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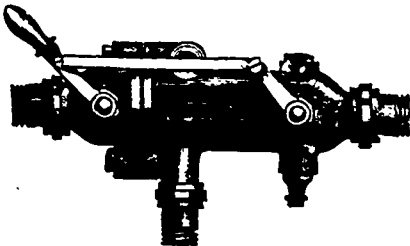
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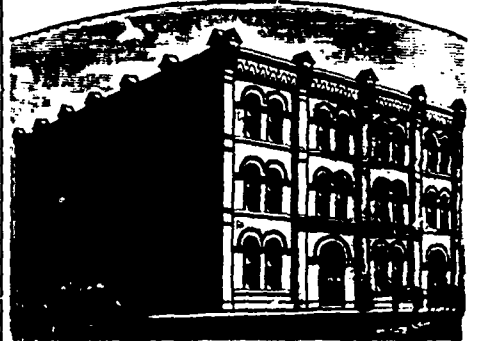
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A JOURNAL DEVOTED TO THE FINANCIAL, MERCANTILE AND MANUFACTURING INTERESTS OF THE CANADIAN NORTH-WEST.

Published by James E. Steen—Every Tuesday—Subscription, \$2 per annum

VOL. 3

WINNIPEG, JULY 28, 1885.

NO. 44

The Commercial

Journal devoted to keeping a comprehensive record of the transactions of the Monetary, Mercantile and Manufacturing Interests of Manitoba and the Canadian Northwest.

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JAS. E. STEEN,
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WINNIPEG, JULY 28, 1885.

S. ADAMS has opened up a butcher shop at Birtle.

JOHN HOBSON has opened up a barber shop at Birtle.

— GIVEN has opened up a blacksmith shop at Brandon.

W. BRISTOL has opened up a carriage building shop at Moosomin.

P. RIGNEY, of Portage la Prairie, has leased the Grand Central Hotel at Minnedosa.

M. B. NAGLE, grocery and liquor dealer, Winnipeg, has made an assignment in trust.

BOWER, BLACKBURN & PORTER, general storekeepers, Brandon, have dissolved partnership.

BRYAN, of Souris, has relet the Crescent Hotel in Brandon, to Brown & McKelvie for a term of years.

CAPT LEWIS has been appointed manager in this city for the Manitoba Mortgage & Investment Company.

NOTICE is given that a land tax sale of Brandon property will be held in that place on the 1st of September next.

McINTYRE & DAVIDSON, watchmakers and jewellers, Portage la Prairie, have opened up a branch store at Carberry.

A NEW post office has been opened on Range 9, Sec. 6, Twp. 23 to be called Hartney, with J. H. Hartney as postmaster.

SCHNIDER & HILL have commenced business in Winnipeg as general auctioneers, commission merchants and valuers.

It is expected that the lumber mill belonging to the Rainy Lake Lumber Company, at Rainy Lake, will soon be in full operation.

The contract for erecting the main building of the English Church, at Rat Portage, has been secured by Gerry & Sterling, contractors.

At a recent meeting of the Winnipeg Water Works Company, F. J. Brady, Secretary-Treasurer, was also appointed managing director.

— BARCLAY, of the Birtle Mills has secured the contract from the Indian department for supplying flour to the Indians located in that district.

THE Main Street pavement contractors, are pushing the work of paving with great rapidity, the blocks being now laid as far as Portage Avenue, which is satisfactory.

JAS. THOMPSON, formerly a steam saw miller in Emerson, has purchased the lumber business of Wardrop & Co, of that place and will continue the business on his own account.

McLENNAN & Co's new sawing machines, for cutting pavement blocks, has commenced operations, and the blocks are being dumped on Main Street as fast as they can be laid.

MOORE & SON millers, at Oak Lake, have bought the necessary machinery for their mills, and intend putting in an extra run of rollers increasing the capacity of their mill from 125 to 150 barrels per day.

GEORGE CRAIG, general merchant, Portage la Prairie, has sold out his business there to J. E. Thomas & Co., who take possession August 1st. He has purchased the stock of Jerry Robinson in Brandon, and will shortly open up again there.

F. FERUS has sold out the furniture and fittings of the Lorne House, Portage la Prairie, and leased the same to W. Lyons, who was one of the pioneer hotelmen of the Portage.

TRIPP & BOGS, of Port Arthur, have received the ticket agency established in that town by the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha and Chicago and Northwestern Railways.

MATERIAL for the construction of the Manitoba Southwestern Railway branch extension, is being rapidly pushed to the front. A large quantity of Oak piles, for that purpose, having been forwarded from Emerson.

W. J. HINMAN, livery and feed stable keeper, Winnipeg, has sold out his livery business to J. Hitt. Dr. Hinman will in future carry on his veterinary business in connection with a board and sale stable on King street.

A MEETING of Germans who propose to settle in the colony of New Alaska near Long Lake, north of Regina, was held in this city last week when it was decided that the president of the Colonization Company should leave with a number of the intending settlers to get them located and take further steps preparatory to further expected immigration.

Now that enthusiasm is running high in regard to the erection of a monument in honor of the volunteers who sacrificed their lives for their country, we understand the collectors of funds are meeting with every success, and the amount required is likely to be raised within a short time. The object for which the money is being collected is without any doubt a most laudable one, and it is to be hoped that as soon as sufficient funds are raised, the contract for the erection of the monument will be awarded, and the work proceeded with without any more delay.

ARRANGEMENTS have been made by the Secretary-Treasurer of the Board of Agriculture with the General Superintendent of the Manitoba & Northwestern Railway by which persons attending the Provincial Exhibition at St. Boniface, from 28th September to 3rd October, will be carried over the line of that road at one fare for the round trip. The line will convey exhibits one way at ordinary tariff rates, and will convey them back free provided they have not changed ownership.

Business East.**ONTARIO.**

R. A. Casseleman's lumber mill at Cambridge is burned.

Z. Darby, fancy goods dealer, St. Thomas, has assigned.

Samuel Goodwin, furniture dealer, St. Thomas is selling out.

Wm. Kelly & Sons, cigar dealers, London, have dissolved.

W. J. Elliott, grocer, Toronto, has had stock sold by sheriff.

A. R. McDonald, hotelkeeper, Sarnia, has assigned in trust.

Geo. W. Randall, hotelkeeper, Queensville, has assigned in trust.

T. P. Redfern, general storekeeper, Allandale has assigned in trust.

P. A. Scott, lumber dealer, Toronto, has sold out to Thomas Downey.

R. G. Cotton, grocer, Lakefield, has called a meeting of his creditors.

Alex. Gauld, tailor, London, advertises his stock for sale by auction.

Ellison & Saunders, lumber dealers, St. Thomas, have dissolved.

James Buck, general storekeeper, Sunderland has sold out to W. F. Young

Thomas McGrattan, tinsmith, Uxbridge, has compromised at 50c on the \$.

J. Neeller & Co., lumbermen, Orillia and Waubashene, have assigned.

C. G. Eirick & Co., comb manufacturers, Toronto, have been damaged by fire.

R. & J. D. Murray, general storekeepers, Lucknow, have sold out to R. D. McIntosh.

A. G. Van Egmond, woolen manufacturer, Seaford, is succeeded by A. G. Van Egmond's Sons.

Charles Brazier & Co., straw goods manufacturers, Toronto, have dissolved; Charles Brazier continues.

McEachern Bros., general storekeepers, Nipissing and Commana, have sold out at Commana, to F. A. Richardson.

QUEBEC.

R. and J. O'Hara, tailors, Montreal, have assigned.

Acquin & Saulniers, carpenters, Montreal, have dissolved.

Nap. A. Geneset, trader, Kingsey Falls, has assigned in trust.

Victor Gauthier, general storekeeper, Roxton Falls, has assigned.

Withers, Mewhort & Co., real estate agents, Montreal, have dissolved.

Ira Scotland, general storekeeper, Hemmingford, has assigned in trust.

Theophile, Belanger, general storekeeper, St. Jean Port Joli, has assigned.

Marsh & Polley, boot and shoe manufacturers Quebec, were damaged by fire.

Mrs. B. Lafevrier, fancy goods dealer, St. Hyacinthe, has assigned in trust.

Dame T. Lessard, tinsmith and plumber, Montreal, has changed style to Lessard & Co.

Lariviere & Dube, sash and door manufacturers, have dissolved; business continued by Pierre Dube, A. G. dit Lariviere and R. C. dit Lariviere under same style.

Ludger Clement, furniture dealer, Montreal. Dame Azilda Labello has ceased to do business under this name.

W. C. Davidson & Co., lithographers, Montreal, have dissolved; Wm. C. Davidson, continues under same style.

N. and A. C. Lariviere, carriage makers, Montreal, have dissolved; A. C. dit Lariviere and R. C. dit Lariviere continue under same style.

NOVA SCOTIA.

Bernard McConnell, grocer, Halifax, is dead. J. Tanner & Co., dealers in dry goods, Pictou have assigned.

W. H. Lydiard & Co., dry goods merchants, Kentville, have assigned.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

Richard Titus, shipbuilder, Rothesay, has assigned.

Carrie Estabrooks, general storekeeper, Canning, has assigned.

James S. Neil, hardware merchant, Fredericton, has suspended.

The Coffee Market

The course of coffee prices since the beginning of May in the American market has been a great disappointment to holders. People in the coffee trade being aware that the statistical position here and in Europe had been gradually improving, and considering the low price of the staple, had hoped that the advance in sugar inaugurated immediately subsequent to the Anglo-Russian peace agreement would start a similar strong movement in coffee. The latter, indeed, at first gave signs of an indication in that direction, and advanced in New York from 8½ cents Rio to 8½ cents, but soon receded to 8½ cents, and this in spite of the remarkable fact that the deliveries for consumption in the United States had during the first four months been 51,229 tons of coffee, against 63,311 in 1884; 60,265 1883; 64,643 in 1882; 60,867 in 1881, and 49,582 in 1880. But the fact is that in consequence of the severe winter and late spring, stocks of Brazil coffee accumulated to an unusual extent in dealers' hands at the distributing centres West, and the demand from there in May and June fell off accordingly. By the middle of June, to the no small amazement of those interested in Brazil coffee, the cable reported from Rio and Santos that coffee of the new crop was making its appearance in amounts sufficiently large to increase the receipts, and towards the end of the month the estimate of 6,000,000 bags of the new crop of Brazil was cabled. On June 19th the visible supply of Brazil coffee on this coast was found to be 682,411 bags, against 639,134 in 1884. Coffee deliveries in Europe during the first five months were on a very liberal scale—179,411 tons against 151,540 in 1884—and the stock in Europe and America on June 1st amounted to 227,412 tons. As it was simultaneously cabled that the Java crop would, from all appearance, be largely below the average, the position would have appeared rather promising and strengthening at the low prices prevailing but for the large Brazil crop in prospect, coupled with its early arrival in port. The

first five months of the year have shown that, at ruling low prices, consumption on both sides of the Atlantic has been free enough to reduce stocks over 20,000 tons at the ports, but that distribution in the interior has not been as liberal in proportion. This latter circumstance, coupled with an undiminished supply in view from Brazil, has been an obstacle to improvement, and may continue so during the dull summer months. What the fall may develop in this respect largely depends on cereal crops and the general shaping of business in Europe and America. —*The American Mail.*

Purifying Water with Alum.

Those of our readers who have travelled on the Mississippi river know how turbid the water is, and they have seen people tie a bit of alum to a thread let it down into a tumbler of water and swing it about a little, after which operation the liquid becomes clear as crystal. Recently the matter has been carefully examined into and reported upon by Profs. P. T. Austin and F. A. Wilder, of Rutgers college. In their experiments, two-tenths of a grain to the liter (one and one-fifth grains to the gallon) caused the separation and settling of the impurities in the New Brunswick, N.J. water. Double this quantity may well be used, as a rule. This amount of alum is so small to be perceptible to the taste, or to exert any physiological action. The alum may be used in clarifying water by filtration. If a very small amount be added to turbid water it can be filtered through ordinary paper without difficulty, and yields a brilliantly clear filtrate, in which there is no trace of suspended matter. It is not necessary to let it stand before filtration, as the action of the alum is immediate. The simplest form of filter for considerable quantities of water is a tube, one end of which is stuffed with cotton. A drain-pipe is the best, as it can be so easily cleaned. The plug of cotton should be two or three inches thick, and may be kept in place by a ring of wood fitted into the bottom of the pipe. For household purposes, a large funnel may be used, or a filter may be made by cutting off the bottom of a glass flask or other bottle. The neck of the funnel or bottle is to be plugged with cotton, which should first be worked in warm water to remove the adhering air, and to wet it well. It should be packed in quite closely, a little at a time, until it forms a layer two or three inches thick. To insure accuracy in the amount of alum used it is best to make a solution of half an ounce of alum to a quart of water. Dissolve the alum in a cup of boiling water, pour this into a quart measure, and fill up with cold water. Keep in a properly labeled bottle. Fifty-four drops of this solution, or a scant teaspoonful will contain two and three-tenths grains of alum, which is the quantity for a gallon of water. It is not important to be very exact, as twice the quantity would be harmless enough. Analysis shows that the water is not only clarified by this process, the greater part of the organic matter being removed from it. *Popular Science News.*

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The Commercial

WINNIPEG, JULY 28, 1885.

PROSPECTIVE WHEAT PRICES.

Every day which passes over us now adds to the prospect of an abundant crop of wheat and other grain in the Northwest this season, and the farmer very naturally is making inquiries as to what kind of a market he will find for it during the coming winter, especially after two years in which disappointment blighted hopes entertained, and grain raising has by no means been profitable. In making calculations upon the state of next winter's market we are this year reduced to a study of the simple law of supply and demand, for we have now no prospective war influences to raise speculative hopes and even the most malicious prophets of European strife are for a time silent, if not convinced of the folly of entertaining new hopes of war.

Starting out upon this calculation of supply and demand, we must first look to the probable demand in Europe and the probable outcome of crops there. Although crop reports there are by no means discouraging, there is no prospect that the import demand will be much if any below an average. That demands will be made upon this continent quite gigantic in their proportions is beyond question, and it is now beyond a doubt that the surplus on this side of the Atlantic available for export will be much less than it has been since 1882. Estimates of the shortage this year in the United States crop vary from 120,000,000 to 180,000,000 bushels, and although we can accept no figures as definite upon this point, it is almost safe to state that the shortage will amount to about one-third of an average crop. The crop of eastern Canada does not promise to show up very brilliantly, so that altogether the shortage will almost wipe out the available surplus for export from this continent. Under ordinary circumstances this should have an extraordinary stiffening effect upon grain prices. But the fact is too plain that an unusually large portion of the crop of last year is still held on this side of the Atlantic and ready to meet European demand, which have been slow and light of late. Like the merchant who has overstocked himself the previous season, we start out this fall with a load of last year's making up:

our shoulders, and this has to be absorbed before any marked advance in prices can be secured. Besides this there is really no hope of a hastening effort from speculative sources. The "Bull" element after the collapse of their war hopes reached a state of sad demoralization, and it is now impossible to inspire it with fresh hopes of advancing prices. In speculative language the "bulls" are laid flat and pasted down for the present. There is, therefore, no speculative influence at work to hoist markets at present, while there may be to hold them down. It is, therefore, a fair test to compare prices before the Anglo-Russian war excitement, and now that it is over. Before it started, wheat in Chicago kept hanging down about 75c, and at times went lower, while hard wheat in Minneapolis was quoted seldom much above 80c. Now that the excitement is over we find it in Chicago oscillating between 85 and 90c, and Minneapolis hard in the neighbourhood of 95c. We have, therefore, had a clear advance of from 10 to 15c since last winter, and this when there is no influence of a speculative character to hold prices up. It is not a sanguine calculation to expect that we will start in to sell our wheat this year with prices at least 10 cents a bushel higher than they were at the opening of last season. There is also almost a certainty that we will not be troubled with the second growth and other drawbacks, which materially lessened the value of a large share of last year's wheat, and we may in consequence look for a much higher proportion of the better grades than we had in the crop of 1884. This circumstance will of itself be of more benefit to our farmers than even the extra 10c a bushel, which wheat will probably bring. Two straight years of agricultural depression in the Northwest has no doubt brought our farmers to that state of mind to be satisfied with moderate improvement and that is all they can look for with grain prices for their 1885 crop. There is no probability of any fancy prices being reached, but there is almost a certainty of figures being reached which will make grain raising both profitable and encouraging to those who engage in it and work intelligently at it.

WINNIPEG'S RECEPTION TO RETURNING VOLUNTEERS.

That the people of Winnipeg last week gave a right royal reception to the volun-

teers returning from the front everybody will admit, as freely as they will testify that they deserved all they got. The manner in which the streets were decorated with trees would justify the appellation of "Winnipeg the Forest City," but combined with the flags, bunting and other decorations which abounded everywhere, truly Main and other streets were turned into boulevards. The centre of attraction amongst the troops was naturally the 90th Battalion ("The Little Black Devils") but every citizen who turned out had spare welcomes, and hearty ones they were, for all the other troops as well. The proceedings at the City Hall were not spoiled by the speeches being too long, a mistake which is often made at similar demonstrations. Every window from the depot all the way to the drill shed was packed with cheering and enthusiastic people, besides many on the tops of the houses and the crowds in the street; on the march "the boys" were frequently individually recognized by some acquaintance and saluted with a "Hello! Glad to see you back!" and a shake of the hand where it could be given. Of course the troops knew that they would receive a hearty welcome, but they all say that the extent and enthusiasm of the actual event far exceeded anything they ever imagined.

Such a reception is not without its effects and it has several. The events of the last few months have shown that the Canadian militia have no need for any extraordinary inducement to be held out to take up arms for their country. The simple announcement that they are wanted at the front is sufficient to make every member of the different battalions report himself ready and eager for the work which is required of him. At the same time when our militia have seen and felt such an outpouring of thanks as the citizens gave at the late reception—and they all saw and felt them keenly and deeply—they can pass over many hardships incidental to a campaign. That the troops from eastern Canada received such a reception will do much to cement the growing feeling of a closer brotherhood which it is well should exist between them and the people of Manitoba and the Northwest.

The reception will be one more factor in the attachment of the people of the east to Manitoba, and will not be without its own influence in inducing many of the volunteers to come and cast in their lot

with ours in this land of great promise. Many of them, who have during the course of the rebellion seen a good deal of our fertile country, have already indicated their intention of so doing, and with some who have not yet made up their minds for a similar course of action, the display of genuine good and kindly feeling at the reception will not be without its effect.

LOCAL JEALOUSIES.

It would be too much to expect that in Manitoba we should be exempt from those jealousies between towns and localities which are to be found elsewhere, although in a new country like ours, where there is so much for every one to do in the work of development, such jealousies should not and indeed are not founded and built upon such trivial causes as in older countries. Still we have our local jealousies and they are often very unnecessary as well as damaging. We can find it in our towns where there are those who look with grudging jealousy upon any town which is larger or more important than their own, and in turn there are those who would trample upon the smaller places, and prevent if possible the progress they would naturally have. The same feeling extends to municipalities and counties, but is not so bitter as in towns, although in most cases it is as unnecessary.

When we begin to analyze the local jealousies of Manitoba, and especially those of its towns, we are astonished at how little the industrious business classes have to do with their origin. In most cases they are the jealousies of speculators, charter peddlars and such like individuals who live upon their sharpness and the long suffering of more industrious people. Yet once the feeling gets a start it is wonderful how many industrious people, who should know better, get mixed with it. Thus the trading community of one town feel hard towards their own class in another, and yet the cause of the whole trouble may be some imaginary railway or other such speculative bubble, which if practicable would benefit no one but the scheming sharks who pull the wires in connection with the same. It is high time that traders in every portion of the province would come to the conclusion that their interests are mutual and that they have but little cause for quarrel with each other, even when they reside in different towns. If they only look to the legislation of the past year or two they can see

how the speculative classes can combine against them and cause them much injury. There is evidently no lack of unity among their opponents when the plundering of the industrious is intended, and yet these industrious people can be kept discordant, disunited and powerless to protect their interests by the fateful schemes of those who are their worst enemies. Local jealousy is the most powerful weapon of the speculative schemer and the unprincipled politician, and in fact furnishes a living for more social parasites than any other feeling which finds a place among the people. It would be well, therefore, for the toiling industrious business classes to keep them in remembrance, and to use every influence in their power to discourage and root out the dangerous feeling.

THE FUEL AND TIMBER REGULATIONS.

The question of FUEL is one which is necessarily one of great importance in Manitoba and the Northwest Territories. That we have immense coal fields, which will yield in course of time, as capital and enterprise come into the country to develop them, abundance of good coal at moderate prices there is no denying. Until, however, we have sufficient development of our coal fields to furnish the supply required by the people, cordwood has necessarily, in many instances, to be resorted to. Even after our coal fields will have become well developed, there will be many settlers in large portions of this vast country with no coal fields near enough, or with freight accommodations cheap enough, to render coal the most available fuel. Where then are such settlers to get their fuel unless it be from the timber growing on the prairie? there is no other course open to them.

Take the case of an incoming settler going on to his homestead. If there is plenty of wood on his homestead he is all right, but there are hundreds of thousands of cases where land of the very best quality has been and will be homesteaded on which there is not a stick of timber. The homesteader, in such a case, if removed so far from coal fields and from the railway by means of which he might have coal shipped, that he cannot procure it at a reasonable figure, is simply driven into a corner without an alternative. He must procure cordwood at the nearest point possible and it may be at such a distance that the teaming of it may be a very costly item to him. Even with all this handicap against him we find the homesteader further hampered by the Government

Timber Regulations now in force under which he has to receive a "Permit."

The case, however, of *settlers other than homesteaders*, and their name is legion and their advent amongst us welcome as that of the homesteader, is a much worse one. He is not allowed to take wood anywhere unless on his obtaining a permit and paying dues of *twenty-five cents a cord* for that privilege.

We are quite in favor of such regulations being made as will protect the lands from being so spoiled that they might form less attractive acquisitions to our prospective settlers. Many settlers who will come into the country in the future may wish to go in purely for grain raising, but many more will prefer to go in for mixed farming. Trees and bluffs form excellent shelter for cattle and even more so for sheep in a storm. Therefore, we say, do not allow any quarter section of land to be spoiled for future farming by undue cutting of its trees.

There have been many interferences, however, with settlers taking from the bluffs on unoccupied Dominion Lands the *dead wood*. A considerable amount of ill feeling was engendered last fall from the action of the Government Timber Agents in this matter in various portions of the country. They claimed dues for such wood although it is doubtful if the wording of the regulations entitles them to do so. But whether they are entitled to make such a claim or not is a less important question than whether it is *advisable and politic* that they should do so. We think not and for more than one reason. The dead wood in the bush is of more value now to the present settlers than it would be to those of the future, because it is always deteriorating and wasting away; it injures and retards the growth of the green and living wood, and on the occasions of prairie fires it is most destructive to the growing wood. In many parts of our plains the prairie fires can pass along the grass and through trees and bush without doing material harm to the green wood. The grass is not of sufficient length or bulk to retain the fire long enough to do much material damage to the growing and green wood. It is too speedily consumed. Where, however, a quantity of dead wood has been left in the bush, it catches fire from the grass and it keeps on burning, for a sufficiently long time to do great destruction to the growing wood.

Therefore, it is of the greatest importance that, while adequate provisions should be made to protect the growing timber on vacant lands, so that they may not be injured for future settlement still it would be highly advisable that the timber regulations should be so administered as to be of the greatest advantage to our present settlers consistently with that object.

The fall, when we will have our prairie fires will soon be here. Now is the time for the Government to deal with this matter in a practical manner suitable to the different districts of the country.

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At 10 a.m. and 2 p.m.

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REDWOOD BREWERY

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FULL LINES OF

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Corner of William and Princess Streets,

WINNIPEG.

WINNIPEG MONEY MARKET.

The military celebration being over, money matters have been more active in the city during the past week than they were the week previous. There has been considerably more money in circulation than there was, occasioned mainly by the return of the troops and members of the transport service. The demand for discounts remains comparatively light, at the same rates, namely, first-class commercial paper 8 per cent; ordinary 9 to 10; promiscuous and one name 10 to 12. The loan companies have been doing a fair business but nothing more. The farmers are busy with their hay crop and other farm work and but few are seen in town. Only such farmers are procuring loans as actually need cash for immediate requirements. Not much business of this nature is likely to be done until after harvest, but it is probable that more activity will set in then, in quarters where money is wanted for buildings and improvements. The agents of loan companies are well satisfied with their prospects. Rates are at their old quotations, namely, 8 to 10 per cent. The continued favorable accounts of the crop prospects, from all points in the province and the Northwest Territories, is giving a steady and increasing confidence in the money market all round.

WINNIPEG WHOLESALE TRADE.

There is not any marked improvement noticed in the wholesale trades this week, of course the demoralization which prevailed in commercial circles generally during the preceding one owing to the return home of volunteers has to a certain extent gradually died away, but no great reaction has followed as yet, and in almost all lines there is a dullness felt, with the exception of one or two, which have been quite active. In the city there is very little business being done in any branch, while from the country we gather reports that there is a heavy trading in prospect, as soon as the fall season sets in, and returns of good crops are assured. In provisions and other lines of every day consumption, business may be said to have been moving along fairly steady, but without any particular exciting or active feeling, while prices have not fluctuated in any way. In lines dependant upon building and contracting there is no improvement to be heard of, and the same dull feeling prevails though as there are prospects of some buildings being pushed forward in a short time, no doubt a lively movement may be expected. The reports on collections are much the same as on sales, as a rule these have been rather slow from western points, though in some cases they are said to be very good and better than expected at this time of the year, so close on a new harvesting season, and evidently due to the distribution of money in the province and northwest territories, for earnings of transporting services. In the city there are also stated to have been on the whole quite satisfactory, although perhaps not over free. Altogether the week may be said to have been one that has rested from the late excitement, and to be preparing to put forth renewed energy to enter on a period of steady activity.

AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY.

In this branch business during the past week has, taking it altogether, been very satisfactory although no very great activity can be heard of. There has continued to be a very good demand for self binder and binding material, of which some good sales are reported, there was also a call for mowers but this was not of any great extent. There was also some sales of threshing machines, while in wagons, wagon material and other vehicle matters are stated to have been quite lively, and the demand is expected to keep up. Collections in some cases are stated to be rather slow, but it would appear as if the amounts falling due was not very large, whilst in others these are said to have been very good and better than expected, probably due to the circulation of money for transport services.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

In this trade there has been a continuation of a pretty fair demand in soles, but on the whole no great activity can be heard of. The principal business done was in orders for fall and winter goods from samples for future delivery, the aggregate of sales for which are reported as very satisfactory, and considered up to a fair average. Collections are also said to have been fairly good.

CLOTHING.

In this trade business during the past week has shown a better movement than on the preceding one although as yet there is no great activity heard of. The principal trading done was in sales from samples for fall and winter goods for future delivery, and travellers are now on the road pushing sales of these and as the demand is expected to be very good, no doubt some lively trading will be put through. There were also some very fair sorting orders filled, while in the city matters as a rule are very quiet and few purchases have been made during the week. Collections are stated to have been on the whole very good.

CROCKERY AND GLASSWARE.

Business in this trade has continued to be fairly good during the week, although not much activity is shown in fancy lines. The trading done was principally in staples, and also some fair sorting orders were filled, while matters are as yet rather quiet in the city the feeling seems better and more hopeful and expectations are that good crop returns will bring a good fall trade. Collections are stated to have been very good considering the time of the year.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.

In this line business during the past week has been fairly good, the aggregate of sales having been up to a fair average, and the prospects of the demand keeping up are hopeful.

FANCY GOODS AND SMALLWARES.

In this branch there has been a continued good steady sorting trade done during the week. The demand has kept up fairly well and the aggregate of sales are stated to have been up to a good average. Orders from samples for fall delivery are being received but as yet no great activity is shown but prospects are good of a heavy trading setting in within a short period. Collections are stated to have been good and on the whole quite satisfactory.

DRY GOODS.

In this line business would seem to have remained in a rather dull and inactive state during the past week. The aggregate of sales made were of a few small sorting orders, that were filled. There has been no fall or winter goods sold as yet, but that trade is expected to open up in a short time now, and in the meantime stocks are being received, and everything got ready for the fall trading. Collections are reported to have been fair and on the whole about as good as could be expected at this time of the year.

FISH.

The trade in fresh fish during the past week cannot be said to have been over active, the prevailing hot weather serving to keep the demand very low in the city, while shipping demands for outlying places in the country are also very light. The supply of whitefish has been rather limited, and has been selling at 5 to 5½c, in round lots, and at 5½ to 6c, in smaller quantities. A few Lake Superior trout continue being received regularly and these are bringing about 8c. Altogether the catch is equal to the demand which can be heard of. Salt and dried fish have been very little called for, and are quoted as follows: Smoked white fish, 8c, per lb. Scotch herring, 35c per 7-lb. box; Labrador herring, \$1.50 per case of 100 fish; Findon haddock, 8c per lb.; salt fish - Labrador herring, per half hbl., \$6; round herring, \$4.25; salmon, \$10; shad, \$10; whitefish \$4.50.

FRUIT.

During the past week the basin is transacted in green fruits has been good, the aggregate of sales are stated to have been quite satisfactory, but the market has been rather slow for a day or two in the line of varieties, the receipts of these not being quite so good as for some time preceding. A new supply of these such as bananas, blueberries, pears, plums, tomatoes, and watermelons are about to arrive and will be in the hands of dealers in the course of a day or so. Oranges and lemons continue to sell off at from \$7.50 to \$8 per box, of choice fancy. New apples are bringing from \$5 to \$6 a barrel, and from 50 to 75c a box, according to their condition and color. Peaches, rhubarb, gooseberries, cherries and currants are out entirely.

FUEL.

In this line business during the past week has been in much the same quiet and dull state as the preceding one. The demand still remains at a low ebb and only a few small sales could be heard of. The principal business put through was in orders for fall delivery of coal. Sales of this are made at \$9.50 for anthracite and \$7.00 for Mansfield, Reynoldsville or Pittsburg bituminous, while the price of lignite has not as yet been fixed. Round lots of poplar on track are held at \$2.25 to \$2.75 according to quality, and of tamarac at \$4.50 to \$4.75.

FURNITURE.

In this line business continues to be very good, the brightening up which set in during the preceding week has held on, and the aggregate of sales made are considered very satisfactory while good prospects are indicative of a heavy fall trade being done. The principal

business done was from the country, but in the city matters are also decidedly improved. Collections are reported to be still rather slow, and not so good as they should be.

GROCERIES.

During the past week this staple trade has been moving along with a fairly good business being done, but no great activity is shown, and in fact not much improvement on the preceding one, while we do not hear of any particular demands from either country or in the city. Prices of goods have not made any change, quotations are the same as in our last report, as follows: Sugars, yellows 6½ to 7½c, granulated 8½c, Paris lumps 10½c; coffees, Rio 14 to 16c, Java 23 to 27c, Mochas 31 to 34c; teas, season 1884-5; Moyune gunpowder 30 to 75c, pan-fired Japans 26 to 50c, basket-fired 27 to 40c, Congous 23 to 30c.

HARDWARE AND METALS.

In this branch business has remained in a very quiet and dull state. In the heavy lines and metals there is so little demand, that there is almost nothing doing, and the prospects of trading living up are not very good, as no building operations are going on, while in light goods there is not much activity noticed either. There is no change in prices to note, quotations are as follows: Tin plates, I. C. 14x20, \$5.50 to \$6; 20x35, \$11.50 to \$12; Canada-plates, 3.50 to \$4; sheet iron, 28G, \$4.72 to \$5.25 per 100 lb.; iron-pipe, 40 to 50 per cent. off list price. Pig-iron, 25 to 30c per lb.; galvanized iron, 26 gauge, 7 to 7½c per lb., according to quality; bar-iron, 2.50 to \$3 per 100 lb.; cut nails, 3.40 to \$3.60 per keg.

LEATHER AND FINDINGS.

In this business the past week's trading is shown to have been keeping up fairly well and has been rather better than the preceding one, but as yet no great activity is shown, while in the city the demand is not particularly lively. Prices of goods have not changed and are: Spanish sole, 31 to 33c; slaughter sole, 33 to 35c; French calf, first choice, \$1.40 to 1.50; domestic, 85c; B Z calf, \$1 to 1.10; French kip, \$1 to 1.10; B Z kip, 65 to 90c; slaughter kip, 65 to 75c; No. 1 wax upper, 50c; grain upper, 55c; harness leather, 33 to 35c for plumb stock; English oak sole, 65c.

LUMBER.

In this business the past week cannot be said to have shown much if any improvement on the preceding one. There has been some demand noticed, but the orders coming in are not of any very great extent, while we do not hear of any prospects of a speedy change for the better expressed by the dealers, and it would seem as if this season taking it altogether would turn out a poor one.

PAINTS, OILS AND COLORS.

In this trade business during the past week has continued much like the previous one, in a very quiet and dull state. We do not hear of any very great demand from the country, only a few straggling orders coming in now and again while in the city matters are not any better, but prospects of a good trading being done later on are better as there are several building operations being pushed forward. Prices of goods have not changed any,

quotations being as in our last issue as follows: Linseed oil, raw 70c per gal., boiled 73c; seal oil, steam refined, \$1.10; castor, 15c per lb; lard, No. 1 \$1.25 per gal.; olive, \$1.50 to \$2, according to quality; machine oils, black 25c; oleine 40c; fine qualities, 50 to 75c. Coal oils, headlight, 27c; water white, 33c. Calcined plaster, \$4 per bbl.; Portland cement, \$6; white lead, genuine, \$7.75; No. 1 \$6.75; No. 2, \$6.25; and window glass, first break, \$2.40.

SADDLERY AND HARNESS.

In this trade there continues to be a very good business done, especially in filling the demands from western points, some very good orders from these parts having been coming in very regularly, while in the city affairs may be stated to be moving along fairly well. Collections are also reported to have been very satisfactory.

STATIONERY AND PAPER.

In this line business is reported to have been very quiet during the past week. The demand from both the country and the city seems to be somewhat slower. Collections are reported to have been only fair, but the amounts falling due at this time are not very heavy.

WINES AND SPIRITS.

In this branch business during the past week is stated to have been very good, the aggregate of sales made being very satisfactory, and with good prospects of the better demand which has set in continuing. Prices of goods have not changed any, quotations given being as follows: Gooderham & Wort's, 5 year old, \$2.75; 7 year old, \$3.25; old rye, \$1.80; Jules Robin brandy, \$4.50; Bisquet, Debonche & Co., \$4.75; Martell, \$6; Hennessy, \$6.50; DeKuyper gin, \$2.75; Port Wine \$2.25 and upwards; Sherry, \$2.25 and upwards; Jamaica rum, \$3.50; DeKuyper red gin \$11 per case; DeKuyper green gin \$6 per case; Martell and Hennessy's brandy \$13.50 per case of 12 bottles.

THE MARKETS.

WINNIPEG.

GRAIN AND PROVISIONS.

The grain markets during the past week has been marked by a continuance of the dullness and inactivity which has prevailed more or less during several preceding ones. In wheat the transactions are as yet of a very limited nature and the supply coming in is light, and prices have stuck to their old figures. Of oats much the same may be said, there is almost nothing doing, only a few sales here and there, and there does not appear any prospects of improvement in the present state of affairs, harvesting time being so near. In flour there has been a better feeling noticed during the week, a decidedly better demand sprung up both from the east and the west, while matters are also much improved in the city. The shipments made are considered very good, and the active demand is expected to continue, and mills generally are working to their full power. In provisions the aggregate of sales heard of cannot be said to have been over heavy, but on the whole were fairly good. In butter the demand which set

in some days back has to a certain extent continued, and the sales made of the higher grades were considered up to a very fair average; of old butter, of which there are considerable quantities lying in store, we do not hear of any sales and there appears to be little demand for it.

WHEAT.

In this market business during the past week has continued in much the same quiet and dull state of the preceding one. The supply coming in is very light and the transactions which were heard of were few, while prices have not made any change, the millers and dealers quotations being as follows: No. 1 hard, 75c; No. 2, 70c; No. 1 regular 65c; No. 2, 60c; No. 3, 52c, and rejected 30 to 44c.

OATS.

We do not hear of any improvement in this market, the feeling seems to be in much the same dull and inactive state, while the prospects of a better trade setting in are just now not very bright. The supply continues coming in pretty freely and is much in excess of the demand which is of a limited character. Some sales of car lots on track are reported to have been made at 38c.

BARLEY.

There is nothing doing and we hear of no demand. Prices are nominally as follows. No. 2, 65c, extra No. 3, 60c, and No. 3, 55c.

FLOUR.

In this market business during the past week has been somewhat livelier than for some time back. A much better demand has sprung up in the east and some very good shipments have been made to that part, while matters are also much improved in the city and the west, the sales made being considered very satisfactory, and there seems good prospects of the better demand keeping up. Prices have not changed any, quotations being the same as in our last issue there being as follows: patents, \$2.50; strong bakers, \$2.20; XXXX \$1.70, and super fine, \$1.30.

BRAN AND SHORTS

There has been a very good business transacted in this market during the past week, and there are prospects of an active demand keeping up. Prices have not changed any, quotations being the same as in our preceding issue, and are as follows: for bran \$10 per ton on track, and for shorts \$11 per ton.

POTATOES.

In this market there was very little business done during the past week. We do not hear of any sales of old, while as yet the supply of new is rather limited, and the only transactions reported were a few small lots of new Manitoba which changed hands at \$1 a bushel.

EGGS.

In this market there was a very fair business put through during the past week, and the demand is reported as keeping up, and in excess of the supply, which is stated to be still not quite so free and prices in consequence are finer, quotations being at 14c.

CHEESE.

The business in this market during the past week was not over brisk, the only sales heard of were a few lots of the new season's cheese from Ontario, which is reported to have sold off at 11½c. A supply of new Manitoba has been received and is stated to be of excellent quality and selling off at 10c, but sales of this are as yet not of any great extent.

BUTTER.

In this market there continues to be a pretty fair business doing, the improvement in the demand which set in having kept up, and the sales reported as having been made during the week were on the whole very satisfactory. Prices have not changed any, quotations being the same as in our last issue, these being as follows: gilt-edge 12 to 15c, medium 6 to 8c,

old 4 to 6c. There is still a good quantity lying in store for which there appears to be almost no demand, with the exception of some small lots which are taken now and again.

BACON.

There was a fair business done in this market during the week. The sales reported were up to a good average and the demand has been keeping up fairly well. Prices have not changed any quotations being the same in our last issue as follows: dry salt 9 1/4 to 10c, rolls at 13c.

HAMS.

The business of the past week in this market has been very good, and the sales heard of are considered up to a good average with the demand likely to keep up. Prices are somewhat firmer, quotations now being 13 1/2. There is no green in stock, and we do not hear of any demand.

MESS PORK.

In this market the business of the past week has been moving along in a rather quiet state and the demand does not as yet show any great activity. Prices have not made any change, quotations being the same as in our last issue as follows at \$16 to \$17.

MESS BEEF.

In this market their continues to be a fairly good business done the sales heard of being up to a good average, with the demand likely to remain active. Prices have not changed, quotations being the same as in our last issue, at \$17.

LARD.

In this market business still continues to be very good, and the demand is stated to be keeping up fairly well, with a good aggregate of sales during the week. Prices have not made any change quotations being the same as in our last issue, these being for pails of 20 lbs at from \$2.40 to \$2.50.

DRESSED HOGS.

In this market business during the past week was rather quiet. The sales made were light and we do not hear of any active demand. Quotations given are stated to be about \$5.

MINNEAPOLIS.

Interrupted by a day's adjournment and by a session with the State Commissioners, the past week goes on record as the poorest in the history of the chamber, so far as business is concerned. The mills are not buying, either in city or country, and there is scarcely any demand for the light receipts, which go into store at once, as a rule. Prices fluctuated but little during the week and values are hard to fix, owing to the paucity of trades. Crop prospects are eagerly discussed, and less credence is given radical reports than in former years, unless the authority is considered perfectly reliable. The general feeling on 'change has been bearish.

Following were the highest and lowest wheat prices by grade on 'change during the week ending to-day, together with to-day's closing prices and the prices one year ago:

	July 23.			
Wheat.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.	1884.
No. 1 hard	92	91 1/2	91 1/2	95
" 2 "	89	88 1/2	88 1/2	89
" 1 "	84 1/2	83	83	81
" 2 "	80	79	79	75

Futures were dull and lower, No. 1 northern, August closing at 86c; No. 1 hard, August, at 94c; and October, at 96c. Coarse grains were quiet, corn closing at 43 to 44 1/2c, and No. 2 oats at 31 to 32c.

MILLSTUFF.—Has been dull, despite the very

light production, bulk bran closing at \$8.50 to \$9, and shorts at \$10.50 to 11 per ton.

Flour. There is nothing new to say of the flour market except that it is quieter than ever, so that millers think if the canal were in operation and the mills running. The war excitement, last week, drew out a few cables asking prices, but since then the foreigners have been absolutely dumb. In this country, millers say, people seem to be living on grass and fruit, so that they have no use for flour. Having little to sell, millers are not making any concessions, and many express the opinion that a cut of 25c per bbl. would have no effect on buyers.

Quotations for ear or round lots at the mills are as follows: Patents, \$4.75 to 5.10; straights, \$4.50 to 4.75 first bakers, \$3.75 to 4.10; second bakers, \$3.50 to 3.60; best low grades, \$2.20 to 2.40 in bags; red dog, \$1.70 to 1.90 in bags.

These quotations are on flour in barrels, except as stated. The rule is to discount 25c per bbl for 140lb sacks, 20c for 95lb cotton sacks, 15c for 49lb cotton sacks, 10c for 24 1/2 lb cotton sacks, and 20c for 49lb paper sacks.

About the same conditions mark the milling situation in Minneapolis as prevailed a week ago. The repairs to the canal are in progress, but under the most favorable conditions they cannot be finished in less than a month. This means the continuation of the embargo on the mills for that length of time, and possibly much longer. Contrary to expectations, the three water mills were kept in motion throughout all last week, so that with a little help from one operated partially by steam, they made a good showing as to output. The flour production for the week was 46,140 bbls—averaging 7,690 bbls daily—against 40,723 bbls the preceding week, and 103,272 bbls for the corresponding period in 1884. A mill with steam power and capable of turning out 2,000 bbls daily, was running Wednesday, in addition to the three water mills, and another of equal capacity was only prevented from running by its engine failing to work. These two steam mills are operated by one firm. The proprietors of other mills possessing steam power fail to see the inducement to this run at an enhanced expense, and so far there has not been the first move made to get this class of mills ready for work. The water mills in a measure owe their continued operation to owners of other mills calling on them to fill orders for flour, a considerable amount of such trading having gone on during the past ten days.

The following were the receipts at and shipments from Minneapolis for the weeks ending on the dates given:

	RECEIPTS.		
	July 21.	July 14.	July 7.
Wheat, bus	159,500	236,900	397,500
Flour, bbls	125	375	265
Millstuff, tons	126	84	--
	SHIPMENTS.		
	July 21.	July 14.	July 7.
Wheat, bus	54,900	46,110	27,560
Flour, bbls	27,298	72,335	113,760
Millstuff, tons	1,034	1,630	3,060

The wheat in store in Minneapolis elevators, as well as the stock at St. Paul and Duluth, is shown in the appended table:

MINNEAPOLIS.

	July 20.	July 13.
No. 1 hard	1,097,461	1,082,127
No. 2 hard	135,156	135,591
No. 1	1,039,649	1,024,560
No. 2	252,986	277,198
No. 3	--	--
Rejected	24,004	20,328
Special bins	543,758	736,448
Total	3,093,014	3,076,292

ST. PAUL.

	July 22.	July 15.	July 8.
In elevators, bush	584,000	584,000	581,000

DULUTH.

	July 19.	July 12	July 5.
In store, bush	2,831,000	2,928,500	3,513,724

—Northwestern Miller.

CHICAGO.

The grain markets opened this week with a somewhat unsettled and nervous feeling which may be said to have continued all through. There were not any particularly exciting rumors calculated to create any big scare, but in wheat reports were stated of damage to crop by blight and storms in the north and northwest, this news flowed in from many quarters and reliable parties and the tone of the market was therefore bullish and quite a strong advance, but later on became easier on rumors of anticipated increase in the visible supply. On Wednesday wheat took another tumble, the effect of a cry raised by the local press, that the supplies lying in the elevators was in danger of getting heated and of course to depreciate in value, this led to a gradual loss of confidence on the part of holders and resulted in liberal selling. Towards the end of the week the situation was generally weak with a tendency to a further decline, foreign and domestic markets being also reported weak to listlessness. In corn there was only a moderately active business done, all through the week and as a rule the feeling was weak, caused by liberal receipts and sympathy with other markets. Oats were very dull in the early part of the week but livened up towards the close, and in pork trading was very moderate, with light fluctuations and but little demand.

On Monday the wheat market opened rather easy with free offerings on the local account. A stronger feeling was soon developed and prices made an advance. During the day considerable interest centered in this market and speculative trading was quite active, though the tone at times was somewhat unsettled and nervous while frequent fluctuations was noticeable, advices from European markets showed a comparatively steadiness in that quarter, and at home matters in a general way were stronger. Towards the close a weakness set in, due to rumors of an anticipated increase. In corn trading was only moderate and the undertone was more favorable. Oats were dull and quiet and in pork there was a moderate shipping demand and prices ruled lower. The following were the closing quotations:

	July	Aug.
Wheat	\$9.89½	\$9.90½
Corn	45½	45½
Oats	31½	26½
Pork	10.30	10.32½
Lard	6.65	6.67½

On Tuesday the wheat market was a little feverish and nervous, and trading on the whole only moderate. The visible supply showed a decrease, and this caused a higher opening, as operators expected an increase. Later on, some free selling set in, on reports of lower eastern markets, and prices declined only to rally again on advices of wet weather in the northwest. Exports from the seaboard were moderate and cables were firm. In corn the speculative trading was slow, liberal receipts, lower eastern, and weak foreign markets creating a dull feeling though the closing was quite steady. Oats were rather more active and in pork there was very little trading done prices keeping about the old figures. Closing quotations were as follows:

	July.	Aug.
Wheat	\$0.89½	\$0.89½
Corn	45½	45½
Oats	30½	26½
Pork	10.25	10.27½
Lard	6.60	6.62½

On Wednesday the wheat market opened weak the feeling was under a general disposition to sell, prices steadily fell off. The cooler weather prevailing was regarded as more favorable to the spring crop, as there would be less danger from rust and blight, and besides eastern advices were dull and lower; these causes led to a gradual loss of confidence on the part of holders resulting in a tendency to a further decline, and the close was decidedly weak. Corn was moderately active and prices remained tolerably steady. Oats were quiet though a fair call at times was noticed and pork with scarcely a moderate business did not show any important change in prices. Closing quotations were as follows:

	July.	Aug.
Wheat	\$0.87½	\$0.88½
Corn	45½	45½
Oats	30½	27½
Pork	10.25	10.27½
Lard	6.57½	6.60

On Thursday the wheat market opened with a fairly active business but prices were generally weak and lower. This weakness was further assisted by weak cables and dull advices of the home markets and led to pretty free selling. The business of the day was limited as the session was closed at noon, out of respect to the memory of General Grant, who died that morning. In corn there was a good active inquiry and prices ruled firm. Oats more active and selling quite freely, and pork was only moderate, but prices were steady and without much change. Closing quotations were as follows:

	July.	Aug.
Wheat	\$0.87½	\$0.88½
Corn	46½	45½
Oats	32½	28½
Pork	10.22½	10.25
Lard	6.65	6.60

On Friday the wheat market opened weak and

lower influenced by somewhat lower markets in New York and St. Louis, but later under an increasing demand and lighter offerings together with reports of damage to crops in the west prices firmed up, finally closing tolerably steady. In corn there was also a good active demand and prices were sharply advanced. Oats were more active and higher and pork allowed a little more active trading, though prices were anything but firm. Closing quotations were as follows:

	July.	Aug.
Wheat	\$0.87½	\$0.88½
Corn	46½	46
Oats	32½	26½
Pork	10.20	10.20
Lard	6.52½	6.55

On Saturday the wheat market was unusually dull, not much outside business was done and the feeling developed was weaker. Crop news were conflicting, though there was some short covering on news of damage to the growing crop in the west. In corn there was an easier feeling and trading was slow. Oats were rather dull and pork was fairly active though prices ruled irregular. Closing quotations were as follows:

	July.	Aug.
Wheat	\$0.87½	\$0.88½
Corn	46½	45½
Oats	32½	26½
Pork	10.10	10.12½
Lard	6.52½	6.55

TORONTO.

STOCKS.

The stock market during the past week has maintained the advances gained and a still further improvement has been made, notably in Montreal, Toronto, Commerce and Imperial, bank shares which have made very strong advances, while all the others without exception have also improved, though at the close the market was quiet and rather easy. Loan and savings and miscellaneous were firm. The following table of the closing bids of 15th and 22nd July will indicate the market.

	July 15.	July 22
Montreal	192½	194
Ontario	105½	106½
Molson's	—	—
Toronto	178½	183
Merchants'	110½	112
Commerce	120½	125
Imperial	118½	121
Federal	93½	94
Dominion	194½	195
Standard	114½	115½
Hamilton	123	123
Northwest Land	35	37

GRAIN AND PROVISIONS.

The past week in the grain markets has witnessed a continuance of dullness and inactivity, and considering the dullness prices have been decidedly well maintained, the cause of this firmness seeming to be the absence of any desire on the part of holders to push sales. They seem quite willing to carry over their grain in face of good crop prospects all over the country. Wheat seems to have been in an unsettled state,

holders did not press sales and buyers were not inclined to advance bids, and at the close the feeling seemed weak. Oats were abundant and easier in price with the feeling at the close quiet and rather unsettled. In provisions the feeling during the week was rather quiet and prices generally weak. Sales were few and the demand inactive. In butter the business of the week was also a quiet one, now of choice quality continued in good demand, but any second class or inferior, was either refused or shoved off at a low figure; old to a small extent was sold off at a reduction, and better quality of it seems unable to get purchaser's and is only wanted as grease. Meats generally have been rather quieter in tone, and the aggregate of sales were not so good as formerly.

WHEAT.

Seems to have been in an unsettled state, holders not seeking to press sales and buyers not inclined to advance bids. No 2 fall sold at 88c, and No. 3 fall was worth 86c, spring scarce, uninspected sold at 86c, while No. 1 seemed worth 89 to 90c, and No. 2 from 87 to 88c, goose brought 70c, at the close the feeling seemed weak.

OATS.

These have been abundant and prices easier the feeling at the close being quiet and rather unsettled. Car lots on track were sold at 31c, and later at 33c.

BARLEY.

No business doing there was no demand, and and none offered.

RYE.

There has been nothing doing in car lots during the week and prices are purely nominal

PEAS.

Lots would readily have been taken had they been offered, but the only offerings were a few cars for which 67c was asked and only 66c, obtainable. There was very little business put through.

POTATOES.

There has been very little business doing in this market during the week. Some old was offered for freight and not taken, new is rather easier in price having been selling off at \$1.50 per barrel for lots.

EGGS.

The receipts have been quite sufficient for the demand, and prices have been easy at 1½c for round lots.

BUTTER.

In this market business during the week has been quiet. New of choice quality has continued in good demand and steady at 12 to 13c, a price which was exceptional at the latter figure, any second class or inferior has either been refused or shoved off at 8c, old sold off to some small extent at 3½c for culls or inferior, but better qualities have seemed unable to command any higher price and is wanted only as "grease". This has been the only shipping demand heard of, but there are advices that few has been moving in country markets at about 11½ to 12c for picked.

CHEESE.

The feeling during the week has been firm, and the tendency is upwards in sympathy with factories and foreign advices, small lots of fine held firm at 8½ to 9c.

PORK.

In this market business during the week was quiet, inactive and unchanged at \$15 for small lots.

BACON.

In this market business during the week seems to have been rather slow, sales were few and prices gradually weak. Long clear, in car lots offered freely at 6½c and most likely could

be bought lower. Cases have usually sold at 7 to 7½c; and Cumberland brought about the same, save for summer cured which went off at 8c; rolls were scarce, and held higher at 10c; and bellies as before at 11 to 11½c but sales were not quite so active.

HAMS.

Still in active demand, but somewhat unsettled, heavy weight smoked have sold at 11c. and light at 11½c. and canvassed are quoted all the way from 11½c. to 12½, but we would say that very few could be had at the former figure.

LARD.

In this market business during the past week has been rather quiet. Tinnets were held at 9 to 9½c., and pails of kettle rendered at 9½ to 9¾c. in small lots.

APPLES.

The business of the past week has been of a light nature, dealers sold some imported at \$2.50 to \$3. per barrel but nothing was done in native grown.

POULTRY.

The receipts were small, with spring chickens selling at 40 to 65c, fowl 55 to 70 and ducklings at 70 to 90c per pair.

Manitoba Trade.

Following is a summary of the report of Mr. Taylor, U. S. Consul, to the Secretary of State, for the year ending June 30. 1884:—

IMPORTS.

The importations from the United States to points within the Winnipeg Consular District for the year ending June 30, 1884, have been as follows:—

	Dutiable.	Free.	Total.
Winnipeg	\$1,611,899	\$182,694	\$1,794,593
Emerson	558,926	787,250	1,346,176
Port Arthur ..	881,444	32,386	913,830
Fort McLeod . . .	201,123	141,314	342,437
Fort Walsh	130,076	12,707	142,783
Totals	\$3,283,468	\$1,156,351	\$4,439,819

The importations from Eastern Canada in bond through the United States, as reported at Winnipeg Custom House were \$3,873,798, classified as follows:

Machinery	\$752,132
Emigrants' effects	221,504
Groceries and provisions	567,727
Hardware	346,690
Dry Goods	783,172
Leathers and manufactures of	223,077
Liquors	25,173
Goods N. E. S.	954,823
	\$3,873,798

The domestic importation at Emerson, in bond from Eastern Canada, was \$921,433, which, added to the receipts at Winnipeg, make an aggregate of \$4,795,231, against \$14,197,077 for the year 1883. As the foreign importations show a decrease of fully one half, the domestic imports from Eastern Canada were probably \$7,098,538. Deducting the amount transported in bond through the United States, the balance of \$2,303,307 may be assumed as the amount imported from Eastern Canada through Lake Superior.

The importations from Great Britain were as follows:

	Dutiable.	Free.	Total.
Winnipeg	\$476,854	\$ 79,248	\$556,282
Port Arthur	1,289	617,136	618,425
	\$478,143	\$696,364	\$1,174,507

From other countries the dutiable imports have been \$63,764, free goods, \$7,971; total, \$71,735, received exclusively at Winnipeg, and mostly consisting of iron bridge material from Belgium, wine and fancy goods from France, Spain, Portugal and Germany, and tea from China and Japan.

EXPORTS.

The exports from Central British America, as declared at the Winnipeg Consulate, have been \$459,541 of undressed furs shipped to England by the Hudson's Bay Company, and \$207,452 exported to the United States, consisting of \$36,868 emigrants' effects, \$37,022 undressed furs, \$42,643 hides, \$24,674 fresh fish, and the balance merchandise of American production returned by consignees in same condition as imported. The declared exports to the United States at the Emerson Consular Agency have been \$197,885, consisting mostly (\$176,275) of free entries of horses and other outfits of American contractors on Canadian Pacific Railway. There has been an exportation from Port Arthur on Lake Superior to the United States of \$42,231, including \$12,600 silver ore, \$11,653 stone, \$4,598 hides, and \$4,600 furs. The Consular Agency at Wakopa returns \$3,996 emigrants' effects; but no exports are reported from Forts McLeod and Walsh, near the Montana frontier. To the foregoing aggregate of \$911,106 foreign exports I am enabled to add by a record from the records of the United States Custom House at St. Vincent, Minnesota, an additional amount of \$577,173 transported in bond through the United States to Eastern Canada, which may be termed domestic exports

the leading articles being 469,521 bushels of wheat, valued at \$298,387, 23,903 barrels flour, equivalent to \$107,567; 20,073 bushels flaxseed valued at \$18,271; \$14,553 hides, the balance of \$126,844 being reshipments from the overstocked markets at Winnipeg to Canadian consignors. A still further addition is the domestic exportation through Port Arthur by lake steamers to Eastern Canada, including 383,000 bushels wheat, and 200,000 bushels oats, and which, in the absence of official information, I estimate at \$500,000. On the foregoing data, the total exportation from the Winnipeg district was:

To Eastern Canada	\$1,077,173
To United States	451,564
To Great Britain	459,541
Total	\$1,988,278

Assignments for the Benefit of Creditors.

The law on this subject has, hitherto, been so unsatisfactory in Ontario and in the Maritime Provinces, that we have been in the habit of assuming that the law in the sister Province of Quebec has been open to no objection. As compared with other Provinces, Quebec has, since the repeal of the Insolvent Act of 1875, certainly occupied a better position than the other part of the Confederation. Notwithstanding this, however, it has been found necessary, even in that favored Province, to so amend the law as to afford greater security to creditors. The effect, it is said, of the amendment just enacted there, will be that all assignments must now virtually be made be-

fore a judge. The creditors are to meet in the prothonotary's office and appoint the assignee, whose name must be submitted to a judge for confirmation or rejection. To the assignee, thus selected, the debtor is bound to hand over, without delay, a full statement of his liabilities and assets and to make oath to its correctness. For the offence of misrepresentation, or secretion of assets, the debtor may be committed to gaol. In other respects, the law has been so altered as to throw greater safeguards around creditors and to make it more difficult for debtors to defraud creditors out of their just claims.

In the meantime the Act of the Ontario Legislature passed last session remains unproclaimed, and the law in this province continues on the old unsatisfactory footing, where the debtor practically chooses the trustee who shall represent creditors. Probably the local government is awaiting the final action of the Dominion House, but there is no chance whatever of any measure of relief coming from that source during the present session. That august assemblage has been too busy squabbling over party issues to devote much attention to the needs of the mercantile community. Could any measure on the subject be made to have a beneficial influence, one way or other, upon any considerable number of votes for the next election, we might perhaps hope for some attention at the hands of the peoples' representatives. But the mere fact that an amendment of the law is needed in the public interest and for the suppression of fraud, appears to be no reason, in the eyes of our legislators, why the subject should receive any attention. - *The Monetary Times.*

Commercial Summary.

The general trade situation, as reported by special telegrams to *Bradstreet's*, is characterized by the customary dullness observable at this season of the year. The plethora of money reported from the leading financial centers is as heavy as ever, and the late conference between the United States Treasurer, the Controller of the Currency and the presidents of the banks belonging to the New York Clearing House, does not lend confidence to the future, so far the condition of the national finances is concerned, except in so far as the growth of sentiment in favor of repealing the act compelling the coinage of silver promises early action after the meeting of congress. The industrial situation is less satisfactory and strikes and industrial suspensions have increased. Mercantile collections are less prompt. There is a slight gain in the movement of general merchandise reported from Chicago, and leading dealers in various lines there look confidently forward to a good fall trade. At Boston general trade is very dull and the prospect for the coming autumn is considered doubtful. There is a partial exception so far as dry goods are concerned. The lines of samples out are said to be extensive and attractive, and some dealers look ahead to a good trade in the autumn. The general tenor of the breadstuffs movement has been downward. The visible supply decline and the monetary Afghan war scare promised a revival, but the influence thereof soon died away. In

the spring-wheat country harvesting is but two weeks away, which has stimulated the receipts of old wheat at primary markets. Special advices to *Bradstreet's* by wire state that in northern Dakota and Minnesota wheat is progressing favorably, and for the whole of Minnesota and Dakota a harvest of from 50,000,000 to 55,000,000 bushels of wheat is promised. No gain in general business in the northwest is promised until the crop begins to move. Indian corn and provisions prices have followed in the wake of those of wheat. Petroleum has been active, irregular and lower than the higher range reached, though the bullish position of the product remain unchanged. Iron is quiet, and coal is, if possible, duller than heretofore, so much so that there is talk of trying to reduce the quota arranged for mining during August. The movement of grocery staples has been disappointing. Sugar is lower, coffee quiet and tea depressed. Dairy products are slightly higher, but the consumptive demand unimproved. The sugar product, as telegraphed from New Orleans, amounts to 105,000 tons. The favorable prospect of the cotton crop, backed by the temporary outlook for renewed complications between Great Britain and Russia, depressed prices of cotton. There were 185 failures in the United States during the past week, as compared with 170 the preceding week, and with 211, 140 and 131 respectively, in the corresponding weeks of 1884, 1883 and 1882. About 90 per cent. were those of small traders whose capital was less than \$5,000. Canada had 14, a decrease of 10 — *Bradstreet's*.

Recent Legal Decisions.

SHERIFF'S SALE OF PERSONAL PROPERTY—FRAUD.—A sheriff's sale of personal property in mass is not fraudulent *per se*, although it may be evidence of fraud, according to the decision of the Pennsylvania Supreme Court, in the case of *Furbush vs. Gieene*.

PATENT—WANT OF NOVELTY—METALLIC ROOFING.—In the case of *The American Iron Company vs. Anglo-American Roofing Company* the United States Circuit Court for the Southern District of New York held that there was no patentable novelty in the subject matter of a patent for a metallic roofing or covering made of a series of corrugated shingles, to be secured to the roof by nails, as are ordinary wooden shingles, one shingle overlapping another, so as to cover the nail holes in the lower shingle.

HOTEL KEEPER'S LIABILITY—DISEASE.—In the case of *Gilbert vs. Thomas*, the Supreme Court of Iowa held that a hotel keeper who, with knowledge of the prevalence of small-pox in his hotel, kept it open for business and permitted a person to become his guest without informing him of the disease, was liable in damages, for the communication of the disease to the guest, and that the guest was not precluded from recovering on the ground of contributing negligence in not making inquiries as to the truth of a rumor that there was small-pox in the house.

TARIFF LAWS—CONSTRUCTION—EXPERT TESTIMONY.—The language of tariff acts is to be construed according to its commercial signifi-

fication, but it will always be understood to have the same meaning in commerce as it has in the community at large, unless the contrary is shown, and the opinion of commercial experts will not be put in the place of that of the jury upon a question that is as well understood by the community at large as by merchants and importers. So held by the United States Supreme Court in the case of *Schmidler vs. Berney*.

STATUTE OF LIMITATIONS—AGENT—COLLECTION.—An agent employed to collect a debt and remit the amount collected, after deducting his charges, is liable to an action by his principal for the recovery of the money without previous demand if the agent neglects to make remittance within a reasonable time after collecting, and the statute of limitations then commences to run even though the principal did not know that the money was collected, where there has been no fraudulent concealment of that fact by the agent. *Mast vs. Easton*, decided by the Supreme Court of Minnesota.

INSURANCE POLICY—MISTAKE—REFORMATION.—A policy of insurance issued in the name of the agent of the owner of the vessel insured, instead of in the name of the principal, through the mistake of the insurance company's agent in preparing the application for the policy, without any representation or mistake of the owner or applicant for such insurance, may be rectified after the loss of the vessel, the act of the company's agent in such case being that of the company and not of the insured, notwithstanding the fact that he signed the application with his own name "for applicant." So held by Chancellor Ruyon in the New Jersey Court of Chancery in the case of *Hill vs. The Millville Insurance Company*. — *Bradstreet's*.

Grubbs in Hides.

There is some agitation in Germany, in hide dealing and tanning circles, over a reported increase of grubbs in hides and snathemas are hurled at the warble fly, which does this damage, with considerable force and eloquence. A German trade cotemporary, having devoted two weeks to a thorough investigation of the subject, concludes that inasmuch as prevention is better than cure, the agricultural and stock papers should advise cattle raisers how to deal with the destructive fly, to the end that stock may in life have relief from the annoying pest, and that in death their hides may not be grubby. Stock raisers are advised to wash the animal in salt water, especially between the months of June and September when the fly is most actively engaged in his work of destruction. To remove grubbs from hides, it is stated that squeezing will suffice, or a wash of tar water or acid vinegar is also effective.

As showing how extensively a grubby condition of hides prevails in Germany, our cotemporary states that examinations were made of the following: 55 pounds; 56 to 64 and 65 to 74 pounds. In these weight classifications, respectively, there were found 98 grubby to 244 sound; 213 grubby to 363 sound; 244 grubby to 480 sound. The proportion, it will be observed, is quite large and it is added that the ten days investigation further showed that the hides of young cattle suffered most from

the grubbs. Probably the damage in America averages even higher, and this being the reason when the grubby condition is most prevalent, it behooves tanners and hide dealers to be especially rigid in the examination of the hides they purchase. — *The Leather Gazette*.

A Good Buyer.

He is a man of few words; quick to decide; self-confident; thoroughly posted as to the quality and character of goods; knows exactly what he wants and how much; keeps his credit high; takes every discount he can get; knows the absorbing power of his trade or section; is not deluded into purchasing undesirable articles, because they are cheap; is courteous, conservative, and blessed with common sense.

He is an enthusiast, because he believes success is largely dependent upon the zeal and energy displayed. He is in love with his vocation, and therefore a thorough student and close observer of every detail. This means that he regards the whims and wishes of his customers, making them tools of his trade.

He is an exact man, requiring and giving honest count, weight or measure. He examines every invoice to see if the extensions and footings are correct, and is rigid in checking off by the invoice all goods received. Carelessness in this respect is a fruitful source of loss, as entry clerks and shipping clerks are liable to make mistakes.

He keeps his stock fresh and well, yet judiciously, supplied with novelties. He recognizes that it is not always good policy to buy a large amount of one article in order to get it at a lower basis of cost, interest, wear and tear of stock frequently cost more than the extra discount secured. Money is frequently saved by making frequent purchases. The daily buyer of roasted coffee can afford to pay a higher price than he who purchases at a little lower a supply sufficient for a fortnight or a month. He may make a trifle smaller profit per pound, but his trade will increase and his customers be so much better pleased that the net results of his coffee trade will be far more satisfactory than are those of his competitor who buys heavily to get a lower price. In short, stale goods or old stock are more apt to make a loss than a profit.

It is not to be expected that a buyer of general merchandise should be an expert in judging of the quality of all articles he sells. He can, however, be a first-class tester. He will know from experience gained in his own home and from customers, the merit of the flour he offers; which is the best brand of baking powder; what sort of coffee best meets the taste of his patrons; which flavor of tea gives the greatest pleasure to the palate of his customers, and so throughout his entire line of goods. In buying specialties of which he is not a first class judge, he reposes confidence in men whose judgment is superior to his own, and sticks to them so long as they respect his confidence. That is sound policy, because the seller acquires a knowledge of the peculiarities of the buyer's trade, whereas shifting is fatal to maintaining a uniform standard of quality.

In time the good tester becomes generally

proficient in examining goods, and therefore a more confident buyer. He never, however, reaches a point where he cannot learn something. He is ever a good student, believing that goods well bought are half sold. —*American Grocer.*

General Notes.

The exports of petroleum thus far this year are 1,000,000 gallons ahead of the same time in 1884.

An Italian ship has been sheathed with glass plates, cast like iron plates, so as to fit the hull, to take the place of copper sheatings. The joints of the plates are made water-tight by the use of waterproof mastic. The advantages claimed for glass over copper are its insensibility to oxidation and its exemption from incrustation.

A stack has been recently completed for a lead-smelting works at Pueblo, Cal., which is 319 feet in height and 10 feet in diameter in the clear from the foundation up. It rests on 16 feet of smelter slag, which was poured in a liquid state in the ground 16 feet deep, and allowed to cool and solidify. On top of this, and above ground, is a second foundation, 16 feet high, made of brick. The stack proper, which is 287 feet high, is made of iron and lined with fire-brick. It is the largest stack west of the Missouri River, and when completed was painted red.

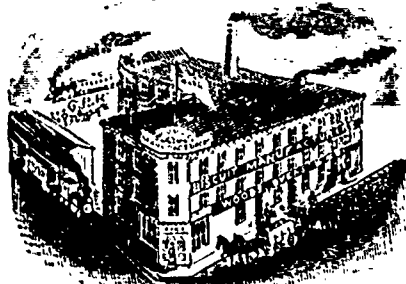
An idea of the magnitude of the cattle trade of the United States may be easily obtained by remembering that in 1874 there were exported \$40,000,000 of beef and beef products, and that this was not more than 6 per cent. of the total value of these products. In other words, the total value of beef and beef products was nearly \$700,000,000. and 94 per cent. of this was consumed at home. Yet, large as are these figures, it represents a yearly consumption—estimating the population at 55,000,000—of a little more than \$10 per capita per year.

Calcutta is the second largest tea-exporting city in the world, the leader being Foo-Chow. In 1884 Calcutta sent out 62,177,197 pounds of tea, while Foo-Chow exported 77,631,997 pounds. But while Foo-Chow shows a decrease for former years, Calcutta shows an increase.

The recent demand for English harness cabs in the United States had disclosed the significant fact that the wheels imported therewith are of American make. Buyers here have, therefore, actually paid the cost of freight to and from London and duty on their reimportation of these articles manufactured in their country.

Luminous paint continues to make slow but steady progress in its application to innumerable useful purposes. Among its most recent applications may be mentioned tapes for field use at night by the British Royal Engineers' department. Starting from a given point toward the front the men leave a trail of luminous tape on their track, and on reaching a given point they mark the contour of the earthworks to be executed by the same means, paying out the tape as they return toward the camp. The working party then follow the outward trail, execute the work, and return to camp without having discovered a single ray of light to the enemy.

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Wheat, Bran, Shorts, Ground Feed, Oats, Bar-
ley.

Wheat buyers at all Shipping C.P.R. Stations.

Canadian Pacific Railway.
(WESTERN DIVISION)

SUMMER TIME TABLE.

In effect May 31st, 1885.

READ DOWN.	STATIONS.	READ UP.
GOING EAST.		
7.15 p. m.	Lv 2 Winnipeg	3 Ar 7.10 a. m.
1.00 a. m.	Portage la Prairie	12.45 a. m.
7.35 a. m.	Isaac	4.30 p. m.
11.15 a. m.	Savanna	12.48 p. m.
2.30 p. m.	Ar Pt. Arthur	9.15 a. m.
GOING WEST.		
8.30 a. m.	Lv 2 Winnipeg	2 Arr 6.30 p. m.
1.05 a. m.	Portage la Prairie	4.00 p. m.
1.20 p. m.	Carberry	1.45 p. m.
3.00 p. m.	Brandon	11.00 a. m.
5.30 p. m.	Elkhorn	7.45 p. m.
6.45 p. m.	Moosomin	6.15 a. m.
9.00 p. m.	Broadview	3.45 a. m.
1.00 a. m.	Qu'Appelle	1.00 a. m.
3.15 a. m.	Regina	11.15 p. m.
5.45 a. m.	Ar 3 Moose Jaw	4 Lv 8.55 p. m.
8.15 a. m.	Lv 6	7 Ar 8.15 p. m.
2.00 p. m.	Swift Current	12.45 p. m.
8.00 p. m.	Maple Creek	7.10 a. m.
12.45 a. m.	Medicine Hat	2.30 a. m.
9.45 a. m.	Gleichen	6.45 p. m.
1.50 p. m.	Calgary	1.50 p. m.
7.25 p. m.	Ar 5 Canmore	9 Lv 8.45 a. m.
3.00 a. m.	Lv 11	12 Ar 8.35 p. m.
6.10 a. m.	Lagran	2.10 p. m.
12.01 p. m.	Paliser	9.55 a. m.
4.00 p. m.	Ar 11 Donald	12 Lv 7.00 a. m.
GOING SOUTH.		
3.30 p. m.	Lv 1 Winnipeg	Ar 11.10 a. m.
7.25 p. m.	Dominion City	7.10 a. m.
8.00 p. m.	Ar Elacron	1 Lv 6.30 a. m.
10.00 a. m.	Lv 1 Winnipeg	1 Ar 8.30 p. m.
1.15 p. m.	Morris	5.35 p. m.
2.15 p. m.	Rosenfeld	4.40 p. m.
3.00 p. m.	Ar 1 Gretna	1 Lv 3.25 p. m.
4.25 p. m.	Lv 2 Rosenfeld	2 Ar 4.00 p. m.
6.15 p. m.	Morden	1.10 p. m.
8.15 p. m.	Ar 2 Manitou	2 Lv 11.15 a. m.
GOING NORTH.		
4.00 p. m.	Lv 9 Winnipeg	Ar 8.50 a. m.
6.00 p. m.	Ar West Selkir	8 Lv 7.00 a. m.
GOING WEST.		
9.30 a. m.	Lv 9 Winnipeg	Ar 3.00 p. m.
10.30 a. m.	Stony Mountain	2.00 p. m.
10.55 a. m.	Ar Stonewall	9 Lv 1.30 p. m.
GOING S. W.		
9.37 a. m.	Lv 10 Winnipeg	Ar 6.00 a. m.
10.40 a. m.	Headly	5.00 p. m.
1.15 p. m.	Ar End of Track	10 Lv 2.30 p. m.

Trains west of Canmore subject to cancellation at any time without notice.

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