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 A General Banking Business Transacted.

ARTHUR WICKSON, MANAGER.

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Capital authorized..... 2,000,000.00
 Capital Paid up..... 1,954,625.00
 Reserve..... 1,152,252.00

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 William Ramsay, Robert Jeffrey, Hugh Ryan,
 T. Sutherland Stayer, Hon. John Ferguson.
 HEAD OFFICE, Wellington St., TORONTO.
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 Port Colborne..... E. C. F. Wood.....
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 Yonge & Queen Sts. O. F. Rice.....
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 UNITED STATES—New York, Bank of Montreal; Buffalo, Bank of Buffalo; Boston, National Bank of the Commonwealth; Chicago, First National Bank; Detroit, Detroit National Bank; Duluth, First National Bank; Philadelphia, Farmers' and Mechanics' National Bank; St. Paul, Second National Bank.
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 Reserve Fund.....£275,000 "

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 Brandon. Kingston. Paris. Vancouver.
 Fredericton. London. Quebec. Victoria.
 Halifax. Montreal. St. John.

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BANK OF OTTAWA

HEAD OFFICE, OTTAWA.

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

DIRECTORS:
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 This Branch has special facilities for making Collections in Manitoba and North West Territories. Lowest rates are charged, and remittances promptly made.

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Paid-up Capital.....\$6,000,000
 Rest.....1,200,000

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 A General Banking Business Transacted.
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Capital Paid up - - - \$1,200,000
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 Jas. King, M.P.E.
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AGENT FOR ARMOUR'S FLUID EXTRACT OF BEEF.
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Over 1,000 packages, New seasons
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For Shop Windows and Private Dwellings.
A large stock now on hand ranging up to 96
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Window Glass.
Single and Double Strength.
Enamelled, Muffled, Tuscan, Cathedral and
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The Commercial

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

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

WINNIPEG, AUGUST 13, 1894.

Manitoba.

R. J. Mitchell, cattle dealer, Winnipeg, is dead.

Watson & Co., cigars, etc., have assigned to S. A. D. Bertrand.

Metcalf & Burton have opened a general store at High Bluff.

Thompson Elliott, blacksmith, Petrel, has moved to Carberry.

Cameron & Barker, contractors, etc., have opened a brickyard at Deloraine.

Baird Bros., of Pilot Mound, shipped two carloads of cattle and hogs to Winnipeg this week.

Geo. Patterson, baker, fruits and confectionery, Treherne, is selling out to Chas. W. Barkwell.

A new drug store has been opened on the corner of McDermot and Harriet streets, Winnipeg by Austin Francis.

The Barnard creamery under the management of E. A. Struthers, has proved very satisfactory to the patrons, who have been receiving 18c per pound for their butter.

H. C. Banister, late of the Bellview house, Portage la Prairie, has purchased the Dufferin hotel, Carberry, from Angus McKenzie, and has taken possession.

Geo. Graig, dry goods merchant, has commenced building a two story solid brick building on Main street, Winnipeg, adjoining the Cosmopolitan hotel. It is to cost about \$5,000.

The first of the fall excursions to Manitoba and the territories left Toronto on August 14, reaching Winnipeg on Friday. Fully five hundred people, mainly young persons from various parts of Ontario, were carried on the train which consisted of eleven coaches. The party came all rail in two sections.

A meeting of the citizen's committee in favor of the Southeastern railway project was held on Tuesday evening, when the reply of the

government to the proposal submitted by the promoters of the railway in connection with their application for aid, was discussed at some length. The trend of the opinions expressed by the gentlemen present was that the government had not taken a proper view of the matter, and it was decided to still urge the granting of public assistance to the project.

W. J. Bird, Dominion inspector of hides and leathers at Winnipeg, reported the following inspection made by him during the six months ending June 30:

No. 1 hides	4,050
No. 2 hides	2,233
No. 3 hides	371
Total	6,654

There is a slight increase over the number inspected last year. There is, however, somewhat of a falling off in the quality of the hides inspected.

Notice is given in the Manitoba Gazette that application will be made by William E. Baldwin, John Crane, George Motherall, Alexander Forrest and John S. Miller, all of the municipality of Pembina, farmers, and Robert Needham and Edward E. Best, of Manitou, for letters patent incorporating them, and such others as may become shareholders, under the name of "The Farmers' Store Company, Limited." The object of the incorporation is to do a general store business and deal in farm produce. The proposed business is to be carried on at Manitou.

A correspondent at Holland, writes as follows: "There is one thing that should be brought before the public, that is, the inspection of threshing machine engines. The inspector has just been around in this locality, and the result is, that several boilers have been condemned. Now, the time is too short for the repairs to be done, especially hereabout, where things cannot be done as expeditiously as in Winnipeg. The inspection of these machines is work in the right direction, but it should have been done earlier to give the owners a fair chance. I know it was impossible for the inspector to get over all the country on time, and he did his work early in the summer on the Deloraine line. There is work for more than one inspector. Besides not only ought the engines to be examined, but also the men who run them ought to be certificated men, as accidents are happening, owing, in most cases, to a novice being in charge.

Assiniboia.

The freight shed, ice house and twelve box cars loaded with way freight were burned at Moose-jaw between five and six o'clock on Aug. 16. The cause of the fire is unknown.

The Moosomin Spectator says:—Mr. Lightcap, of the Toronto Hide and Wool Co., of Winnipeg, was in town this week. He bought a large quantity of wool here, paying 4½ to 6 cents per pound for it.

Alberta.

Geo. Hannam, dealer in fruit and fancy goods, Banff, is dead.

Hutton & Haddon, machinery and grain dealers, Edmonton, have dissolved partnership. G. Hutton continues.

A carload of butter shipped from Med Deer and Innisfail has been disposed of very satisfactorily at Vancouver, says an exchange.

F. G. Topp announces by circular that he has opened a butcher shop at Calgary, and will do business under the firm name of F. G. Topp & Co.

Alfred Rodgers, Hector McRae, James Rodgers, C. C. McDonald and J. B. Rodgers, all of Dawson, are seeking incorporation as the Sheep Creek Irrigation company, with headquarters in Calgary. Capital, \$10,000.

Northwest Ontario.

Chas. O. Self, hotel, Fort William, has assigned to Charles W. Jarvis.

John Mather's summer residence on Keowatin bay was completely destroyed by fire on August 16. The loss is \$2,600 with \$1,000 insurance.

Vigars Bros., contractors, saw mill, etc., Port Arthur; planing mill machinery, etc., destroyed by fire. Loss reported at \$2,000. No insurance, this is the Conmee mill, reported burned in another item, which was leased by Vigars Bros.

One of the most disastrous fires which has visited Port Arthur, started about midnight on August 13, when the planing mill at the south end of the town, which was owned by Jas. Conmee, took fire and was totally destroyed. The building and machinery were valued at \$18,000 and insured for about \$10,000. Vigars Bros., who operated the mill, lost some lumber and machinery. This is partially covered by insurance. The Port Arthur Water, Light & Power Company had their dynamo in the mill. This was destroyed, no insurance.

Grain and Milling News.

A. B. White has sold out his interest in the flour mill at Pilot Mound, Man., to Geo. White, and intends engaging in business with Mr. Simmonds at Forest River.

Instructions were received Tuesday from the inland revenue department at Ottawa, by Inspector Horn and Mr. Bell, secretary of the Winnipeg grain standard board, to make their usual annual selection of grains for the grain standard meetings.

A telegram from Brandon, Man., on the night of August 16, says: A fierce fire is in progress here at the Alexander Kelly & Co.'s flour mills, and nothing can save the mills from complete destruction. The efforts of the firemen are directed to save the adjoining properties. The mills of John Christie and Hanbury and McNea, are now out of danger. The fire is supposed to have originated from a spark that fell from the smokestack into the dust-room of the mill. The damage is estimated at \$50,000. The insurance is about \$30,000.

The Chicago Board of Trade and the elevator proprietors have compromised their dispute. Under the agreement the storage rates on grain are to be 3c for the first ten days, and 2c for each additional ten days; the elevator managers are to sell their contract grades only in the Chicago market, and to ship only non contract grades from their own warehouses; a supervising inspector to be appointed in each warehouse if the directors so request; and elevator managers shall be prohibited from buying grain at non-competing interior points.

Rapid City.

Rapid City is making substantial, if not rapid progress. We have now established in this town as many manufacturing industries as will be found in any Manitoba town outside of Winnipeg. We have one of the most complete flouring mills of its capacity in the province. If we mistake not we have the only woolen mill in the province, the yarn from which is eagerly sought after by all thrifty housewives on account of its purity and strength; we have a saw mill which annually manufactures 1,500,000 feet of lumber which is a great boon to the farmers of the surrounding districts. We have now in full operation a creamery, producing 600 lbs. of butter per day, and expect before long to produce 1,000. We have 4 general stores, 2 hardware stores, 3 first-class hotels, 3 livery and feed stables, 2 lumber yards, bank, 2 tailor shops, boot and shoe shop, barber shop, etc. In consideration of all this, we have the temerity to think that we are about as well fixed as most towns in the province.—The Reporter.

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PURE OLD BLEND
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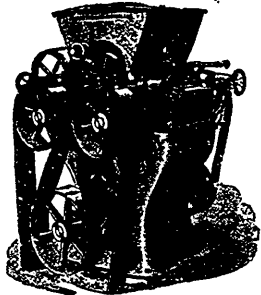
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The Commercial

WINNIPEG, AUGUST 20, 1894.

UNITED STATES GRAIN CROPS.

The principal interest in the official crop report of the United States for August, is in the corn crop. The report shows a decline of 26 points in the condition of the crop, as compared with the July report. The average condition is placed at 69, while the condition on July 1 was 95. A year ago the August report placed the condition of corn at 87. This great falling off is attributed to drought, while hot winds have done great damage in Nebraska, Iowa and some other western sections. Nebraska makes a poor showing, the condition there being placed at only 33, though South Dakota, which of late years has made considerable advance in growing corn, is still lower, the condition being 29. Iowa stands at 45, Kansas 49, Missouri, 82, Illinois 75 and Indiana 83. The total area planted to corn in the United States is 76,701,000 acres. Of this Iowa has over 8,000,000 acres and Kansas and Nebraska over 7,000,000 acres each. Illinois and Missouri have over 6,000,000 acres each, Indiana and Texas have over 3,500,000 acres each, Tennessee and Georgia have 3,000,000 acres each and several other southern states have 1,000,000 to 2,000,000 acres each. South Dakota has about 1,000,000 acres in corn. The eastern, Pacific coast, northern and central southern states bordering on the mountains, do not grow corn to any extent.

Based on the government figures as to condition, the crop would be about 1,497,069,000 bushels for this year, as compared with the crop of 1,619,496,131 bushels last year. This does not show as great a shortage as some have been led to believe by the recent sharp advance in the price of corn, and the preponderance of crop destruction reports. The corn crop of the United States for a series of years as officially reported, is as follows:

YEAR.	BUSHEL.
1894	1,497,069,000
1893	1,619,496,000
1892	1,628,464,000
1891	2,060,154,000
1890	1,439,970,000
1889	2,112,892,000
1888	1,937,790,000
1887	1,456,161,000

The condition of corn is particularly interesting at the present time, in view of the influence which a short corn crop will have upon wheat. It will therefore be interesting to compare the figures given above. The crop of 1894 is not a final estimate of course, and may be changed by later reports. At the time the August report was compiled, it was thought that early rains would enable the crop to recover in some sections. Other sections are said to be past recovery. The failure of the ears to "set" on corn that otherwise looked fairly thrifty, is said to be due to hot weather stimulating the tassel so that it matured and blew away before the silk was sufficiently advanced to receive the pollen.

In regard to wheat, the United States official crop report for August reports a decline

of 1.3 points in spring wheat. Winter wheat is said to be turning out a good yield of excellent quality, as shown by reports of threshing. The leading spring wheat districts show as follows: Wisconsin 79, Minnesota 76, Iowa 82, Kansas 30, Nebraska 41, South Dakota 29, North Dakota 75, Washington 83, Oregon 55. Kansas, of course, grows a large area of winter, as well as spring wheat. Based on the official returns, the wheat crop of the United States for 1894 would total 391,528,000 bushels. Of this total, 283,753,000 is winter wheat and 107,770,000 bushels spring wheat. The acreage is 23,210,000 of winter, and 10,564,000 bushels of spring wheat. It may be noted here that the official report regarding wheat is generally believed to be far astray of the actual amount. Private and local state reports would indicate a crop perhaps 100,000,000 bushels in excess of the Washington estimate. This is a tremendous difference, and a belief that such a huge error has been made, renders the official report actually worse than useless. In regard to corn, however, the official report is believed to be approximately correct. Wheat crop estimates of the Washington department have been so far astray of recent years, always underestimating the crop, that there is good reason for refusing to accept the estimate for this year. The following shows the wheat crop of the United States for a series of years, the crop of 1894 being the advance estimate based on the August crop report, and liable to be considerably changed when later reports from threshers are in:

Years.	Bushels.
1894	391,528,000
1893	396,123,000
1892	513,949,000
1891	611,780,000
1890	399,262,000
1889	490,560,000
1888	415,868,000
1887	456,329,000

Notwithstanding the low official report for 1894, new wheat has been coming to market fast during recent weeks, and stocks of wheat at principal points of accumulation on this continent are the largest on record. The outlook for the export demand for American wheat of the present crop, is not particularly bright, owing to good crop prospects abroad, so that even should the crop turn out quite as small as is indicated by the official report, there is likely to be a large quantity of wheat carried over to another crop year. The only really strong factor in the situation is the reported shortage in corn, which it is hoped will lead to the consumption of a large quantity of wheat at home for feeding stock. With the finest wheat selling in Chicago at a lower price than corn and oats, pound for pound, it really does seem probable that it would be more profitable for the farmers to use the lower grades of wheat for feed. As regards the recent "boom" in corn, it is perhaps well to take a conservative view of the matter, as it is quite possible the bull movement has been carried too far, though late reports have indicated even a smaller crop than is shown by the official statement.

The Washington report places the condition of oats at 76.5, as compared with 78.3 a year ago. This does not show as low a condition of this crop as we have been led to expect, from

recent reports. If the grain crops generally do not turn out any better than is indicated by the official report, we should have firm markets for cereals during the crop year now entered upon, especially for food grains.

WHEAT FREIGHT RATES.

As the time for moving the new grain crop draws near, the people most interested are anxiously enquiring as to the possibility of a reduction in the outbound rates on wheat. Notwithstanding the repeated declaration from the management of the Canadian Pacific Railway that there would be no change in rates, there has still remained a lingering hope that a reduction would be made in time to move the crop. The low price of wheat makes it imperative that the farmers should get the last cent possible for their wheat. When this low price is combined with a moderate crop, such as is being harvested this year, the situation is certainly not very encouraging for the farmers. Under these conditions, it is but natural that the farmers should be strongly imbued with the idea that it would be only fair for the railways to share with them in the low price of wheat, by making a reduction in freight rates.

This belief is not confined to Manitoba. The farmers in the states of Minnesota and North Dakota, just south of us, are demanding a reduction in freights on wheat. They claim this reduction on account of the low price of wheat, as well as on the ground that freight rates in their states are higher than in other parts of the country, south and east.

The Daily Market Record, of Minneapolis, voices the demand for lower freight rates on wheat, in a lengthy but moderate article on a recent issue. This journal points out that the cost of freight is the principal item between the producer and the consumer, and it is only through a reduction in freights that the proportionate price to the producer can be increased to any considerable extent. The Minneapolis paper quoted makes the declaration that wheat freight rates "from interior northwestern points to terminal markets, are much higher than in other sections of the country." The term "northwest" as used means the states of Minnesota and Dakota. For instance it is pointed out that the rate on wheat from Minneapolis to Chicago is 10 to 12½ cents per 100 pounds, while from northwest interior points, of about the same distance, the rate is 20 to 22 cents. The most of the wheat, the Minneapolis paper says, is carried to Chicago at a 10 cent rate. It therefore appears that the railways charge just double the rate from interior points that they obtain south and east of Minneapolis. The Minneapolis paper says there is no ground for this extra charge on account of light traffic, as the roads carry more wheat from the northwest interior to Duluth and Minneapolis than they carry south and east of these points. "If the rate to Chicago is a paying one," says the Market Record, "then it follows that all in excess of that, as charged from northwest interior points, is an overcharge."

The Great Northern is the principal wheat carrying road south of the boundary. President Hill of this road, in a speech at a banquet

is stated to have said that railway charges would very shortly compare favorably with water rates, owing to the cheapening in the cost of hauling by railways, due to continuous improvements. The Minneapolis paper, in referring to this remark made by Mr. Hill, shows that wheat is carried from Chicago to Buffalo by water for 1 cent per bushel, from Buffalo to New York for 2½ cents, and from New York to Liverpool for 3 cents, or a total of 7½ cents per bushel from Chicago to Liverpool. Against this cost Mr. Hill's road charges 22 cents per 100 lbs. for carrying wheat 412 miles, from Langdon to Minneapolis, or more than double the rate charged for the same distance from Minneapolis to Chicago.

What the Minneapolis paper says about freight rates from northern and western interior points in Minnesota and Dakota, will apply to some extent to Manitoba. The quantity of wheat to be handled in Manitoba is not nearly as great as in the states to the south, and this leaves more ground for a higher rate here on the claim of insufficient traffic. It also appears that though the Manitoba roads have a lighter wheat traffic, their rates are considerably lower. Compare, for instance, 22 cents per 100 pounds from Langdon to Minneapolis, by the Great Northern, distance 412 miles, with the 17 cent rate from Winnipeg to Fort William, by the Canadian Pacific Railway, distance 426 miles. Compared with rates south and east of Minneapolis, however, Canadian Pacific Railway rates appear very high. The wheat rate is by far the most important item in the line of freights for the people on each side of the boundary in this region, but it would appear that the farmers of Minnesota and Dakota have much more reason for complaint than those of Manitoba. The Minneapolis paper certainly makes out a strong case against the Great Northern and Northern Pacific in its comparison of rates, and as stated, the remarks apply in a modified sense to the situation in Manitoba. Eventually the northwestern railways on each side of the boundary must reduce their rates to something of a parity with rates charged east and south of Minneapolis, and in view of the present low price of wheat, it would be a happy thing for the farmers if this reduction could be made at once.

TARIFF LEGISLATION IN THE UNITED STATES.

The fight between the House and the Senate of the United States over the new tariff bill, has resulted in the capitulation of the House. The bill at first passed by the House was much more liberal than the one now accepted. The amendments made by the Senate were very numerous, and the clauses placing a duty upon coal, iron ore, sugar and barbed wire are particularly obnoxious to the House. It became a question, however, of either accepting the bill as amended by the Senate, or allowing the bill to fall through entirely. The majority in the Senate is very narrow, and a few Senators appeared fully determined to have their own way or defeat the bill. Under this situation the House felt impelled to accept the Senate bill, objectionable as it is, rather than

prolong the unsatisfactory situation arising from the uncertainty regarding tariff legislation. The House certainly acted wisely under the circumstances in accepting the measure as it came from the Senate, objectionable as it is.

The Senate bill was accepted in toto, without amendment on Monday, and as no further changes were agreed to in conference of the two legislative bodies, the bill now only awaits the signature of the President to become law. The House Democrats determined to continue the agitation for tariff reform, and as soon as the general tariff bill as reported from the Senate was adopted, the House proceeded to pass a series of separate bills, placing barbed wire, sugar, coal and iron ore on the free list. These four bills were quickly passed, but it is doubtful if any of them will pass the Senate, judging from the attitude of that body in regard to the Wilson bill.

Wilson declared in the House, on the final debate of the tariff bill, that the sugar trust would reap a profit of \$40,000,000 by reason of the sugar schedule, as fixed by the Senate. If this is even approximately true, it is not surprising that the Senators have been very stubborn in their determination to have their own way about it. If the trust has any such profit in view, it is easy to see how the Senate, with its close majority, could be manipulated to meet the wishes of the trust, and it is therefore not a matter for wonder that there is a belief abroad that the Senate has been bought up by the sugar trust.

The tariff bill as now adopted by both branches of Congress, is not an honorable redemption of the pledges made by the Democratic party in the matter of tariff reform, neither is it likely to prove satisfactory to the people. The House Democrats, however, have undoubtedly done the best they could under the circumstances. The ball of tariff reform, at any rate, has been set rolling, and a larger measure of reform may be looked for in the future. At any rate, it is not to be expected that all the reforms desired could be successfully carried through in this the first attempt at tariff reform in a quarter of a century. The future for tariff reform in the United States is certainly hopeful.

The bill will certainly improve trade intercourse between Canada and the United States. Though not as favorable to trade with this country as it appeared when first introduced, the bill as passed by the Senate is a great improvement on the McKinley tariff so far as Canada is concerned. The wool and free lumber features alone are very important items for Canada. If the House can succeed in its fight for free coal and iron ore, it will further extend international trade between the two countries.

THE SUPPLY OF BREADSTUFFS.

The supplies of breadstuffs in the principal countries of Europe, and afloat therefor, at the close of July, as reported by the Liverpool Corn Trade News, show a reduction of 4,560,000 bushels compared with the previous monthly statement. The aggregate decrease in July, 1893, was only 400,000 bushels. The decrease in the quantity afloat was 4,000,000 bushels of which 100,000 bushels was credited

to the continent, and 3,000,000 bushels "for orders"—the quantity for the United Kingdom remaining stationary. The supplies afloat are 2,300,000 bushels less than reported one year ago. The aggregate stocks of breadstuffs in store were reduced only 560,000 bushels during July. Supplies in the United Kingdom were increased 640,000 bushels, and those in Russia enlarged 1,200,000 bushels, while in France there was a reduction of 2,100,000 bushels and in Belgium, Germany and Holland of 300,000 bushels. The aggregate quantity in store is 3,760,000 bushels less than reported one year ago. The total supplies in store and afloat are 6,360,000 bushels less than reported on August 1, 1893.

The supplies of breadstuffs in the United States and Canada at the close of July exhibited an increase of 6,330,600 bushels—at the points reported by the Chicago Daily Trade Bulletin. The increase was chiefly in the central and western states, where farmers delivered wheat freely at the close of harvest. During July, 1893, supplies at the same points decreased 5,270,000 bushels.

The aggregate supplies of wheat in second hands in the United States and Canada increased 6,637,766 bushels. In Canada the supplies were reduced 174,289 bushels, consequently the stocks in the United States were enlarged 6,812,054 bushels. In July, 1893, the stocks of wheat decreased 3,994,842 bushels. The aggregate supplies of flour and wheat in the United States and Canada are equal 2,777,600 bushels larger than on August 1, 1893, and of wheat alone 4,106,221 bushels larger.

The aggregate supplies of breadstuffs in the United States and Canada and in Europe and afloat therefor, on August 1, 1891, were equal to 174,401,600 bushels, against 173,012,000 bushels on July 1, and 178,074,000 bushels on August 1, 1893. Stocks during July were enlarged 1,479,600 bushels, while in July, 1893, they were decreased 5,670,000 bushels.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

As the threshing season is about starting in Manitoba it might not be amiss to point out that the great decline in wages should admit of a reduction in the cost of threshing. Wheat as well as most other commodities are cheaper than in former years, and this is a good reason why threshing should be done at a lower price than formerly, if it is at all possible. The decline in wages should make it possible.

The executive officers of the Calgary, Sprucevale, Springbank and Jumping Pond branches of the Southwestern Irrigation League have petitioned the territorial assembly that legislative provision be made for the creation of municipal bodies to be known as irrigation districts in the districts named. It is requested that such irrigation districts be given power to construct irrigation works within its limits, and operate the same. For such purpose it is requested that irrigation districts be given power to issue bonds or raise money by local taxation. It is proposed that such irrigation districts be declared upon petition of three-fourths of the ratepayers, representing two thirds of the value of the real property in the proposed district.

(Continued on page 1174.)

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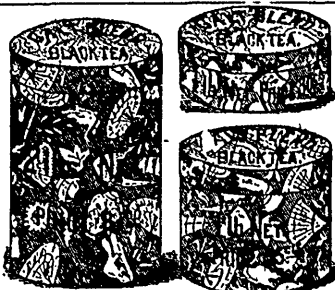
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THE BUSINESS SITUATION.

WINNIPEG, August 18.

Reports from the country this week have been gratifying, indicating a crop rather better than was considered possible. From earlier estimates. The harvest is now well advanced, and free from any damage, which causes a satisfactory feeling. Credit business has been closely restricted this year, and the expectation is that farmers will accordingly have more cash to spend from the proceeds of their crops than in previous years, instead of having to use their income to pay debts. Railway work is becoming more active. The force at the Canadian Pacific Railway shops in Winnipeg has been increased, to get the rolling stock ready to move the new crop. Some new buildings are being started in the city, though there is rather less activity in building than earlier in the season.

The adoption of the tariff bill in the United States is expected to improve prospects over there. Bradstreet this week says, No serious reductions in prices in any line appear probable, the effects of probable tariff changes apparently having been discounted.

Winnipeg Markets.

WINNIPEG, SATURDAY AFTERNOON, Aug. 18.

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

GROCERIES.—Eastern Canada refiners advanced their prices at the close of last week 4c on all grades. This is a sharper advance than any had expected, and was the immediate outcome of another advance in New York. Canadian refiners now quote 4½c for granulated and 3½ to 3¾c for yellow. Now that the tariff situation is about settled in the States, the market will likely be maintained there at the recent advances. It is said that the United States sugar trust will make a big pile of money as the tariff now stands, as they have purchased heavily in anticipation of this result. The trust people, however, deny the reports, and say they have only their usual supply on hand. There is a good deal of grumbling about the quality of Canadian refined yellows, which are said to be not what they used to be. Nice brights and yellows are said to be scarcely obtainable, damp, soggy sugars being the rule. The Ontario Packers' Association is making quite a song about a light pack. Almost every line is declared to be short, but dealers may take this with considerable salt. Strawberries, raspberries and cherries are declared to be the lightest in the history of the trade, and peas also very light. A drop in the price of wooden tubs and pails is announced from the east. Pails are 10c per dozen and tubs 50c per dozen cheaper. The changes were decided upon at the annual meeting of the Woodware Association, held at Toronto, when the following prices were announced:—For all purchases of \$20 and over the quotations to the retail trade are now as follows: Pails, 2 hoops, clear, No. 1, \$1.50; pails, 3 do., \$1.70. Pails, 2 hoops, clear, No. 2, \$1.40; pails, 3 do., \$1.60; pails, 3 do., painted, \$1.60. Tubs, No. 0, \$9; do. 1, \$7; do. 2, \$9; do. 3, \$5.

FISH.—Prices are unchanged for fresh fish. British Columbia salmon is coming in freely, and is obtainable at 14c lb. Lake Superior trout of nice quality are being constantly received at short intervals, and held at 9c; whitefish, 6c; pickerel 3 to 4c. Smoked whitefish, 8c lb; smoked goldeyes, 30 to 35c dozen; red herrings, 20c box.

FLUID BEEF, ETC.—Following are prices of the goods put up by the Johnston Fluid Beef Company of Montreal:—Johns,

ton's Fluid Beef—No. 1, 2-oz. tins, per dozen, \$2.70; No. 2, 4-oz., \$1.50; No. 3, 8-oz., \$7.83; No. 4, 1-lb., \$12.83; No. 5, 2-lb., \$24.30. Staminol—2 oz. bottles, per dozen, \$2.55; do. 4-oz., \$5.10; do. 8-oz., \$7.65; do. 16 oz., \$12.75. Fluid Beef Cordial—20 oz. bottles, \$10. Milk Granules—in cases of 4 dozen, \$5.10. Milk Granules with Cereals—in cases of 4 dozen, \$4.25.

CANNED MEATS:—

Corned Beef	..... 2 lb tins, per case of 1 dozen	\$2 65
Roast Beef	..... 2 " " " " " "	2 75
Brawn	..... 2 " " " " " "	2 65
Pigs Feet	..... 2 " " " " " "	2 25
Lunch Tongue	..... 2 " " " " " "	7 65
"	..... 1 " " " " " "	7 80
Ox Tongue	..... 14 " " " " " "	6 70
Chipped Dried Beef	..... 2 " " " " " "	5 25
Compressed Ham	..... 1 " " " " " "	4 50

GREEN FRUITS.—The market was about bare of California fruits at the close of the week, but some car lots are expected to arrive about Monday. Some lines are now coming forward from Ontario. Heretofore apples in stock have come from the south; but Ontario apples have now started, and are an improvement on previous arrivals. The Dutchers variety from Ontario are very fine fruit this year. Ontario tomatoes are now coming. Lemons are firm. Oranges out of the market. No California grapes yet, but southern Concord grapes are plentiful and cheaper. Watermelons have declined again in price. Blueberries have not been as heavy in receipts as former years, and have brought a little better price this week. Prices are: Lemons at \$0.50 to \$7.00 per box. Apples, \$4.25 to \$4.50 per barrel; California fruits, peaches, \$1.25 to \$1.50 per box; pears, \$3.00 per box; plums, \$1.50; bananas, \$3 to \$3.50 per bunch; watermelons, \$3.50 per dozen; tomatoes, \$1.50 per 20 lb. basket; blueberries, 6 to 7½c per lb; southern concord grapes, 60c per 10 pound basket.

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

HARDWARE, PAINTS, ETC.—Business is quiet just now, and there are no new features to mention. Along with the report that southern turpentine men have formed a combine to regulate prices, etc., comes the news that eastern Canada dealers are to import turpentine in tank cars hereafter. If it can be worked successfully, there should be a considerable saving in this mode of transportation over the barrel system.

DRY GOODS.—Dealers are looking ahead to an early improvement in trade, as the harvest is now well in hand and crop estimates have rather improved of late. Credit business has been restricted this year much more closely than over before, and farmers will have fewer debts to pay from the proceeds of their crops, so that they will have more money to spend in making new purchases. Payments this month, which is a heavy one in accruing paper, were not altogether barren of satisfactory features, and were even better than might have been expected at a time of year when farmers are getting in very little cash, and in a close season at that.

COAL.—No further changes in prices of coal. Quotations are:—\$9.50 per ton for Pennsylvania anthracite, \$8.50 for western anthracite and \$7.50 per ton for Lethbridge bituminous. These are retail prices delivered to consumers in the city. Souris or Estevan coal sells at \$4.25 retail, and \$3.75 on track. Roche Perce mine, Souris coal is quoted 25c high per ton than from the Estevan mines, or \$4.50 to consumers and \$4 on tracks.

WOOD.—Tamarac is held at \$4.50 to \$4.75 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.

STATIONERY AND FANCY GOODS.—Dealers are now working on advance orders for fall and holiday trade. Wholesale have fall and Christmas stocks now well in and placed, and are able to show full lines in the numerous

list of sundry articles which go to make up the holiday trade. There has been a tendency to select medium and cheaper priced lines for the Christmas trade than has been noticeable in past years, and this will no doubt suit the spirit of the times as well as the pockets of the purchasing public.

LUMBER.—The city lumber trade has been rather quieter, though a fair business is still doing. Building, however, is scarcely as active as it was a few weeks ago. The year's building record in Winnipeg will show up very well, but the country has not been taking much lumber. A good deal of lumber has been brought in from the United States since the reduction in the duty war made. About 125 cars have been brought into Winnipeg, notwithstanding the reduction made in prices at our mills, as reported some weeks ago. The mills say they cannot reduce the price any further, and that the only way to get prices lower to keep out imported stuff is to get a reduction in freight rates from our Lake of the Woods mills. The manufacturers say the Canadian Pacific Railway people are standing in their own light in refusing to reduce freights, as they can well afford a reduction of the present rates, which are three times as high as the rates charged in the east. By keeping up the freight rates, a good deal of business goes to the States, on which the company loses the handling, while the Canadian mills lose the business. The retail lumber association is having some trouble about prices. A Brandon member has been suspended, and it is known that some Winnipeg members have been importing lumber and cutting association prices freely of late. More suspensions from the association may therefore be heard of shortly. Now that the tariff bill in the United States has passed with the free lumber clause intact, the Eastern Canada lumbering industry will be given a great "boom," though the full benefit may not be felt until times revive in the United States. In the west the tariff changes will not make any great difference, as western manufacturers are not in a position to ship to the States. The report in a Winnipeg daily paper that the Winnipeg Retail Association had decided to reduce prices 3c on coarse dimension, is a mistake. There has been some informal talk of a reduction, but it has not been acted upon by the association, and no such a cut as 3c was contemplated.

BINDER TWINE.—The Manitoba patrons have made a bad mess again of their twine deal. Evidently they did not profit much by their experience of last year. The patrons bought their twine from a St. Paul factory this year, and they have been delivering it during the present harvest to their members. The loyal patrons who have backed up their executive and bought their twine through the order, have had the honorable distinction of paying 1 to 2c more per pound for their twine than the regular dealers have been selling at, of about the same quality, and they have had to pay spot cash at that. A story is going the rounds that the order is making a profit of 1c per pound on the twine to provide an election fund for the Patron candidates in the next election, but this is no doubt a hoax. The twine has evidently been bought too dear, and is no doubt being sold as fine as possible to the members of the order. About 9½c we believe is the price paid by the Patron consumers for the twine, while the regular dealers have been selling twine of about the same quality, such as red cap, for 8c, in small lots at country points. The very highest priced twine in the market has sold lower than the Patrons' twine. There was some little agitation about a shortage of twine, but there was nothing in it, and there has been abundance of twine in Winnipeg all the season to meet any demands from country points. Of course in every season there will be a temporary scarcity at some points, and a surplus at other places close by. Retail dealers only take in such quantities as they expect to sell, and when farmers leave off ordering until

Live Stock Markets.

The Montreal Gazette of August 13 says:—
 "There has been no important change in the situation of the live stock trade during the past week. Private cable advices from Liverpool to-day were a trifle firmer and quoted choice steers at 43d to 5d. The markets on spot to-day were very quiet for export stock, and few if any sales were effected. On the other hand there was an active demand for sheep, and as the offerings were fair, a brisk trade was transacted, and values were firm at 3½ to 4c. A private cable from London reported a sale of sheep at 44s per head, at which figure the shipper had a nice profit.

The ocean freight market has continued to rule weak and a further decline of 5s has to be noted, which is no doubt due to the continued bad markets abroad for cattle and space being more plentiful. Liverpool has been taken at 35s, and Bristol at 30s, and we quote Liverpool and London, 35s to 40s; and Bristol and Glasgow, 25s to 30s."

At the Montreal stock yards, at Point St. Charles, there were 554 cattle, 1,350 sheep, and 83 hogs received since Saturday night. The feature of this market was the active demand for sheep from exporters, which is due to the favorable advices from abroad of late and the fact that the bulk of the shipments this season have made money. There was a good supply offered, consequently a brisk business was done and values were firm at 3½ to 4c per lb., live weight, the outside figure being for really choice stock. The demand for lambs was limited, in fact nobody seemed to want them, as the market has been over-supplied of late and sales were slow at from 2 to 3½ each as to size. The cattle market was very quiet and without any new phase to note. The supply was small, but seemed to be more than sufficient to fill all requirements, as some drovers were obliged to send their stock to the east end and peddle them out. The feeling, however, was about steady and values showed no change. Export stock was dull, so much so that we did not hear of a single transaction. Butchers' cattle sold all the way from 2c to 3½ per lb. live weight as to quality. A better feeling prevailed in the market for live hogs and prices show an advance of fully ½c per lb. since last Monday. The offerings were fair which met with a ready sale at \$5.40 to \$5.50 per 100 lbs. Calves were slow of sale at from \$2 to \$8 each as to size and quality.

The offerings of live stock at the East End Abattoir market were 500 cattle, 650 sheep and lambs, and 200 calves. The attendance of butchers was small, and as there were no export buyers present, business on the whole in cattle was quiet and values, if anything, were a trifle lower. The supply was in excess of the demand, and the indications were at a late hour that a number would be left over. Choice butchers' stock sold at 3½c, good at 3 to 3½c, fair at 2½ to 3c, common at 2 to 2½c and inferior at 1½ to 2c per lb. live weight. The demand for sheep was good for shipment, and all those suitable for this trade were picked up at 3½ to 3¾c per lb. live weight, while butchers paid from \$3.50 to \$5 each. Lambs were quiet and lower at \$1.50 to \$3 each. Calves brought from \$2 to \$8 each as to size and quality.

The first train of territory ranch cattle this season arrived at the Canadian Pacific railway stock yards, Montreal, on Friday night August 10, which consisted of 275 head for Gordon & Ironside, and were shipped on the steamship Laurentian for Liverpool. There was also a train of twenty cars of domestic Manitoba cattle received for Ware & Taylor, which they disposed of on spot principally to exporters.

A bill to further amend ordinance No. 18 of 1889 of the territories was read a second time at Regina on Wednesday. This bill makes chattel mortgages renewable every second year the same as in Manitoba, instead of every year as is now the law in the territories.

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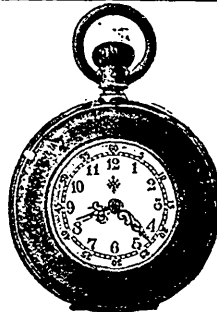
Note

For an announcement of Winnipeg Business College if you want a Business Education or a course in shorthand and Typewriting.
 C. A. FLEMING & CO., Winnipeg, Man.

Long & Bisby, wool dealers, of Hamilton, Ontario, have over a million pounds of wool in store in their warehouse, which will be shipped to the States when the new tariff becomes law.

OMAHA, Aug. 5.—Reports indicate the presence of frost in several Nebraska counties yesterday morning. The localities are mainly those in which the drought was so severe and little vegetation was left to be damaged. Dodge county suffered chiefly.

It is gratifying to note, says the New York Fur Trade Review, that the fur trade does not share to any great extent in the present general business depression. This condition is doubtless due to the fact that fur constitutes the most desirable, stylish and dressy apparel, and is now regarded as really indispensable. This is borne out by the course adopted by a number of the prominent cloak houses who have this season engaged in the manufacture of furs, and who will extend the business and create a demand for furs in many sections of the country where they have not hitherto been offered to any extent.



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the last moment and then all want twine at once, there is always sure to be some points where there will be a temporary scarcity. The farmers should provide against this by ordering a little ahead. As there is practically no profit in twine, dealers at country points cannot be expected to carry any more than they are sure to sell, and they would be foolish to do otherwise and have to carry the stuff over to another year. This year there has been more competition in twine than ever before, some five or six factories being represented, and there is no shortage beyond a temporary scarcity at a few points such as will occur every season. Supplies, however, have been quickly sent forward wherever needed, when asked for by responsible parties. A party arrived in Winnipeg from the Dominion Government factory at the Kingston penitentiary this week, with several cars of twine which he will try and sell in Manitoba. This person worked a first-class free advertisement out of one of the Winnipeg daily papers, by stuffing a reporter with a yarn to the effect that the government had learned there was a great shortage of twine in Manitoba, and out of philanthropic motives of course, he had been quickly sent west with the twine, to relieve the distress of the farmers. One would have thought from reading the interview, that the twine was to be distributed free gratis to the farmers, it smacked so much of philanthropy on the part of the government for the farmers of Manitoba; but such is not the case. The interview wound up with the intimation that the twine was for sale, at the same prices of course as the other twines in the market, the party in charge magnanimously stating that he would see to it that the price to the farmers was not unduly enhanced owing to the "apparent scarcity."

GRAIN AND PRODUCE.

WHEAT—Wheat has varied a good deal with corn this week. The advance in corn has reached a stage that has caused nervousness, as after such a sharp advance there is always danger of a reapse, or fear that the top will not be maintained. Some very bad reports have continued to come in about the corn crop, however, and crop estimates have been further reduced. Corn sold higher than even the choicest grades of wheat, per bushel, while the price has ranged 5 to 10c higher per bushel for corn at Chicago than was obtained in that market for the lower grades of wheat. With 56 pounds of corn selling as high and even higher than 60 pounds of the choicest wheat, and 34 pounds of oats selling at 30 to 34c in the same market, it will be observed that wheat is about the cheapest grain on the list. If the price of other grains can be maintained, the wheat markets should be held firm to say the least.

United States markets opened easier this week, prices declining about 2 to 1c on Monday. Corn started the decline, and liberal receipts, lower cables and good crop news from Russia helped it on. Chicago got 908 cars, and the report showed an increase of 1,682,000 bushels in stocks at that place, making the total over 20,000,000 bushels. The visible supply statement on Monday showed an increase of 2,320,000 bushels, making total stocks at principal points in Canada and the United States, east of the mountains, amount to 62,000,000 bushels, against 58,869,000 bushels a year ago. There was rain in the corn belt, but it was considered doubtful if it would be any benefit now. On Tuesday United States markets were firmer, about recovering the loss of Monday. Cables were higher. Corn recovered and helped the advance in wheat, on poor crop reports from Iowa state, predicting one third of a crop. The India shipments for the week were reported at 445,000 bushels, and from the Baltic and sundry ports 2,560,000 bushels, a total of 3,008,000 bushels. The American shipments were 3,417,000 bushels, making the total European supplies for the week 6,425,000 bushels, against estimated

requirements of 6,500,000 bushels, a deficiency of only 75,000 bushels. On Wednesday United States markets were a little lower again. Cables were higher, but receipts of new wheat continue large. Quantities of low grade wheat were sold at Chicago, alleged to be for feeding purposes. Crop bulletins continue very poor for corn, stating that the rains had come too late to be of much benefit in the corn states. On Thursday United States markets were about 2c lower. There was nothing new except lower cables. Prices continued downward on Friday, influenced by large receipts of new wheat, lower cables and heavy selling.

Exports of wheat (flour included) from the United States and Canada, both coasts, amounted to 2,979,924 bushels, against 3,417,200 bushels last week, 2,977,957 the week before, and as compared with 6,129,700 bushels in the week a year ago, 3,750,174 bushels two years ago, 5,761,187 bushels three years ago, and 3,499,000 bushels four years ago.

Locally wheat has been very quiet and very little business has been done. Buyers are in different and their bids are lower than the views of holders. Holders offer at 60 to 61c per bushel for No. 1 hard, basis all-at, and some hold even higher, but buyers range between 59 and 60c per bushel, at the close 59½ to 60c would be about the limit for business. A single car of No. 2 hard was reported sold at 57c which would be equal to 59 for No. 1. Stocks in store at Fort William on August 13 were 1,000,604 bushels. Receipts for the week were 60,334 bushels and wheat 164,959 bushels. A year ago stocks were 1,336,154 bushels, a decrease of 193,721 for that week.

The official Manitoba crop report issued this week with information to date of August 5th, places the estimated average of wheat at 15.6 bushels per acre, making a total crop of 15,761,568 bushels. The August estimate a year ago was 19.2 bushels per acre, but this was reduced in the final official estimate to 15.56 bushels, making a total crop of 15,615,923 bushels. The crop last year was seriously damaged by hot winds just as harvest was starting.

Harvesting has progressed this week, and in some early districts most of the farmers are through cutting wheat. There were showers in some districts, which would do more good than harm. Reports this week are rather more favorable and indicate the crop is rather better than earlier expectations. Most reports indicate a crop fully as good if not some better than last year. The government bulletin this week agrees with general estimates much closer than in previous years.

FLOUR—We have learned of nothing farther in flour, and the situation remains about the same as last week. While some brands are quoted 5 to 10c higher, as stated last week, other well known brands are still selling at the old prices. It is therefore uncertain if a general advance will be established. We will, therefore allow quotations to stand, in the meantime. Quotations in broken lots to the local trade, delivered in the city are as follows:—Patents \$1.55; strong bakers, \$1.45. Low grades, 75c to \$1.00 as to quality. Prices per sack of 98 pounds.

MILLSTUFFS—Millstuffs as stated last week are in about the same position as flour. Some millers are asking 50c to \$1 higher on both bran and shorts. Others are quoting old prices, but have little or nothing on hand to dispose of. While an advance is reported by some mills, we quote at old prices in the meantime, with the possibility that the reported advance may be fully established soon. The price to local dealers is \$11 for bran and \$13 for shorts, and \$1 per ton higher for small quantities.

oatmeal, etc.—There is no change. Rolled oatmeal is quoted at \$2.25 for 50 pound sacks; standard, in 98 pound sacks, \$2.40 and granulated, \$2.40. The feeling is firm. There is a little eastern rolled oats in the market, held at \$2.40, but very little east-

ern meal has been sold for some time, as the eastern article cannot compete at present prices with the Manitoba mills.

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

Oats—There is very little doing in oats but the market appears to be firm, notwithstanding the new crop now at hand. In fact, it looks as though the market will be well maintained, and at any rate it is not expected that the advent of the new crop will cause much of a decline. Three cars of ordinary feed oats were said to have sold this week at 32½c per bushel of 34 pounds. At least, this was the price given out for the sale, but if such a figure was obtained, it is considered above the market value, 31 to 32c being the idea of buyers, though good milling oats would bring 32 to 34c per bushel. The Manitoba Government crop report this week places the total crop of oats at 12,197,000 bushels. The area in oats this year in Manitoba is 413,686 acres, which makes the crop a shade over 29 bushels per acre. Last year the area was 388,529 acres and the yield about 25½ bushels per acre, making a total crop of 9,823,935 bushels. Drought this year and hot weather last year has made the crop a poor one for two years in succession. Though the aggregate crop this year is expected to be a couple of million bushels larger than last year, it is still doubtful if there will be any surplus for shipment eastward to speak of, as the very poor crop in portions of the territories will necessitate shipping in from Manitoba to meet local requirements in those districts. There was very little surplus in Manitoba from last year's crop. The burning of 46,000 bushels of oats in Bawlf's elevator in Winnipeg last night will make the market some firmer temporarily, as stocks of old oats are light, and it will be a little while before new wheat offering in any quantity.

BARLEY—No sales of barley reported and there is none in the country. Prices nominal at 40 to 45c per bushel here. The crop is officially estimated at 2,182,520 bushels, as compared with 2,547,653 bushels last year. There will be no surplus in the country above feeding and malting requirements.

BUTTER—The butter market is still dull. About 14c per lb is about the best price commission dealers can get even for small selected lots. We quote 12½ to 15c for good to choice dairy, in small lots, and round lots of good average quality at 11c. Poor to medium, 9 to 10c. Shipments are being made freely from country points direct to coast markets, from the territories as well as Manitoba. Shipments have been made to the coast from points north of Calgary, on the Edmonton branch, one car lot having gone to Vancouver lately from Red Deer district.

CHEESE—Cheese is firmer. Holders ask 8½ to 9c, according to quality, and jobbers are selling at 10c.

EGGS—The quotation is 12½c for candled stock. Dealers are offering 10c per dozen for round lots, but there is a heavy shrinkage in candling over receipts.

CURED MEATS—Prices are steady and unchanged. Hams, 10c for heavy, and 11c to 12c for ordinary sizes; breakfast bacon, backs, 12c; bellies, 13c; dry salt long clear bacon, 8c; smoked long clear, 9c; small smoked sides, 9½c; dry salt shoulders, 8c; dry salt backs, 9c; spiced rolls, 9c; boneless hams 12c; mess pork, \$15.00, selected mess, \$17.00 per barrel. Sausage is quoted: Fresh pork sausage, 8c; bologna sausage 7½c per pound; German sausage, 7c; ham, chicken and tongue sausage, 10c per half lb. packet. Pickled hogs tongues, 5c lb. Pickled pigs feet, \$1.40 per pair; pickled hocks, 3c lb; smoked jowls, 6c.

LARD—No change. Pure, \$2 for 20-lb pails, and \$5.00 in 50 lb. pails; compound at \$1.70 per 20-lb pail; compound in 3, and 5 pound tins, \$6.00 per case of 60 lb. Pure lard in 3, 5 and 10 pound tins, quoted at \$7.00 per case of 60 pounds.

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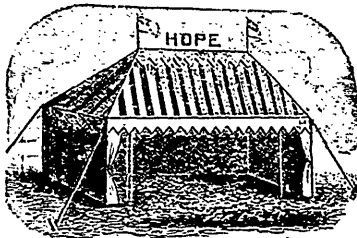
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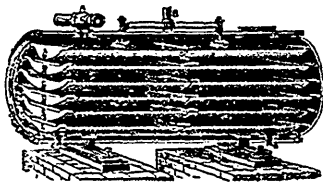
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DRESSED MEATS—Fresh meats hold about the same as a week ago, except for beef, which is again easier, the top range being 3c lower. We quote 5 to 5½c for fair to choice. Some very fair beef has sold at 5c. Hogs, 5½c for country dressed, with city dealers selling at 6c. Mutton, 8c. Veal, dull at about 6c.

POULTRY—Prices are: 14c for turkeys dressed, or 10c per pound live weight. Ducks about 60c per pair, or 10c per pound live weight. Chickens, 45 to 50c per pair, as to quality, and spring chickens 30 to 35c per pair.

VEGETABLES—Prices are lower for potatoes and some other varieties are easier. Roots need rain very badly. Potatoes have sold at a wide range, some loads having sold as low as 30c per bushel on the market, but 50c was about the usual price per bushel on the street market. Prices are: Onions, 3½c per lb; cabbage, 40c per dozen; peas in pod, \$1 per bushel; green beans, 7c lb; cauliflower, 75c per dozen; celery, 25c per dozen. Green stuff by the bunch is quoted: Lettuce, 10c; onions, 15; radishes, 10c; turnips, 15c; beets and carrots, 15c. Green corn, 12½ to 15c dozen ears. Ontario tomatoes, \$1.50 per 20 lb. basket; cucumbers, 10 to 20c per dozen as to size.

LIVE STOCK—There has been nothing doing in live stock this week. The tendency for cattle, however, is easier, owing to the low price of beef. Hogs are also easier, and if there had been any loads in, it is likely that 4c would have been the outside price. No sheep appear to be wanted for the local market, and none were in, but ranchers were offering to ship. The low price of sheep at the coast markets is driving western ranchers to look this way for a market. Sheep would have to be forced now to sell, and the price would be probably less than 3½c. Two train loads of hogs and cattle were started east on Monday, the hogs for Ontario packers. Hogs were slightly lower in Toronto at the regular Tuesday market, particularly for bacon hogs; the price being down to \$5.30 to \$5.40 for this class.

HAY—New baled hay is offering freely at about \$4.50 per ton in the country, point of shipment, in cars. There is considerable old hay held in the country.

WOOL—The final passage of the new tariff bill in the United States, including the free wool clause, is regarded with satisfaction by several dealers in Canada, who have been holding a considerable quantity of wool in the expectation of securing free entry into the United States sooner or later. Of course the delay in obtaining this has been much greater than was counted upon. Canadian dealers began holding wool from the clip of 1893, in expectation of the removal of the duty in the United States, and now their is wool of the last two clips held. Wool in the United States has been stronger of late, owing to increased consumptive demand and sales were made at Boston 1 to 2c higher. It is not expected prices will go much lower under free wool, as with the exception of certain lines, such as Ohio fleeces, prices have been about at a free wool basis for some time. Locally, there is no change and Sets. per pound is about the top price here for ordinary unwashed Manitoba fleeces, and 6 to 7 cts. for burry or inferior qualities. Good clothing wools are in best demand. The wool reported in another item as bought at Moosominia at 4 to 6c, is a mistake. The wool cost 5 to 7c, and averaged about \$6.45 per 100 lbs.

HIDES—The hide market has been firmer in the United States and the east. Prices are still somewhat irregular. A typographical error last week in our report, made the price of No. 2 cows appear as 1½c, when it should have been 1¼c. Sheepskins offering are about all western range stock, and have very little wool. Good long wools would bring more money. Some dealers quote 2c for No. 1 cows, 1¼c for No. 2, and 1c for No. 3, and 2½c for No. 1 steers and 1½c for No. 2 steers, 1¼c for heavy branded steers. One house quotes 2½c for No. 1 cows and steers alike, 1½c for No. 2 and 1c for No.

3. We quote: Calf, 8 to 13-lb skins, 4 to 5c per pound. Kips about the same as hides. Sheepskins, 10 to 20c, lambskins, 15 to 20c. Tallow, 4½c rendered; 2 to 3c rough.

SENeca ROOT—Mail advices have been received this week of a heavy drop in the price of root in London, which is the principal consuming market for the commodity. The price there is said to have dropped about 8c. This is no doubt due to liberal offerings which are now reaching that market, the crop having been large this year here and in some other parts. The local market is quiet, and though some dealers are bidding low, others appear to be paying fairly good prices yet, though not nearly so high as was paid earlier in the season. On large lot put up for tender was taken at a price not far from 24c. Though this figure is perhaps higher than it is safe to quote. We quote 20 to 24c per pound for fair to good dry root. In their last circular Jas. McMillan & Co., of Minneapolis, say that receipts of aspect root are very large and they reduce the price to 23c for the best Manitoba root.

Chicago Board of Trade Prices.

Wheat was fairly active on Monday and the price range was 1c, the price closing ½c lower than Saturday. Corn had a range of 2½c and sold lower, but recovered and closed ½c higher than Saturday. Reports as to corn were very contradictory. Some claimed the rain of the last few days would revive the crop, while after reports said the rain was too late to do any good. Closing prices were:—

	Aug.	Sept.	Dec.
Wheat.....	53½	54½	57½
Corn.....	64½	54½	—
Oats.....	29½	29½	—
Pork.....	13 47½	13 47½	—
Lard.....	7 47½	7 25	—
Short Ribs.....	7 25	7 25	—

On Tuesday wheat was fairly active, opening lower and sold down ½c but soon gained strength and advanced 1½c and closed about 1c higher than yesterday. Corn was unsettled, ranging about 3½c, and was weak at the start, owing to rains, but the Iowa crop report coming in, predicted a yield of one-third of an average crop, which firmed up prices. Closing prices were:—

	Aug.	Sept.	Dec.
Wheat.....	54½	55½	58½
Corn.....	56½	50½	—
Oats.....	30½	30½	—
Pork.....	13 70	13 75	—
Lard.....	7 67½	7 60	—
Ribs.....	7 45	7 45	—

On Wednesday wheat was irregular, opening ½ to ¾c higher, but declined and closed ¾c lower, for the speculated grade. In winter wheat, some low priced wheat was again taken for feeding purposes, one lot of 50,000 bus. of No. 3 Red it was claimed was taken for that purpose to go to New England. No. 2 Red sold at 54½ to 55½c, and closed at 54½ to 54½c. No. 3 Red sold at 52 to 53c, and 50,000 bus sold, but terms not made public. No. 2 Hard sold at 53½ to 54c. No. 3 Hard sold at 53c. By sample no grade sold at 45c. No. 3 Red sold at 51½ to 53c. No. 2 Red sold at 55½c. No. 2 Hard sold at 53½ to 54½c, and No. 3 Hard at 52 to 52½c. Spring wheat closed weak and ¾c lower than yesterday. No. 2 ranged nominally 54½ to 57½c and closed at about 51½ to 56½c. No. 4 quotable at 45 to 49c. No. 3 quotable at 50½ to 52c. Closing prices were:—

	Aug.	Sept.	Dec.
Wheat.....	54½	55½	58½
Corn.....	55½	50½	—
Oats.....	30½	30½	—
Pork.....	—	13 57½	—
Lard.....	—	7 62½	—
Ribs.....	—	7 42½	—

Wheat was quiet on Thursday, and with slight fluctuations prices declined ¾c. Corn declined 1½c. There were no new features. Closing prices were:—

	Aug.	Sept.	Dec.
Wheat.....	53½	54½	57½
Corn.....	54½	54½	—
Oats.....	30½	30½	—
Pork.....	—	13 60	—
Lard.....	—	7 57½	—
Ribs.....	—	7 42½	—

Wheat was quiet on Friday, and heavy receipts of 814 cars made the feeling easy. Prices declined at the close. Corn and oats declined. Closing prices were:—

	Aug.	Sept.	Dec.
Wheat.....	53½	54½	57½
Corn.....	53½	54½	—
Oats.....	29½	29½	—
Pork.....	—	13 35	—
Lard.....	—	7 60	—
Ribs.....	—	7 22½	—

On Saturday, Aug. 18, wheat closed at 52½c for August, 53½c for September and 56½c for December. A week ago Aug. wheat closed at 54c and 55½c for September and 53½c for December.

Duluth Wheat Market.

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

Monday—Aug., 50½c; Sept., 53½c; Dec., 57½c.
Tuesday—Aug., 51½c; Sept., 56½c; Dec., 48½c.
Wednesday—Aug., 57½c; Sept., 53½c; Dec., 58½c.
Thursday—Aug., 56½c; Sept., 55½c; Dec., 57½c.
Friday—Aug., 55½c; Sept., 55½c; Dec., 58½c.
Saturday—Aug., 55c; Sept., 54½c; Dec., 60½c.

A week ago prices closed at 57½ for Aug. delivery per bushel, 56½c for September and 59c for December. A year ago August wheat closed at 58½c, and September at 59c per bushel.

Minneapolis Wheat.

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

New York Wheat.

On Saturday, August 18, wheat closed at 57½c for September. December closed at 60½c. A week ago September wheat closed at 59½c.

Winnipeg Clearing House.

Clearings for the week ending Aug. 16, were \$845,259; balances, \$143,294. For the previous week clearings were \$955,321.

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

	Clearings.	
	Aug. 9th.	Aug. 2nd.
Montreal.....	\$10,110,153	\$9,594,647
Toronto.....	4,854,292	4,804,455
Halifax.....	1,240,723	1,100,315
Winnipeg.....	955,321	760,623
Hamilton.....	593,921	605,662

Total.....\$17,794,410\$16,565,702

Late Western Business Items.

The loss by the Moose Jaw fire to the Canadian Pacific railway will amount to \$3,500. Only two cars, not twelve, were burned.

A large brick block is to be erected on the old Princess opera house site, Winnipeg, by W. A. Pierce. The building is designed for a lodging house, with stores on the ground flat. In the basement there will be a swimming bath, bowling alley, etc. The structure will be four stories high.

The Northern Elevator Co.'s elevator at Winnipeg, formerly owned by N. Bawlf, was destroyed by fire on Friday night. Valued at \$10,000; insurance, \$6,500. There were 40,000 bushels of oats in the elevator which were more or less damaged, but will be mostly suitable for feed. They were owned by N. Bawlf, and covered by insurance. The fire appears to have originated from the boilers in some way.

The loss on Alexander, Kelly & Co.'s mill at Brandon is now placed at \$55,000, including stock. Insurance, \$24,000 on buildings, and \$9,000 on stock. The oatmeal kiln and the office are all that are left of the two mills—flour and oatmeal mills.

WILLIAM L. KEENE & CO

(Successors to Chipman, Morgan & Co.)

SHIPBROKERS & COMMISSION MERCHANTS

632 Cordova St., Vancouver, B.C.

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

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Business Review.

Aug. 13, 1894.

The Fraser River salmon run has at last set in, and in such large numbers as to promise ample compensation for its lateness. The fish this year came in later than ever previously known, the former "late" record being exceeded by about three days. Packs for the latter end of last week were most satisfactory, ranging from 1100 to 1800 cases, the boats bringing in from 200 to 500 fish apiece. An extension of the season beyond 25th August is very generally expected. Reports are heard of large packs on the Skeena, Nass and at River's Inlet, but these are as yet uncorroborated. In general business circles everything is quiet, with continued tightness of money and accompanying slowness of collections. Shipping circles remain quiet, but one new lumber charter being reported. The first sailing tea ship has arrived after a remarkably fast passage across, leaving Kobe the run was made from land to land in 27 days. She brings 22,500 packages of tea for Canadian and United States consumption. This was taken out in about 50 hours, and she is now preparing to load salmon for the United Kingdom.

At 12.30 a.m., to day, the S.S. Arawa arrived with 300 tons cargo and full saloon. Fruits from Fiji and Hawaii were the principal items. A shipment of various Australian hard woods also arrived for experimenting in street pavings.

B. C. Market Quotations.

BUTTER—Eastern creamery, 23 to 24c; dairy, 15 to 18c. California cheese, 14c; Canadian cheese, 13c.

CURED MEATS—Hams, 13½c; breakfast bacon, 14½c; backs 13½c; long clear 10c; short rolls, 11 to 11½c. Lard is held at the following figures: In tins 12½c per pound; in pails and tubs, 11½c; mess pork, 18; short cut, 22c.

FISH—Prices are: Spring salmon, 6c; steel heads, 5½c; flounders, 4c; smelt, 6c; seabass, 6c; cod, 6c; halibut, 8c; smoked salmon, 12c; smoked halibut, 10c; bloaters, 10c; kippered cod, 10c; oolichans, 6c; sockeye salmon, 4c.

VEGETABLES—Old potatoes, \$10; new, 18 to \$19 per ton; onions, red, 1½; cabbage, 2c; carrots, turnips and beets, 1c a lb.

EGGS—Fresh, 14 to 15c.

FRUITS—Lemons, California, \$5.25; bananas, Honolulu, crate single, \$2; pineapples, per dozen, \$2.00; cocoanuts, per dozen, 60c; apricots, per box, \$1; pears, per box, \$1.25; raspberries, \$2 per box; plums, \$1.00; peaches, \$1.25; California grapes, ½ box, \$2.50. Full, \$3.50; Australian lemons, \$3; water melons, 15c; musk melons, 20c.

FLOUR—The Ogilvie Milling Co. and Keowatin Milling Co. quote, in car load lots at Victoria, and Vancouver: Patent, per barrel, \$4.00; strong bakers, \$3.80. The Columbia Flouring Mills quote Enderby flour in car load lots at Victoria, Vancouver and New Westminster: Premier, \$4.00; XXX, \$3.75; strong bakers or XX, \$3.50; superfine, \$3.10. Oregon, \$3.80; Oak Lake, patent \$4.00; strong bakers \$3.70.

Every Mackintosh

Bearing this Trade Mark is

Thoroughly Guaranteed.

These are not merely "dew proof" or "shower proof" goods they are THOROUGHLY WATER PROOF and will absolutely withstand all changes of climate.

For Sale by all the Leading Wholesale Houses.

Try them and you will Buy Again.



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

MEAL—Oatmeal—National mills, Victoria, at Victoria, 90-lb sacks, \$3.30. Cornmeal, per 98-lb sacks, \$2.15; per 10-lb, \$2.55.

GROUND FEED.—Add freight and duty to the quotation on stuff from the United States Manitoba chopped feed, \$28 per ton; feed wheat, United States, \$16 per ton; Canadian chop barley, \$28; California chop, \$19.00.

Millstuffs—Bran, \$20.00; shorts, \$22; oil cake, \$32.

DRESSED MEAT.—Beef, 7½ to 8c; mutton, 8½ to 9c; pork, 8 to 9c; veal, 9c; lamb, per head, \$3.50 to 4.00.

LIVE STOCK.—Calves, 5 to 6c; steers, 3½ to 4c; sheep, 3½c; hogs, 6 to 7½c; cows, 2½ to 3c.

SUGARS—Powdered and icing, 6c; Paris lump, 5½c granulated 4½c; extra C, 4½c; fancy yellow, 4½c; yellow, 4½c; golden C, 3½c.

SYRUPS—30 gallon barrels, 2½c per pound; 10 gallon kegs, 2½c; 5 gallon kegs, \$2 each; 1 gallon tins, \$4.25 per case of 10; ½ gallon tins, \$5.75 per case of 20.

Brief Business Notes.

S. Clay, general store, Elgin, has sold out.

B. W. Jones has opened a general store at Golden.

George Thompson, saloon, Victoria, is drowned.

A. J. Hautier, hotel, Lytton, has sold out to S. Adler.

John Bunyan has opened a general store at Salmon Arm.

Hunt & Murray, tailors, have opened business at Vancouver.

R. Berger & Co., fruit, etc., have started business at Victoria.

Coryell & Burnyeat, real estate, &c., Vernon, have dissolved partnership.

Thomas C. Morgan, tailor, &c., Nanaimo, is opening a branch at Union.

Thos. Hembrough & Co., brick manufacturers, Leeds Landing, have assigned.

A. J. Rowbotham, grocer, Victoria, has attempted suicide and has assigned.

E. Pimbury & Co., drugs, stationery, &c., Nanaimo, has opened a branch at Union.

A sheriff's sale of the household effects of W. G. Bowman, livery, Victoria, is advertised.

J. S. Smith, grocer and baker, Kamloops, reported to have sold out his bakery business.

Paragon Safety Oil Co., C. T. W. Piper, proprietor, Victoria, has been sold out by sheriff.

Goldstein Bros., clothing, &c., Vancouver, have sold their tailoring business to Hunt & Murray.

The Canada-Australian steamship Arawa sailed on August 16 for Honolulu and Sydney. The Arawa had a full cargo. Among the passengers was the Countess of Glasgow, on route to join her husband, the Governor of New Zealand.

The Crop Situation.

Alexander, Aug. 15.—Harvesting is well advanced. Many farmers are through cutting. The crop was thicker on the ground than was expected, and in consequence more binding twine was required. The outlook is more promising than last year.

Carman, Aug. 12.—The hum of the binder is heard in the land, and with another week of fair weather the great bulk of the harvest will be safe.

Holland, Aug. 8.—The crop about here is in good condition. I have seen several large fields of wheat which are four feet high. Harvesting has become general. Hay crop is not good. Timothy, a failure.

Rapid City, Aug. 11.—Harvesting has been general for about a week. The crops are turning out better than was expected. Wheat will probably yield an average of fifteen to eighteen bushels per acre. Oats will yield thirty to fifty bushels.

Rosenfeld, Aug. 13.—A slight thunder storm passed over here last evening. Very little rain fell. A number of the farmers have finished cutting their grain and threshing is in order at present. Grain is turning out good.

Barnside, Aug. 13.—The crops are being rapidly cut and the majority will finish this week.

Moosomin, Aug. 11.—Harvesting is well under full operation in this district. To the south the crops are nearly all in stock, and the yield is expected to be fair. There are some good fields of oats.

Carberry, Aug. 12.—The yield in wheat will not be equal to last years. Wheat has improved of late, but the early drought affected the heads. The yield will be fair. Oats, which promised to be a poor yield, will, owing to the late rains, be middling. Barley will be fair. Harvesting has been active during the past week, about one-third of the wheat being already cut.

Roland, Aug. 11.—Excepting that there has been scarcely enough rain, the weather here is all that could be desired. Haying is over. Grain is ripening nicely and a good sample, and although there are patches of poor grain, crops around here are fairly good, almost, if not altogether, up to last year's yield, and have of late improved so as to surpass the expectations of all a month ago. Cutting is now in full blast and threshing has commenced.



A Common Error.

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

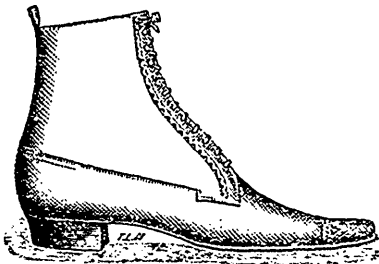
THIS IS WRONG - -
 Take the Yolk from an Egg,
 Take the Oil from the Olive,
WHAT IS LEFT ?
 A RESIDUE. So with COCOA.
 -IN COMPARISON-
COCOA is skimmed milk.
CHOCOLATE pure cream.
C. A. CHOUILLOU,
 12 and 14 St. John Street, - MONTREAL.

Western Milling Co., Ltd.

STRONG BAKERS AND HUNGARIAN PATENT FLOUR. } Awarded medal and Diploma Columbian Exhibition, Chicago, 1893.
Manufacturers of Flour, Feed, And dealers in Grain.
 Best Hard Wheat only used.
REGINA, N.W.T.

Savage Indians Used to wage war where Minneapolis and St. Paul now stand. To-day these great cities are inhabited by people of culture and good taste and they travel via **The North-Western Line.**

THE J. D. KING COMPANY, Ltd



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

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

BOECKHS'

BRUSHES & BROOMS
 Always Reliable.

Woodenware,
 Clothes Pins, Wash Boards,
 Tubs and Pails all A 1.

Butter Tubs equal to the best with the required number of Hoops.

Jno. E. Dingman, Agent,
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BROKER

And Commission Agent,
Vancouver, B.C.

Correspondence Invited.
Consignments Solicited.

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MILL ROLLS GROUND & CORRUGATED.
 Architectural iron Work.

ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS,
 GENERAL BLACKSMITHING,
 POINT DOUGLAS AVE., WINNIPEG.

MUNROE & CO,

Wholesale Dealers in

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OF THE BEST BRANDS

9th STREET, - BRANDON

Victoria Rice Mill

VICTORIA, B.C.

CHINA and JAPAN RICE,

RICE FLOUR and BREWERS' RICE.

WHOLESALE TRADE ONLY

HALL ROSS & CO. - Agents

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

Stewart, Lewthwaite & Co.

WHOLESALE

✱ **Commission and Fruit Merchants,**
 Butter, Cheese, Eggs, Flour,
 Grain, Fruit.

Consignments Solicited.

VANCOUVER, B. C.

B. C. Milling & Feed Co.

MANUFACTURERS OF

ROLLED OATS, OAT MEAL, GRAHAM FLOUR
 Split Peas and all kinds of Chop Feeds.

QUOTATIONS SOLICITED for Barley, Oats, Wheat and Peas for milling and feed purposes in sack or bulk car load lots. **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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FRUITS AND ALL KINDS OF PRODUCE.

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

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P.O. BOX 536.

AGENTS Sidgate Oil Works, B.C.; D. Richards, Laundry Soaps Woodstock Ontario; Teller, Bothwell Co., Montreal, Farlan Washing Flies.
 We have a large cool warehouse with good facilities for handling Butter and Produce in quantities.

Consignments Received in all Lines. Correspondence Solicited.

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BUTTER, EGGS, FRUITS AND PRODUCE

A PERFECT SYSTEM OF

COLD STORAGE.

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For the province of Manitoba, under the recommendation of the Board of Trade of the city of Winnipeg.

Investment and Trust Estates Managed with Promptness and Economy.

Special attention to Confidential Business Enquiries.

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WINNIPEG, MAN.

THE HARVEST = = IS CLOSE TO HAND!

HAVE YOU OBTAINED YOUR SUPPLY OF

—==TWO BUSHEL== WHEAT SACKS!

WE HAVE THEM

Jute and Seamless Cotton.

Write us for Samples
and Prices.

W. F. Henderson & Co.

WINNIPEG.

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

LEITCH BROS. OAK LAKE

"Anchor Brand"
FLOURS

—FROM—

No. 1. Hard Wheat.

BRAN, SHORTS
AND ALL KINDS OF

Chopped Feed and Grain.

—ADDRESS—

OAK LAKE
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A. GARRUTHERS WOOL PULLER.

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

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AND

SPECIALTIES:

LACES,
DRESS GOODS.
KID GLOVES.
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IMPORTERS OF DRY GOODS.

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

"MONSOON"

PURE INDIAN TEAS.

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

STEEL, HAYTER & CO.

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



Montreal Markets.

Flour—Sellers are asking more money but not getting it; they can sell all they want, however, at old rates. Millers have put up prices about 10c; but they find that in order to make business to any extent they have to accept old rates, as buyers cannot be educated into paying an advance. At present there are too many holders anxious to make sales to admit of any substantial advance in values. Patent, spring, \$3.40 to \$3.50; Ontario patent, \$3.10 to \$3.20; straight roller, \$2.90 to \$3.05; extra, \$2.40 to \$2.60; superfine, \$2.15 to \$2.35; city strong bakers \$3.30 to \$3.40; Manitoba bakers, \$3.15 to \$3.40; Ontario bags, extra, \$1.30 to \$1.40; straight rollers, \$1.50 to \$1.55.

Oatmeal—Rolled and granulated \$4.60; standard, \$4.45 to 4.60. In bags, granulated and rolled are quoted at \$2.20 to \$2.25, and standard at \$2.15 to \$2.20. Fancy brands of both granulated and rolled are selling at higher prices. Pot barley is quoted at \$3.75 in barrels and \$1.75 in bags, and split peas \$3.50 to \$3.60.

Bran, etc.—There is a fair enquiry for bran which holds up remarkably well in price, sales being reported at \$15 to \$15.50. There is still a good demand in the West for the United States market, as well as for feed purposes. Shorts are scarce at \$18.00 to \$20.50, and moullie at \$20 to \$21.

Wheat—Manitoba No. 1 hard is quoted in this market at 68 to 70c.

Oats—The market is quiet with a few sales of No. 2 at 30 to 39c, and No. 3 at 36 to 36c. Sales of low western have been made at 35c to arrive.

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

Pork, Lard, etc.—Compound lard has changed hands in car lots at \$1.42 1/2 per pair of 20 lbs, and we quote \$1.42 1/2 to \$1.50 as to quality. In smoked meats a splendid brand of Wiltshire bacon is being turned out for the English market which gives satisfaction, and Canadian cured bacon is earning an enviable reputation on the other side. Sales of round lots of sugar cured hams reported at 10 to 10 1/2c, a lot of very good heavy hams being placed at 9c. We quote:—Canada short cut pork, per bbl, \$18.50 to \$20; Canada clear mess, per bbl, \$18 to \$18.50; Chicago short cut mess, per bbl, \$18 to \$18.25; hams, per lb, 9 1/2 to 10c; lard, pure in pails, per lb, 9 1/2 to 10c; lard compound, in pails, per lb, 7 1/2 to 7 3/4c; bacon, per lb, 10 to 11c; shoulders, per lb, 8 1/2 to 9c.

Butter—The market has had a depressed appearance. We quote prices as follows; Creamery, fresh, 18 to 19c; Eastern townships dairy, 16 to 17 1/2c; Western, 14 to 16c. Add 1c for single packages of selected.

Cheese—The market during the past week has shown a more settled degree of strength and we have to mark up prices fully 1/2c on the week, a considerable line of finest Western colored being placed on this market at 9 1/2c, but the general top price realized this week was 9 1/2c. Finest Western colored has brought 9 1/2 to 9 3/4c, the price of white and colored getting nearer. There is quite a range in Western white, however, which has sold all the way from 9 to 9 1/2c as to quality. Finest Quebec colored has fetched 9 1/2c down to 9c for fine white. The french rail and boat cheese sold at 9 to 9 1/2c at the beginning of the week. Quite a few undergrades sold at from 8 1/2 to 9c.

Eggs—The market is suffering from the liberal receipts of Prince Edward Island stock, a great portion of which turned out poor, and had to be sold at 7 to 8c per dozen. Lots of 20 to 30 cases of fancy eggs are selling at 10c to 10 1/2c and single cases of nearly fresh stock at 11c.

Hides—There is a better feeling in the hide market in sympathy with the improvement in the States, where prices have advanced. Sales of car lots of light hides having transpired this week at 4c for No. 1, Quebec tanners being the

purchasers. Stocks, however, are very light just now, and under good demand from tanners an advance would not surprise us. Stocks in Ontario are also very light, as the buying thro from the States during the past few weeks has pretty well exhausted surplus supplies. Sales to dealers were made here yesterday at 3 1/2c for No. 1 light, although we hear that in some instances 4c has been paid. The market is firm with an upward tendency. We quote: Light hides at 3 1/2c for No. 1, 3c for No. 2 and 2 1/2c for No. 3, to dealers and 1/2c more to tanners. Heavy hides are quoted at 5c to 5 1/2c; calf, 5c; lambskins, 30 to 35c.—Trade Bulletin, Aug. 10.

Montreal Boot and Shoe Trade.

A fair sorting business is reported for the week, but new business in fall orders has been very small, according to reports from several of our leading manufacturers. Remittances during the past week are variously reported by different firms, some complaining of their shortcomings, while others had them very satisfactory. This difference is accounted for by the various sections of country which different firms do business with. But on the whole the volume of business is disappointing. As the fall approaches, however, orders will undoubtedly increase as people cannot do without footwear.—Trade Bulletin.

An Opinion on the Strike.

Now that the most deplorable and menacing strike in the history of the country has spent its fury and the heat of public excitement has cooled down, it is possible to take a calm, dispassionate view of the causes and lessons of an outbreak that has stirred the nation as it has not been stirred since the war between the North and the South.

When its origin and progress are reviewed without passion or prejudice, every fair, intelligent mind must see that the real cause of the whole trouble is to be traced to three men—George M. Pullman, John P. Hopkins and John F. Altgeld—who might and should have averted it.

Had George M. Pullman acceded to the reasonable request of his employes to arbitrate the difference between them the trouble would have ended then and there, even though the finding of the arbitrators had been against the men and in favor of the master. But the haughty response of Mr. Pullman then was, and which has since been coolly repeated from "Castle Rest, Pullman Isle," amid the summer breezes of the St. Lawrence, "There is nothing to arbitrate, nothing to discuss, nothing to consider but unconditional surrender."

In our opinion there is always something to arbitrate and something to discuss when there is an honest difference between employer and intelligent, well meaning employes which the parties themselves are unable to settle. If the employer is wholly in the right, as Mr. Pullman claims to be has nothing to risk or lose by arbitration, for the reason that its very purpose is to uphold the right.

"There is nothing to arbitrate" is the imperious dictum of an autocrat, foreign to the American spirit of fair dealing. It was the dictum of Carnegie and Frick, followed by the bloodshed of Homestead. Suppose either England or the United States had foolishly proclaimed in the Behring Sea dispute "There is nothing to arbitrate," does anybody doubt that a bloody war would have followed?

When the general strike began in Chicago it afforded an opening to hoodlums and anarchists to foment lawlessness, just as in times past a big fire or a riot was an occasion for burglars and pickpockets to go for booty. Had there been in the mayor's place a man of heroic action instead of an idle onlooker, formerly in the pay of Pullman, or had there been in the governor's chair a public spirited chief magis-

trate instead of a demagogical apologist for anarchy, the law would have been enforced so promptly and vigorously that turbulence would have been nipped in the bud, rioting quelled before it could make any headway among desperadoes masking in the cloak of workmen, and the supremacy of law and order upheld.

But when the city was menaced with mob violence in that centre of anarchy Mayor Hopkins seems to have been paralyzed or asleep, while Governor Altgeld only railed at the action of President Cleveland, which his own inaction rendered imperative. Does any New Yorker imagine for a moment that such a state of affairs existed for several days in Chicago would have been possible in this city with Byrnes at the head of the police and Fowler in command of the militia?

When President Cleveland ordered the federal troops to Chicago the situation had ceased to be a mere issue between the strikers and the railways or a controversy between capital and labor. It was a question of the right and power of the United States to enforce its laws for the protection of the mails and railway travel and traffic against lawless interference. That was an issue between law and lawlessness, between order and disorder, between the people and the sway of the mob—in short, between government and anarchy. On that issue there can be but one side, but one opinion among law abiding citizens, whether employers or employes, capitalists or wage earners.

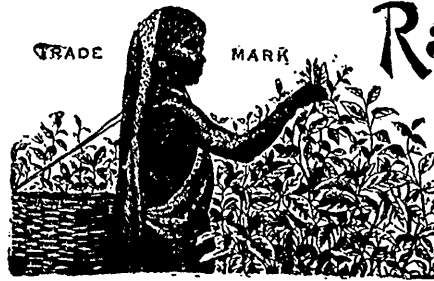
And there has been but one opinion. The prompt and vigorous action of the government at Washington to uphold the national supremacy, maintain peace and protect the rights of citizenship has been sustained by an outburst of popular sentiment rarely equalled for unanimity. It shows the strength of the government to cope with any difficulty that may menace the security of the people.—New York Herald.

Domestic vs. Australian Wool.

More or less has been said and written about the present price of Ohio XX and above fleeces wool and that of Australian wool of the same grade. It is asserted in many quarters that the American fleece is on a freewool basis, and that it would not be affected in price should foreign competing wool be allowed to come in free of duty. This is not the first time we have alluded to this matter for the purpose of refuting the statement. In order to be on a free-wool basis Ohio fleeces would have to come down in price fully 3 to 4 cents a pound before it is on a parity with Australian wool of the same quality. It should be borne in mind that comparisons are apt to be made between an American whole fleece and an Australian body-wool fleece, which is a misleading comparison. An Ohio fine fleece is worth to-day about 45c clean, while an Australian fleece in the same condition is worth not far from 36c clean, a difference in favor of the foreign article of 9c a pound. The body portion of this Australian fleece, such as is sold in the American market, is worth 40c, not more, a pound, clean, tariff duty being considered. An Australian fleece is so sub-divided before marketing that only about 53 per cent. of it appears in the market under the denomination of fleece wool. The remaining portion, or 47 per cent., appears as "pieces" and "locks," etc., at 25 to 40 per cent. less value. The latter are usually scoured before being sold, and even in their scoured condition are worth scarcely more per pound than the body portion of the fleece in the grease. In comparing the prices of domestic and foreign fleeces, this 47 per cent. part, which has a less market value, is not usually taken account of as it should be. American fine fleece wool is still considerably above a free wool price. What the price will be after we have a free wool tariff is purely suppositional. It probably will drop and meet an advance in the price of the foreign article.—American Cultivator.

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.

FARMERS !

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

We Guarantee
Low Prices,
Standard Brands,
Liberal Treatment.

Blue Ribbon and Redcap are still Unequaled.

CONSUMERS CORDAGE Co., Limited.

New York Life Building, Montreal.

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

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

WINNIPEG, Oct. 5th, 1893.

Messrs. Ogilvie Milling Co.,

GENTLEMEN:—I have great pleasure in giving you my opinion of the two grades of flour, Patent and 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 unrivalled for Bread Making. Make the sponge thin. Keep the dough soft. Do not make it stiff. For pastry use little less flour than usual.



FARMERS' WHEAT BAG!

Will hold two bushels and tie easily.

Our K Bag is fast superseding the seamless cottons, and is nearly 50 PER CENT. CHEAPER, and will leave the retailer a far better margin of profit.

Quotations and Samples on application to our Manitoba and Northwest Agents:

MERRICK, ANDERSON & CO., Winnipeg.

Manitoba Crops.

An official crop report was issued on Thursday, from information received up to August 5. The wheat crop is shown to be just about the same as last year. The final estimate last year was 15 56 bushels of wheat per acre, making a total crop of 15,615,923 bushels. The report is summarized as follows:—

The dry weather reported in the last bulletin of June 1st continued throughout the Province for ten days, showers were then somewhat general, but not sufficient rain to give moisture for a heavy crop. The south-western, south-central and eastern districts suffered the most; reports are more favorable from the north-western and north-central districts. The following answers give, in brief form, the opinions of correspondents:—"This has been a dry summer without a single good rain in June or July;" "Grain has suffered from drought;" "Crops are all light for want of rain;" "Late crops light on account of hot weather and no rain;"

GRAIN CROPS.

The appended table show the estimated average yield per acre for each district:

District	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Peas.	Flax.	Rye.
N.W.	20 bus.	34 bus.	25 bus.	25 bus.	10 bus.	15 "
S.W.	13 "	34 "	20 "	15 "	10 "	15 "
N.C.	10 "	38 "	30 "	25 "	10 "	15 "
S.O.	16 "	28 "	23 "	16 "	10 "	15 "
E.	13.23 "	26.5 "	24 "	15 "	10 "	18 "

The following table of the estimated results of the present harvest is based upon the figures contained in the foregoing, and in our previous Bulletin 43, June 1st:

District	Area under Crop.	Yield per Acre.	Total Bushels.
N.W.	89,038	13.	1,178,700
S.W.	895,600	13.	5,141,500
N.C.	214,736	19.	4,079,384
S.C.	280,012	16.	4,489,792
E.	50,400	13.33	671,583
Total	1,410,188		
Estimated total yield of wheat			15,761,868
Average for Province		15.6 bus. per acre.	

OATS.

District	Area under Crop.	Yield per Acre.	Total Bushels.
N.W.	72,618	34.	2,470,032
S.W.	123,616	24.	2,964,384
N.C.	78,374	38.	2,987,212
S.C.	99,648	28.	2,790,144
E.	44,009	26.5	1,166,000
Total	418,688		
Estimated total yield of oats			12,197,772

BARLEY, PEAS, FLAX AND RYE.

Estimated total yield of Barley	2,382,620 bushels.
" Peas	20,030 "
" Flax	282,480 "
" Rye	53,074 "

HAYING.

The hay crop, both prairie hay and cultivated grasses is light this season, owing to the want of rain. Haying was general throughout the Province on the 20th of July, in some parts being left later, harvesting came on before haying was finished. Prairie hay averages 1.52 tons per acre, and cultivated grasses 1.40 tons.

Roots and potatoes are reported fairly good throughout the Province, although some reported potato seed did not all grow.

POPULATION OF THE PROVINCE.

From the returns sent in by the clerks of the various municipalities in the province the following statements are made:—

Organized municipalities	182,000
Estimated for Lake Dauphin District and all unorganized portions not reported	10,000
Total	192,000
Number of horses in the Province	88,689
" cattle	183,966
" sheep	35,430
" hogs	68,367

The increase of horses over last year's report is 689. The increase of cattle is 10716. Sheep about the same as last year. Hogs, an increase of over 17,000, considerable numbers of which have been shipped alive to the eastern markets during the season.

TABLE OF BREAKING AND FALLOWING FOR 1894.

	Breaking.	Fallowing.
N.W. District	11,000 acres.	27,000 acres.
S.W. "	21,000 "	185,200 "
N.C. "	12,000 "	30,000 "
S.C. "	16,732 "	44,500 "
E. "	4,130 "	8,000 "

Total 64,862 acres. 274,760 acres.
In 1893 the figures were 135,924 " 370,201 "

The dry season prevented many from breaking as much as was intended. The number of acres fallowed is disappointing being almost 100,000 less than in 1893. More than half the area summer fallowed this year is in the S.W. district.

DAIRYING.

Farmers are giving special attention to dairying. Many private dairies have started throughout the province. Correspondents speak of the good results from being visited by the travelling dairies, stating that dairies will be established in their districts the coming season.

Slovenly vs. Neat Stores.

BY NOMAD.

I am not a grocer, but in the course of my business I am forced to visit many of the grocery stores in Toronto and surrounding country; and I have come to the conclusion that the amount of business that they do and the class of custom that they control depends greatly upon their exterior and interior appearances.

You enter one store, and when on the threshold your nasal organ is assailed with the smell of coal oil, cheese of great strength, decaying potatoes, etc., and you quickly find out that the general arrangement of the store in question is in keeping with the smell.

A bag half full of potatoes stands in front of the counter where the customer will stand, while the floor is strewn with peas, etc., that have fallen from other sacks which stand around wherever chance happens to have placed them. On the counter you will find a pile of soap, with leaves of bread piled up against them, and no attempt seems to have been made to separate articles of food from other goods that are likely to contaminate them. Two or three sheets of fly paper lie around where they are an offence to the eye and a menace to the clothes of customers. On the shelves dust is thick, and the labels on the bottles and tinned meats, etc., are dull and fly specked. Then when the frowy headed, dirty aproned store-keeper shakes his chronic drowsiness off long enough to complain bitterly of the dullness of business in general and his own in particular, you cannot help wondering how anybody could ever have had the courage to eat anything that has come out of such a dingy and dirty store, and been handled by such a slovenly individual as the owner of it.

Of course you will say that I am piling it on, and that very few of the grocers resemble the description that I have given, but you would be surprised if you were to take a tour of inspection, how many you would find that resemble it to a greater or lesser degree.

A great deal of the lack of business done by the smaller class of grocery stores can be traced to the untidiness of the store, the dingy appearance of the windows, and the absence of neatness of dress and manner about the attendant or owner.

It is not necessary that you should have costly fixtures for your store in order to make it clean and inviting, but you will find that nothing will be lost by wearing a clean apron, and

forbearing from wiping your hands on it after you have been handling molasses or coal oil.

The stores that I find do the most business are those in which an air of neatness prevails, where the clerks are obliging and clean, the stock is arranged with some attention to appearance, and where goods of a different class are kept separate as they should be.

The show window, which is the index to the interior of every store, should be kept stocked with reasonable goods effectively arranged, and the windows kept clean so as not to mar the effect of your window display.

I have lately been brought in contact with grocers keeping stores both on the neat and slovenly plan, and have found in nearly all cases that the most grumbling about the slackness of trade and hardness of times comes from the slovenly ones. I fear that I have overstepped the bounds in criticizing a trade of which I am not a member, but I wished to show how the general appearance of grocery stores affected an outsider.

"Oh, wad some power the giftie gie us,
To see ourselves as others see us."

The Strength of Metals.

The utmost strength for a given weight is requisite in many kinds of construction, but is especially important in building flying machines, says Iron Age. Prof. Robert H. Thurston, in the March Aeronautics, discusses various materials with this special object in view, but makes comparisons of interest to other lines of engineering.

At the outset he gives the following generally accepted figures: Cast iron weighs 414 pounds to the cubic foot, and an inch square bar will sustain a weight of 16,500 pounds; bronze—weight, 525 pounds, tenacity, 36,000; wrought iron—weight, 480, tenacity, 50,000; hard "struck" steel—weight, 490, tenacity, 78,000; aluminum—weight, 168, tenacity, 20,000.

We are accustomed to think of metals as being stronger than wood; so they are, generally speaking, if only pieces of the same size be tested. But let equal weights of the two materials be compared, and it will be found that several varieties of wood will prove stouter than ordinary steel. A bar of pine just as heavy as but no heavier than a bar of steel an inch square will hold up 125,000 pounds; the best ash 175,000 pounds, and some hemlock 200,000. Wood, however, is bulky. It occupies ten or twelve times the space of steel; and for a machine which is to move rapidly through the air, skin friction and the resistance of cross-section require that the material shall be used that is as compact as possible. Hence, wood is out of the question after all.

The best steel castings made for the United States navy have a tenacity of from 65,000 to 75,000 pounds to the square inch. Whitworth, by solidifying such castings under great pressure, got a tensile strength of 80,000 to 150,000. By "drop forging," no doubt, this can soon be paralleled. We now get still greater strength in small pieces. The best tool steel, from ingots, is far superior to ordinary steel castings and forgings in this respect, and fine steel wires and ribbons give a tenacity of 300,000 pounds to the square inch of cross section.

O.dina y aluminum is only one third as heavy as steel, and a bar of the former, with a cross section of three square inches, would hold up 78,000 pounds, and that is as much as one inch of good steel would do. It has, however, to a less degree, the same objection offered to wood, namely, that it is more bulky, and would offer more resistance to the air than steel. Various alloys have been made in which aluminum is the chief ingredient, securing increased strength without materially adding to the weight.

J. D. Roberts, formerly of Winnipeg, manager of the Pure Gold Manufacturing company, has been admitted to partnership in the firm, with headquarters at Toronto.

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—Car lots of old winter wheat, Grand Trunk Railway west, are quoted at 55c, and of new at 53c. Car lots of old winter wheat, Canadian Pacific Railway west, sold to day at 57c, and goose, Canadian Pacific Railway west, sold at 55c. Spring, on the Midland, is quoted nominally at 58½c. Manitobas are quiet. A car of No. 2 hard sold west to day at 68c. No. 1 west was offered at 70c, and east was quoted at 72c.

Flour—Feeling rather firmer. Straight rollers, Toronto freights, are quoted at \$2.60 to \$2.75.

Mill Feed—A car of bran sold at \$12.50, and a car of shorts at \$16, Toronto freights.

Oats—Prices were firmer to day. New on track at 30c per 34 lbs. Old oats, west, offered at 32c, with 3½ bid. New oats, south western Ontario, offered at 30c per 34 lbs.

Grain and Flour—Car prices are: Flour (Toronto freights)—Manitoba patents \$3.40 to 3.60; Manitoba strong bakers, \$3.30 to 3.40; Ontario patents, \$2.90 to \$3.00; straight roller, \$2.60 to 2.75; extra \$2.50 to \$2.60; low grades, per bag, 85. Bran, \$12.50. Shorts—\$16.00. Wheat (west points) White, 55c; spring, 58c; red winter, 55c; goose, 54c; No 1 hard, 70c; No. 2 hard, 63c; winter wheat on the Northern, 57½c. Peas, 56 to 58c for old and 54c for new. Barley (outside)—No. 1, 43 to 45c; feed, 40 to 43c. Oats, 30 to 31½c. Buckwheat (east)—40c. Rye (east) 45c. Corn, on track, 52c.

Eggs—Straight lots sell at all the way from 5 to 7½c, according to quality. Strictly sound candled stock selected from lots that have not been held long, are quoted at 9c for five case lots and 9½ to 9½ for single cases. Strictly new laid sell at 10c.

Butter—Creamery is steady at the decline. Choice to fancy dairy is in good demand at unchanged prices. Quotations are: Dairy tubs, choice to extra choice, 17 to 17½c; good to choice, 15 to 17c; store packed tubs, choice, 15c; inferior to medium, 12½ to 13½c; crocks, 17 to 17½c; large dairy rolls, 17c; pound rolls, 19 to 20c; creamery pounds, 21 to 22c; creamery tubs, 19½ to 20½c.

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

Honey, etc.—Quotations: Extracted, 7½ to 8c, according to quantity; sections, \$1.50 to \$1.75 per doz. for both new and old. Dealers buy at \$1.50 and sell at \$1.75. Maple syrup, gallon tins, 75 to 80c; five gallon tins, 70 to 75c; barrels, 60 to 65c.

Dressed Meats—Quotations are:—Beef, fores, 3½ to 4c, and hinds, 7 to 8½c; mutton, carcass, 6½ to 6c; spring lamb, per lb, 8½ to 9½c; veal, 6 to 7½c; pork, \$6.75 to \$7 per owl.

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

Cured Meats—Quotations are as follows: Mess pork, Canadian, \$17.50; short cut \$18 50; shoulder, mess, \$15.00; clear mess \$15 00; bacon, long clear, case lots 7½ to 8c; ton lots 7½c; lard, Canadian tierces, 8½c; tubs, 8½ to 8½c; pails, 9c, and compounds in pails, 7½c and tubs, 7c; smoked hams, 11c for large, 11½c for medium and 12 to 12½c for small; bellies, 11c; rolls, 8½c; backs, 11½ to 12c; picnic hams, 8½c; green hams, 10 to 10½c.—Empire, August 11.

Toronto Grocery Market.

Canned Goods.—The feature in this market is an advance of 5c per dozen in the price of canned peas by the Packers' Association. This brings their price to the jobbing trade up to 80c. There are still some to be had at this price from the jobbers, but the price which the latter is generally firmer, sifted being quoted at 90 to 95c. There is the usual quiet, seasonable demand for tomatoes at 85 to 90c. Corn is fairly active at 85 to 95c. Canned fruits are dull, with prices as before. Peaches, \$3 to 3.25 for 3's, \$2 to 2.25 for 2's; raspberries \$1.65 to 1.80; strawberries, \$1.80 to 2.10; apples, 3's, \$1 to 1.10, gallons \$2.65, to \$2.80 and preserved fancy quarters at \$1.35 to 1.40. Advices regarding new pack of salmon show that in some places it is fair, while in others a shortage is reported. Demand for salmon on spot is fairly good at \$1.30 to \$1.40 for the better brands, and those not so well known can be had at \$1.10 to \$1.20. Lobster is in fairly good demand. We quote: Flats \$2.40 to 2.50; new flats ½'s, \$1.35; tails, \$1.80 to 2.25. Potted meats are in demand.

Coffees—There is a good demand for the better grades of Rio coffee, stocks of which are light on spot. Outside markets are a little better than they were. We quote green, in bags, as follows: Rio, 20 to 22c; East Indian 27 to 30c; South American, 21 to 23c; Santos, 21½ to 22½c; Java, 30 to 32c; Mocha, 27 to 28c; Maracaibo, 21 to 23c; Jamaica, 21 to 22c.

Rice.—Trade is still moderately good and prices unchanged. We quote:—"B" 3½ to 3½c; extra Japan, 4½ to 5½c; imported Japan, 5½c to 6½c; tapioca, 4½ to 4½c.

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

Sugars—The market is quiet, and one of the best evidences of this is the cutting that is being done in an effort to induce trade, granulated being freely sold at 4½c, which is the bid down price here from the refineries; 4½c is the ruling quotation. Yellow range in price from 3½c up, although some dark kinds may be got

at a fraction less. The market generally has a firmer tone, in sympathy with the New York market.

Syrups—There is no change to note either in regard to prices or business. We quote: Dark, 25c; medium, 28 to 30c; bright, 35 to 40c; very bright, 45 to 50c.

Molasses.—Business keeps fairly good for the season at former quotations, which are: New Orleans, barrels, 26 to 28c; half barrels, 30½ to 32c; Barbadoes, barrels, 28 to 32c; half-barrels, 30 to 34c.

Teas—Demand continues good for low and medium grade new season's Japan at from 17½ to 25c. A few new season's Morning teas are moving at 18 to 35c, but they are not saleable. Ceylon teas are nearly one penny dearer in London. Here both Indian and Ceylon teas are quiet. Tea agents report a little better demand from jobbers, but they are all complaining regarding the unsatisfactory prices obtained.

Dried Fruits—Valencia raisins are still scarce and firm. The demand is not large, the high prices ruling having, to some extent at least, checked consumption. We quote:—Off-stalk at 5½ to 6½c; fine off-stalk at 6½ to 7½c, and layers at 8½ to 8½c. Advices received state that shipments of early Valencia raisins will be late this season, the scalding not having begun as soon as usual on account of the backward condition of the vines. Shipments will probably begin about August 20. Advices from R. C. Casado, of Malaga, report the Malaga crop as good, and that low values will rule throughout the season. Currants are firmer on account of reported shortage in new crop, although no actual change has taken place in quotations. There are not many selling, although the demand is probably better than it otherwise would be on account of the scarcity and high price of Valencia. We quote as follows: Provincials, 3½ to 4c in barrels, half barrels, 3½ to 4½c; Finlathas, 4 to 4½c in brls, and 4½ to 5c in half brls; Patras, 5 to 5½c in brls, 5½ to 5½c in half brls, 5 to 6½c in cases; Vostizas 6½ to 7½c in cases, 6½ to 7½c in half cases; Panariti, 8½ to 9c. Barff & Co., of Patras, under date of July 20, advise P. L. Mason & Co. that the coming crop will be smaller than last year by 15 to 20 per cent., estimating the aggregate at 140,000 to 145,000 tons. The falling off, they say, is accounted for by "natural decrease after a year of unusual plenty, by a very dry winter and spring, imperfect cultivation owing to straitened circumstances of many growers, and finally by loss caused by peronosporous in various districts." Of last year's crop 148,490 tons have already been exported. Dem. Schusas, writing from Patras under date of July 23 to Watt & Scott, says: "Since writing we have had some very hot winds that did great damage to the fruit now about ripening. This as well as the mildew and the drought during the winter

have rendered the yield some 30 per cent. perhaps less than last year, so that our crop is not expected to turn out more than 130,000 to 138,000 tons, against fully 175,000 tons last season. You will understand from this that prices are sure to be higher." Early shipments of currants are expected to be on about August 23. Prunes are quiet and unchanged on spot. We quote: U's, 5½ to 5¾; B's, 7½; bags 3¾; casks 4½ to 5. Opening prices for Turkish prunes will be higher than last year, and indications are that as crop is good, low prices will rule throughout the season.

Salt—Trade is reported good, with several car lots moving. Prices are unchanged and are as follows: Dairy, \$1.50, special grade; bris, 95c; coars sacks, 63c; fine sacks, 70; American rock \$10 per ton.—Grocer, August 10.

Toronto Hardware markets.

Rope—A little more activity has developed. We quote:—Sisal, 7 16 in. and larger, 7½; 3, 5 16; ½ in, 8c. Manila, 7-16 in. and larger, 9½; ¾, 5 16, ½ in, 10c.

Cut Nails—There are no enquiries for our lots, and trade generally is quiet. Base price unchanged at \$1.80 Toronto for carload lots, and \$1.85 for small lots.

Wire Nails—Demand is increasing, a better trade than last week being reported. Discounts are unchanged at 75, 10 and 5 per cent, shipment in 10 keg lots being prepaid.

Horse Nails—Also show some improvement, although no large shipments are being made. Discounts are 86 per cent off "C" and 60 and 2½ per cent off "PB."

Nails—Show some little improvement at odd prices. We quote: Cut, carpet, blued, gimp, 60 per cent.; do., tinned, 70 per cent.; copper nails, 62½ per cent.; clout nails, 60 to 67½ per cent.; trunk nails, 60 to 65 per cent.; shoe finders' nails, 50 per cent.; shoe nails, Hungarian nails, etc., 37 per cent.

Horse shoes—Quiet, and the demand seems to be increasing for steel instead of iron shoes. Prices are unchanged at \$3.80 Toronto, and \$3.85 London.

Lead Pipe—Is all dull, very few ton lots changing hands. We quote: Toronto and the west 30 per cent. off in small lots, and 30 and 10 per cent. off in ton lots; points east of Toronto 35 per cent. off in small lots, and 35 and 10 per cent. off in ton lots.

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

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

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

Pig Iron—Some few sales of Scotch iron for import are announced at about equal to quotations. We quote: Summerlee, \$20.50 to \$21; Cambree, \$19.50; Siemen's, \$19 to \$20.

Ber Iron.—Trade has fallen off considerably, but prices remain as before on the basis of \$1.85.

Sheet Iron—This is showing more activity, with demand principally for 16 to 24 gauge. We quote 8 to 16 gauge \$2.50; 18 do., \$2; 20 do., \$2.10; 22 to 24 do., \$2.20; 26 do., \$2.45; 28 do., \$2.65; Tinned sheet iron, Gorbals, 26 gauge, 5½c per lb; 22 to 24 gauge, 6½c; 16 to 20 gauge, 6½c.

Iron Pipe—This article is not now sold at discount, but at figures equaling 87½ to 70 per cent for imported. Galvanized pipe is still being sold at old list, subject to 50 and 50 and 5 per cent. Stocks of the latter are low in Toronto, and it is even difficult to secure some sizes in Montreal.

Galvanized Iron.—The idea for 28 gauge remains at \$2.35.

Ingot Tin.—Is quiet, with prices exceedingly low, having been reduced slightly during the week. Small lots are now quoted at 19 to 19½c, and large lots at 18½c.

Ingot Copper.—Business is dull and prices unchanged at 10 to 10½.

Sheet Copper.—We quote unaltered at 14 to 14½c, according to weight and size. Brazier sheets, 14 to 17c, according to quality.

Boiler Tubes—Quiet and unchanged prices. 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—Market is fairly active, with American steel considerably higher. We quote: 8 to 16 gauge, \$2.75 per 100 lbs; 18 to 20, \$2.65; 22 to 24, \$2.85; 26, \$3.10.

Zinc Spelter—Trade continues to improve, some good quantities having been disposed of during the past couple of weeks. We quote domestic at 4c and imported at 4½c.

Tin plates—A number of orders have been booked for import. We quote: \$3.50 to 3.75 for I.C. and \$3.25 to 3.35 for coke.

Terne plates.—Stocks are now in and shipments are being made. Prices are unchanged at \$6.50 to 6.75, according to quality.

Zinc Sheets—Prices have not changed, they still being 4½c for case lots and 5c for small lots.

Hoops and Bands—Trade is not quite as good as it has been, while stocks are heavy. We quote \$2.20 to \$2.25 as basis for ordinary, but large lots can be shaded a fraction.

Canada Plates.—The regular demand is now on, both on country and city account, although no large shipments are being made outside the city, most dealers in the country being in possession of lots, orders for which they placed early in the year. Prices asked are: Half polished, 52 sheets, \$2.35; 60 sheets, \$2.45, and 75 sheets, \$2.60.

Solder—Trade has been fairly satisfactory, both the standard and strictly half-and half being in good demand. Prices are unchanged at 12½ to 14c.

Pig Lead—Business has fallen off slightly, but prices are unchanged at \$2.90 to 3.00.

Antimony—A few orders have been booked for Cookson's, but the ordinary brand is quiet; 9½ to 10c is the idea for Cookson's.

Glass.—An unsatisfactory feature of the situation is the slaughter of prices, first break being quoted as low as \$1.10. The range runs 15c higher. Several enquiries are reported for plate glass, but it is mostly for buildings not yet ready for same. Shipments are small.

Old Material—We quote 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 6 to 6½; heavy scrap copper 7 to 7½; old copper bottoms 5½ to 6c; light scrap brass 3½ to 4c; heavy yellow scrap brass, 5c; heavy red scrap brass, 5½c; scrap lead, 1½ to 1½c; scrap zinc, 1½ to 1½c; scrap rubber, 3 to 3½c; country mixed rags, 50 to 70c per 100 lbs; clean dry bones, 50 to 60c per 100 lbs; borings and turnings, 10c.

White Lead—Continues quiet at 4½ to 4½c.

Linseed Oil—Prices are unchanged at 53 to 54c for raw, and 56 to 57c for boiled. The Canadian oil producers are estimated to be about 100 barrels behind their sales of last year. Whether it is because of falling off in consumption or because of greater importations is yet to be determined.

Prepared Paints—The movement is only small. Prices are unchanged at \$1.05 for pure.

Turpentine.—There is little more doing, but business is still quiet and prices lower at 41 to 42c.

Castor Oil—Quiet and unchanged. Quotations are 6½ to 6½c in case lots, and 7c in single tins.

Sea Oil—Some good shipments have been arriving but sales are small. Prices are unchanged at 68 to 69c.—Hardware, Aug. 11.

Toronto Live Stock Market.

Export Cattle—The average quality is unsatisfactory. Quite a few bunches offered as shipping cattle which were virtually stookers, and had to be sold at stockers prices. The range for fair to good cattle was from 3½ to 3¾ a pound. Extra fine heaves would have brought 4c, but there were practically no loads of this description in to-day.

Butchers' Cattle—Out of the 20 loads or more offering, there were very few that would be regarded as choice. Light thin grassers sold as low as \$2.37½, and extra picked lots of fed grassers fetched \$3.65. Medium to good loads sold for \$3.12½ up to \$3.30.

Stockers—One bunch of twelve, averaging 1,020 pounds, sold at 3¾ a pound.

Sheep and Lambs—There was a good active trade done in export sheep, and all offerings were taken early in the day. Prices were a little stiffer, local competition giving drovers full value. Ewes and wethers, weighed off car, sold at 3½ to 3¾ a lb., and occasional lots sold at 4c a lb. Spring lambs sold freely at steady prices. Choice sold at 4c a lb. Purchases by the head were made at \$2.25 to \$2.50 for culls, up to \$3 and \$3.25 for choice to tops.

Hogs—Prices were quite unchanged at Tuesday's figures. Best bacon hogs sold, weighed off cars, at \$5.40, thick fats at \$4.90 to \$5, stores at \$4.75 to \$5, sows at \$4.25, and stags at \$2.50 to \$3. Mr. Harris says that prospects point to lower prices.—Empire, Aug. 10.

Pork Packing and Provisions.

A decidedly large number of hogs has been marketed the past week, the western packing reaching a total of 310,000, compared with 245,000 the preceding week, and 200,000 for corresponding time last year. From March 1 the total is 5,570,000, against 4,270,000 a year ago. Increase for the season 1,300,000 hogs compared with last year. Prices have been variable, but under all the circumstances have been well maintained, closing with an average decline of about 10 cents per 100 pounds compared with a week ago, the general average of western markets being about \$4.95 to \$5. The quality is less satisfactory than heretofore, at least so far as a considerable proportion of the supply is concerned. There are many lots of excellent quality for the season, but the drought which has been prevailing in the west, cutting off the pasture and shortening the supply of water to a great extent, with an almost sensational influence on the corn markets, has naturally encouraged farmers to dispose of stock far from a finished condition. To what extent this may continue is not easy to estimate. But it must be apparent that such unreasonable disposition of stock will be at the expense of supplies ordinarily marketable in the colder months, and at a lighter average weight than would otherwise be shown.

The provision markets have not been essentially disturbed by the large offerings of hogs, and values at the close are somewhat higher than a week ago for leading articles at Chicago. It may be that the liberal marketing has prevented a greater advance, which might otherwise have resulted, for although there is less than ordinarily of speculative interest in hog product there is manifestly a good demand for consumption, giving the trade a healthy and confident tone. The export movement of product for the week was quite large, the gain in meats especially being notable.—Cincinnati Price Current, Aug. 2.

A Toronto telegram says:—Stevens & Burns, brass founders and tool manufacturers of that city, have assigned with liabilities placed at about \$50,000.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

(Continued from page 1168.)

A HOST of Winnipeg families have been spending the summer at the Lake of the Woods, while a smaller number have gone to Lake Winnipeg or other parts of the country. Quite a number of Winnipeg people have summer residences at the Lake of the Woods. Of late we have heard considerable about the attractions of Lake Winnipeg for summering, and some who have visited the latter lake, declare their preference for it, as compared with the lake of the 13,000 islands. If it were not for the bad condition of the roads for driving, as well as the lack of car service, no doubt a great many families who go away to the lakes to spend the summer, would have their summer residences near the city. Up and down the Red river, and along the Assiniboine, there are many beautiful spots suitable for summer residences along these two rivers, within a short driving distance of the city. No doubt within a very few years we will have electric railways running some distance out of the city along the river roads, and this would certainly make the river front properties near the city attractive for summer residences. If some plan could be devised of making the principal roads leading to the city passably good, it would also help very greatly to induce city folk to make their summer residences nearer home. At present the absence of car service and the bad condition of the roads even when they are at their best, are serious drawbacks to the location of summer residences near the city.

CONTRADICTION reports regarding the amount of distress caused by the floods last spring in British Columbia continue to be sent out. The early reports were very alarming, and no doubt were exaggerated. The damage was talked about by the millions, and much distress it was declared would result. Preparations for sending relief were at once made in other parts of Canada, but later came alleged official reports to the effect that the reports of damage and distress had been greatly exaggerated, and that no outside assistance would be required. In spite of the denials, however, the committee recently sent out an appeal for aid for the sufferers. This appeal is now being condemned by some British Columbia papers, which declare that the province is quite able and willing to provide any assistance which may be required, without appealing to other parts of the country for help. This spirit of independence is very commendable. With these contradictory reports those who might feel inclined to give assistance are at a loss to know what to do. However, the amount asked for at once by the committee is trifling, being only \$10,000, and a further sum of \$35,000 or more will be required during the coming winter for relief purposes, so that even taking the figures submitted by the committee the amount of suffering cannot be very great. Still, this should not deter those who have contemplated giving assistance from sending their donations. For this purpose communicate with T. H. Lewis, secretary central committee, New Westminster, B.C.

THE new United States treaty which China was ratified by the senate on August 13. It prohibits the coming of Chinese laborers to the United States for the next ten years. The restriction, however, is not to apply to the return of such laborers as may have lawful wives, children or parents in the country, or who have property in the United States of the value of \$1,000 or debts equal to that amount due them. The departing Chinamen are to secure, before leaving, a certificate to the effect that he has deposited with the collector a description of his family, property and creditors, and this certificate is to entitle him to return. In case the description proves to be false, the right to return will be forfeited. It is to be exercised within one year, but in exceptional cases may be extended for another year. Chinese subjects travelling for curiosity or pleasure may visit the United States. It is also agreed that Chinese laborers shall continue to enjoy the privilege of transit across the territory of the United States in the course of their journey to or from other countries. The treaty also guarantees to Chinese residents in the United States all the protection afforded to citizens of the most favored nations, except the right to become naturalized citizens. The Chinese government waive all objection to the requirements of the United States laws that Chinese residents shall be registered, and reciprocally the United States government consents that China shall make the same requirements of Americans residing in China.

THE farmers of Minnesota and North Dakota, in the country tributary to the Great Northern, have been circulating a petition asking for a reduction of freight rates on wheat. They point out that the elevator and freight charges on wheat from some interior points to Duluth or Minneapolis amount to one-half the value of the wheat. The Great Northern has lately issued a circular giving notice of a reduction of one-half the elevator rates charged at Duluth. This has brought about a general reduction in elevator rates at the terminals, as the private elevators will be obliged to meet the out. The Minneapolis Market Record says this reduction in elevator rates is of small importance compared with the more vital question of excessive freight rates charged by the Great Northern, and it further intimates that the reduction in elevator rates has been made to draw attention from the question of freight rates, which is now agitating the people. It would not be a matter of surprise if the Canadian Pacific Railway should reduce its elevator charges at Fort William, so as to correspond with the new rates at Duluth. In fact it is probable that this will be done. When Sir Wm. VanHorne visited Winnipeg recently, the question of elevator rates was brought up, and he was asked to make a reduction in storage charges at Fort William. This he promised to consider, and now that the charges at Duluth have been cut in two, there is an additional incentive for a corresponding reduction at the Canadian Pacific Railway Company's Lake Superior terminal.

HORSES, at least horses of a certain class, are very cheap in the western range country both

in Canada and the United States. More attention has been paid to numbers than to breeding on many of the ranges, and there is a large over-supply of a class of horses of the broncho type, for which there is little demand. The horses are hardy and tough, but too small for general purposes. Horses of this class are now so cheap, that, like wheat, we may expect to find horseflesh put to other use than that for which the animals have been generally considered valuable. Indeed, an item of news recently reported from an Iowa city would indicate that the cheapness of horses has already developed a new industry. It is said that at Sioux City a firm is engaged in converting cheap ranch horses into dried "beef" at the rate of over 1,000 per day, the horses being cheaper than cattle. The flesh of young range horses, which have been raised on the open prairie, should be healthy and as free from disease as cattle. So long as old, worn out and diseased work horses are not used, there should be no particular objection to dried horseflesh, on the ground of health, though it should not of course be sold as "beef." The people of this continent, however, unlike the Parisians, have not had their taste for horseflesh cultivated, and it is doubtful if the new product would find a market if sold under its proper name. Young ranch horseflesh, should not, however, be a starvation diet, and it would probably be appreciated if it were not for the name of the thing. By the way, it is said that "dried beef" is manufactured from horseflesh in Europe to a considerable extent, old worthless horses being used for the purpose, so it has been reported.

New Departure in Turpentine.

Turpentine is to be brought into Toronto under conditions that promise to revolutionize the trade.

"I am not at liberty to give you the name of the firm interested," said Hardware's informant, "but a house here has made arrangements to bring turpentine into Toronto in tank cars. This is quite an innovation and promises to revolutionize the trade here. The first car load is on the way and will be here in a few days. Benefit, I have no doubt, will result to the users of turpentine. In the first place leakage will be obviated. Heretofore the loss from this cause has been probably about 10 per cent., taking it all the year round. The house bringing in the oil in this way has a siding into which the car will be run. Then by means of a rubber hose the oil will be run from the tank on the car into the tank in the warehouse, occupying probably half an hour in doing so. From this tank the oil will be taken in barrels just as it is wanted: It will be sold by gallon by actual measurement.

"By bringing in the turpentine in this way the importation of the article in barrels will be practically discarded, as the freight itself in tank cars will make considerable difference in the cost against bringing it in barrels."

"Was the experiment ever tried before?"
"Yes, once or twice, but it did not prove successful. You see they had to take back the cars empty. But now, the car after it leaves here will go to Buffalo, where it will be loaded with petroleum for the South.—Toronto Hardware.

Jas. Carman, wholesale agent at Winnipeg for Sunlight soap, has reduced the price of this article from \$4 to \$3.40 per box. The latter quotation is now made in five box lots or over to retail dealers.

Spring Wheat Yield.

As wheat threshing progresses it becomes more and more evident that the spring wheat yield will be larger than had been expected through all the northwest spring wheat country east of the mountains. In the mountains, and to the west of them through Idaho, Washington and Oregon, the rains have been plentiful and the crop prospects have been good the entire season. Some threshing has already been done in these North Pacific states with a heavy yield; so far as threshing has been done in Oregon the average appears to run somewhere between 20 and 25 bushels per acre. Some put the supposed average as high as 25 bushels, while others incline to the 20 bushel estimate. Harvesting is well along in Washington and Idaho, although little threshing has yet been done, but all accounts indicate that a large crop will be secured. Through the mountain district where wheat is raised to any extent in the valleys, reports are good and continue so until reaching a distance within one or two hundred miles of the Missouri river. For that distance west of the Missouri river the crop is poor and for 75 miles to a hundred at least, it is expected to yield one half a crop or say 8 bushels to the acre. Between the Missouri river and the James river there is also some poor grain in North Dakota. East of the James river toward the Red river the crop is spotted with some very good wheat, and sections of poor. The greater part of the Red river valley is fair to good. East of the Red river and south through Minnesota there is a spotted crop, but very much of good wheat extended down through the state from the northwest to the southeast corner with several counties in southwestern Minnesota that are quite light in yield. The southwest corner is not so good as last year, and there are several very large sections that have yielded less, but the state at large has probably produced more bushels of wheat than last year. The same is true of North Dakota, and many people are satisfied in their own minds that the yields of Minnesota and North Dakota will be enough larger than the yields of these states last year to make up for the deficiency in South Dakota, making the production in the three states as large as a year ago. There is one very noticeable condition of the spring wheat crop this year; it is comparatively free from weeds and foreign seeds. The straw is short but comparatively there are no weeds in it. The threshing machine brings out a large number of bushels for the quantity of straw put through it, so that in all places excepting in the very poor sections, the yield is larger than had been expected before threshing began. The quality of the grain also appears to average better than was generally supposed it would.

Leaving out the dry sections all the rest of North Dakota and Minnesota promise a yield of about 12 to 15 bushels per acre, although South Dakota still shows up very poor, there are many parts of it where the threshing machine exposes a larger yield than had generally been supposed possible.—Minneapolis Market Record, Aug. 8.

Feeding Wheat.

Scarf as you will, the feeding of wheat as a substitute for corn may prove an important factor of prices in this country, and if insufficiently resorted to will affect prices around the world. The quantity used for feeding stock will depend, of course, on the aggregate corn production. The corn crop of 1893 aggregated 1,600,000,000 bushels, out of which we exported 63,426,000 bushels. The crop of 1892 1,600,000,000 bushels, and we exported 44,850,000 bushels. The remainder of both crops was consumed at home. It is undoubtedly true that the crop of 1891, say 2,000,000,000 bushels, furnished a reserve which has since been consumed. A shortened production this year, as compared with the last two, might very easily

require as much wheat, as a substitute, as would equal our exportation, and such a result would easily produce the result on prices that we have referred to in the commencement of this article. Of course, the possibility is wholly speculative, and is only suggested by the persistent statement of a coming short crop of corn.—Toledo Market Report.

Irrigation of Wheat Fields.

A Stockton, Cal., paper says: In some parts of California wheat fields were irrigated to a limited extent during the dry season just past. While it may not be profitable as a general proposition to buy water at any great cost to irrigate wheat, yet where water is cheap and other conditions favorable the irrigation of wheat fields may be a profitable operation.

In the San Joaquin valley the past season the benefits and beauties of irrigation are being demonstrated by the Woodbridge system to the reversal of all old ideas on the subject. This part of California has been slow about adopting irrigation, but now that its value is being practically demonstrated the development must soon become rapid.

The idea that irrigation was good for anything in wheat culture has been unmercifully ridiculed, but those who laughed failed to laugh the fact out of existence. It is still a laughing matter, but those who now laugh are the farmers who have tried it.

The wheat on the land is almost leaping, and it startles those whose theories said it was useless and worse. It is bringing them wealth, and prejudice will not stand before an avalanche of dollars. Only a few miles out on the lower Sacramento road the good effects of the water can be seen where vegetation is rank, because the ground is moistened by the Woodbridge water at its extreme end in that direction.

California Fruit Crop.

In Riverside county the orange and lemon trees on the mesa are looking splendid at the present time. The cool weather for the past couple of months has held them back somewhat, but they are putting out a vigorous growth at present.

The San Jacinto apricot growers are now on the grounds raising this immense crop of fruit. The yield is the largest ever known there, and the fruit is fine; the work will extend over several weeks. The fruit is nearly a month later than usual, owing to the cool backward spring weather.

Reports from Redlands say two or three varieties of plums are ripe and in the market. Raisin grapes promise a good crop. Apricots are rapidly disappearing, and it can be said the season is practically over. The season has been propitious for drying, and Redlands turns out not only a large crop but one above the average in quality. The peach season is in its infancy, and a few days more the harvest will be in full force.

Condition in Dried Fruit

Remarkable as was the opening of the Mediterranean dried fruit market last fall, it is held that the present year is likely to see an even more remarkable opening in another direction.

Last year the peculiarity was the exceptionally low range of values at which the market opened on both currants and raisins. On the former, instead of prices ranging at the usual figure of 16 to 18s per cwt f.o.b., they opened at 12s, and from that figure gradually moved down to 7s per cwt f.o.b.

This unusually low level of prices led to free importation, so much so in fact that there are still holders of currants in Canada who have occasion to mourn the fact that they went in so deep.

With raisins the experience was rather different. Prices on them also ruled 2 to 4s f.o.b. below their usual level, but despite this fact

loss of the fruit came across the Atlantic than usual. The result was that after the influence of the arrivals of the first importations in Canada and the United States had passed away, values commenced to appreciate and have continued to do so ever since last fall under steadily diminishing supplies. At present the market is absolutely bare of Danish goods at Montreal, and California raisins have had to take their place as full figures.

There is danger that this exceptional condition would lead to the market opening out too high. Buyers having no stock on hand might be induced to pay speculatively high prices, which they would be unable to realize later on, and before values could settle down to a reasonable level, some dealers would be so involved that they would have to be satisfied with taking sharp losses.

Though nothing that could be much depended upon was to hand in the shape of advices from primary sources, there was indications that dealers in Dania had pretty high ideas of what fruit should be worth. These talked of 17 to 19s f.o.b. at Dania, which was fully as above what prices usually open at.

Under the circumstances we would strongly advise caution in the matter of dried fruit.—Grocer.

Some Indications of Better Trade.

Of course there is not much to be expected of trade in mid summer, and general business has for a month past been on a low plane, but there were indications of an improvement as July drew to a close; in some lines there was a better demand for commodities, and in some cases better prices were made. Stocks have been gradually reduced during the past year of depression, and some manufacturers have found it necessary to resume operations to be ready to meet the current and prospective demand. This is especially true of those branches of trade producing iron goods, or goods of which iron and steel are a chief component part. The coal miners' strike reduced the production of coal so much that many iron furnaces had to go out of blast, and while the railroad troubles greatly restricted the transportation of pig iron, yet surplus stocks were cut down so that many furnaces have been encouraged to resume operations, and manufacturers of finished articles of hardware and agricultural machinery have got over their timidity, at least in a partial degree, and although business cannot be said to be in a healthful condition, there is more confidence that goods will be required for the fall trade, and there is a disposition to be prepared to meet the demand that is expected. Although the tariff bill is still an uncertainty, it is believed that it cannot much longer be allowed to depress business. Men have become tired of doing nothing, and are employing their capital even if profits are not a factory, under the conviction that the chances are favorable for better things in the future. There is much to be done before there can be said to be a general improvement in business, but that the worst is over, and that the country is far from being ruined is evident, and is a cause for encouragement. Many factories are obtaining increased orders to justify them in enlarged production, and others will doubtless gradually fall in line. Of course this gives employment to much labor, and to that extent there is a gain in consumption.

As yet there is no such enlargement in business as to make a boom in anything, and the most that can be said is that there are encouraging features, and if tariff legislation was satisfactorily settled, steady progress in business would doubtless result.—Cincinnati Prices Current, August 2.

American olives, says the Mark Lane Express, are akin to Yankee wolverine nutmegs. They are simply "faked" plums. The plums are bought green, sold to the large packing houses of the country, and appear on the table of the American as the best imported olives.

Fruit Drying.

A California paper says:—The latest news from the wholesale dried fruit market in the East is to the effect that there is good reason to believe the value of dried apricots and peaches will advance when cold weather returns in the eastern states. The market has been completely cleared of all dried fruits of last year, and the apple and peach yield in the east are about 40 per cent. less than those of last year. The Pomona driers of apricots and peaches are prepared for holding their products in the expectation of better prices when the summer is over and green fruits are unobtainable in the eastern cities.

The Progress estimates the apricot crop of Pomona valley at 3,000 tons. In 1890, when we had an enormous yield of this fruit, there were about 1,400 tons of apricots here. The new orchards that have come into bearing have made the difference in the quantity of fruit. The Progress finds that prunes will be fully 25 per cent. of a crop less than that of a year ago.

Everyone says that better weather for fruit-drying operations here was never known than since the apricot season began, about July 1. Over 1,100 men, women, boys and girls are now busy in the Pomona fruit drying and canning establishments.

Mr. Riddle, of Rublee, Riddle & Co., wholesale fruiter, Winnipeg, has returned from a two months' trip in the East and South. He reports business everywhere dull.

Francis Ravenscroft, manager of the Birkbeck Building Society, of England, writes The Commercial, requesting a notice to the effect that his company has no agencies or branches in Canada. It stated that there are several societies in Canada which use the word "Birkbeck" in connection with their title, hence the repudiation of any connection on the part of the great English company.

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11.54a	2.05p	23 5	St. Archaie	12.24p	6.31a
11.31a	1.57p	27 4	Union Point	12.33p	7.02a
11.07a	1.46p	32 6	Silver Plains	12.43p	7.19a
10.31a	1.29p	40 4	Morris	1.00p	7.45a
10.03a	1.16p	48 8	St. Jean	1.16p	8.25a
9.23a	12.53p	66 0	Lettellier	1.31p	9.12a
8.02a	12.30p	85 0	Emerson	1.59p	10.15a
7.00a	12.15p	98 1	Pemlina	2.05p	11.15a
11.05p	8.30a	168	Grand Foras	5.45p	8.55p
1.30p	4.55a	223	Winnipeg Junction	9.25p	1.25p
3.45p	463		Duluth	7.25a	
8.30p	460		Minneapolis	7.00a	
8.00p	481		St. Paul	7.00a	
10.30p	883		Chicago	9.35p	

MORRIS-BRANDON BRANCH.

East Bound.		STATIONS.		West Bound.	
Ex. No. 130	Ex. No. 128			Ex. No. 127	Ex. No. 129
Thur. & Sat.	Thur. & Sat.	Miles from Morris.		Wed. & Fri.	Wed. & Fri.
1.20p	3.00p	0	Winnipeg	11.30a	5.30p
7.50p	12.55p	0	Morris	1.35p	8.00a
6.53p	12.30p	10 0	Low Farm	2.00p	8.44a
5.49p	12.07a	21 2	Myrtle	2.25p	9.31a
5.25p	11.52a	25 9	Roland	2.50p	9.58a
4.39p	11.33a	35 5	Rosebank	2.55p	10.23a
3.58p	11.24a	39 6	Miami	3.15p	10.54a
3.14p	11.02a	49 0	Deerwood	3.36p	11.44a
2.51p	10.50a	54 1	Altamont	3.49p	12.10p
2.16p	10.33a	62 1	Somersett	4.05p	12.51p
1.47p	10.13a	68 4	Swan Lake	4.29p	1.22p
1.19p	10.01a	74 6	Indian Springs	4.35p	1.54p
12.57p	9.53a	79 4	Maricapolis	4.50p	2.18p
12.27p	9.35a	86 1	Greenway	5.07p	2.52p
11.57a	9.24a	92 2	Balder	5.22p	3.25p
11.12a	9.07a	102 0	Belmont	5.45p	4.10p
10.37a	8.45a	109 7	Hilton	6.04p	4.53p
10.13a	8.29a	117 3	Ashdown	6.21p	5.25p
9.48a	8.22a	120 0	Wawancas	6.29p	6.47p
9.39a	8.14a	123 0	Elliotts	6.40p	6.04p
9.05a	8.00a	129 5	Rounthwaite	6.53p	6.37p
8.28a	7.43a	137 2	Martinville	7.11p	7.18p
7.50a	7.25a	146 1	Brandon	7.30p	8.00p

Number 127 stops at Balder for meals.

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE BRANCH.

East Bound		STATIONS.		W. End	
Read up Mixed No. 144, every day ex. Sun.	Miles from Winnipeg.			Read Down Mixed No. 143, every day ex. Sun.	
12.00 noon.	0	Winnipeg	4.00 p.m.		
11.43 a.m.	3.0	Portage Junction	4.15 p.m.		
11.10 a.m.	11.6	St. Charles	4.40 p.m.		
11.00 a.m.	13.6	Headingley	4.40 p.m.		
10.30 a.m.	21.0	White Plains	5.10 p.m.		
9.52 a.m.	35.2	Eustace	5.55 p.m.		
9.05 a.m.	42.1	Oakville	6.25 a.m.		
8.20 a.m.	55.5	Portage la Prairie	7.30 a.m.		

Stations marked -1- have no agent. Freight must be prepaid.

Numbers 107 and 108 have through Pullman Vestibuled Drawing Room Sleeping Cars between Winnipeg and St. Paul and Minneapolis. Also Palace Dining Cars. Close connection at Chicago with eastern lines, connection at Winnipeg Junction with trains to and from the Pacific coast.

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

CHAS. S. FEE, H. SWINFORD,
G. P. & T. A., St. Paul. General Agt., Winnipeg.

H. J. BELCH, Ticket Agent, 450 Main St., Winnipeg.