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IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA

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 Reserve Fund..... £275,000 "

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Capital Authorized & Subscribed, \$1,500,000.00
 Capital Paid up..... 1,478,910.00
 REST 843,536.75

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 A General Banking Business Transacted.
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HEAD OFFICE, QUEBEC.

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One " " crystal.
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For Shop Windows and Private Dwellings.
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Enamelled, Muffled, Tuscan, Cathedral and
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Leaded, Transom and
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Factory—MONTREAL.

The Commercial

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

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

WINNIPEG, JULY 16, 1894.

Manitoba.

Victor Thomas, late livery, Winnipeg, is deceased.

Elkhorn farmers are moving to establish a creamery.

T. G. Anderson, general store, Arden, is deceased.

Dorsey & Little, Winnipeg, sold out to W. R. Sinclair.

C. McGuire, tailor, Portage la Prairie, is reported away.

S. A. Ripstein, clothing etc., Winnipeg; sold out to Tewel Finkelstein.

John Mills, blacksmith, Headingly, has given up business; succeeded by McLean.

Jos. Taise, the well known Montreal cigar manufacturer, was in Winnipeg last week.

The Missee Covert, millinery, Winnipeg, advertising selling out and giving up business.

G. W. Robinson is likely to open up business in the furniture and grocery line at Manitou.

Schaeffer Piano Co., pianos and organs, Winnipeg; sheriff's sale advertised for the 16th instant.

The Waterous Engine Works company have supplied the Winnipeg Water Works with a new battery of boilers.

Watson & Kent, tobacconists, Winnipeg, have dissolved partnership; Wm. Watson continues under style of Watson & Co.

A large outfit of settlers from Nebraska with a number of ponies and settler's effects entered the customs house at the boundary last week, bound for Neepawa.

The experimental farm display was an attractive feature of the Brandon summer fair, held on July 11 and 12. There was a good attendance and a good exhibit of live stock.

The offer of Hanson Bros., Montreal, for the purchase of \$15,920 97 of fifteen years and \$5,000 of seven years local improvement debentures of Winnipeg for \$21,427 and accrued interest has been accepted.

The Standard Oil Company's warehouse at Glenboro was struck by lightning and burned. It contained forty-two barrels of oil and a few boxes of grease. Only seven barrels of oil were removed from the burning building.

A Manitou correspondent says:—Ironside & Gordon will ship another consignment of cattle to Liverpool on the 20th inst., from this point. Chalmers Bros. and Bethune are also shipping a great many cattle from this point this year. The cattle trade is doing great things for the Manitou district.

The forthcoming exhibition of the Winnipeg Industrial, which opens on July 23, promises to be one of the most successful ever held. In every department the entries are far in excess of previous years. Wednesday over 800 entries were made for the general exhibits, and more than that number have been entered yesterday.

A paper factory is to be established in Winnipeg. The project has been on foot for some time, and the promoters say they have finally decided to go on with the enterprise. It is stated that machinery to the value of \$20,000 has been ordered and the work of erecting the necessary buildings will be commenced at once. The factory will be located on the bank of the Red river, in the northern part of the city.

The Minnedosa Tribune, of July 5, says:—A train load of cattle went east yesterday. It consisted of 8 cars of cattle and 2 of hogs, shipped by J. Wake, and 4 cars of cattle by Taylor Bros. The Taylor Bros. will make a shipment of hogs about the 15th of July, and one of cattle about the 15th of August. J. Wake will also make another shipment about the 1st of August.

At the sale of the biscuit and confectionery plant and factory of Bateman & Co., Winnipeg, Thompson, Codville & Co., were the purchasers at 48½ cents on the dollar. The purchasers have already had several offers from parties who are negotiating to buy the factory, with the intention of continuing the business, and they expect to close a bargain at once with some of those with whom negotiations are going on. The business should prove a profitable one for experienced parties with adequate capital, lack of which latter commodity in sufficient quantity apparently led to Mr. Bateman's troubles.

Alberta.

Wm. Alexander, jeweller, is opening business at Calgary.

Thirty eight homesteads were entered for in the Edmonton land office in June.

The third party of German Moravians whom Rev. A. Lige is bringing out from Russia, arrived on Thursday at Edmonton, and made a start for the location of their colony east of Beaver creek.

Assiniboia.

The first carload of sandstone from the quarries at Calgary for the new court house at Wolseley has arrived.

Saskatchewan.

The bakery business carried on by Hugh McDougall at Prince Albert has been purchased by Alfred Oram, who will hereafter conduct it.

The Prince Albert Advocate says:—The efforts of Brooks & Co to supply fish to this district and accommodate the demand for this commodity in the outside markets are meeting with pronounced success. There are large quantities of very superior trout, pike and whitefish in the lakes and streams north of Prince Albert, and on Deer Lake, 80 miles out, the company has erected suitable buildings, consisting of a dwelling house, smoke house, carpenter shop and ice house. They also have a branch at Trout Lake. The products which

have thus far been marketed are fresh, smoked, green and dry salted of the three varieties. Fish oil, which is said to be most valuable as a preventative for flies, and also as a lubricant for machinery, is being manufactured and finds a fair market, the price being low. A cannery factory is a prospective adjunct to the concern. During the present season fresh trout packed in ice will be placed on the market weekly.

Grain and Milling News.

Virden Milling Co., Virden, incorporated.

The by-law granting \$8,000 and exemption from taxation for ten years to a proposed new flour mill in Brandon was defeated, not having received the required three-fifth majority of the total number of votes taken. A by-law to exempt the mill of Alexander, Kelly & Co. from taxation for ten years was also defeated.

Lake Freights.

The Duluth Market Report of July 9 says: The lake marine situation is about as quiet as was ever known here. Line vessels are doing all the business and they are taking wheat to Buffalo at 1½c per bushel. Engagements at this figure have been made for over 200,000 bushels to be moved next week if vessels are able to discharge their up cargoes. The coal heavers strike makes this somewhat problematical. The managers of the coal companies are in session here this morning to consider the strike, and they may decide to do something to bring about a settlement. The rate to Kingston is nominally 2½c per bushel. The rate on ore is 60c per ton from Lake Superior ports.

Winnipeg Clearing House.

Clearings for the week ending July 12, were \$869,692; balances, \$150,229. For the previous week clearings were \$863,615.

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

	Clearings.	
	June 29th.	July 6th.
Montreal	\$ 9,195,501	\$9,511,494
Toronto	4,615,471	4,810,674
Halifax	1,126,687	1,124,377
Winnipeg	662,428	863,545
Hamilton	575,870	673,532
Total	\$16,175,957	\$16,983,622

The Time for Pruning.

Pruning trees and bushes may be done any time when the trees are not in full leaf. Whether it should be done in the fall, in open weather during the winter or spring depends upon the convenience of the pruner. Trees and vines that are only half hardy should not be pruned so closely in the fall as would be proper in spring. The cut is porous and admits cold, which the closer bark of the tree would exclude. Some prune apple trees late in the spring in order to prevent sap sprouts where the branches are cut.

This practice injures the thrift of the trees, but it may be advisable for young orchards that grow too much wood and do not bear fruit as they should.

Crops.

A subscriber at Oxbow writes on July 6:—I am pleased to be able to report that the prospects for an abundant harvest in this district are most promising. We had a heavy rain fall on the 9th of June, and the weather continued showery all through the month. All grain is now well headed out, and is as fine in appearance as one could wish.

The Colonial Conference at Ottawa closed on July 9.

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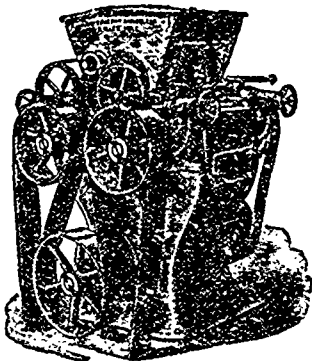
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Fancy Goods, Toys, and Xmas Novelties.

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

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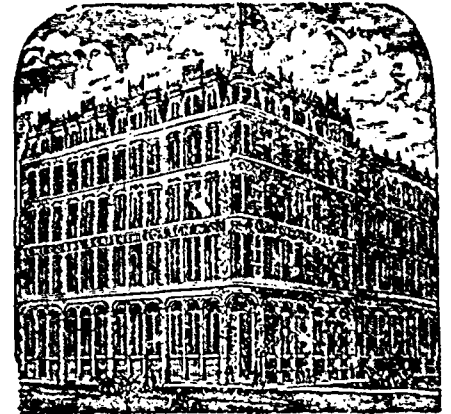
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The Commercial

WINNIPEG, JULY 16, 1894.

TUBERCULOSIS.

A letter from a Southern Manitoba farmer, which appeared in a Winnipeg paper recently, charged the local government and the provincial veterinary inspector with carelessness in the matter of looking after diseases among stock. The writer made the very serious charge, that cattle from a herd which were afflicted with tuberculosis, had been sold and distributed throughout the country, notwithstanding the fact that the provincial veterinarian was aware of the facts. This is certainly a very serious accusation, and it should be either disproved or investigated. The Commercial has received other complaints regarding the official veterinary, all of which, however may be unjust to that individual; but this is, perhaps, the most serious charge yet made.

Tuberculosis is a disease which should be specially guarded against, as it is not only one which will spread from one animal to another, but it also afflicts the human race, and may be communicated through the milk of diseased cows. The importance of guarding against this disease is thoroughly appreciated in Great Britain and Europe, and in Eastern Canada special efforts have been made to guard against the disease. A pamphlet of over fifty pages, prepared by Dr. Bryce, secretary of the Ontario board of health, has recently been issued by the government of that province, treating upon tuberculosis in Ontario. The discovery of Prof. Koch that the disease is due to a microbe, has been a valuable one in combating the trouble. The more recent discovery by the same person, in 1891, of a means by which the presence of tuberculosis can be accurately detected, is proving a wonderful aid in preventing the spread of the disease among animals. It is now admitted generally by veterinarians that the test with tuberculin is a sure indication of the presence or absence of the disease. The substance has been tested so largely that its value cannot be doubted. In England, where tuberculin has been freely used, it has proved an accurate test in showing the presence of the disease. In Earl Spencer's herd of Jersey's every animal was shown by the test to be diseased. The whole herd was slaughtered, and the post mortem confirmed the diagnosis in every case. The great trouble with tuberculosis is the difficulty of detecting the disease in its early stages. It is a slow trouble, and may be present for even years before detected. Tuberculin comes to the rescue and makes it possible to ferret out and eradicate the trouble in its early stages.

In Ontario, the health association at its annual meeting last year, drew attention to the use of tuberculin in Europe, and advised a systematic application of the test in that province, particularly in all dairy herds, to prevent the spread of the disease in milk to children and others. During last year tuberculin was used on the herds at the Ontario govern-

ment farm at Guelph and also at the Ottawa experimental farm, with the result that a large number of animals showed symptoms of the disease. These were slaughtered, with the result that the post mortem proved the presence of the trouble.

Experiment has proved that tuberculosis is transmitted to calves, pigs, etc., as well as to man, through the use of milk from affected cows, and it has further been proved, by experiments with diseased meats, that it is transmitted through the consumption of such meat when not thoroughly cooked.

The widespread presence of tuberculosis, together with the fact that the disease is liable to be spread among other animals, and can be transmitted to man, through the use of the milk or flesh of diseased animals, indicate the great care which should be taken to prevent the spread of the malady. In European countries, since the discovery of a means of detecting the presence of the disease, strict measures are being taken to prevent transmission. Dairy cows in cities are particularly subject to the disease, from the fact that they are usually kept in large numbers together, and are confined in stables more continuously than ordinary farm animals. One diseased animal will affect the whole herd. The disease, which is the same as consumption, is not confined to the lungs alone, but affects various organs.

The dry climate of Manitoba should not be favorable to the spread of the disease; but the long winter confinement in ill ventilated and over crowded stables, which dairy cows and other animals are frequently subjected to in this country, is a feature which is anything but favorable for the health of the cattle, and affords every facility for the spread of tuberculosis. Now that a means has been discovered of speedily and surely detecting the presence of the disease, it seems almost criminal to neglect making use of so valuable an agent. All milk cows especially should be subject to inspection, for it is quite possible that the seeds of consumption are being spread among the people from this source to an extent we little dream of. If the disease has been known to the authorities to exist in southern Manitoba, without due precautions being taken to eradicate it, as has been alleged, it is a very serious matter. At any rate, an explanation is in order.

SUBURBAN LANDS.

Though immigration has fallen off considerably this year, a number of good settlers are coming in all the time, and occasional sales of farm lands are being made in different sections of the country. In the Winnipeg district several properties have been purchased by new settlers, who are locating near the city. Quite a number of those who are locating in the Winnipeg district are not new comers to Manitoba and the territories, as the greater number who have recently bought land near Winnipeg are farmers who have been in the country some years, and who are now moving in from more distant sections to locate near the city. Thus while the majority of new settlers are passing by Winnipeg to western and northwestern districts, some of the old settlers are moving

eastward to take land near Winnipeg. The principal inducement which the Winnipeg district offers to these settlers is nearness to market, and consequent saving in transportation. It is also evident to those who look into the future, that lands near Winnipeg must increase very materially in value. Winnipeg has grown steadily and even rapidly right along during the dull times. Whatever doubts there may have been a few years ago as to the future of the city as the commercial centre of the country, these doubts have now passed away. The future of the city is assured, and indeed there are few places on the continent that can claim any brighter prospects. Winnipeg must remain the metropolis of the prairie country of Western Canada. This means a steady growth for the future, as in the past, and it further means that lands within a reasonable distance of the city must in time become very valuable. At present good farming lands in the Winnipeg district can be purchased about as cheaply as in any of the other principal districts in the country. In fact lands adjacent to some of the provincial towns of Manitoba are held higher than lands near Winnipeg, notwithstanding the great commercial advantages of the latter, and the value which proximity to a large city gives. Shrewd ones are beginning to appreciate these facts, and this accounts no doubt in part for the movements of late of quite a number of farmers from other parts of the country to the Winnipeg district. Lands within reasonable distance of such a city as Winnipeg is sure to become in the future, are certain to be very valuable. The price at which lands are now held is simply a nominal valuation, and those who secure good farms at present prices will in a few years find that they have fallen into a valuable property.

WHEAT PRICES

The price of wheat at Chicago during June reached the lowest June record in recent years. No. 2 spring ranged during the month at 53½ to 63½c. The lowest price was recorded on the first day of the month, and from that date prices generally advanced, reaching 60 to 63½c on June 13. Prices were irregular for the balance of the month, and closed at 57 to 56½c. Compared with previous years, the range of cash No. 2 spring wheat at Chicago last month is as follows:—

Range during June, 1894....	\$.53½ to \$.63½.
“ “ “ 1893....	.61½ to .69.
“ “ “ 1892....	.78 to .87½.
“ “ “ 1891....	.90½ to 1.92.
“ “ “ 1890....	.84 to .93.
“ “ “ 1889....	.75½ to .90.

This shows a much lower range this year than in any of the previous years with which a comparison is made. Chicago No. 2 spring is a good wheat, equal to about No. 1 northern in quality.

The range of prices during June of the present year breaks the record not only of recent years, but of all previous years. Until the last two years it was very unusual for wheat to sell under 70c per bushel at Chicago. In August of 1897, wheat sold in Chicago at 66½c. In October of 1888, wheat also touched 69½c.

which were the lowest points during these two years of low prices. In December of 1884 wheat also declined to 40 below 70c per bushel. To find another instance of prices having dropped below 70c, we have to go back as far as 1862, in January of which year prices touched 60c per bushel. In August of the same year, however, the price was up to 92 1/2c.

THE GREAT STRIKE.

The strike in the United States which has almost absorbed public attention of late, in this country as well as in the republic, is perhaps the most remarkable labor disturbance which has ever occurred on this continent. Indeed it may be described as the most important struggle between labor and capital of modern times which has taken place in any part of the world. It is fitly spoken of as "the great strike" by the press of the day. The strike originated over two months ago, or rather, the disturbing feature which led to the present widespread trouble occurred about that time. The strike started among the employees of the Pullman car company, and involved at the beginning about 2,000 persons only. The cause was a reduction in wages. In order to try and force a settlement of the dispute, the American Railway Union undertook a boycott of the Pullmans. This involved nothing less than the ordering of the railways to discontinue moving Pullman cars. This order was refused and the strike began on the railways. Thus a dispute which at first concerned only a comparatively limited number of employees in the Pullman car works, was extended to the vast field of railway transportation. The Illinois Central was the first road to which the strike was extended, and it spread rapidly from one road to another handling Pullman cars, until between twenty and thirty roads were involved in the contest, including a mileage of over 50,000 miles. The strike extended to Winnipeg on the north, tying up the Northern Pacific and its Manitoba connections and branches. Westward it extended to the Pacific coast and eastward as far as Cincinnati. Chicago has all along been the central point in the great struggle, and in that city for a time violence held sway. Hundreds of cars were turned by a riotous mob, and a good deal of railway and other property was destroyed. Order was only restored after the city had been practically placed in the hands of a large military force and the mob had been given a taste of leaden bullets from the arms of the military.

The strikers may not have been directly responsible for the mob violence. Indeed, it seems probable that the mob was largely composed of persons not directly connected with the strike. Indirectly, however, the rioting, bloodshed and destruction of property connected therewith is a part of the strike. There is also the vast loss of goods, including perishable products, which have been detained in transit until destroyed. The loss of this nature is enormous. There is also a great loss through the closing of factories, owing to the inability to obtain supplies. Labor suffers proportionately quite as severely as capital. There is not only the loss of wages of the men directly connected with the struggle, but there is also the loss of wages to the large

number of industrial and other workers who have been temporarily thrown out of employment as a result of the strike, by the enforced closing of factories and the stoppage of business. No railway interest is one of such vast importance, that an interference with the railways very speedily affects every other interest. The stoppage of the railways simply paralyzes every other interest, and speedily spreads ruin and even starvation throughout the land. If the labor organizations could tie up all the railways of the country, even for a brief time, the effect upon the country would be beyond comprehension.

Many are outspoken in condemning the extending of the strike to the railways. They point to the fact that the railways had no disputes with their employees, and it was unjust to the railways to injure them in order to strike at the Pullmans. At the same time it must be remembered that labor has no other weapons at its command than the strike and the boycott. Organized labor as a whole is bound to stand together and uphold its individual interests, just the same as the state is bound to protect each individual citizen, otherwise it loses its principal power as a general organization. At the same time, the ill effects of strikes, even upon labor itself, cannot be disregarded. Labor suffers equally with capital in about every strike and even where labor wins, the gain seldom is equal to the loss from the strike. In arbitration undoubtedly rests the true solution of labor difficulties, and labor organizations should work to secure the official recognition of this principle. While organized labor is certainly a powerful factor to deal with, its power is only sufficient to inflict great loss upon corporations and sometimes the public in general, including labor itself, without accomplishing the desired end. It is evident that some recognized tribunal must be established, before which labor disputes can be taken for settlement, in order to prevent the continuous recurrence of these disastrous strikes, which as a rule only result in loss to all concerned.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

FARMERS who have not secured their binder twine in some sections of the United States, where harvest will soon be starting, are greatly alarmed owing to the fact that the great strike is preventing the delivery of supplies.

It is a hopeful sign to hear of new creameries starting in various sections of the country this year. A number of new creameries and cheese factories have been established in Manitoba this season, and at many other points the settlers are moving to secure a butter or cheese factory. The travelling dairies which are now operating in the country, under the direction of the Dominion Department of Agriculture, should accomplish a good work, not only in stirring up an interest in dairying matters, but also in educating the farmers into the way of making good butter. There is nothing which will give greater stability to a country than a large dairy interest. It is a never failing source of wealth, and a great preventative against hard times. The greater development of dairying we have in Manitoba, the greater will be the solidity and stability of the country.

THE time is drawing near for the opening of the Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition, which takes place during the week beginning on July 23. The exhibition will remain open during the entire week, but the opening and closing days will be mainly for the convenience of exhibitors in placing their exhibits at the opening, and removing them on the closing day. So far as the general public is concerned, this arrangement gives visitors four full days to enjoy the exhibition. This change will be a great convenience to exhibitors from a distance, who will not be compelled to remain so long away from home. Arrangements are progressing favorably, and the promise is for a very successful exhibition. In the attractions department there will be plenty of amusement provided for the visitors. About 230 entries have been made for the horse races, which is said to be the largest number ever made for any races in the province.

THE bill to ratify the French treaty received its second reading at Ottawa on Tuesday, which virtually means that the bill has been passed. It was carried on second reading by a vote of 120 to 41. Mr. Foster said there had been doubt as to two points, as to what was meant by fish "in their natural form" and whether soap in the treaty included common soaps. It had been decided that the first phrase covered canned fish and the latter castile soap only. Mr. McGregor, representing the native wine interest, which is opposed to the treaty, gave figures of production of grapes in Canada in the wine districts. There were 13,000 acres planted with 4,000,000 vines, producing 47,000,000 pounds of grapes. Of this 15,000,000 pounds went into producing 2,000,000 gallons, which with the plant used was of the value of nearly \$2,000,000. There was no advantage of freight to the native wine grower, he said, because wine was carried cheaper from Franco to Montreal than it is from Windsor, Ontario, to Montreal.

Silver.

Bradstreets, of New York, says:—While the eastern demand for silver is quiet, the supply of silver both here and in London has been limited, and quotations have consequently been firm and unchanged. Silver prices—London, July 5, 28 11 16d; New York, 63 1/2c.

Insurance and Financial Note.

Alex. Macdonald, of Winnipeg, returned yesterday from an eastern trip connected with the founding of new agencies in the provinces of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick for the Great West Life Assurance company. Mr. Brock went over the same ground in a previous journey, but left his work unfinished to return and discuss with the board the taking over of a small insurance company in St. John's, New Brunswick, called "The Dominion Savings Association of St. John's," and absorbing the same into the Great West. This has practically been done and Mr. Macdonald reports a very successful business trip. He parted from Mr. Brock at Halifax, leaving the latter to continue the opening up of the new agencies in all the principal towns of the eastern provinces. R. T. Riley, who was east at the same time, partly in the interest of the Great West Life, is expected to return Saturday, July 14.

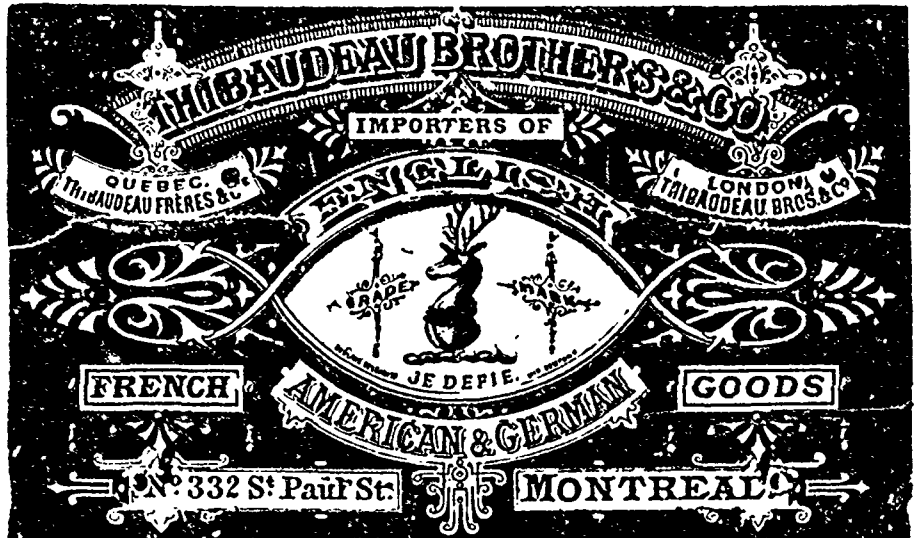
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NOTICE!

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MICHEL LEFEBVRE & CO.,
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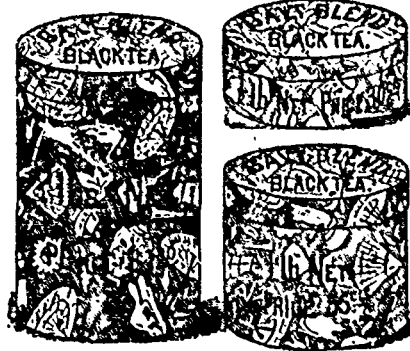
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1lb, 1lb and 2lb Metal Canisters, packed 48lb in case.

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Hungarian and Strong Bakers Flour
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MYERS ROYAL HORSE AND CATTLE SPICE

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HORSE RADISH—Put up in 16 oz. bottles 2 doz. in a case. Price per doz. \$3. Prepared home in industry.

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We are always open for
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PARSONS PRODUCE COMPANY,
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\$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.

Winnipeg Markets.

WINNIPEG, SATURDAY AFTERNOON, July 14

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

GROCERIES—Sugars are steady. Eastern refiners note 43 16 for granulated and 3 1/2 to 3 3/4 for yellows. If the sugar duty as fixed by the United States senate, is accepted by the House, there will be a sharp advance when the new law goes into effect. The date for the sugar schedule to come into force is fixed for August 1, and large importations are expected of raws previous to that date. While the tariff, if it comes into effect, will enhance prices in the United States, it will depress European values. A further change has been made in our tariff regarding tea by adding the following to the list of prohibited articles: "Tea adulterated with spurious leaf or with exhaustive leaves, and which contains so great adulteration of chemical or other deterring substances as to make it unfit for use." A feature of the canned goods trade is the placing of a new line of canned goods on the Canadian market, consisting of Australian canned mutton, boiled, roast and corned, in one and two pound tins. A scarcity of gallon apples is reported east; also peaches. It is said the pack of strawberries and pears will be tight, and jobbers are said to be buying freely. Valencia raisins are very scarce east, stocks being almost exhausted. Rice is very strong abroad, on reports of short crop, and the London market has advanced sharply.

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, pickerel 3 to 4c. Smoked whitefish 8 lb, red herrings. 20c box.

GREEN FRUITS—Our remarks of last week regarding the bareness of the market on account of the strike in the United States, will still apply, with even greater force this week. There is nothing in the market but old stocks of oranges and lemons. The market was well stocked with lemons, and the strike does not affect this line. Oranges, however, have been reduced pretty low, and only large sizes are left. A few bananas have come in by express, in consequence prices have been high. A few cherries have also come in. Lemons are firm, and a further advance is expected. A car of Australian apples was received from Vancouver, but they were badly heated on arrival here, as the car was not iced, and were almost worthless. A few were picked out as saleable. It is expected to be some time before the market will be replenished, even if the strike ends at once, as there is no fruit in transit and stocks at intermediate points are exhausted. Messina lemons are held at \$6 to 6.50 per box. California oranges are quoted as follows: 96 size, \$3.75 per box; 112 size, \$4 per box; 126 size, \$4.25 per box; 150 size and up, \$5 per box. The first arrival of blueberries came to hand to-day, and next week no doubt supplies will come forward more freely. Currants are selling at \$1 per pail on the street market. Wild raspberries bring \$1.50, and gooseberries \$1.25 a pail.

BINDER TWINE—The situation in binder twine is becoming interesting. Advertisements or notices have been appearing in many Manitoba country papers to the effect that quantities of twine were held over from last year, and warning farmers not to buy such twine, as it is worthless. This is all bosh. Last year's twine, if it has been kept in proper storage, is just about as good as ever. This "warning to farmers" is done for a purpose, and the quality of the twine has nothing to do with it. The Patrons of Industry (the farmer's organization) have purchased a supply of twine from the Northwest Cordage Co., of St. Paul, Minnesota. The amount purchased is said to be 29 cars, and the price 8 1/2 cents delivered in car lots at Manitoba points. It is proposed by the executive of the order to sell this twine out to the subordinate lodges or associations at 9 to 9 1/2c. Canadian brands of twine are being offered at

the following prices in car lots, delivered at Manitoba points: Manitoba extra, 8 1/2c; blue tin tag and blue ribbon, 8 1/2c; red cap, world standard, and other mixed brands, 7 1/2c; silver composite, 5 1/2c. These are not cash prices. Small lots will be sold from store through out Manitoba at 10c advance on car lot prices. It appears from this that Canadian brands are offering to all farmers, regardless of whether they belong to an association or not, at lower prices than the Patrons have secured, hence the cry of old twine. It is a well known fact that an immense stock of twine was carried over in the States last year, and those who secure this imported twine have no guarantee that they are getting new twine. Just as likely as not it will be old stock. The difference between car lot and small lot prices is remarkably small. The margin is so small that farmers who take a hundred pounds or so are getting their twine practically at car lot prices, for the margin of 10c is practically nothing. The plan adopted this year of selling twine gives individual farmers twine in small lots at wholesale prices, and does better for them than they can do through any association or clubbing plan, for no one can handle the twine on 10c margin and let it go out in small lots. It is claimed that the Canadian twine, though cheaper, is better quality than the imported. At any rate, its quality is known. High grade twine, containing a large percentage of manilla, is scarce in the United States, and prices for such qualities are firm, and have advanced 10c, so that any cheap twine coming from the States now will be low in quality, as the high qualities are held firm at comparatively high prices. It is even reported that factories in the States have been endeavoring to exchange orders by inducing purchasers to take lower grade twines, owing to the scarcity of and advance in high grade manilla. At the prices quoted for home twines, Manitoba farmers can certainly buy a better twine for considerably less money than the Patrons are offering the imported article for.

LUMBER—No British Columbia cedar shingles and lumber have arrived yet, but stocks are now on the way. The rush of freight waiting to go through as soon as the line was opened, delays receipts some, but in a very short time now the difficulty will be overcome. The inconvenience caused by the stoppage of supplies of British Columbia building material, shows the hold Pacific coast goods now have on this market. A few years ago these goods were only being introduced here, in competition with pine. Now British Columbia shingles are required in nearly all cases.

DRY GOODS—Local trade is quiet, and the country is buying very sparingly. Some fall goods are being placed in stock, both in domestic and imported, but retailers are very careful about placing orders, and they will hold as late as possible to see how the harvest will turn out.

COAL—Last week we quoted a decline of 50c per ton on Lethbridge soft coal. It is now announced that a cut of fully \$1 per ton will be made on Pennsylvania Anthracite, which will make the price \$9.50 per ton. This cut is made possible owing to the decline in coal at the mines, and the remarkably low freight rates. Lake freight rates on coal have been the lowest on record. Coal has been carried from Buffalo to Duluth at 15 cents per ton this season, but 20 to 25 cents is the usual asking rate. Coal opened a good deal lower at the mines this season, which enabled importers to buy much lower than last year, but prices have lately shown a considerable advance. Local dealers say the margin will be very small at \$9.50, but they have to make a reduction to compete with western anthracite. They have been trying to get a reduction of the railway rate from Fort William to Winnipeg, which rate is \$3 per ton, but without success. No charge has been made in Souris or Western Anthracite coals. We quote \$9.50 per ton

for Pennsylvania anthracite, \$9 for western anthracite and \$7.50 per ton for Lethbridge bituminous. These are retail prices delivered to consumers in the city. Souris or Etevan coal sells at \$4.25 retail, and \$3.75 on track. Roche Lerece mine, Souris coal is quoted 25c higher per ton than from the Est vau mines, or \$4.50 to consumers and \$4 on track.

WOOD—Tamarac is held at \$4.60 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.

PAINTS AND OILS.

Linseed oil is firm at the advance made by the Winnipeg crushers, in sympathy with the outside markets. A further advance of 1c is reported at Montreal, while turpentine is 1c lower in that market. Paris green is very scarce east and prices advancing. Canadian refined petroleum has been shaded some east, it is reported.

Prices are:—White leads, pure, ground in oil, Association guarantee, \$6 per 100 lb kegs; white lead, No. 1, per 100 lbs, \$5.50; white lead, No. 2, \$5.00; assorted, 1 to 5-lb tins, per lb, 10c.

PREPARED PAINTS—Pure liquid colors, per gallon, \$1.25 to \$1.35.

DRY COLORS—White lead, per lb, 8c; red lead 5 1/2c; yellow ocre 2 1/2c; golden ochre, 4c; Venetian red, French, 3 1/2c; Venetian red, English, 3 1/2c; English purple oxides, 4 1/2c; American oxides, per lb., 3 to 4c. These prices for dry colors are for broken lots. 1/2c per lb less when full kegs or barrels are taken. American vermilion, kegs; 15c; English vermilion, in 30 lb bags, 90c per lb; less than bags, per lb, \$1.00.

VARNISHES—No. 1 furniture, per gal, \$1; extra furniture, \$1.35; elastic oak, \$1.60; No. 1 carriage, \$2; hard oil finish, \$2, brown Jap, \$1, gold size, Japan, \$1.50; No. 1, orange shellac, \$2; pure orange shellac, \$2.50. These prices are for less than barrels, and would be shaded for full barrel lots.

SUNDRIES—Glue, S.S., in sheets, per pound, 12 1/2 to 15c; glue, white, for kalsomining, 15 to 18c. Str. v gasoline per case, \$3.50; benzine, per case, \$3.50, bonzine and gasoline, per gallon, 50c. Axle grease, per case, \$3.20; imperial axle grease, per case, \$2.50; Fraser's axle grease, per case, \$3.50; diamond do. \$2.25 per case. Coal tar, per barrel, \$8; Portland cement, per barrel, \$4.25; plaster, per barrel \$3.25; plasterers' hair, \$1.10 per bale; putty, in barrels per pound, 3c, less than barrels 3 1/2c; whitening, barrels, per 100 lbs, \$1.25 to 1.35; resin, in barrels, 3 to 5c per lb, as to quality; pine tar, per barrel, \$7; do pint tins, \$1.25 per dozen.

WINDOW GLASS—1st break is quoted at \$1.30 per box of 50 feet.

LINSEED OIL—Raw, per gal, 62c boiled, per gal, 65c.

TURPENTINE—Pure spirits, in barrels, per gal, 65c; less than barrels, per gal, 70c.

HARDWARE AND METALS.

Local trade is not very active, though a fair business has been doing in some lines. Few changes were made as a result of the recent meeting of manufacturers at Toronto. A reduction was decided on for screws, both iron and brass, discounts having been increased 2 1/2 per cent. all around. A reduction was also made by the manufacturers on tacks, clout nails, etc., by increasing the discounts. Canada plates and tin plates are firm, in sympathy with an advance on the other side, butterne plates are easy. United States pig iron is being imported as far east as Montreal, Niagara pig having been laid down there at \$17 per ton, duty paid.

Tin, lamb and 56 and 28 lb ingots, per lb, 25 to 26c.

(Continued on page 1043.)

Late Western Items.

Walter Crone, who represents H. A. Nelson & Sons, of Toronto, in the West, is at the Manitoba Hotel, Winnipeg, and will remain in the city until after the exhibition. He will be pleased to receive a visit from any merchants who may be in the city, and will show them his samples of fancy goods and Christmas novelties.

Wm. Walsh, trading under the style of Walsh & Co., clothing and furnishings, boots and shoes, etc., Winnipeg, appear to be in difficulties. His wife has issued four writs against him, and secured judgment for an amount aggregating \$9,774.70. As soon as the other creditors observed this move, those of them who were in a position to do so, at once issued writs, as a consequence of which three other writs have been issued, by J. W. Peck & Co., E. A. Small & Co. and the Bank National respectively. Walsh had a fire in his premises some time ago, after which he made a settlement with his creditors at 80 cents on the dollar, the amount of insurance received enabling him to pay cash on this basis, leaving him a salvage stock clear valued at about \$12,000. His creditors are surprised that he should be in difficulties so soon after this settlement. His present stock is estimated at \$20,000 or more.

As a result of a number of writs issued and judgments secured against the Schaeffer Piano Co., of Winnipeg, that establishment is in the hands of the sheriff, and the stock is advertised for sale by that functionary on July 16. This is a comparatively new concern in Winnipeg, though the originator of the business, H. C. Brice, had been handling the Schaeffer Piano here for some time previous to the formation of the company. He was always a thorn in the side of the local music trade, on account of alleged cutting in prices. Finally a company was formed under the name of the Schaeffer Piano Co. to handle pianos and music goods generally, and a store was opened on Main street. Several parties were supposed to be with Brice in the formation of the company, but at present only Dr. R. M. Simpson and Bryce appear to be the parties who compose the firm, which is not a limited liability concern. There are now two judgments against R. M. Simpson, one held by H. C. Simpson, for \$1,690, and the other held by H. S. Holt for \$4,549. The Imperial Bank has also a judgment against Simpson and Brice for \$1,167. Besides this, The Whaley, Royce Piano Co., of Toronto have issued a writ, and there are two or three small writs out. Dr. Simpson was considered the only solid feature of the concern, but the two judgments against him make it doubtful for the creditors of the Schaeffer concern. There is a probability of a legal contest by the creditors of the Schaeffer Co., with a view to upsetting the prior judgments against Dr. Simpson.

The financial difficulties and disappearance of Wm. Allen, pork packer, Winnipeg, is a matter of considerable local comment, as it appears that there are some disagreeable features about the case. Allen was known to be working under the disadvantage of limited capital, but he managed his business economically and was generally considered a reliable person. His troubles appear to date from the financial difficulties of Wm. Bateman & Co., biscuit manufacturers. He was connected with the Bateman affair both as a creditor and also on accommodation paper, which led to a writ against him by the Bank for the amount of about \$2,000. The Merchants Bank got judgment for \$5,496, and seized his stock under a warehouse receipt. The Bank of Hochelaga next came forward and demanded a portion of the same goods under a warehouse receipt, thus making it appear that duplicate warehouse receipts had been issued to the different banks. The Merchants Bank went in and sold goods, notwithstanding the protest of the Hochelaga Bank, and a legal contest will follow between the two banks. An unfortunate feature of the

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Winnipeg.

affair to the shipper was the arrival and delivery to Allen of a car of cured meats from a Toronto packer, prior to the difficulties, upon which nothing has been paid. It is stated that a determined effort will be made to hunt up Allen and force him to return and face the music. There are several small creditors about the city, besides the banks, also amounts of \$400 and \$800 owing a couple of local wholesale butchers. It is currently reported about the city that Allen made a big haul before leaving, rumor placing the amount as high as \$10,000. This is greatly overdrawn. It is known that he collected about \$1,500 from the Hudson's Bay Co. here, for a sale of meats, but it is impossible that a small trader like Allen could have hurriedly picked up the amount stated before his sudden departure. At the sale of part of Allen's stock on Tuesday, the hams were sold to Sutherland & Campbell for 6 to 7c per pound and 10,000 dozen of limed eggs, old stock, at 2c per dozen. The Hudson's Bay Co. bought the long clear bacon at 6c, and J. Y. Griffin & Co. bought the breakfast bacon.

The coal mine at Canmore, Alberta, has started up again. It is said the company has secured a contract to supply the Canadian Pacific Railway from Medicine Hat to Donald.

The Waterous Engine Works company, of Brantford and Winnipeg, has secured a contract for putting in large boilers for one of the Ontario Government institutions. The order represents some \$8,000.

Graham & Owens, livery, Carberry, have sold out to Robt. Walker from whom they purchased it in early spring.

A. E. Munson, who last winter sold his drug store at Carberry to Mr. Newton, has repurchased it.

The general store business of T. G. Anderson, of Arden, Man., whose sudden death is noted elsewhere this week, will be continued by Mrs. Anderson.

The firm of Fasso, Wood & Co., cigar manufacturers, Montreal, has been robbed of about 25,000 cigars by two shipping clerks, who stole them from the warehouse and sold them to retail dealers in the city.

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Sweep Up!

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To the Trade

We have bought out all the Overalls, Cottonade Pants, Jackets, and piece Cottonade from the Williams, Greene & Rome Co'y, (Berlin, Ont.) and offer them to the trade at cut prices. Write for sample order

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Crows Fly From point to point by shortest distances so when they fly from Minneapolis and St. Paul to Chicago they follow **The North-Western Line.**

Tin plates—Charcoal plates, brand Alloy, I. C., 10 by 14, 12 by 12 and 14 by 20, per box, \$4.75 to \$5; I. X., same sizes, per box, \$6 to \$6.25; I. C., charcoal, 20 by 28, 112 sheets to box, \$9.50 to 9.75; I. X., per box, 20 by 28, 112 sheets to box, \$11.50 to 11.75.

Terne plates—I. C., 20 by 28, \$9.50 to 9.75.

Iron and steel—Bar iron, per 100 lbs, base price, \$2.75 to \$2.85; band iron, per 100 lbs, \$3.25 to 3.50; Swedish iron, per 100 lbs, \$5.25 to 6; sleigh shoe steel, \$3.25 to 3.50; best cast tool steel, per lb, 12 to 13c; Russian sheet, per lb, 12 to 13c.

Sheet iron—10 to 20 gauge, \$3.00; 22 to 24 and 26 gauge, \$3.25; 28 gauge, \$3.50

Canada plates, Garth and Blaina, \$3.25 to 3.50.

Iron pipe—50 to 55 per cent off list.

Galvanized iron—Queen's Head—22 to 24 gauge, per lb, 5½c; 26 gauge, per lb, 5½; 28 gauge, per lb, 5½c.

Chain—Best proof coil, 3 16 inch, per lb, 7 to 7½c; ½ inch, per lb, 6½ to 6¾c; 5-16 inch per lb, 6 to 6½c; ¾ inch, per lb, 5½ to 6c; 7 16 inch, per lb, 5½ to 5¾c; ½ inch, per lb, 5½ to 5¾c.

Sheet zinc, in casks, 6c lb, broken lots, 6½c.

Lead—Pig, per lb, 1½c.

Solder—Half and half (guar) per lb, 18 to 20c.

Ammunition—Cartridges—Rim fire pistol, American discount, 35 per cent; rim fire cartridges, Dominion, 50 per cent; rim fire military, American, 5 per cent advance; central fire pistol and rifle, American, 12 per cent; central fire cartridges, Dominion, 30 per cent; shot shells, 12 gauge, \$6 to 7.50; shot, Canadian, soft 5½c; shot, Canadian chilled, 6½c.

Axes—Per box, \$6.50 to 15.50.

Wire—Galvanized barb wire, plain twist ed wire and staples, \$3.50 per 100 lbs.

Rope—Sisal, per lb, 8 to 8½c base; manilla, per lb, 11 to 11½c base; cotton, ½ to ¾ inch and larger, 16c per lb.

Nails—Cut per keg, base price, \$2.75; common steel wire nails, 5 to 6 inch, \$2.85 per keg; 3 to 4 inch, 3.27 keg; 2½ inch, \$3.50 keg; 2 inch, \$3.70 keg.

Horse nails—Pointed and finished, oval heads. List prices as follows: No 5, \$7.50 box; No 6, \$6.75 box; No 7, \$6 box; No 8, \$5.75 box; No 9, 10 and 11, \$5.50 box. Discount off above. List prices, 50 to 50 and 10 per cent.

Horse shoes—Per keg, \$4.50 to 4.75; snow pattern horse shoes, \$4.75 to 5.

GRAIN AND PRODUCE.

WHEAT—Wheat markets have been greatly interrupted by the strike. On Monday United States markets were fractionally higher, with firmer cables and a decrease equal to 968,000 bushels of wheat on ocean passage. The visible supply decreased 543,000 bushels. The total is now 54,114,000 bushels, a year ago was 61,819,000 bushels, and was 23,130,000 bushels two years ago. On Tuesday United States markets were not materially changed, and cables were irregular. The Indian shipments for the week were 264,000 bushels, and from the Baltic and sundry ports 4,450,000 bushels, a total of 4,744,000 bushels. The American shipments were 1,850,000 bushels, making the total European supplies 6,594,000 bushels, against estimated requirements 6,500,000 of bushels. Some United States markets closed a shade lower on Wednesday, though they were higher during the day. The firmer feeling was influenced by the bullish government report. The report made the condition of spring wheat 63.4 and winter 83.9, which would indicate a crop of about 392,885,000 bushels. A year ago the condition of winter wheat was 77.7 and spring wheat 74.1. United States markets advanced early on Thursday, but declined later on weaker cables, and closed slightly lower for the day. Friday was just a repetition of Thursday, the close showing a slight loss.

Exports of wheat, flour included, both coasts United States and Canada, this week equal 2,377,000 bushels, compared with 1,350,000 bushels last week, 4,134,000 bushels in the second week in July last year, 2,583,000 bushels in that week two years ago, and 2,220,000 bushels three years ago.

The Cincinnati Price Current gives an estimate of 475,000,000 bushels for the total yield of the United States crop this year.

Locally wheat has continued quiet and values are just about the same as a week ago. We quote 62 to 62½c for No. 1 hard, basis afloat Fort William, and 60 to 60½c for No. 2 hard. It is said that a little business has transpired at a fraction above these quotations, a sale of No. 2 having been mentioned at 61c, but not verified. Last week we referred to the quotations in Montreal and Toronto reports being always 1 to 3c above market values, and that western shippers can never obtain anywhere near the prices quoted in those markets. A letter was received by a Winnipeg shipper, from an eastern grain firm, confirming the statement that the prices quoted by eastern market publications are invariably much too high. The letter stated that the market reports are stuffed. The weather has continued favorable for the crops. There have been local showers in a number of districts, with a moderate temperature.

FLOUR—No change is reported in flour, though millers claim the outlook is firmer. 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.

MILSTUFFS—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.—Oatmeal has advanced in Ontario, as oats are scarce in some districts, and other mills are closed down. Here there is no change. Rolled oatmeal is quoted at \$2.25 lots for 80 pound sacks; standard, in 98 pound sacks, \$2.40 and granulated, \$2.40.

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

Oats—Prices are steady on local account at about 32 to 32½c per bushel of 34 lbs. on track here for ordinary feed grade. A car reported slightly heated, sold at a shade under 32c.

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

BUTTER—The market is very quiet. A little business is doing at about 15c per lb for selections and 11 to 12½c for round lots of average quality.

CHEESE—Early June cheese has sold at 8½c and better quality of late make at 9c. We quote 8½ to 9c as to quality. At Ingersoll, Ontario, July 10, offerings were 1,640 boxes, 840 Junes and 800 Julys; 9 1 Sc bid, but only one lot of Junes; 175 boxes sold at that price. At Belleville on July 10, the following sales were made: 70 white at 9 3 16c, 30 colored at 9 5 16c, 175 colored at 9 1 4c, 75 white at 9 1 16c.

EGGS.—The market continues stronger. Good fresh, in small lots are held at 10c, and we quote 9 to 10c as to quantity and quality.

CURED MEATS.—Meats are steady, at unchanged quotations. Part of the stock of W. Allen, packer, was sold by the sheriff this week. Hams sold at 6 to 7c, and the long clear at 6¾c, in round lots. Prices are:—Hams, 10½c for heavy, and 11 to 11½c for ordinary sizes; breakfast bacon, backs, 11½c; bellies, 1½c; dry salt long clear bacon, 8c; smoked long clear, 9c, spiced rolls, 8½c, boneless hams, 12c; mess pork, \$15.00 to \$17.00 per barrel. Sausage is quoted: Fresh pork sausage, 8c; bologna sausage 8½c per pound; German sausage, 9½c; ham, chicken and tongue sausage, 10c per half lb. packet. Pickled hogs tongues, 5c lb. Pickled pigs feet, \$1.40 per pail; 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 continues weak and 6½c per lb is now an outside price. We quote 5½ to 6c for fair to choice. Good beef has sold freely at 5½c. Mutton is held at 9c for good. There is some of the eastern frozen mutton still in the market, but butchers refuse to handle it, and it is being sold in a retail way to hotels, etc., at low prices. Hogs, 5½c for country dressed, with city dealers selling at 6c. Veal, dull at about 6c.

POULTRY—Following prices are quoted:—14c for turkeys, 11c for geese and 12½c for ducks, and 10c for chickens. Live chickens are offered at 69 to 80c per pair as to quality.

VEGETABLES—Potatoes were scarce, and sold mostly at \$1.25 per bushel for old. New Manitoba potatoes have begun to come in and prices are declining fast. A few new have been received from the States and sold at \$2.25 per bushel. The price will likely drop fast as soon as the railways are able to handle traffic, as the strike has delayed receipts. Onions, new, 3 to 3½c per lb. Cabbage, new, 3 to 4c per pound; pie plant, 20c per dozen bunches. There is plenty of home green stuff offering, at 20c for onions, 15c for lettuce, and 25c for new carrots, beets, radishes, &c., per dozen bunches; and green peas are offering at \$1.25 per bushel. Home grown cabbage, cauliflower, beans, etc., are now coming in. The railway strike has cut off supplies of cucumbers, tomatoes, etc., from the south. The tendency of prices is lower on green stuff.

HIDES.—There is little doing in hides. We quote Winnipeg inspected hides as follows: No. 1 cows, 2½c; No. 2, 1½c; No. 3, 1c; No. 1, heavy steers, 3c; No. 2 heavy steers, 2c; No. 3 steers, 1c. Calf, 8 to 13-lb. skins, 4 to 5c per pound. Kips about the same as hides, sheepskins 40 to 70c for full wool skins as to quality. Sheerlings, 10c. Tallow, 4½c rendered; 2 to 3c rough.

SENECA ROOT—The market is very weak, owing to very large receipts. The quantity offering is largely in excess of previous years. Prices evidently started too high this season, but they are now on the decline. A dealer sold out a round lot at 27c this week, while a short time ago higher than this was paid by dealers in competition for small lots. Now there is lots of root offering on bid, but buyers are reluctant about making offers. We quote 23 to 25c as to quality for dry root. Country merchants should buy lower. To show the large quantity of root coming in, a report from a country point says:—"A large quantity of seneca root is being shipped from this station; about five tons going to Winnipeg in one shipment. The price paid, about 25c per pound, is a means of bringing good wages to the natives who gather it."

WOOL.—Wool is easy and 8c. is about the best price paid for ordinary unwashed fleece, and 6 to 7c for chaffy and burry wool. Pure down would bring a little better, but there is very little of this class. United States markets continue dull and easy.

HAY.—The market is very dull. We quote baled at \$4 to 4.50, point of shipment.

LIVE STOCK.—The railway strike in the States has stopped export shipments of cattle from that country, thus enabling Canadian shippers to get a big advance, owing to the shortage of supplies. Cables on Monday reported an advance of 3c at Liverpool. Prices at Montreal and Toronto were also advanced ½ to ¾c per pound, and shippers were getting all the stock they could, in order to make hay while the sun shone. Hogs and sheep were also higher cast, up to \$5.60 having been paid at Montreal for good bacon hogs. The local market continues easier all around. We quote common cattle and cows at 2 to 2½c

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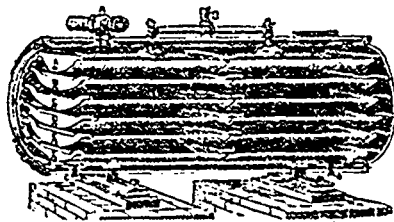
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and steers 2 1/2 to 3c. Hogs 4c off cars for average lots. Sheep 4c. good lambs about \$3.50 per head. There is a fair shipping movement eastward of cattle and hogs.

Chicago Board of Trade Prices.

Wheat was quiet on Monday, with a firmer tone. The price opened 1/4 to 3/8c higher, declined 3/8c, advanced 3/8c, declined 3/8c, advanced again and closed about 3/8c higher than Saturday. Corn gained 3/8c, oats were firm at about the same as Saturday, and pork gained 20c per barrel. Closing prices were:—

Table with 4 columns: Commodity, July, Sept., Dec. Rows include Wheat, Corn, Oats, Pork, Lard, and Short Ribs.

Wheat was quiet on Tuesday, opening 3/8c lower, advanced 3/8c, declined a shade and closed 3/8c lower than Monday. Oats and corn were steady. Closing prices were:

Table with 4 columns: Commodity, July, Sept., Dec. Rows include Wheat, Corn, Oats, Pork, Lard, and Ribs.

Wheat was more active on Wednesday and firmer, opening 1/4 to 3/8c higher, sold down slightly and again advanced about 1c, then declined 1 1/2c, and closed 3/8c lower than Tuesday. In the cash markets there was a sale in winter wheat of a few cars of new No 2 red at 55c. Sellers had to force sales, as none of the mills were running on account of the scarcity of coal, and the elevators are not now issuing receipts on grain arriving that can be delivered on contracts between members for July or later months. Regular receipts were quotable at 56 1/2 to 57 1/2c and closed at about 56 3/4c. No. 3 red sold at 52 1/2 to 53c. Spring wheat was in fair request and sales of 225,000 bushels of No 2 spring were made at September price. Nominal range was 56 1/2 to 59 1/2c and closed at 56 3/4 to 57 1/2c. Spring wheat by sample was quiet. The receipts continue small and offerings light. No. 4 quotable at 43 to 47c. No. 3 quotable at 52 to 56c, according to quality. Closing prices in the option market were:—

Table with 4 columns: Commodity, July, Sept., Dec. Rows include Wheat, Corn, Oats, Pork, Lard, and Ribs.

Wheat was fairly firm on Thursday. Cash wheats gained 1c. The speculative market was higher early, but closed a little lower. Closing prices were:—

Table with 4 columns: Commodity, July, Sept., Dec. Rows include Wheat, Corn, Oats, Pork, Lard, and Ribs.

On Friday prices were about the same, but the speculative market for wheat closed a shade lower. Closing prices were:—

Table with 4 columns: Commodity, July, Sept., Dec. Rows include Wheat, Corn, Oats, Pork, Lard, and Ribs.

On Saturday, July 14, wheat closed at 56 1/2c for July, 57 1/2c for September and 60 1/2c for December. A week ago July wheat closed at 56c and 55 1/2c for September.

Duluth Wheat Market.

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

Table with 4 columns: Day, Price. Rows include Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday.

A week ago prices closed at 61 1/2 for July delivery per bushel, and 53 1/2c for September. A year ago July wheat closed at 61c, and September at 63c per bushel.

Minneapolis Wheat.

No. 1 Northern wheat closed on Saturday at 59 1/2c for July. September delivery closed at 56 1/2c; and December at 53c. A week ago July wheat closed at 59c and Sept. at 56 1/2c.

New York Wheat.

On Saturday, July 14, wheat closed at 60 3/4c for September and 61 1/2c for December. A week ago September wheat closed at 61 1/2c.

The Crops.

Morden, July 5.—Recent rains have made a wonderful change in our wheat fields, but the flax crop on which so many people have been reckoning to yield good results, is almost a failure.

Methven, July 9.—The weather during the past week has been warm and dry. Another good rain would be very acceptable just now. Wheat and oats are heading out nicely and some fields are in full head. The root crop is very good this season. Owing to a promising early harvest everybody is plowing down their summer fallow.

Saltscoats, July 8.—The weather is still all that could possibly be desired in this district, and harvest prospects are brighter than they have been for several years past.

Sidney, July 9.—There is every prospect now of a fair average crop.

Burnside, July 9.—The grain is heading out and is looking excellent.

Cnater, July 10.—Crops are getting all the rain necessary now.

Manitou, July 9.—Crops are looking well here since the late rains. Wheat is all principally headed out.

Killarney, July 11.—The heavy rains we had lately have done a vast amount of good to the crops, and by all appearance the crops will be a fair average in this district.

Gladstone, July 11.—Rain is now abundant, and everything is growing first rate; wheat and oats are headed out on a great many farms. Every one seems to be well pleased with the prospects.

Fleming, July 12.—The very favorable weather adds considerably to the appearance of the country. Crops are everything that can be desired, thick, well headed and very healthy plant. The garden stuff is better than it has been for some years.

Thornhill, July 10.—Crops are looking fairly well. Farmers claim the average per acre will be fifteen bushels this fall.

Supplementary Items.

The supplementary estimates were brought down at Ottawa on Thursday. The total amount is \$1,804,478. The Manitoba items are:—

Table with 2 columns: Item, Amount. Rows include Salary and travelling allowance, Increase in salary Roman Catholic chaplain, Purchase of a strip of land for Brandon, Experimental farm, Two travelling dairies, Three dairy stations, Heating apparatus, etc., for Winnipeg, Dominion lands offices, Completion of Brandon Industrial school, Portage la Prairie post office, Wharf at Gimli, Indian Roman Catholic schools, Seed grain for Indians in Manitoba and the Northwest, Medicines for use of missionaries.

Total\$28,850

The sum of \$25,000 is asked for an exhibition for the Territories for next year.

For the Territories the items are:—

Table with 2 columns: Item, Amount. Rows include Red Deer industrial school, Improvements in lieutenant-governor's residence at Regina, Moosomin court house, Prince Albert crown lands office, Edmonton crown lands office, Regina court house, Outstanding accounts for lieutenant-governor's residence, Bridge over the Saskatchewan.

Total \$88,359

The British Columbia items are:—

Table with 2 columns: Item, Amount. Rows include Drill shed, New Westminster, Victoria drill shed, Victoria, new post office work, Williams Head quarantine station, Protection of river banks at Golden, Improvements on Great Kootenay river, Ditto, Columbia river, Ditto Fraser river, Ashcroft Barkerville telegraph line, Indian industrial school at Lytton, New building for school at Williams Lake.

Total \$63,000

The Greek Currant Crop.

The estimated crop of currants in Greece last year was 170,000 tons, as against 122,583 tons in the previous year, and 127,570 in 1887. On the other hand, the French took for wine producing purposes only 3,500 tons, as against 20,627 tons in 1892, an average of 40,000 tons in 1890 and 1891, and 70,401 tons in 1890. With the revival of the French vineyards, and the imposition of an increased duty on Greek currants, it is expected that the French demand will practically cease. This has been a severe blow to the Greek growers, who, under the stimulus of the French demand since the invasion of the "phylloxera," have largely abandoned other crops in order to cultivate the currant vine, and prices have been greatly depressed by the large surplus of the 1893 crop left on hand in consequence. The demand is, however, increasing in other directions, notably in the north of Europe and in South Russia. Meanwhile the depression of this branch of Greek trade, with the other embarrassments of Greece, has had an adverse effect on the import trade. "In consequence of the great rise of (foreign) exchange and the high cost of bills on England," writes Mr. Consul Wood, "and owing also to the great commercial depression existing in this district, and in this country generally, the value of British goods imported to this port (Patras) by British vessels direct only amounted to £128,665 (in 1893), against £176,620 (in 1892), and £278,700 (in 1891). Unless some improvement takes place in the currant trade, the importation of goods from foreign countries cannot increase, as the currant is the principal staple produce of the country, and unless it can be sold at remunerative prices by the growers, it is natural that the consumption of foreign imported articles should decrease."—Grocers' Review.

The cotton mills at Hamilton, Ontario will be closed for two months, beginning July 13. Five hundred hands will in consequence be thrown out of employment. On the re opening of the mills a reduced scale of wages will be put in force.

It was announced in the British House of Commons on July 12 that the government had concluded it would be impossible for the present to dispense with the requirement that all Canadian cattle be slaughtered at the port of landing on arrival. It was also announced that two of the cattle examined by experts employed by commission of the board of agriculture, had been found to be infected with contagious pleuro pneumonia.

WILLIAM L. KEENE & CO

(Successors to Chipman, Morzan & 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 9, 1894.

The elections are over and the government has been sustained. The elections were fought out on purely sectional grounds: the Island of Vancouver against the Mainland of British Columbia. The Mainland as far as heard from returned an Oppositionist in almost every constituency while the Island returned a solid phalanx of government supporters. Wholesale houses report trade fairly brisk and money much easier. There is a large fleet of vessels in port loading lumber. One hundred and eighty nine cars of freight delayed west of Winnipeg commenced to move last week, making things very busy in railway circles. Boats and trains are again running on the pro flood schedule.

B. C. Market Quotations.

BUTTER—California butter, 23; dairy, 19 to 20c; Eastern creamery, 24c.

CHEESE—Canadian cheese, 13c.

CURED MEATS—Hams, 13c; breakfast bacon, 14c; backs 13c; long clear 9½c; short rolls, 11c. Lard is held at the following figures: In tins, 12½c per pound; in pails and tubs, 10c; mess pork, \$18; short cut, \$22.

FISH—Prices are: Spring salmon, 7c; steel heads, 6c; flounders, 4c; smelt, 6c; seabass, 5c; cod, 6c; halibut, 8c; smoked salmon, 12c; smoked halibut, 10c; bleaters, 10c; kippered cod, 10c; oolicans, 6c.

VEGETABLES—Old potatoes, \$15; new, \$22 per ton; onions, red, 1½; cabbage, 2½c; carrots, turnips and beets, ¾ to 1c a lb.

EGGS—Oregon, 15c; Manitoba, 15c.

FRUITS—Lemons, California, \$2.75 to 3.50; oranges, navals, \$3.75; seedlings, \$2.25 to 2.75; Mediterranean sweets, \$3.50; Australian apples, \$1.25 to \$1.50; bananas, Honolulu, \$1.50 to 2.00 per bunch; pineapples, per dozen, \$2.00; cherries, per lb, 11c; strawberries, per box, 8c; coconuts, 60c doz; apricots, \$1 per box; plums, \$1 per box.

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, \$4.00; strong bakers \$3.70.

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

MEAL—Oatmeal—National mills, Victoria, 90-lb sacks, \$3.30. Cornmeal, per 95-lb sacks, \$2.15; per 10-10, \$2.55.

GROUND FEED—Manitoba chopped feed, \$28 per ton; feed wheat, United States, \$16 per ton; Canadian chop barley, \$28; California chop, \$22.50.

MILLSTUFFS—Bran, \$20.00; shorts, \$2i; oil cake, \$32.

DRESSED MEAT—Beef, 7 to 8c; mutton, 8½ to 9c; pork, 8 to 10c; veal, 9½ to 10c; lamb, per head, \$3.50 to 4.00.

Every Mackintosh

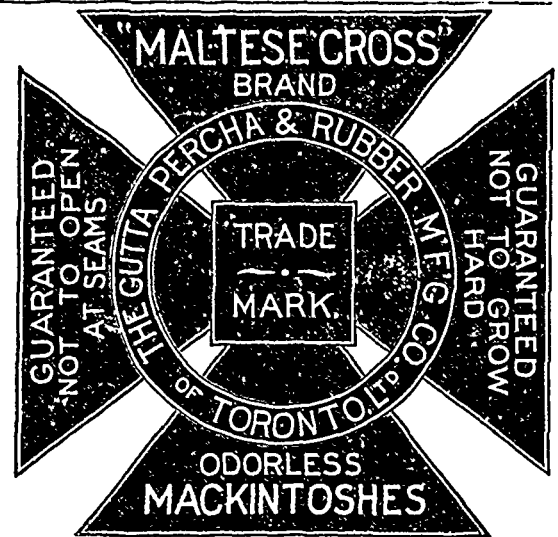
Bearing this Trade Mark is

Thoroughly Guaranteed.

These are not merely "dow 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.



LIVE STOCK—Calves, 6 to 7c; steers, 3 to 3c; sheep, 3½c; hogs, 6 to 7½c; cows, 2½ to 3c.

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

McKay & Churchill have opened a general store at Ladner's Landing.

W. B. Pottinger, butcher, has opened business at Victoria.

Ratray & Hall, coal, etc., Victoria, now co-partnership formed.

Victoria Iron Works Co., Ltd. (in liquidation), Victoria, sold to Walter S. Chambers.

Stanley House Co. (F. T. Childs, proprietor), dry goods, etc., Victoria, moving stock to Nanaimo.

V. E. Oatway & Co., painters, Victoria, have closed out business.

S. Gintzburger, cigars, etc., Vancouver, is opening a grocery store and advertises present business for sale.

John A. Thompson, hardware, furnishings, etc., Wellington, has assigned to J. H. Pleace, of Nanaimo.

H. McDowell & Co., drugs, Vancouver, succeeded by H. McDowell & Co., Ltd.

J. Kingham & Co., jewellers, Victoria, stock sold by chattel mortgagee.

Cheese Mites or "Skippers."

Protection against these pests concerns nearly all who deal in cheese. In a signed article contributed to the American cheesemaker, Henry Stewart, furnishes some valuable information, such as every grocer should read and save for reference, and which every dairyman should use to his profit. Mr. Stewart says:—

"Most dairymen understand pretty well the cheese fly, to which mites are due; many, however, do not understand how to provide against its depredations. Some people profess to be fond of skippery cheese, and regard it as an index of what we understand as a 'cheese full of meat'—that is, rich in butter—and it is certain that the cheese flies have a great partiality for the best goods in the cheese room. They do not so readily attack the poorer or skim milk varieties; hence the notion that the cheese infested with the fly is rich in butter is not far out of the way. The primary cause of mite-infested cheese is want of care. Cheese in hot weather should be closely examined every day; they require to be turned once a day to facilitate the curing process; the bandages and sides should be rubbed at the

time of turning, in order to destroy any eggs of the fly that may happen to be deposited about the cheese. If there are cracks in the rind, or if the edges of the bandage do not fit snugly, they should at once be attended to, as it is at these points that the fly is most likely to make a deposit of its eggs. The cracks and checks in cheese should be filled up with particles of cheese which have been crushed under a knife to make them mellow and plastic. When once filled, a strip of thin, tough paper, oiled and laid over the repaired surface, will serve as a further protection to the parts. The cheese in the cracks soon hardens and forms a new rind. Deep and bad-looking cracks may be repaired in this way, so as to form a new surface, scarcely to be distinguished from the sound parts of the cheese. It is a great mistake to send cheese which have deep cracks and broken rinds to market, for in addition to their liability to be attacked by the fly, they have the appearance of being imperfect, and are justly guarded with suspicion. Some dairymen think that a darkened curing room is best for cheese and at the same time the best protection against the fly. I think this is a mistake; cheese cures with the best flavor when it is exposed to light, and, besides, it can be examined more minutely from time to time and freed from any depredations of the skipper.

"August and September are generally the worst months in the year to protect cheese against the attacks of the fly. Some years the trouble is greater than others, and various means have been resorted to for the purpose of avoiding the pest, such as rubbing the cheese over with a mixture of oil and cayenne pepper. These things generally do not amount to much, and are not to be recommended, the best protection is cleanliness, sharp eyes, and a good cure of the cheese. Whenever a lodgment of skippers has been made, they must be at once removed. Sometimes it will be necessary to cut into the cheese and remove the nest with a knife; but if the colony is young and small in numbers a thick, oiled paper, plastered over the affected parts so as to exclude the air will bring the pests to the surface, when they can be removed, the oiled paper should be returned to its place, and the skippers removed from time to time until all are destroyed.

"If skippers begin to trouble the cheese, the best course to be adopted is to commence at once and wash the ranges or tables on which the cheese are placed with hot whey; this will remove all accumulations of grease or eggs about the ranges, giving a clean surface, which does not attract the flies. If the cheese is also washed with hot whey, and rubbed with a dry cloth, the labor of expelling the trouble from the curing room will be greatly facilitated. Keep the curing room clean and sweet, see that the cheese have a smooth rind, that the bandages are smoothly laid at the edges, turn and rub the cheese daily, and there need be no trouble from the cheese fly."



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.
O. A. CHOUILLOU,
12 and 14 St. John Street, - MONTREAL.

—THE—

Western Milling Co., Ltd.

STRONG BAKERS
AND
HUNGARIAN
PATENT FLOUR.

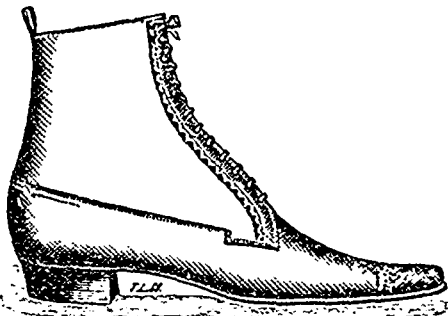
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And dealers in Grain.
Best Hard Wheat only used.

REGINA, N.W.T.

In 1890 In United States had population over a million—New
3 Cities York, Chicago, Philadelphia
and The North-Western Line is Best
Line Minneapolis and St. Paul to these Cities.

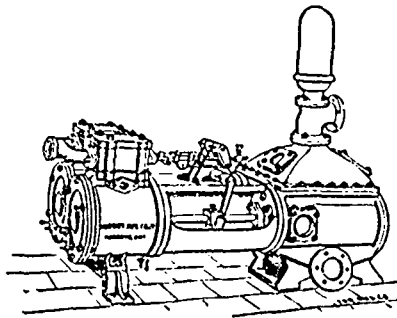
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122, 124 and 126 Wellington St. West, TORONTO.

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.



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Steam Pumps

FOR ALL PURPOSES.

—Sole Agents—

Waterous Engine Works Co., Ltd.
WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.

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 AVE., 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

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,
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Wm. Ferguson,

—WHOLESALE—

Wines, Liquors and Cigars

8th Street, Brandon.

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 Leitch Bros. Celebrated Oak
Lake Manitoba Flour.

The Brackman & Kerr Milling Co.,

(LIMITED)

Oatmeal and Ground Feed Millers.

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

FLOUR, FEED, GRAIN AND PRODUCE.

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED

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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 Skidgate Oil Works, B.C., D Richards, Laundry Soaps,
Woodstock, Ontario; Teller, Bothwell 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
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—WHOLESALE DEALERS IN—

BUTTER, EGGS, FRUITS AND PRODUCE

A PERFECT SYSTEM OF

COLD STORAGE.

230 ABBOTT STREET, - VANCOUVER,

P.O. BOX NO. 298.

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.

WE CARRY IN STOCK

FLOUR

24, 49, 98 lbs.



WHEAT

Two Bushel.

BAGS

OAT

3 and 4 Bushel.



BRAN

80 and 100 lbs.

SHORT

100 Lbs.

Sewing Twine and Branding Inks.

WRITE US FOR SAMPLES AND PRICES.

W. F. HENDERSON & Co., Winnipeg.

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

LEITCH BROS.

OAK LAKE

"Anchor Brand"

FLOURS

—FROM—

No. 1 Hard Wheat.

BRAN, SHORTS

AND ALL KINDS OF

Chopped Feed and Grain.

—ADDRESS—

OAK LAKE

MANITORA.

A. GARRUTHERS

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Dealer in Hides, Skins, Furs, Wool,
Tallow and Senega Root.

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MANUFACTURER'S AGENTS

AND

SPECIALTIES:

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IMPORTERS OF DRY GOODS.

MONTREAL.

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

"MONSOON"

PURE INDIAN TEAS.

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

STEEL, HAYTER & CO.

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



TRADE MARK

Montreal Markets.

Flour—Western millers are asking \$3 00 to \$3.05 on track here, but when it comes to actual business \$2.95 to \$3 are the figures for car lots on track. There have been sales of Manitoba patents at \$3.40, and \$3.50 is quoted as an outside figure. Sales are also reported of city patents at \$3.45 delivered. There are further enquiries from England, and sales have been made at the lowest freight rates ever before known. Patent, spring, \$3.40 to 3.50; Ontario patent, \$3.10 to 3.20; straight roller \$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, and 10 to 20c higher for car lots of granulated and rolled, which are quoted at \$1.40 to 1.50 per barrel on track here with sales at within that range. In a jobbing way prices are higher all round and we quote: 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. Fancy brands of both granulated and rolled are selling at higher prices. Pot barley is quoted at \$3.75 in barrels and \$1.75 in bags, and split peas \$3.50 to \$3.60.

Bran, etc.—Car lots have changed hands during the week at \$16 to \$16.25, and we quote \$16.00 to \$16.50. Shorts are scarce at \$18 to \$19, and moullie at \$20 to \$21 as to grade.

Wheat—For a lot of No. 2 red winter wheat in store here 62c was bid. No. 1 hard winter wheat is quoted here nominally at 74 to 75c and No. 2 at 71 to 73c. For export, however, it is questionable if over 68 or 69c could be had.

Oats—A number of cars of No. 2 oats have been made at 42 to 42½c, and a lot of 2 cars was reported sold at 43c. No. 3 is quoted at 38 to 38½c.

Barley—The market is quiet at 45 to 46c for feed, and 50 to 53c for malting grades.

Pork, Lard, etc.—Prices remain firm at \$19.50 to 20.00 for heavy Canada mess pork as to size of lot. One lot of Canada mess was sold at \$18.50, but it was thin. Lard meets with fair enquiry; the great bulk of the business is in compound, sales of which have occurred at \$1.42½ for 500 pail lots, and at \$1.45 to 1.50 for smaller quantities. In cut meets shipments continue to go forward to the English market. The unusually low prices for hams have induced an increased demand, and sales are reported at 9½ to 10½c for round lots. Hams, per lb, 9½ to 10½c; 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—Factorymen now offer freely their June make at 19½c but cannot get it. Discouraging advices have been received from England, and if the butter that has been placed at 19 to 20c of late is to realize a profit, it will have to be kept in cold storage until a radical change takes place for the better in the export trade. As regards eastern townships, prices have been hoisted up to 17½ and 18c, several lots having been placed at that figure in the country, while dealers here say the best prices they can get on spot are 17 to 17½c. In Western butter holders west of Toronto ask 15½ to 16c for choice June dairy, but these figures are not obtainable here.

Cheese—Sales of finest Ontario at 9½ to 9¾c, and even 9½c has been paid for fancy. In fact shipments going out by this week's steamers cover all these figures, while Quebec finest have brought from 8½ to 8¾c, with 9c paid in special instances for pet factories. Undergrades range all the way from 7½ to 8¾c.

Eggs—Prices have moved up fully 1c on the week, sales of round lots having been made at 10½c, contracts having been made to deliver up

to the end of the week at this figure. Sales have also been made at 11c and over for single cases of guaranteed stock.

Wool—Another of our large mills is on the verge of closing down. Prices here remain as follows: Greasy Cape, 14 to 15½c; Canadian fleeces, washed 17 to 20c; B. A. scoured, 26 to 34c. In pulled wool, 20 to 20½c is quoted for supers, extra 23 to 26c; Northwest wool 11 to 12c.

Hides—Dealers are still paying 3½c to butchers, with now and then an advance paid upon that figure by way of competition, although 4c is the very outside that can be had from tanners. Very little is being done in heavy steers, which are still quoted at 5 to 5½c. Calfskins, at 5c. In lambskins, it is thought that an advance of 5 to 10c will be established by the end of the week with rates at 25 to 30c. We quote light hides at 3½c for No. 1, 3c for No. 2 and 2½c for No. 3, to dealers and ½c more to tanners. Heavy hides are quoted at 5c to 5½c; calf, 5c; lambskins, 25 to 30c.

Money plentiful at 4 to 4½ per cent. on call, and discounts are unchanged at 6 to 7c per cent.—Trade Bulletin, July 7.

Montreal Grocery Market

There has been no important change in the market for refined sugar. The volume of business has not been so large and refiners in some cases state that the demand is very disappointing for this season of the year. Sales of granulated in round lots have transpired at 4 3/16c, to 4½c net cash, and yellows have changed hands at 3½ to 3¾c as to quality at the factory. In New York the market for refined has ruled quiet and steady at 4 1/16c.

The demand for syrups continue slow, consequently the market is quiet, with no new phases to note, values being nominally unchanged at 2 to 2½c for bright grades, and 1½ to 1¾c for dark.

The market for molasses during the past week has been quiet and steady. The demand has fallen off to some extent, owing to the fact that country buyers have filled their wants for the present, and in consequence of which the volume of business has been small, but prices hold at 29c for car lots, 30c for single puncheons and 29c in round lots.

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

The demand for coffee has been fair, and sales of some round lots have 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—There has been no improvement in the market for canned goods. A feature of this trade is that the first shipment of Australian canned meats from the Sydney Preserving company is on the way here to J. Alex. Gordon & Co. This shipment comprises 425 cases, and consists of boiled, roast and corned mutton in 1 and 2 lb. tins. 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 6.

Montreal Drug Prices.

We quote:—Beaching powder, \$2.50 to 2.75; bicarb. soda, \$2.25 to 2.35; sal soda, 70 to 75c; carbolic acid, 1 lb bottles, 25 to 30c; caustic soda, 60 per cent., \$2.15 to 2.75; do., 70 per cent., \$2.40 to 2.50; chlorate of potash, 20 to 22c; alum, \$1.40 to 1.50; copperas, 75 to 80c; sulphur flour, \$1.75 to \$2; do., roll, \$2 to 2.10; sulphate of copper, \$1.50 to \$3; white sugar of lead, 7½ to 8½; bich. potash, 10 to 12c; sumac Sicily, per ton, \$75 to 80; soda ash, 48 to 50 per cent., \$1.15 to 1.50; chip logwood, \$2 to 2.10; castor oil, 6½ to 7c; and Norwegian cod liver oil, \$25 to 26.

The Backbone of a Grocer.

He must have one, and upon its nature depends the measure of his success. Nature has made man's spinal column flexible, so that his body may be moved at will in any direction. It adapts itself to circumstances. Any injury in the spinal column weakens the will and reduces the efficiency of the body.

The keeper of a successful bakery, with restaurant attachment, tells the readers of The Helper of what, to him, are three all important things, as follows:—

First—Good coffee.

Second—Placant manners.

Third—Low prices.

"My coffee is the real backbone of my business. It was the magnet that lured my customers. There is no doubt about it, everywhere people will run after good coffee. I purchase the very best I can, paying from 40 cents up for it. I get it fresh ground. I make it strong. I study the matter scientifically of making good coffee.

"Secondly, lucky is that restaurateur who has a pleasant face and courteous ways. Smiles are fortunes to tradesmen of any sort. Be like one of those cordial and cheery 'mino hosts' you read about in novels. In the West there is too much surliness and 'independence' (?), and, therefore, courtesy pays doubly and is of peculiar value. Great incomers with a hearty 'Good day, Mr. X;' and as people leave, occasionally as pleasantly, and as if having the greatest deference for their judgment and opinion (especially new customers), 'How do you like my coffee? Was it all right to day?'"

Not a bad trinity for a grocer, and yet one, we think, that can be improved, for we are not believers in low prices so much as in fair prices.

It is certain that every store ought to have a backbone, and one which, like that in the human frame, is made of many parts jointed together and, as previously intimated, flexible, and not rigid.

Undoubtedly, good coffee should form one section of the grocer's backbone. Others are fine butter, clean flavored tea, the best flour, pure soap, good eggs, superior cheese, reliable canned goods, courtesy, promptness, perfect service, fair prices—all are essential.

With the choicest coffee, fancy butter and the finest flour, a grocer need have no fear of competitors. They are trade winners and trade holders. Price, with lovers of good coffee and best bread and butter, is always a secondary consideration. Even in the low tenement districts of New York city the grocers who keep the best of the three articles named do the best prying business.

All three have much to do with the comfort and pleasure of the table. No matter what other sort of food is served, nor how it may be cooked, the meal will give satisfaction if there is good bread and butter and fine coffee. One need never leave a table hungry with these articles of the best, and if they are of fine quality they leave an impression upon the mind of the consumer. And, again, the palate never tires of these articles. They give pleasure and satisfaction, and that is one reason why they are part of a grocer's backbone.

Maillard says that the way to make a good cup of chocolate is to have the finest chocolate. And the way to win the best customers is to have the finest coffee, the best flour and the finest grade of butter.

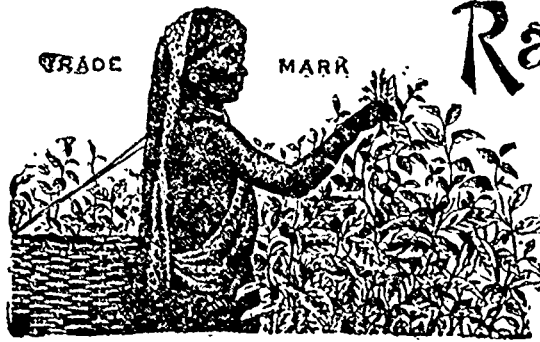
Cheese Markets.

At the cheese market at Brantford, Ont., on July 5, 16 factories offered 2,596 boxes Jure make. Sales—230 boxes at 8½c, 165 boxes at 9c and 1,800 boxes at 9 1/16c.

At Brockville cheese market on July 5 the offerings of cheese registered on the board were 1,282 white and 2,362 colored, a total of 3,644. Buyers were anxious to get cheese at 9½c for white and 9 3/16c for colored, and the sellers wanted a sixteenth more for both kinds. Sales were 329 white at 9½c and 1,402 colored at 9 3/16c.

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

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



Ram Lal's
PURE
INDIAN TEA

GUARANTEED ABSOLUTELY PURE
 AS MANUFACTURED ON THE
 GARDENS IN INDIA

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



DOMINION BAG CO., LTD.

MONTREAL.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Full Stock Carried by
 our Manitoba and
 Northwestern Agents.

Merrick,
 Andersen & Co.,
 WINNIPEG.

Prices and Samples
 mailed on application.

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

GRANULAR **OGILVIE'S HUNGARIAN** CREAMY

HAS NO EQUAL. **FLOUR.** HAS NO EQUAL.

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

WINNIPEG, Oct. 5th, 1893.

Messrs. Ogilvie Milling Co.,

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

—IN HANDLING—

OGILVIE'S FLOUR

YOU HAVE

THE BEST

Each bag guaranteed Sown with our
 Special Twine, Red White and Blue.

OGILVIE'S HUNGARIAN,

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

FARMERS !

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

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

Blue Ribbon and Redcap are still Unequaled.

CONSUMERS CORDAGE Co., Limited.

New York Life Building, Montreal.

The Rain Maker.

The rain maker is abroad in the land.

For the past month, from every section of the west have come more or less frequent accounts of this product of modern drouths, and his more or less unsuccessful efforts to refresh the parched earth with needed rains. In Kansas and Nebraska, where repeated trials of almost every known theory for forcing the reluctant clouds to give down the coveted moisture have proved the utter fallacy of some and the conditional success of others; in Iowa, that garden spot of the west, where nature has bestowed her gifts so bountifully that man has but to gather them; in the drouth-stricken region of South Dakota, where four years of famine have failed to blot from memory the years of plenty that preceded them, the professional rain maker has found abundant opportunity for plying his trade, and made hay while the sun shone. Some of these gentlemen are honest in the belief that they can bring from the sky, however clear, the precious rain. The formula that is successful in one locality, however, may prove worthless in another, and those who are honest in their professions are ever ready to admit that certain atmospheric conditions must prevail or success cannot attend their undertaking. In other words, if there is moisture in the air, they have discovered a process by which this moisture can be condensed, and precipitated in the form of rain. To this class of rain makers all respect is due. There is another class, however, who are not entitled to the consideration of any one. They are fakirs, pure and simple, and are just as much confidence men as the burco steerers on the Bowery in New York city. They will sell their alleged formulas knowing them to be practically worthless, and the drouth-stricken community, unable to secure the services of a reliable man, grasps at the possibility like a drowning man at a straw, only to find it as useless, and their money goes as well as their crops. These are the two classes of rain makers we have heard of most frequently in the past month.

There is another rain maker, however,—one who has proved his efficiency in the past, and who is responsible for most of the precious showers which have come recently—and that is God Almighty. His theories never fail in practice, and His formulas are not for sale at \$500 or \$600 or \$1,000,000 for any one county or one state. Neither are they to be had for the asking. Like every good thing, it requires labor to obtain them. This lesson has been learned after years of toil and hardship and loss in the west and southwest; the same lesson is being taught in the northwest. The clouds are nature's sprinkling pot, and the grain field her garden. But there are ways to refresh the garden besides using a sprinkling pot, and there are some spots in the garden not easily reached with a sprinkler. You need a hose. There are water works to which it may be attached most everywhere. That's what the Lord put the immense artesian reservoir under the drouth section of South Dakota for—to be utilized, by means of irrigating ditches, in those parts of the garden not easily reached by the sprinkling pot. That's one purpose for which the Missouri river and the Red river traverse South Dakota, and the Platte bisects Nebraska. They were meant to be used, not for navigation alone, but as a source of rain supply. The irrigation systems of Colorado and California and New Mexico and Arizona have cost millions of dollars. They will repay the expenditure a thousand fold. They have literally made the "desert to bloom as a rose." Like enterprize in the northwest would bring like usurious returns. So long as the northwestern settler is content to call his state a Godforsaken country because he can't buy sufficient rain to mature his crops for \$500 or \$600 to the county, so long will it be Godforsaken. But once let him awake to the fact that under and around him are sources from

which he can secure water independent of the clouds, and act upon the knowledge, then see how soon the God that has forsaken him because of his indolence, will return to bless him with abundance. Go to work and get your rain from the ground instead of the sky—from the river or the artesian well. That's one thing God put them there for, and He is the most practical and successful rain maker the world has ever known. Minneapolis Farm Implement.

Crops in Ontario on June 15.

An official crop bulletin, showing the condition of the crops on June 15, has been published; slight falls of snow occurred about the end of May and sharp frosts were felt somewhat seriously in some places. Frost was reported on May 28th and 29th from nearly all parts of Ontario. Ice one quarter of an inch thick formed at several places.

Fall Wheat—This crop has stood the heavy rain and changes of weather much better than the spring crops. Throughout the entire province some low lands have been flooded and the crop drowned out. The reports for this time of the year are quite up to the average. The frost of the first week of June was felt to a very slight extent. The reports from all parts of the province are practically the same—that after the rain the wheat soon picked up and showed less injury than had been supposed. Not more than usual had been plowed up and resown to spring grain. Heading out was in progress on the 15th of June. In some places the growth was quite rank. With favorable weather for the next three weeks a good crop of fall wheat may be looked for. At present the conditions promise an average yield.

Spring Wheat—As usual, there is but little spring wheat in the western part of the province, while in the eastern half the acreage is declining. The low lying lands have suffered severely, but the higher lands have fair crops. The grain was sown in fine condition, and is now recovering rapidly from the extra rain. In many places correspondents state that the rain did more good than harm. In the eastern counties about one third of the spring wheat is either destroyed or is in poor condition; two-thirds may be said to be fair to good.

Barley—Barley has suffered quite extensively, is backward in growth, but at present is making very rapid progress, and with a continuance of favorable weather will probably come up to nearly the average of the last two years.

Oats—The reports from every section of the province are practically the same, and to the following effect: The rains drowned out the crop on low lying fields; on higher lands, and these under drained, little or no damage was done. At the time of reporting the crop was making a very rapid growth, and becoming somewhat rank in straw. A few fields were baked by the hot sun, but on the whole the prospects were most promising, the only unfavorable report being as to the low lands. The crop is on the whole somewhat more backward than usual, but present conditions point to a yield fully up to the average.

Peas—The continued rains did more damage to this crop than to the other spring-grown crops. Early-sown peas have done well on high lands, but on low lands have suffered heavily. The reports from the largest pea counties of the west are quite favorable.

Corn—From all parts of the province come reports of replanting, of late planting and of slow growth. Prospects are for a crop a little under the average in quantity.

Beans—Early planted beans were cut off by late frosts.

Timothy—A small amount of timothy was winter killed, but the principal damage has resulted from some cold, wet days of spring and early summer. The reports from all counties are in agreement that we shall have a short hay crop this year.

Clover—This crop has suffered more than timothy. Complaints of winter killing are universal.

Roots and Potatoes.—Early planted potatoes were much injured by frosts and large quantities rotted in low lands. Late planted potatoes are now coming on well.

Fruit.—The frost has done same damage to fruit. Grape vines have suffered quite extensively in the West Midland, Lake Huron and Georgian Bay counties. Peach trees were injured to some extent by frost, and "leaf curl" is reported by many. There is promise of only a fair crop. Apples are setting well, and on the whole promise a good crop, especially east of Toronto. Pears are in good form. Plums and cherries are reported fair. Small fruits give prospect of extra yield. Strawberries on the whole are reported as turning out fairly well. The Essex and Kent and Niagara districts give on the whole very favorable reports as to fruit.

Labor and Wages—The result of the large number of men seeking rural employment in the spring and early summer is seen in the lowering of the scale of wages. The average amount paid monthly, with board, was \$16.48, compared with \$17.17 in the previous year. Day laborers averaged 83 cents with board, a falling off of 5 cents compared with 1893; while those working by the day, without board, received but \$1.11, or 5 cents less than in the year previous. Domestic servants are still scarce on the farm.

The Traveller Convinced Her.

The other day an omnibus, full of passengers drove up to its suburban terminus, says a contemporary. Side by side sat a commercial traveller and a lady temperance lecturer. The commercial traveller seized his bag and made a move to get out. The lady made a snatch after him, and he halted.

"I beg your pardon," she said, "but you have my bag."

"You are certainly mistaken, madam," the traveller said, courteously but firmly. "This bag is mine."

"No, sir," the lady replied firmly, "it is mine. I should know it among a thousand. You must not take it."

But the traveller persisted, and the lady insisted; and they came very near quarrelling.

Presently one of the passengers pointed to a twin bag in the omnibus, and said:

"Whose is that?"

"It isn't mine," said the traveller. "It is just like mine; but this is mine."

"And it isn't mine," said the lady. "He has mine, and I want it; and I'll have it. It's a pity if a lady can't travel alone in this country without being robbed of her property in broad daylight."

Finally the traveller said he would open the bag to prove his property.

The lady objected at first, saying she did not want her bag opened in the presence of a crowd of strangers.

But as there was no other means of settling the dispute, she at length consented.

The traveller took out a key, opened the bag and the curious crowd bent forward to see.

On the top of everything lay a big, flat flask, half full of whisky, a pack of cards, meerschaum pipe, a quarter of a pound of tobacco, and a snuff box.

The traveller was the first to recover his self-possession and speech.

"Madam," said he, "you are right. The bag is yours. I owe you a thousand apologies."

But the lady had fainted and the traveller relocked his bag, with a quiet smile.

A movement is on foot to establish malleable iron and steel works in Toronto. The promoters are United States capitalists.

O'LOUGHLIN BROS. & CO.,

Clearing Sale of - - -

BOYS' SAFETY BICYCLES,

WITH IRON OR RUBBER TIRES, AT EXCEEDINGLY LOW PRICES.

WRITE FOR TRADE DISCOUNTS

WHOLESALE PAPER, STATIONERY, AND GENERAL JOBBERS AND PRINTERS

41 PRINCESS ST., WINNIPEG.

Toronto Markets.

Wheat—Business was quiet to day. Millers were holding off on account of the drop in Liverpool and Chicago, but holders of both Ontario and Manitoba wheat were not anxious to sell. Prices remain about the same. White wheat on the Northern is held at 59½c, C.P.R. west at 59½c and G.T.R. w. at at 58½. Spring on the Midland is quoted nominally at 61c. Three cars of No. 1 Manitoba hard sold west to day at 73½c. There were offerings of same, Montreal freights, at 74½c.

Flour—Dull and easy. Buyers are holding off, but there is no particular pressure to sell and values are holding about steady. Straight rollers, Toronto freights, are quoted at \$2.60 to \$2.85.

Mill Feed—Bran is quoted at \$13 and shorts at \$15.50 Toronto freights.

Oats—Easier. A car of mixed sold on track at 39c and three cars of white sold at 33c. There were sales of white outside at 35½c and offerings were quite free at 36c.

Barley—Feed is quoted nominally at 39c west and 41c east. Sales of No. 1 outside have been made within the past few days at 43c.

Grain and Flour—Car lot prices are:—**Flour**—Manitoba patents, \$3.70 to \$3.75; Manitoba strong bakers, \$3.45 to 3.50; Ontario patents, \$2.90 to \$3.00; straight roller, \$2.60 to 2.85; extra \$2.50 to \$2.60; low grades, per bag, 85 to 90c. Bran, \$13.00. Shorts—\$15.50. **Wheat** (west points) White, 58 to 59½c; spring 60c; red winter 58 to 59½c; goose, 57c; No. 1 hard, 73½c; No. 2 hard, 71c; winter wheat on the Northern, 59 to 60c. Peas, 56 to 57c. **Barley** (outside)—No. 1, 43 to 45c; feed, 39 to 41c. **Oats**, 37c. **Buckwheat** (east)—40c. **Rye** (east)—45c. **Corn**, on track, 52c.

Eggs—Prices ranged from 10 to 10½c for medium stock and single cases of good sound fresh eggs sold at 10½ to 11c, and in some instances 11½c was got.

Potatoes—Two cars of new southern came to hand, and sales were made at \$2.50 to \$2.75. Old domestic sold at 75c for single bags, and 65c for 5 and 10 bag lots.

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

Honey and Maple Syrup—Extracted 7½ to 8c according to quantity; sections, \$1.50 to 1.75 per dozen. Maple syrup, gallon tins 75 to 80c; five gallon tins, 70 to 75c; bbls, 60 to 65c.

Poultry—Chickens sell at 45 to 60c, and turkeys 9½ to 10½c per lb.

Dressed Meats—Quotations are:—Beef, fores, 4 to 5½c, and hinds, 7 to 9c; mutton, carcass, 6 to 8c; yearling lamb, carcass, 8 to 10c; spring lamb, per lb, 12c; veal, 6 to 7½c; pork, \$6.25 to 6.50 per cwt.

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

Beans—Beans, hand picked, white per bushel \$1.30 in small lots, and \$1.20 in round lots.

Cured Meats—Quotations are as follows: Meats pork, Canadian, \$17.50; short cut \$17.50; 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, 10½c; bellies, 11c; rolls, 8½c and backs, 10 to 10½c; picnic hams, 8½ to 8¾c; green hams, 9½c.

Butter—Receipts consist almost entirely of dairy tubs. Supplies were again light, to-day and prices firm at yesterday's figures. Quotations are: Dairy tubs, choice to extra choice, 16 to 17c, good to choice 15 to 16c; store packed tubs, choice, 11c; inferior to medium, 12 to 13c; crocks, 16 to 17c; large dairy rolls, 16 to 17c; pound rolls, 18 to 19c; creamery, pounds, 22 to 23c; creamery, tubs, 20 to 21c.

Cheese—Demand is quite active and prices firmer, owing to higher Liverpool quotations and firmer prices in outside Canadian markets. Quotations are: Factory made, full creams, September and October, 11 to 11½c; April make, 9½ to 10c; private dairy full creams, 9½c; choice small Swiltons, 12½ to 13c.—*Em pire*, July 6.

Toronto Grocery Market.

Canned Goods—Tomatoes are in steady demand at 85 to 90c. Corn continues firm, with stocks low and demand good at 90 to 95c. Peas are in brisk demand at 80 to 85c. Canned peaches are getting very scarce and prices are a little higher, at \$3.25 to 3.40 for 3's and \$2.10 to 2.25 for 2's. *There does not appear to be any gallon apples to be had and for the few preserved apples to be had there is a big demand.* Other kinds of canned fruit are not much wanted. We quote as follows:—Peaches, \$3 to 3.25 for 3's, \$2 to 2.25 for 2's; raspberries, \$1.65 to 1.80; strawberries, \$1.90 to 2.10; apples, 3's, \$1 to 1.10, gallons \$2.75, and preserved fancy quarters at \$1.35 to 1.40. Salmon continues in seasonable demand at \$1.25 to \$1.35 for tall tins and \$1.50 to \$1.60 for flat tins. Demand is just fair for lobsters at \$1.35 to \$2.00 for tall tins, and \$2.40 to \$2.50 for flat tins.

Coffees—There is a good demand for good grades of Rio coffee, but there are few of these to be had. We quote green, in bags, as follows: Rio, 21 to 21½c; 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 22c; Jamaica, 21 to 22c.

Nuts—Brazil nuts, 11 to 11½c a pound; Sicily shelled almonds, 25 to 26c a pound; Tarragon almonds 12½ to 13c; peanuts, 10½ to 11c for roasted

and 8 to 10c for green; coconuts \$4.50 to \$5 per sack; Grenoble walnuts, 12½ to 15c; 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—There is a good demand for rice, principally for "B" at 3½ to 3¾c. Demand is good for tapioca of medium quality at 4½ to 4¾c. We quote as follows: "B" 3½ to 3¾c, extra Japan, 5½ to 5¾c; imported Japan, 5¾ to 6½c.

Spices—Trade remains much as before. 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—The ruling quotation is still 4½c for granulated but this price is being shaded; yellowa range from 3¾ to 4c; raws, 3¾c.

Syrup—Market continues dull at previous quotations—namely: Dark, 25c; medium, 28 to 30c; bright, 35 to 40c; very bright, 45 to 50c.

Molasses—There is a little movement reported, mostly in Barbadoes. Prices are: New Orleans, barrels, 26 to 28c; half barrels, 30½ to 32c; Barbadoes, barrels, 30 to 33c; half barrels, 36 to 38c.

Tea—May pickings now season's Japan teas are still attracting the most attention, and the demand is fair for them at 30 to 35c, but the bulk of the business will not of course be done until the arrival of the lower and cheaper grades of new Japan teas which will retail at about 25c. Samples of these lower grade teas are now being offered jobbers by brokers, and they are showing up much better value than last seasons teas. New black teas are expected to arrive on this market some time next month.

Dried Fruits—There is no change in the situation in regard to Valencia raisins. There is a little off-stalk to be had, and that is about all. Some houses are taking advantage of the prices prevailing to substitute London layers for Valencia raisins, and are able to sell them at a lower figure. We quote off stalk at 5½ to 6½c and fine off stalk at 6½ to 7c. Currants are in steady demand at former quotations. We quote as follows: Provinciale, 3½ to 4c in brls, half brls, 3½ to 4½c; 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; Vostizza 6½ to 7½c in cases, 6½ to 7½c in half cases; Panariti, 8½ to 9c. Although the demand has fallen off somewhat for prunes there is still a fair business doing, people buying more of this a little than they otherwise would in consequence of the scarcity of dried and evaporated apples. The local market is almost bare of prunes. We quote: U's, 5½c B's, 7½c; bags at 3¾c; casks at 4½ to 5c. Figs are dull and easy with quotations nominal. Small boxes, 7½

to 8c; 5 lb boxes, 7½ to 8c; 10lb boxes, 8c; 28 lb boxes choice Elcme, 8½c; 6 crown, 12½c; 7-crown, 13½c; bags, 28 lb, 6½ to 7c; tapi, 4 to 4½; natural, 5½ to 6c. Dates quiet and easy at 4½ to 5c; selected Hallowee dates, 8½ to 9c.

Dried and Evaporated Apples—Are out of the market.

Fish—We quote as follows: Skinned and lound codfish, 6½c; shore herring \$4 per barrel; boneless fish, 3½ to 4c; boneless cod 5 to 8c.

Salt—There has been a little falling off in sales during the week, although a fair local trade is still reported. We quote: Dairy, \$1.50, special grade; barrels, 90c; coarse sacks, 58c; fine sacks, 70c; Amori can rock, \$10 per ton.—Grocer, July 6.

Toronto Hardware Market

Rope—Demand is only fair with orders small. We quote as before:—Sisal, 7 16 in. and larger, 7c; 5 16; 3 in, 7½c; Manila, 7 16 in. and larger, 9 to 9½c; 1, 5 16, 8 in, 9½ to 9¾c.

Cut Nails—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—Trade is improving a little, although no large lots are being called for. Discounts are still 6c per cent off "C" and 60 and 2½ per cent off "BB."

Green Wire Cloth—Prices are unchanged at \$1.85 per 100 square feet.

Tacks—Prices have been reduced materially by manufacturers. This, the trade hope, will tend to increase the volume of business. The reductions are: Cut, carpet, blued, gimp, 60 per cent; do., tinned, 70 per cent; copper nails, 62½ per cent; olout 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. The reductions run from 2½ to 5 per cent.

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

Lead Pipe—Jobbers are still quoting ship ments as follows:—Toronto and the west 30 per cent. off in small lots and 30 and 10 per cent. off in ton lots; poin's east of Toronto 35 per cent. off in small lots, and 35 and 10 per cent. off in ton lots.

Ice Cream Freezers—Are in better demand, the "Gem" being the principal kind in request. Discount: 57½ to 60 per cent.

Clothes Wringers—Ruling prices are still \$28 per dozen for Canadian.

Screws—A considerable reduction in the price of these was announced. The manufacturers ordered the change at a meeting held Wednesday, and it is made in consequence of changes in the tariff. Discounts have been increased from 77½ to 80 per cent. on flat head, 72 to 75 per cent. on round head iron screws; brass screws from 75 to 77½ per cent. for flat head, and 70 to 72½ for round head. This is the first change that has been made for some years.

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

Cement, etc—Business fair. We quote: Portland cement (English), \$3 per bbl.; New Brunswick plastic 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—Trade is dull and featureless, with prices as before. We quote: Summerlee, \$20 to 20.50; Carnbroe, \$19 to 19.50; Siemon's, \$18 to 18.25. Lake Superior charcoal, \$15.70; Southern soft, No. 1, \$11.50; Southern soft, No. 2, \$11.25.

Bar Iron—Prices rule as before at \$1.85 Toronto and \$1.75 Montreal. The majority of the mills are still closed down owing to scarcity of fuel, and for immediate shipment it is therefore advisable to order from store.

Sheet Iron—Black sheet has shown more activity, especially in the lighter gauges, in which some large sales have been made. We quote 8 to 16 gauge \$2.50; 18 do., \$2.25; 20 do., \$2.2; 22 to 24 do., \$2.35; 26 do., \$2.45; 28 do., \$2.65. Tinned sheet iron, Gohb's, 26 gauge, 5½c per lb; 22 to 24 gauge, 6½c; 16 to 20 gauge, 6½c.

Iron Pipe—Jobbers at the moment are experiencing some difficulty in supplying all the sizes called for, both in black and galvanized. Prices same as last week. Discounts are 70 per cent for black and 50 to 50 and 5 per cent for galvanized.

Galvanized Iron—We quote 4½ to 4¾c for 28 gauge lots.

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

Ingot Tin—This article has been somewhat stagnant, and no large quantities have been forwarded during the past week. Prices are as before, namely, 19 to 19½c for ton lots and 20 to 20½c for small lots.

Ingot Copper—Trade is exceedingly quiet with prices ruling as before at 10 to 10½c.

Sheet Copper—Trade in this line is only fair, demand if anything having fallen off during the week, notwithstanding that there has been a reduction in price. We now quote untinned at from 14 to 16½c, according to weight and size. Brazor sheets are from 1 to 2c lower, the range now being from 14 to 17c, according to quality.

Boiler Tubes—Demand is a little better than it was a week ago, there being more call from the country. We quote: 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—We quote: 8 to 16 gauge, \$2.75 per 100 lb; 18 to 20, \$2.65; 22 to 24, \$2.85; 26, \$3.10.

Zinc Spelter—Dull, and the little that is going out is principally the imported article. The idea as to price is 4½ for domestic and 4¾c for imported.

Tin plates—Prices are being well maintained \$3.50 to 3.75 for I.C. and \$3.25 to 3.35 for coke.

Terne Plates—This article is now being used to quite an extent for shingling bands as well as for roofing purposes. Prices are \$6.50 to 6.75, according to quality.

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

Hoop and Band Iron—Base price is unchanged at \$2.25 to 2.35. American steel, \$2.

Canada Plates—Import orders are still being booked at \$2.30 to \$2.35 for half polished, and deliveries are now being made through out the country of orders placed in the spring.

Solder—Trade is steady and prices firm at 12½ to 14c.

Pig Lead—Prices remain as before, at 2¾ for ton lots and 5c for small lots.

Antimony—Trade is still dull and prices as before, namely 9½ to 10c for Cooks'n's.

Glass—Prices are being cut a great deal, but ruling quotations are still \$1.20 to 1.25 first break.

Old Material—We quote prices paid by dealers as follows:—Agricultural scrap, 50c per cwt.; machinery cast, 50c per cwt.; stove cast scrap, 30 to 35c; No. 1 wrought scrap, 40c per cwt; No. 2, including sheet iron, hoop iron and mixed steel, 10c; new light scrap copper 3½ to 7c; heavy scrap copper 7½ to 7¾c; 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 1¾c; scrap zinc, 1½ to 1¾c; scrap rubber, 2½ to 3c; country mixed rags, 60 to 75c per 100 lb; clean dry bones, 50 to 60c per 100 lbs; borings and turnings, 10c.

Paints and Oil—Business continues to fall off in volume. White lead is dull at 4½ to 4¾. Turpentine both here and in the south remains firm. Quotations are unchanged at 43 to 44c for Toronto. In prepared paints trade has fallen away a good deal, \$1.05 is still the idea as to price for pure. There was a decline in linseed oil in England, but mail advices announce a recovery. On spot demand is light and prices unchanged at 53 to 54c for raw and 56 to 57c for boiled. Paris green market is firm and excited. Further shipments have been made to the United States, and stocks here are getting low. Prices are, however as before. We quote: English, 112 pound drums, 15 to 15½c; do., pound drums, 15½ to 16c. There is a firmer feeling in castor oil, in sympathy with the East Indian market, but quotations are unchanged at 6½ to 6¾c in cases lots and 7c in single tins. Refined seal oil is unchanged at 55 to 59c per gallon in barrels.—Hardware, July 6.

Petroleum—Trade is quiet, although the monotony which has been existing in oil circles for the past month or so is expected to pass away in the course of a few weeks. Prices are unchanged. We quote: 5 to 10 barrel lots, imperial gallon, Toronto—Canadian 12 to 12½c; carbon safety, 15½ to 16c; Canadian water white, 16 to 17c; American water white, 18 to 19c; photogene, 20c.

Comparative Prices in Staples.

Bradstreet's, New York, quotes prices on June 29 and a year ago as follows. The reduction in freights is particularly remarkable:

	June 29, 1891.	June 30, 1893.
Flour straight spring	\$3.00 to \$3.5.	\$3.40 to \$3.90.
Flour, straight winter	\$2.60 to \$2.85	\$3.10 to \$3.45
Wheat, No. 2 red	60½	63 c
Cent. No. 2 mixed	41c	47c
Oat, No. 2	40c	34c
Cotton, mid. upla.	7½c	7c
Print cloths, 6x64	2c	3.3-3c
Wool Ohio & Pa., N.	18 to 19c	23 to 24c
Wool, No. 1 comb.	21 to 22c	29 to 30c
Pork, mess, new	\$13.75 to \$14.00	\$10.00 to \$10.50
Lard, westn. s. m.	7.00c	9.70c
Butter, creamery	18 to 19c	21 to 22c
Cheese, ch. east ft.	8½c	8½ to 9½c
Sugar, centric, 96	32c	4c
Sugar, granulated	4.1-16c	5c
Coffee, Rio, No. 7	17c	16c
Petroleum, N. T. Co.	51½c	56½c
Petroleum, rid., gal.	5.15c	5.16c
Iron, No. 1 pig, ton	\$12.50 to \$13.00	\$14.50
*Steel billets, ton	\$19.00 to \$19.50	\$21.50

Ocean Steam Freights		
Grain, Liverpool	1½d	3d
Cotton, do	5-6d	9-6d

Fruit Growers Alarmed.

The Tropical Fruit Growers' Association of New Orleans held a meeting on July 5 and discussed the damaging effect of the pending railroad strike in the West, which has caused the loss already of 200 car loads of bananas and threatens the total ruin of the trade unless ended. The Association telegraphed to the President and members of the Senate urging them to take immediate action to protect interstate commerce and prevent further illegal and unwarrantable interference with it.

"Planked" the Butter.

One day last week a farmer came to town and sold some tubs of butter to T. N. Brown & Co. The firm usually dispose of their butter in the firkin but this time they needed some for retailing, and accordingly used one of the tubs. On reaching the bottom they found a piece of plank that weighed six pounds neatly packed in along with three pounds of nice, clean salt. The person who sold the butter is known, and if he does not make the little matter straight, he will hear further about it.—Collingwood Bulletin.

The Annoyances of Business.

"It is aggravating to observe a party deliberately selling off your goods, when you know you will never get a cent for them," remarked a wholesale merchant the other day, as he spoke of the sale of goods at a retail store in Winnipeg. The merchant then went on and reported the story of the deal to The Commercial as follows. Douglas & Co. was the name of a business concern carrying on trade in boots and shoes, etc., at the town of Portage la Prairie, in this province. Mrs. Douglas was nominally the sole partner, though her husband, Hamilton Douglas, was the manager and apparently the head and front of the business. During last fall Douglas & Co. bought freely from Winnipeg and eastern houses. Later on a claim owing to a Winnipeg house fell due and was not met. A writ was issued covering the amount; namely, \$300. Before service of the writ, however, J. S. Douglas of Winnipeg, a brother, stepped in with a snap judgment to the amount of about \$1,000. Mrs. Douglas could not be found, and though the remaining creditors issued writs, they could not get service of them. Douglas, it is said, professed complete ignorance of the whereabouts of his wife. The stock was sold under the execution in favor of the Winnipeg brother, for 11 cents on the dollar, and was nominally purchased by one MacDonald, but it remained in the hands of Douglas. The lawyers who were acting for Douglas, and who were owners of the building occupied by Douglas & Co., came in with a claim of \$200 for one year's rent, taking goods out of the store to satisfy the claim. This claim for rent, together with the judgment of the brother, consumed the entire stock, and left the other creditors without a cent. The stock was advertised for sale at slaughter prices, with H. Douglas in charge, and later it was moved to Winnipeg, where the business is being carried on apparently under the same management. One creditor tried to issue a writ of attachment to stop the sale of the stock, and offered to give bonds to the amount of \$1,000, but the sheriff at Portage for some reason could not be induced to allow the writ to issue. Later, after the stock was all cleared out, he offered to issue the writ. The whole affair seems a scandalous transaction. Douglas is said to have done a good cash trade during the fall and winter. He bought goods to the amount of about \$5,000, upon which practically nothing was paid, and as claimed not even the rent of the store for a full year had been paid, which latter liability seems rather peculiar. The question with the creditors is, where the money went to, seeing that it did not go to lessen the liabilities, and the stock was so reduced as not to satisfy the brother's judgment. There are several features about the affair which cannot be regarded with satisfaction. The failure to reduce liabilities, the disappearance of Mrs. Douglas to avoid service and the rent transaction, etc., all point to the urgent need of some change in the law to prevent such disgraceful occurrences.

Fur Trade News.

The London correspondent of the Fur Trade Review, writing on June 12, says:—"As expected, the June sales caused very little change in prices, as bear, opossum, skunk and mink sold at about March prices. The excessively large offering of raccoon and musquash forced the articles fifteen per cent. downward. Russian sable being a very small and poor collection, and entirely void of any good skins, sold well. Chinchillas advanced to extreme high prices; some real brought twenty per cent. per dozen, and ordinary bastard sold at twenty five per cent., the article being much in request both for your market and this. The sale was

fairly well attended by the Germans, who generally constitute the main buyers—from your city I noticed buyers who secured the best lots of otters as well as martens and other fine goods. Considering the very large offering of American and Australian furs, prices must have been fairly satisfactory to the shippers. Although it is as yet too early to know positively what catch to expect of fur seals, the Northwest coast collection is, however, expected to be one-third less than the catch of 1895. Business has somewhat improved during the last month, but it is still far from satisfactory. Small Russian sable and Northwest marten scarfs are greatly used here. The weather being rainy since the beginning of May, and unsuitable for the use of Tibet's boas and trimmings, demand for same has not been very brisk of late, but same are expected to sell well during the year. Moire astrachans continue in demand with the cloak trade, also marten and sable tails for trimmings, with all imitations of the same."

The Leipzig correspondent of the Fur Trade Review, writing on June 10, says:—"Business in general has been very active during the past four weeks, the customary quiet period having followed the Easter Fair. Exporters to Russia are beginning to prepare the first shipments for the fair at Nijoi Novgorod which will be held in August. As usual, considerable parcels of European foxes have been purchased for this purpose; prices paid were rather moderate. French stone marten of last year's collection has been sold very cheap, owners being ready to dispose of them because of a decline in the demand for Russia; fresh skins are a little firmer. Fitch is not as firm as during the Easter Fair, Russia, however, continues to purchase, and prices show no remarkable decline. Prime land otter skins have been purchased for plucking; lower grades have met with some demand for the Russian Chinese trade. Business in catskins has been rather dull; large parcels of skins have been dressed and assorted for retail trade. German badger in good demand, offerings small. Balkan chakals and wolves have been purchased for France at low prices. The sale of American furs was effected by the large offering at the London June sales and some large parcels of directly imported goods have remained unsold or been disposed of at low rates; parcels of skunk have been sold to German and English dealers on speculation; white skins are dyed skunk color here at present. Supplies of raccoon have been purchased for Russia and more will be required; this article will do well at the present moderate prices; in the fancy dyed skins the blue and skunk dyed are preferred, sea otter imitation is also in favor. Some of our manufacturers of seal imitations and linings are occupied on the musquash orders left by various purchasers at the Fair; some sales of raw skins have also been noted; parcels of musquash have also been taken for Russia; the same buyers also secured black musquash and this article has met with further sale for lining manufacture in Germany. There has been the usual sale of American opossum for dyeing skunk imitations. There has been very little demand for Australian opossum, as dyed skins have been at a standstill since the Easter Fair. Only limited transactions in mink and marten. Parcels of good colored American otter and some medium color have been taken for Russia; red fox has sold somewhat slowly since the fair; blue fox has been purchased for Russia at the prevailing low figures; there is no demand for lynx, and nutria sells less freely than one year ago.

The Montreal Trade Bulletin says:—"The market here is demoralized, and stocks on hand are very heavy; large stocks are also reported at Lampson's. Prices during the past season were lower than they have been for many years previous. With the large stocks that are reported to be on hand and the low prices that have been ruling, the tendency of the market for the coming season will be very doubtful."

British Columbia will Benefit by the Nicaragua Canal.

On completion of the Nicaragua Canal, freight rates between the old and new world will drop so materially that British Columbia and the entire coast country will eventually become the source of supply in lumber and wood pulp, etc., for the European markets. This is the way it is explained: It now takes a vessel several months to reach England from Vancouver around the Horn. By way of the Nicaragua Canal the passage may be made in 60 days without transshipping, while steamers can make the canal in eight days, and from the canal to England in 16 days. It is said that the Canadian Pacific railway in conjunction with a line of fast steamers, could afford to fix rates between British Columbia and England at figures corresponding with the present rates between Vancouver and San Francisco. Herebefore wood pulp has been mainly supplied to European markets from Austria, and the cargo transhipped five or six times in passage, and here by the aid of the Nicaragua canal, the coast would far outstrip all competitors, as the paper pulp of British Columbia and Puget Sound, made from the famous gumless spruce, is said to be superior to any pulp in the market, the same may be said of our cottonwood, used in the manufacture of fine quality of paper, as well as the wood for block paving so extensively used in the large European cities. Eastern states and Canada will benefit from the shorter distance and lower rates of the canal route, but not so materially as the Pacific coast, whose shippers will be brought in direct competition with their hitherto invulnerable rivals of the old world.—Railway Review.

Binder Twine.

There has been no advance in the price of binder twine in the United States since the one fourth cent raise made by the United States Cordage company, May 28, and at present indications are that no further advance will be made unless by reason of extraordinary demand at harvest time. The average dealer who would ordinarily rush to buy at the slightest indication of a raise, is apparently unconcerned about prices this year, and a still further advance would be likely to find him in the same state of indifference. It is not so much a question of paying one-fourth or one half cent more per pound for his twine, because the farmer will reimburse him for that outlay, but more a question of where the money is coming from to pay for what twine he is obliged to purchase. Twine runs into money pretty fast and this is a year when every dollar tied up in stock means some thing. Of course the dealers who were able to place their orders before quotations were advanced will be benefited by that much per pound, but they are not numerous.

There is likely to be a shortage in the highest grade of twine, manila and pure manila, the demand for that quality being excessive, though at present quotations the medium grades of standard and standard mixed are cheaper, figured on the basis of the nominal length each grade will run to the pound. The representative of an Ohio factory was in Minneapolis recently, seeking to exchange a contract for several thousand pounds of pure manila, for the same amount of a lower grade, but his mission was unsuccessful.

Quotations on raw material have advanced somewhat during the past sixty days, which is one reason for the advance in twine.

There are rumors, which appear to be authentic, that three of the largest independent twine factories are about to be absorbed by the United States company. In fact, it is practically settled in at least one case. This will remove one of the greatest obstacles from the path of the successor to the National, and if the negotiations in the other two cases prove successful, the twine business, from the manu-

facturers' and dealers' standpoint, will again be in a healthy condition. This projected consolidation may account, in a measure, for the delay in filling the position vacated some time ago by President Rudolph Keppler. There are three names on the slate for the position, any one of whom would prove an able executive. In the meantime J. Weaver Loper is the managing director, and will doubtless remain so until after harvest, at which time any contemplated change in the cordage world would prove less sensational than at present. The new company is plentifully supplied with money, and with the ability to manage finances more successfully than the old National, and there are plans under consideration which would indicate a revival of this industry, which has been on the decline for so long a period. — Minneapolis Farm Implemente.

Live Stock Markets

At the Montreal stock yards the receipts for the week ended July 7 were 2,200 cattle, 2,500 sheep and 700 hogs for the week. The export trade during the week was quiet. Hogs were steady at from 5 to 5½. Sheep, lambs and calves were firm. We quote the following as being fair values:—Cattle, export, 4 to 4½; do, butchers' good, 3½ to 4; do, do, medium, 3 to 3½; do, do, culls, 2 to 3; lambs, 4 to 5; hogs, \$5 to \$5.25; calves, \$2 to \$5.

The cable from Liverpool, on July 9, says:—"The market has ruled decidedly strong and choice cattle have advanced 3c per lb since last Monday. The advance is due to the strike in the United States, which makes a prospect of lighter supplies. Choice Canadian cattle are quoted at 12c, as against 9c this day last week when a clearance was impossible. Sheep are also cabled strong and higher at 13c."

A cable from London on July 9 says:—"The cattle market is very strong to day under the expectation of a total stoppage of the United States supply. The demand for dead cattle is very large and provisions are generally higher."

The Montreal Gazette of July 9 says:—"Several cables from Liverpool, London and Glasgow were received, and they were much of the same tenor, all being strong and higher. This was welcome news to cattle shippers, as the bulk of them have been dropping considerable money of late, but the advance was pretty well discounted at the latter end of last week. Exporters went into the country and bought grass cattle heavily in anticipation of higher prices abroad and light shipments from the United States, consequently the run of export cattle for the past two days has been the largest this season, and the indications are that the shipments will be heavy from this port for the next two weeks. The local market was active to-day and strong. Values were fully ¼ to ½c per lb higher, sales of some round lots taking place at 4½ to 5c per lb. There was also considerable business done in sheep, and several fair sized lots were bought at \$3.50 to 3.62½ per 100 lbs. The market for ocean freights has ruled active and firm at the recent advance in rates. The demand for space has been good, and all that was available for the next two weeks has been taken up. It was stated to-day that some shippers who had stock here could not secure space to ship them. We quote rates 40 to 45s according to port."

At the Point St. Charles stock yard, Montreal, on July 9, a large business was done. There was also a heavy run of stock, which was principally grass cattle, and as the condition of these was good, shippers went in and bought freely. In consequence the tone of the market was stronger, and values advanced ¼ to ½c per lb, sales of some round lots being made at \$4.75 to 5.00 per 100 lbs. The supply of butchers' cattle was not large, and as the quality was better, a good demand was experienced by drovers, consequently a clearance was made at the advance. Choice heaves sold at 4 to 4½c, good at 3½ to 4c, fair at 3 to 3½c

and common at 2½ to 3c per lb live weight. The receipts of sheep were large, but the bulk of them were on through account for export. However, quite a few fair sized lots were offered, which met with a ready sale for shipping purposes at \$3.50 to 3.62½ per 100 lbs. Butchers' stock sold down as low as \$3.25. Hogs were somewhat scarce and prices were higher. There was a good enquiry, and buyers in some cases could not fill their wants. Sales were made at from \$5.25 to 5.35 per 100 lbs.

Toronto Live Stock Market.

Export Cattle—There were about thirty loads of shipping cattle here to-day and yesterday, but demand was active, and drovers sold out at handsome profits. Montreal shippers wired in orders last evening, and there was quite a business done. The railway strike in the United States was the bull factor. It has, for the present, given a firm tone to the market. To-day there were some fancy prices paid. Several sales were made at \$4.70 to 4.85, and \$4.85 was refused for some lots. It was stated that as high as 5c was paid, but no transactions were given out at that figure.

Butchers' Cattle—There was a good demand for butchers' cattle to-day. Several buyers were here from Montreal, and local dealers and butchers were out in larger numbers than on Tuesday, the cooler weather probably being the inducement. Some half dozen loads went to Montreal and one load went to St. John, N.B. All offerings were cleaned up. Prices ranged from 3 to 3½c for good to choice grassers, and from \$3.40 to 3.65 for grass fed cattle. Small fed steers and heifers were quoted at 3½ to 3¾c.

Hogs—Prices for bacon hogs were firm and for other sorts steady. Choice lean hogs, of from 150 to 220 lbs, sold, weighed off car, at \$5.50, and Joseph Harris says he is prepared to pay from \$5.50 to 5.60 for a thousand of this sort next week. Packers who cater for the British bacon trade have been getting light supplies, and prices have been advanced to bring out the hogs. Mixed lots sold to day at \$3 to 5.10, choice thick fats at \$4.90 to 5.00, medium short fats at \$4.75 to 4.80, stores at \$4.75, sows at \$4.25, and stags at \$2.50.

Sheep and Lambs—Prices were rather firmer. Ewes and wethers sold at 3½ to 3¾c, and contracts were made for some to arrive at 3¾c, weighed off car. One bunch of eighty, weighing 145 lbs, sold at \$5.12½ a head; one bunch of 18, averaging 140 lbs, sold at \$5 a head; one bunch of 38, with a few bulls mixed in, averaging 140 lbs, sold at \$4.73 a head; and 6 head, averaging 160 lbs, brought \$5.70 a head. Two single decks sold at \$3.65 a cwt. off car. There was a fair trade in spring lambs at \$3 to \$3.75 each. Butchers' sheep and yearlings were not wanted. A few sales were made around \$3.25 a head.

Calves—There were only about 50 here. All sold at from \$4 to 7 a head for good to fancy veals. Bobs sold at \$4.50 to \$5.

Milch Cows and Springers—There were about 30 here, and demand was insufficient to clear. Prices ranged from \$23 to 40. —Empire, July 6.

Montreal Hardware and Paint Prices.

The demand for heavy metals and iron, which has been remarkably dull during the summer, has commenced to show signs of improvement. The tone also is firmer than it has been. Advices on Canada plates quote advances of 5s to 7s 6d per ton, and on tin plates 3d to 6d. In both these lines the impression prevails that bottom has been touched and prices will tend upward. The only weak feature of the market are terne plates, which have sold as low as \$6, and spelter at \$4.25 to \$4.50. In pig iron there is nothing special to note. Stocks are light of both kinds, especially Scotch. We quote:—Summerlee, pig iron, \$19; Eglington, \$18; Carnroe, \$18; Fer-

rona \$17, Siemen's, No 1, \$16.50 to 16.75; wrought scrap No 1, \$15 to 16; bar iron, \$1.70 to 1.75. Tin plates, cokes, \$2.95 to 3.10; N charcoal, \$3.35 to 3.65; Canada plates, \$2.25 to 2.30; terne plates, \$6; galvanized iron, 4½ to 5½c as to brand. Crford copper, 9½ to 10c; ingot tin, 18c to \$1.0, lead at \$2.60 to 2.75, and spelter at \$4.25 to 4.50; cut nails, \$1.70 to \$1.85.

The unsettled and unsatisfactory state of the paint and lead market continues, which is due to the heavy cutting in prices, and business is in a depressed state at present, with little prospects of any improvement in the near future. Paris green still continues scarce and values are firmly held for this article. We quote. Choice brands white lead Government standard, \$4.75. No 1, \$4.50; No 2, \$4.25; No 3 \$4; No 1, \$3.75; dry white lead, 4½; red lead, pure, 4½; do No 1, 4; zinc white pure, \$7.25; No 1, \$6.25; No 2, \$5.25; glass, \$1.25 first break; \$1.35 second break, per 50 feet; \$3.25 for first break per 100 feet; linseed oil, round lots, raw, 54 to 55c; boiled 57 to 58c; putty in bulk, \$1.35.

The demand for cement has been slow. We quote spot prices at \$1.95 to 2.05 for English brands, and \$1.85 to 1.90 for Belgian; and to arrive, English brands \$1.95, and Belgian \$1.80 to 1.90. The arrivals of firebricks were 50,000. The demand is fair at \$15.50 to 19.50 per 1,000, as to brand. Turpentine has been weaker and declined 1c per gallon, to 46c and 47c for spot goods, while sales of new have been made for future delivery in round lots at 4½c per gallon. In other lines business is very quiet and prices are unchanged. We quote. Turpentine, 46 to 47c; rosin, \$2.75 to \$3.25, as to brand; coal tar, \$3.25 to \$3.75; cotton waste, 5 to 7c for colored and 7 to 10c for white; oakum, 5½ to 7½c, and cotton oakum, 10 to 12c. Cordage, sisal, at 7 to 7½ for 7 lb and upwards, and 14c for deep sea line. Pure macilla, 9½c for 7 lb and upwards, and 9½c for smaller sizes. —Gazette, July 6.

Don't Work Without Profit.

It is doubtful if the active competition now in force among the handlers of certain lines of goods is for the ultimate or even present benefit of the several industries, remarks Hardware Reporter. In many cases, and especially among the contractors for house and roofing work, the goods used therein are sold at cost, in order, as the contractors say, to keep their men in employment and provide a means of obtaining what are merely wages for themselves. This is commendable from a philanthropic point of view, but it is not business in the strict sense of the term. To a student of business relations and of human nature alike, it would seem as if the best way to provide for the needs of both the man and the employer is to ask a fair price for the work in all cases, irrespective of other competition. This may result in a temporary loss, but one that will be more than regained in time.

People do not always entertain the highest respect for the competency or the shrewdness of a business man who will permit himself to be driven into a contract that cannot produce a profit, and they are very apt to think that he will be slack in his work in order to compensate for the loss of what he had been accustomed to make on his contracts. Working without a profit is very poor policy at the best, and is seldom excusable even on the ground of a keen competition. It not only disturbs present conditions but establishes a basis of prices that will be difficult to advance when there is not such a struggle for work. When a house owner, say, pays a hundred dollars for a line of work which was accepted at that figure because of a seeming trade necessity, he is likely to gauge further contracts in accordance with that price, and to refuse the giving of any greater amount. The remedy for this condition of affairs is indicated in the caption of this article. Let every worker apply it to himself.

Wolves on the Ranges.

The *Medicine Hat News* speaks as follows in regard to the depredations committed by wolves in the western range country:—

In plain English, the wolves must be cleaned out of the country or they will clean out the cattle and sheep. That we do not overstate the case, in the very slightest, when we say so, will be self-evident to anyone who takes account of the results of the spring branding this year. On the majority of ranches it will be found that 50 per cent. of the calves dropped this season have fallen a prey to the wolves, and that, too, in spite of careful watching and regular round up. As a matter of fact, so the ranchers tell us, not a wolf is to be seen during the day, and yet at night they are around by the score. In order, therefore, to remove this, the most serious obstruction to the success of both cattle and sheep raising in the Northwest, it is very manifest that the pests must be hunted at night, and hunted so persistently that they will be either exterminated or driven to seek other quarters. But this cannot, it is very clear, be done by the individual rancher, nor by any combination of the forces of a number of ranchers. The profits of the industry will not admit of it. What, then, is the only way out of the difficulty, the only way to save the cattle-raising industry of the Northwest from slow but certain ruin? Simply, as it appears to us, and as we have already indicated in these columns, that the government must come to the aid of the rancher, either by placing a bounty on the wolves sufficiently high to make it worth while for professional hunters to hunt them down, or to organize and maintain packs of wolf-hounds and a number of hunters in every district. The cost incurred in either case would be more than recouped by the number of calves saved from the fangs of these robbers the very first season.

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ROBERT KERR,
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TIME CARD.

Taking effect on Wednesday, June 29, 1894.

Read Up.			Read Down.		
North Bound			South Bound		
Freight No. 103. Daily	St. Paul Ex. Press No. 107. Daily	Miles from Winnipeg.	STATIONS.	St. Paul Ex. Press No. 108. Daily	Freight No. 104. Daily
1.20p	3.00p	0	Winnipeg.....	11.30a	5.30a
1.05p	2.49p	8 0	Portage Junction.....	11.42a	5.47a
12.42p	2.55p	9 31	St. Norbert.....	11.55a	6.07a
12.22p	2.23p	16 9	Cartier.....	12.09p	6.25a
11.44a	2.05p	23 51	St. Agathe.....	12.24p	6.61a
11.31a	1.67p	27 41	Union Point.....	12.33p	7.0a
11.07a	1.49p	32 51	Silver Plains.....	12.43p	7.19a
10.31a	1.29p	49 4	Morris.....	1.00p	7.45a
10.03a	1.15p	46 8	St. Jean.....	1.16p	8.2a
9.23a	12.53p	56 0	Letellier.....	1.31p	9.1a
8.00a	12.30p	65 0	Emerson.....	1.56p	10.15a
7.00a	12.15p	69 1	Pembina.....	2.06p	11.15a
11.05p	8.30a	108	Grand Forks.....	6.43p	8.25p
1.30p	4.65a	223	Winnipeg Junction.....	9.26p	1.25p
	3.45p	463	Duluth.....	7.25a	
	9.30p	470	Minneapolis.....	6.20a	
	8.00p	481	St. Paul.....	7.00a	
	10.80p	883	Chicago.....	9.35p	

MORRIS-BRANDON BRANCH.

East Bound.			West Bound.		
Ex. No. 130. Tue., Thur. & Sat.	Ex. No. 128. Mon. & Fri.	Miles from Morris.	STATIONS.	Ex. No. 127. Mon. & Fri.	Ex. No. 129.
1.20p	3.00p	0	Winnipeg.....	11.30a	6.30p
7.60p	12.55p	0	Morris.....	1.35p	8.00a
6.53p	12.32p	10 0	Low Farm.....	2.00p	6.44a
6.49p	12.07a	21 2	Myrtle.....	2.23p	9.31a
5.28p	11.50a	25 9	Island.....	2.50p	9.60a
4.39p	11.33a	33 5	Rosebank.....	3.28p	10.22a
3.58p	11.24a	39 0	Miami.....	3.53p	10.44a
3.14p	11.02a	49 0	Deerwood.....	4.30p	11.41a
2.51p	10.50a	54 1	Altamont.....	3.49p	12.10p
2.15p	10.33a	62 1	Somerseset.....	4.08p	12.51p
1.47p	10.18a	68 4	Swan Lake.....	4.23p	1.22p
1.19p	10.01a	74 0	Ludian Springs.....	4.38p	1.64p
12.57p	9.53a	79 4	Maricapolis.....	4.50p	2.18p
12.27p	9.38a	86 1	Greenway.....	5.07p	2.52p
11.67a	9.24a	92 3	Balder.....	5.23p	3.25p
11.12a	9.07a	102 0	Belmont.....	5.43p	4.16p
10.37a	8.45a	109 7	Hilton.....	6.04p	4.53p
10.13a	8.29a	117 3	Ashdon.....	6.21p	5.23p
9.49a	8.22a	120 0	Wawarosa.....	6.29p	5.47p
9.39a	8.14a	123 0	Elliotts.....	6.49p	6.04p
9.05a	8.0a	129 5	Rounthwaito.....	6.53p	6.37p
8.23a	7.43a	137 2	Martinville.....	7.11p	7.18p
7.50a	7.25a	145 1	Brandon.....	7.30p	8.00p

Number 127 stops at Balder for meals.

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE BRANCH.

East Bound		W. Bnd	
Read Up Mixed No. 144.	Miles from Winni. per.	STATIONS.	Read Down Mixed No. 143.
M., W. & F.			M., W. & F.
11.55 a.m.	0	Winnipeg.....	9.01 a.m.
11.42 a.m.	3.0	Portage Junction.....	4.15 a.m.
11.10 a.m.	11.5	St. Charles.....	4.40 a.m.
11.00 a.m.	13.5	Headingley.....	4.46 a.m.
10.30 a.m.	21.0	White Plains.....	5.10 a.m.
9.32 a.m.	35.2	Eustace.....	6.55 a.m.
9.05 a.m.	42.1	Oakville.....	6.25 a.m.
8.20 a.m.	55.6	Portage la Prairie.....	7.30 a.m.

Stations marked -†- have no agent. Freight must be prepaid.

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