescent stage more especially commercially speaking. A country requires a surplus before it exports, and it requires a systematic development of its trade. As soon or Paiting Columbia growing as the its systematic development of its trade. As soon as British Columbia grows fruit so that its commission men can ship by the carloat, and there are men who will make a business of it, there will be a large business done in that line. As yet fruit growing has not reached the extent, nor yet the business methods to warrant shipments being attempt-ed. Fruit is like Manitoba butter. It wants batter bandling botter handling. Scaling so far has not been a success this

season, and the salmon canning has not far enough advanced to judge of results. Up north where the run is made earlier, good packs are reported, and with an average pack on the Fraser or oven less than an average owing to the present high prices, the canneries will make money. Shipments of fresh fish east do not seem to be carried on as extensively this year as last. This is due to special cause, mainy to the lack of capital to carry it on on a large scale. It is a business that requires lots of money and special adaptability. Experience in handling is per-haps required quite as much as capital With these two requisits there is no reason why the fresh fish business should not grow to enormous proportions.

The greatest real development has occurred in British Columbia in gold and silver min-ing. "I don't think," Mr. Gosnell says, "that the people of Canada properly appreci-ate the mineral wealth of that province, which will yet establish it on a par for min-eral production with Manitoba for grain in Curada and cause it, to rank with great proerai production with Manitoba for grain in Canada and cause it to rank with great pro-ducing mineral fields like South Africa. This will come within five years. There will be one or two cities springing up in the southern interior which will rival those on the coast. Winnipeg is most favorably situated to take advantage of the trade there and her merchants have not been slow to get in In many lines they can undersall the in. In many lines they can undersell the coast merchants, but when it comes, however, to merchandaise, which is imported in ships the latter can hold their own and will eventually do a large business. The mines are past the prospectstage. A smelter is at work, shipments are made regularly and the industry is on a legitimate, paying and rapidly developing basis. At Nelson, in the Slocan and at Rossland, alone, if no other properties were found or working in British Columbia, there is enough ore to make the country rich

there is enough ore to make the counity rich beyond the dreams of avarico. Now discover-ies are being made everywhere throughout British Columbia every day. However, mining is a business of itself and it requires men of experience—prospectors and miners and others used to weighing it to o llow it out, and men of capital. It is the

morest folly for an indiscriminate lot of people to go into these mining campa, with a vague idea that money is to be picked up some way, other than working for it. Occas-ionally what they call a "tenderfoot" strikes it rich, but that is one chance in 100. It is with money, or even Englishmen have gone in there. The Americans have practically the whole of the mining interests in their own hands, and they are making and have made a great deal of money. Of course, the Americans there came from mining districts very similar in character. They are mining men of instinct and experience. They have flocked into British Columbia and invested in minos, because they know a good thing when they see it. Their coming and staying is mines, because they know a good thing when they see it. Their coming and staying is the best evidence that the country is all right. But Kootenay is not by any means the only part of British Columbia which is going ahead in mining. At boundry Creek in Yale there is important development in gold mining. The Keetle River country, re antly discovered as a mining district is making a great showing in rich prospects. Half a dozen big companies are inaugurating hydraulic works in Cariouo, one of which has expended over \$300,000. In fact the country is full of minerals. is full of minerals.

#### United States Crop Report.

T'le official crop report on the condition of the crops on July 1, makes the following average: Corn 99.8; winter wheat, 65.8; average: Corn 99.3; winter wheat, 65.8; spring wheat, 102.2; oats, 03.2, ryo, 80.7; barloy, 91.9: rice. 8! 4: potatoes. 91.5; tubacco, 95.9. The report on accrage of corn, shows an increase of 6,000,000 acres, in round numbers, 82,000,000 acres. The aver-age condition of winter wheat is 65.8, against 71.1 in June and 83.2 last July. The con-dition of spring wheat is 102.2, against 97.8 in June and 68.4 in July, 1891. State aver-ages are: Minnesota, 112: Iowa, 109: No-braska, 80; South Dakotaa, 112; Dakota, 102.

#### The Hudson Bay Railway.

Before partiament adjourned a bill was introduced to enable the company to earn half of its subsidy of \$80,000 per year, on completition of the road as far as the Saskatchewan river. A subsidy of \$\$0,000 per year was voted at a former session of parliament, on completion of the road to Hudson Bay. As amonded, the road will now be entitled to \$10,000 per year, on completion to the Saskat-chewan river. Several other amendments to the company's charter, such as allowing the company to begin work at Portage or Gladstone, instead of Winnipeg, were .defeated.



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#### The Permission was Granted.

They had been but a few months married, and she kept preasing him engerly to spend his evenings at home; but she objected to his smoking in the drawing-room, and the advent of winter had driven him from the veranda, where in pleasant weather he had enjoyed his cigar. His greatest desire was to please her, but as he looked out at the first light November snow swirling around, the desire friled, and drawing a chair near to the grate, he lit his cigar. Shortly after she entered the room, and he was pleased to note in her face an expression of pleasure instead of disapproval. "What kind of a cigar is that you are smoking?" she asked smilingly. "The Flor de Bahama" he replied. What a delightful aroma" she said, drawing near him and inhaling the scent of his weed. It was his moment to push the conquest, and slipping his arm around her waist, he asked, "Have I then permission to smoke these cigars here with you?" Once more she inhaled the curling smoke, and then replied, "Certainly. No one could object to so delicious a scent in a room. But George do not smoke these horrid weeds you have been using before." Thus it is with the "Flor de Bahama." The most fastidious among the fair sex relish its beautiful aroma in the air they breathe. This cigar is manufactured only by TASSE, Wood & Co., RELIANCE CHAR FACTORY, MONTREAL.





Montreal Hardware and Paint Market The tone is firm and values all round have an upward tendency. This disposition is d.e to the generally strong feeling on all lines of heavy crude material. Values at United States points are all firmly hold, and the same information comes from across the water. Pig iron is strong, with holders stipu-lating for full prices both on South and 1. mestic. Domostic bar iron has an upward tendency and none can now be had under \$1.65, while \$1.70 is asked for small lots. Import orders are being booked freely from Winnipeg to Montreal for tin plates, gal-vanzed plates, Canada plates, and tinned sheets. All these lines are strongly held and holders on spot are obtaining what they ask for the moderate quantities that are moving. Barbed wire, plain wire, cut nails, wire nails, for the moderate quantities that are moving. Barbed wire, plain wire, cut nails, wire nails, tacks, in fact all lines of hardware, are firm, in line with the rest of the market, manufac-turers at their recent quarterly meetings confirming the advances published about a fortnight ago. We quote pig iron, Scotch, \$19 to \$19.50; Canadian, \$16 to \$16.50; wrought, crap, No. 1, \$14 to \$15; bar iron \$1.60 to \$1.65. Tin plates, cokes, \$2.60 to \$2.75; I. C. charcoal, \$3.25 to \$3.75; Canada plates, \$2.10; terne plates, \$5.75 to \$6.25; galvanized iron, 4½ to 5½ as to brand, Cop-per, 10 to 11c, ingot tim, 17 to 18c, lead, \$3 and spelter at \$1.50 to \$1.75, cut nails, \$2 10 There has been no important change in the

There has been no important change in the situation of the market for paints, eils and leads. The tone generally is firm and prices are well maintained su round. Importers and dealers report a fau verage business do-ing for this season of the year, and do not aptucipate any material alteration in the near future in value. Lineard cit is control of the future in values. Linseed oil is scarce and firmly held. All this season the supplies of this oil abroad have been scarce and ship-ments, in consequence, have been coming for-ward slowly, which is the cause of the scar-city here. Latest advices from abroad report two of the largest crushers in Bristol having shut down. We quote. Choice brands white lead, Government standard, \$5 50; No. 1, \$1,75; No. 2, \$1,50; No. 8, \$4.25; No. 4, \$1; dry white lead, 44c; red lead, pure, 83 to 4e; do. No. 1, 4e; zinc, white, pure, \$7,25; glass, \$1.15 to \$1.20, first break; \$1.25 to \$1.80, second break, per 50 feet; \$2.70 to \$2.80 for third break per 100 feet, linseed oil, round lots, raw, 59c; boiled, 62c; cod oil, \$74 to 40c, seal oil, 40 to 45c; castor oil, 6 to 64c; putty, in bulk, \$1.85 this oil abroad have been scarce and ship-64c; putty, in bulk, \$1.85

The stock of coment is light for this time of year, consequently the tone of the market is very firm and prices are sustained. The demand for car lots continues good. We quote English brands at \$1.95 to \$2.05, and Belgium at \$1.80 to \$1.90 per barrel ex-ship. The arrival of firebricks last week were The demand for bricks is only fair, and principally for small lots to fill actual re-quirements at \$15 to \$21 per 1,000, as to brand.

brand. The market for naval stores continues to rule steady and fairly active. The domand is good for small luts of mest lines and a fair business is doing. We quote:-Turpentine, 45c to 47c; resins, \$2.50 to \$5, as to brand; coal tar, \$3.25 to \$3.75; cotton waste, 4c to 54c for colored and 6 to & for white; oakum, 45c to 6c, and cotton oakum, 9 to 11c. Cordage-Sisal, 54c to 6c for 7-16 and up-wards, and 14c to 15c for deep sea line Pure manifia, & to 84c for 7-16 and upwards, and 84c to 9c for smaller sizes. Business in and Sic to 9c for smaller sizes. Business in petroleum continues quiet, but the feeling is petroleum continues quiet, out the teeling is very firm. We quote.—Canadian refined at 144c in shed, and 10c for maller quantities, with a discount of 2per cent for cash. United States prime white is quoted at 184c in car lots and 194c in smaller quantities. Water white 20c in car lots and 21c in small lots.—Gazette, July 20.

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