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THE MERCHANTS BANK OF CANADA.

HEAD OFFICE, MONTREAL.
Capital Paid Up, \$6,000,000. Rest, \$3,000,000.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS—Andrew Allan, Esq., (of H. & A. Allan) President; Robert Anderson, Esq., Vice-President; Hector Mackenzie, Esq. (of J. G. Mackenzie & Co.); Jonathan Hodgson, Esq. (of Hodgson, Sumner & Co.); H. Montagu Allan, Esq. (of H. & A. Allan); John Cassils, Esq. (of Shaw Bros. & Cassils); J. P. Dawes, Esq. (of Dawes & Co., Laohine); T. H. Dunn, Esq., Quebec; Sir Joseph Hickson.

Geo. HAGUR, Gen'l Mgr. JOHN GAULT, Asst. Gen'l Mgr
NEW YORK AGENCY—52 William Street.

WINNIPEG BRANCH.

The position of this Bank as to amount of paid-up capital and surplus is the second in the Dominion.

Particular attention given to collections from and throughout the Dominion and the United States. Ample facilities; low rates; quick returns. Buy and sell Canadian and foreign exchange. Interest allowed at most favorable rates on Savings Bank Accounts and Deposit Receipts. Accounts of Merchants, Manufacturers, Corporations and Individuals received on favorable terms.

A General Banking Business Transacted.
ARTHUR WICKSON, MANAGER

IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA

Capital authorized..... 2,000,000.00
Capital Paid up..... 1,954,525.00
Reserve..... 1,152,252.00

DIRECTORS.

H. S. Howland, President. T. R. Merritt Vice-Pres.
William Ramsay, Robert Jaffray, Hugh Ryan,
T. Sutherland Stayner, Hon. John Ferguson.
HEAD OFFICE, WELLINGTON ST., TORONTO.
D. R. Wilkie, Cashier.

B. Jennings, Asst. Cashier. E. Hay, Inspector.
BRANCHES IN ONTARIO.

Essex.....	C. White.....	Manager
Fergus.....	C. Forrest.....	"
Galt.....	G. C. Easton.....	"
Ingersoll.....	J. A. Richardson.....	"
Niagara Falls.....	J. A. Langmuir.....	"
Port Colborne.....	E. C. F. Wood.....	"
Rat Portage.....	W. A. Weir.....	"
Sault Ste. Marie.....	J. M. Wemyss.....	"
St. Catharines.....	C. M. Arnold.....	"
St. Thomas.....	M. A. Gilbert.....	"

TORONTO—
Yonge & Queen Sts., O. F. Rice..... " "
Yonge & Bloor Sts., C. H. S. Clarke..... " "
Welland..... S. D. Raymond..... " "
Woodstock..... S. B. Fuller..... " "

BRANCHES IN THE NORTHWEST.

Winnipeg, Man.....	C. S. Hoare, Manager.
Brandon, Man.....	A. Jukes.....
Calgary, Alta.....	N. Morris.....
Portage la Prairie, Man.....	N. G. Leslie.....
Prince Albert, Sask.....	J. E. Young.....
Edmonton, Alta.....	G. R. F. Kirkpatrick.....

AGENTS AND CORRESPONDENTS.

CANADA—Bank of Montreal and Branches.
GREAT BRITAIN—Lloyd's Bank (Limited), Manchester and Liverpool District Banking Co. (Limited).
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.
Agents in Canada for the CHEQUE BANK, (Limited.)
Cheques issued to tourists and others, available in any part of the world.

—THE—

Western Loan and Trust Co., Ltd.

Executive Office: 94 St. Francois Xavier St.
MONTREAL - QUE.

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VICE-PRESIDENT.—J. S. BOUSQUET, Esq.,
Cashier, La Banque du Peuple.
R. PRÉFONTAINE, Esq., M.P., of Messrs. Préfontaine, St. Jean & Archer; J. N. GREENSHIELDS, Esq., Q. C., Messrs. Greenshields & Greenshields; W. BARCLAY STEPHENS, Esq.; JAS. E. STERN, Esq., Ex-President of the Winnipeg Board of Trade; B. W. KNIGHT, Esq., Broker, Woodstock, Ont.; J. HOODLESS, Esq., of Messrs. J. Hoodless & Son, Hamilton, Ont.; R. A. ANDERSON, Esq., Mayor of Vancouver, B. C.
MANAGER.—W. BARCLAY STEPHENS, Esq.
INSPECTOR.—W. L. HOGG, Esq.
BANKERS.—The Merchants Bank of Canada, La Banque Du Peuple.
SOLICITORS.—Messrs. Greenshields & Greenshields.
Solicitors for Manitoba and Northwest Territories:
Messrs. Allen & Cameron, Winnipeg.

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

BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

Paid-up Capital..... £1,000,000 Stg.
Reserve Fund..... £275,000 "

HEAD OFFICE—3 Clements Lane, Lombard St. London.

COURT OF DIRECTORS—J. H. Brodie, John James Caster Henry R. Farrer, Gaspard Farrar, Richard H. Glyn, E. A. Hoare, H. J. B. Kendall, J. J. Kingsford, Frederic Lubbock, Geo. D. Whatman.

Head Office in Canada—St. James St., Montreal.
R. R. Grindley, Gen. Mgr. H. Stikeman, Asst. Gen. Mgr
E. Stanger, Inspector.

BRANCHES IN CANADA:

Brandon	Hamilton	Ottawa	Toronto
Brantford	Kingston	Paris	Vancouver
Fredericton	London	Quebec	Victoria
Halifax	Montreal	St. John	

Winnipeg, Main Street—D. Simpson Manager.

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New York, 52 Wall St., W. Lawson and F. Brownfield.
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India, China and Japan—Chartered Mercantile bank of India. London and China, Agre bank (limited), West Indies, Colonial bank. Paris, Messrs. Marcuard, Kraus & Cie. Lyons, Credit Lyonnais.

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:

CHAS. MAGER, President. - ROBERT BLACKBURN, Vice-President.
Hon. Geo. Bryson, sr., Alex. Fraser, Geo. Hay, John Mather, David MacLaren.

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Hawkesbury,	Keewatin,	Winnipeg.
Parry Sound,	Rideau St.,	Ottawa.

Geo. BURN, General Manager.

AGENTS IN CANADA—Bank of Montreal;
" NEW YORK—Messrs. W. Watson and R. Hebdon.
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" ST. PAUL—Merchants National Bank;
" LONDON, Eng.—Alliance Bank.

WINNIPEG BRANCH.

ESTABLISHED 1882.

Accounts of Merchants, Traders, Manufacturers, Corporations and Individuals received on favorable terms. Interest allowed on deposits.

Drafts issued on all the principal points in Canada, also on New York, Chicago and St. Paul and London, Eng. This Branch has special facilities for making Collections in Manitoba and North West Territories. Lowest rates are charged, and remittances promptly made.

J. B. MONK, Manager.

The Western Canada Loan & Savings Co.

CAPITAL, - - - \$1,500,000.00.
RESERVE FUND, - - - \$850,000.00.

HEAD OFFICES: Toronto, WALTER S. LEE, MAN. Director.
BRANCH OFFICES: Winnipeg, - W. M. FISHER, Manager.

Moneys advanced upon Farm and City Properties, MORTGAGES, MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES & SCHOOL DEBENTURES purchased. Scrip held for use of Clients. Clients title deeds are not sent out of the Province but are lodged in the Company's vaults at Winnipeg, where they may be examined at all times. Agents at all principal points throughout the Province.
For further information write to the Manager of the Winnipeg Branch.

BUNTIN, GILLIES & CO.

WHOLESALE

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AND PAPER DEALERS

—HEADQUARTERS FOR—

Office, School & Society Stationery

PRINTERS' STOCK

Bookbinders' and Box Makers' Materials
Wrapping Paper, Paper Bags and Twines.

HAMILTON, ONTARIO.

The Canadian Bank of Commerce.

HEAD OFFICE - - TORONTO.

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

DIRECTORS—Geo. A. Cox, Esq., President.

JOHN I. DAVIDSON, Esq., Vice-President.
George Taylor, Esq. W. B. Hamilton, Esq.
Jas. Crathern, Esq. Matthew Leggat, Esq.
John Hoskin, Esq., Q.C., L.L.D. Robt. Kilgour, Esq.
B. E. WALKER, - - - General Manager.
J. H. PLUMMER, - - - Ass't Genl. Manager.

A. H. Ireland, Inspector G. de C. O'Grady, Asst. Inspector
New York—Alex. Laird & Wm. Gray, Agents

BRANCHES.

Ailsa Craig, Ayr, Barrie, Belleville, Berlin, Blenheim, Brantford, Cayuga, Chatham, Collingwood Dundas Dunnville, Galt, Goderich, Guelph,	Hamilton, Jarvis, London, Montreal, MAIN OFFICE, 157 St. James City B'chs 2034 Notre Dame, 276 St. Lawrence, Orangeville, Ottawa, Paris,	Parkhill, Peterboro, St. Cath'rne Sarnia, Sault Ste. Marie, Seaforth, Simcoe, Strathroy, Thorold, Toronto, Traverse, HEAD OFFICE 19-25 King W	City Ech's 712 Queen E 450 Yonge St 79 Yonge St 287 Queen W 546 Queen W 415 Parl'm't 128 King E Toronto Jct. Walkerton, Walkerville, Waterford, Windsor, Winnipeg, Woodstock.
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BANKERS AND CORRESPONDENTS.

GREAT BRITAIN—The Bank of Scotland.
INDIA, CHINA AND JAPAN—The Chartered Bank of India, Australia & New Zealand—Union Bank of Australia.
BRUSSELS, BELGIUM—J. Mathieu & Fils.
NEW YORK—The Amer Exchange Nat'l Bank of N. Y.
SAN FRANCISCO—The Bank of British Columbia.
CHICAGO—The Amer Exchange Nat'l Bk. of Chicago.
BRITISH COLUMBIA—The Bank of British Columbia.
HAMILTON, BERMUDA—The Bank of Bermuda.
KINGSTON, JAMAICA—Bank of Nova Scotia.

Commercial Credits issued for use in all parts of the world. Exceptional facilities for this class of business in Europe, the East and West Indies, China, Japan, South America, Australia and New Zealand.
Travellers circular Letters of Credit issued for use in all parts of the world.

Winnipeg Branch.

A General Banking Business Transacted.
F. H. MATHEWSON, Mgr.

UNION BANK OF CANADA.

HEAD OFFICE, - QUEBEC.

Capital Paid up - - - \$1,200,000
Reserve Fund - - - 250,000

DIRECTORS:

ANDREW THOMSON, President. Hon. N. J. PRIOR, Vice-President.
John Breakey, D. C. Thomson, E. Giroux, E. J. Hale,
Jas. King, M. P. P.

E. E. WEBB, Gen. Mgr. J. G. BILLET, Inspector

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Alexandria, Ont.	Montreal, Que.	Smith's Falls, Ont.
Boissevain, Man.	Morden, Man.	Souris, Man.
Carberry, Man.	Moosomin, N.W.T.	Toronto, Ont.
Chesterville, Ont.	Neepawa, Man.	Warton, Ont.
Iroquois, Ont.	Ottawa, Ont.	Winchester, Ont.
Lethbridge, N.W.T.	Quebec, Que.	Winnipeg, Man.
Merrickville, Ont.	(St. Lewis St.)	

Foreign Agents: London, Parr's Banking Co. and The Alliance Bank, Ltd. Liverpool, do. New York, National Park Bank. Boston, Lincoln National Bank. Minneapolis, First National Bank. St. Paul, St. Paul National Bank. Great Falls, Mont., First National Bank. Chicago, Ill., Globe National Bank. Buffalo, Queen City Bank. Cleveland National Bank. Detroit, First National Bank.

Winnipeg Branch, Main Street;

F. L. Patton, Manager.

Interest allowed at current rates on Savings' Bank Department and Special Deposits.

LYMAN BROS. & CO.,

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DRUGS AND MEDICINES

Every requisite for the Drug Trade promptly supplied.

TORONTO, ONT.

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—WHOLESALE—

Wines, Liquors and Cigars

8th Street, Brandon.

RETAIL GROCERS

YOU CAN RECOMMEND

Reindeer Brand

Condensed Goods.

CONDENSED

MILK COFFEE & MILK
COCOA & MILK
TEA & MILK

-AND-

Evaporated Cream.

Profitable to you.

Pleasing to your customers.

Sold by all wholesale grocers

W. F. HENDERSON & CO, WINNIPEG,
Wholesale Agents.

**Thompson,
Codville & Co.,**

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

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WINNIPEG.

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PARSONS, BELL & CO

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Agents for Canada Paper Co., Montreal,
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PRINCESS STREET, WINNIPEG.

WINTER SUPPLY.

Two Tons Glycerine.
Six " Sulphur.
Two " Epsom Salts.
Two " Saltpetre, ground.
One " " crystal.
Car-load Blue Stone.
Ten bbls. Boathen's C. L. Oil.
Fifteen gro. C. L. Oil, Emulsion.
1000 oz. Pure Strychnine Crystal.

Full Line Fluid Extracts, Elix-
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Preparations always on hand,
Write for quotations.

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HARDWARE IMPORTER,

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Iron, Steel, Hardware, Paints,
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Brick, Fire Clay, Portland Cement,
Sewer Pipes, Etc.

MACKENZIE & MILLS,

WHOLESALE GROCERS

Special attention given to

Teas, Coffees, Canned Goods,

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CORNER KING AND ALEXANDER STREETS
WINNIPEG, MAN.

Redwood Brewery

Fine Ales, Extra Porter
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Most Extensive Establishment of
the kind in Western Canada.

AGENT FOR ARMOUR'S FLUID EXTRACT OF BEEF.
ED. L. DREWRY,
PROPRIETOR,
WINNIPEG, - MANITOBA.

Highest cash price paid for good
malting Barley.

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GREAT NORTHWEST
Saddlery House

opposite the City Hall, Corner
Main and Market Sts.,

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The Largest Stock and Best Equipped Establishment in
Canada. Lowest prices and Best Goods is our Motto.

TRUNKS, VALISES, LEATHER AND SHOE FIND-
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Don't forget the new premises.

E. F. HUTCHINGS, Proprietor, WINNIPEG,
Send for our new Illustrated Catalogue.

Mackenzie, Powis & Co.,

WHOLESALE GROCERS.

JUST ARRIVED.

First direct shipment of New Season
Prime Selected Valencia Raisins and
Imperial Selected Layers from Denia.
Also two cars choicest Evaporated
Apricots, Peaches and Prunes.

Over 1,000 packages, New seasons
First crop, Congous, all
Grades.

Cor. McDermott & Princess Sts., WINNIPEG.

Plate Glass!

For Shop Windows and Private Dwellings.
A large stock now on hand ranging up to 96
inches wide, by 160 in length. Orders filled
promptly.

Window Glass.

Single and Double Strength.

Enamelled, Muffled, Tuscan, Cathedral and
other patterns of ornamental glass in large
variety of Tints and Colors.

Leaded, Transom and
Door Lights.

G. F. Stephens & Co.
WINNIPEG.

J. W. PECK & CO.

-MANUFACTURERS OF-

CLOTHING,
SHIRTS

-AND-

FUR GOODS

And Wholesale Dealers in Men's Furnishings

WAREHOUSES.

WINNIPEG, Man. VANCOUVER, B.C.
Factory—MONTREAL.

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.

**Twelfth Year of Publication
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JAMES E. STEEN,
Publisher

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

WINNIPEG, JULY 2, 1894.

Manitoba.

S. Chapman, butcher, Alexander, opening.
J. S. Crearer, hotel, Yorkton, sold out to C. Abbott.
Dorsey & Little, livery, Winnipeg, sold out to W. R. Sinclair.
The Brandon city tax sale of lands has been postponed until November 12.
Jordon & Co., millinery and hair goods, Winnipeg, sheriff in possession.
The Winnipeg Conservatory of Music, Winnipeg, is seeking incorporation.
W. T. Craven, dealer in flour, feed, etc., Winnipeg, has given up business.
Barre Bros., late of San Francisco, California, have opened a jewelry store in Winnipeg.
G. W. Robinson & Co., general store, Manitou, have dissolved; James Huston continues.
Thomas & Mowat, general store, Elkhorn, meeting of creditors to be held on the 10th inst.
Dr. Metcalfe and Dr. S. Cowan have purchased the practice of Dr. Macklin, of Portage la Prairie.
Sam Rowe, of Pilot Mound, has gone to Emerson to take possession of an hotel lately purchased by him.
The stock and plant of Wm. Bateman & Co., confectioner, Winnipeg, is advertised for sale by the sheriff.
The Patrons of Industry, it is said, will buy their binding twine on the co operative plan at 9½¢ per pound and under.
Canadian Pacific Railway trains now run right to the Boat without transfers, the damaged places having been repaired.
Baird Bros. of Pilot Mound, made another shipment of beef cattle on Tuesday and a car load of hogs on Thursday to Winnipeg.
Charles A. Lemieux and Pierre Gosselin, Winnipeg, trading as C. D. Anderson & Co., have assigned in trust to S. A. D. Bertrand.

Preparations for the opening of the Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition on July 23 are making good progress. A good show is considered a certainty.

A train load of cattle and hogs from along the line of the Manitoba & Northwestern railway arrived in Winnipeg, on Wednesday, for the eastern markets.

W. J. Hemenway, formerly in the store business at Carman, has entered into partnership with E. A. Burbank, of the Merchant's Protective Law and Collecting association of Winnipeg.

J. T. Gordon, cattle exporter, has returned from the western ranches. His firm have now about 4,000 cattle in southern Alberta, which they will begin shipping to England about the 20th of the month.

Greenwood & Bousfield, of Douglas, have transferred their creamery business to the Douglas Creamery Co., which has been formed with Mr. Bousfield as manager. They expect to largely increase their business, on the lines established by them of receiving cream by express from points along the line of railway.

George Church, who was a short time ago arrested charged with burning the Sylvester implement warehouse at Brandon, has been released by the police magistrate, as the Crown has no evidence to offer. It is stated that C. F. Ireland, who was held on the same charge at Seattle, has also been released by the authorities.

An order was made by Justice Bain on Thursday for the appointment of A. W. Law as permanent liquidator of the Vulcan Iron Works Company, he to give security in the sum of \$5,000. From the papers filed in court it appears that the liquidator estimates that the assets are worth \$35,000 over all liabilities. An order of the court was made allowing the liquidator to continue the business so as to work up the material now on hand, as it can be sold then to so much greater an advantage. The liquidator is of opinion that there is work enough on hand to keep the concern going until November next. It may also be possible to dispose of the concern in the meantime as a going concern.

Alberta.

The Edmonton Bulletin says: "J. T. Turnbull, secretary of the wool grower's association, has received several letters in reply to the advertisements and enquiries of the association. Wm. Zinger, who owns a woollen mill at Teeswater, Ont., may be induced to remove his mill to Edmonton, and another mill owner in Ontario also expresses his willingness to change his location for a consideration. As to trading woollen goods for wool the Midnapore woollen mills offer 11½¢ a pound for unwashed wool, in trade, the wool to be of a quality containing 65 pounds of clean wool to every 100 pounds of unwashed. Blankets are traded at \$5 to \$8 a pair. Yarn at 70¢ for 4 banks of 20 yards in each bank either 2 or 3 ply."

Assiniboia.

The new creamery at Moose Jaw, has been taken over by the government as an experimental dairy station.

A new paper, called the Sun, has been started at Grenfell, by the Grenfell Printing Co.

The council of the town of Regina has decided to appropriate \$10,000 for the erection of buildings for the Territorial exhibition in 1895.

Northwest Ontario.

Geo. W. Morrow, general store, Ignace, has assigned in trust to C. W. Chadwick.

Cardinal & Charron, grocers, Rat Portage, have assigned in trust to C. W. Chadwick.

Saskatchewan.

The first issue of the Prince Albert Advocate has been received. It is to be independent in politics and devoted to the welfare of the district of Saskatchewan. C. R. Stovel is manager and editor.

R. C. Macdonald, jeweller, Battleford, advertises clearing sale and giving up business.

J. O. Davis, general dealer, Prince Albert, has purchased the Jardine block and will move into the premises soon.

Lumber Trade Notes.

J. Walter, of Edmonton, Alberta, is fitting up his present portable engine to saw lumber with which to erect a larger saw mill, which will be run by the old engine of the Hudson's Bay Company's flour mill, purchased recently by him.

It is a remarkable feature of the trade at Duluth, says the Mississippi Valley Lumberman, that a large amount of its lumber should be exported while the bulk of it is sent to the eastern states, as is the cut of all Lake Superior mills, except Ashland which is under Chicago contract. The Crauberry Lumber company with headquarters at Duluth and mills at outside points is this year having a large and profitable trade direct with Cuba. Fifteen million feet have been shipped via New York direct to Cuban ports. The demand is for wide common or second boards, and the prices obtained are a serious improvement on the pitance allowed for lumber in Chicago. The company deserve great credit for the energy displayed in hunting up a new market and a route to it instead of following the footsteps of the masses of northwestern lumbermen. We have for years been calling the attention of the manufacturers along the Mississippi to the possibilities of trade in Mexico, Central and South America as well as the Spanish Islands, and no effort has ever been made to take advantage of the great river outlet to the rich Spanish countries.

Fur Trade Items.

We notice in country papers every now and again a report of a bear having been killed by some valiant nimrod. There seems to be a great deal of wanton destruction at our this practice of slaughtering bears when their fur is of no value. A bear skin in season is worth considerable money, and it is therefore a serious loss to have the animals killed when the skin is useless. The bears of Manitoba appear to be harmless, at least if they are not attacked, as it is a very rare occurrence that they are reported as doing any damage. Their wanton slaughter is therefore unexcusable.

The Chipewyans were in town this week, says the Battleford Herald, with furs, one lot of which was bought by Mahaffy & Clinkskill for \$700, and another by the Hudson's Bay Company for \$1,225.

Grain and Milling News.

Sewell farmers, it is said by a correspondent, object to shipping their grain through a flat warehouse, and they are anxious that some one should build an elevator at their station. This is something of a reversal of the usual complaint coming from some other Manitoba points, that the farmers are obliged to ship through the elevators. If the Sewell farmers had an elevator they would perhaps be grumbling because they were not allowed to use the warehouse to ship their grain through.

The Pilot Mound oatmeal mills have closed for the season. Mr. Dow will visit the old country and return about the time the new grain is being harvested.

The exhibit of grain sent to the San Francisco Exhibition from Manitoba and the Territories, was awarded the gold medal for the finest grain exhibit.

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FORKS etc. STAMPED

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

WE ARE now placing upon the market CHOCOLATE, PINK, WHITE and CANARY Icing in half pound packages, delicately flavored and ready for use. Our Mr. French is showing samples.

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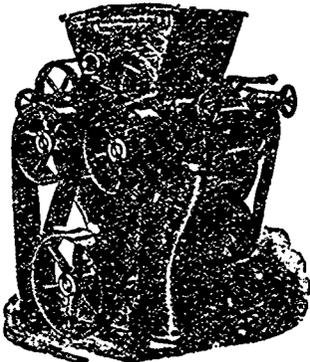
Fancy Goods, Toys, and Xmas Novelties.

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

H. A. NELSON & SONS.

TORONTO AND MONTREAL.

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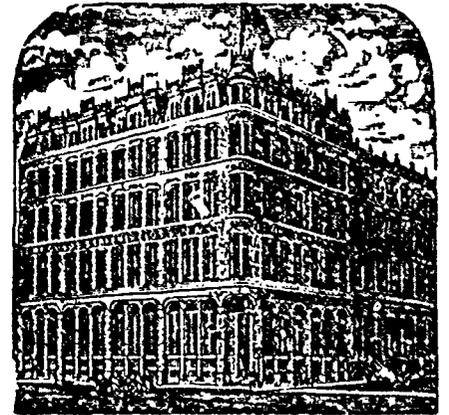
Engines, Boilers, Steam Pumps,
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Dodge Wood Split Pulleys and Rope
TRANSMISSIONS.

Electrical Machinery and Supplies.
Second Hand Machinery of Every Description
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S. Greenshields Son & Co.
MONTREAL.



Special Value in
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We have made large clearing purchases from the Magog mills which we offer below manufacturers prices

Sole agents for Canada for Priestley's well-known Dress Fabrics and Cravettes.

C. J. Redmond Donaldson Block, **Winnipeg.**

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—REPRESENTING—

McMaster & Co. of Toronto.

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Boot and Shoe Manufacturers,
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Importing and Manufacturing

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

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The Commercial

WINNIPEG, JULY 9, 1894.

ECONOMY THE ROAD TO PROSPERITY.

In an editorial article a couple of weeks ago upon the "Condition of the West. The Commercial said, "Economy is the Road to Prosperity." We did not elaborate any views in this direction at the time, but, nevertheless, there is abundant room for an article under the heading above. There is special room for the practice of economy at the present time, and just so surely as this is carried out, desirable results will certainly follow. Economy is the chief thing that is needed to overcome any little drawbacks and difficulties which may now be experienced. This is, of course, speaking in a general sense. There is the high cost of transportation; the low price of wheat; and the credit obligations of the people, which are always great in a new country in proportion to the wealth of the people. These are all drawbacks, which are felt perhaps more keenly than usual at the present time. The means to overcome these is found in the one word "economy." Economy will not, to be sure, lead to a reduction in the cost of transportation, nor will it directly increase the price of wheat. It will, however, indirectly overcome the effects of these disadvantages, and bring the country to a condition of prosperity in spite of these drawbacks. By making a bushel of wheat go further, it will indirectly increase the value of the grain.

We have said that the debt of the people is always greater in a new country. This is true if there has been the opportunity to build up this debt. There is a greater demand for credit in a new country. Production brings wealth, and in a new country where production has only begun, the foundation is only being laid for future wealth. We in the West are only laying the foundation for the future. But the most of us have come here with limited means, and it takes money to lay foundations. Plows and horses or oxen have to be purchased before we can break up the virgin prairie soil; and seed grain must be purchased; and machinery for the first harvest must be secured; and houses and barns have to be built, and provisions purchased to tide over the non-productive period before the first harvest is gathered. This is laying the foundation for future wealth. By and by we reach the season for returns. The time for production has set in, but in the meantime a load of indebtedness has been incurred, which must be gradually liquidated. We cannot expect to pay it all off in one season, nor in two nor three seasons, where the load incurred is heavy. But economy is equal to the occasion, and followed out systematically on these lines, the load, now heavy enough, will soon become a trifling matter.

We have stated that the indebtedness of a new country will always be great, if the opportunity of incurring this debt has been present. The opportunity for incurring indebtedness is found in the word "confidence," simply another

term for the word credit. Without confidence there would be no credit and confidence is the basis of credit. In a new country, without great confidence in the future, credit would be hard to obtain, and new settlers would have to go slow and economize very closely on the start. They would not be able to reach the state of production so quickly, but when they did reach that condition they would not have a heavy load to pay off. In Western Canada we have always had abundance of confidence in the future of the country, and consequently we have had abundance of credit. In the matter of credit we have overreached the mark. We have counted too much upon the early payment of the obligations incurred, after the stage of production had been reached. It would have been better for a good many if they had gone slower in reaching a condition of large production.

The inexperienced man who branches out into a manufacturing industry, is very likely to incur a very great unnecessary expense. He will probably find himself loaded with a lot of useless plant, and later on it will be found that a great deal of capital has been sunk by injudicious expenditures. When the factory is completed and the stage of production reached, under such circumstances, it is found that the establishment is handicapped from the start. A dividend cannot be made upon the capital which has been unwisely expended. There is dead capital to contend with. The money has been sunk, and it has to be written off as loss.

In our hurry to reach the stage of production on a large scale, many of our farmers have, so to speak, accumulated dead plant. They have spent money in various ways, for which they have nothing left but experience—valuable enough in itself if not purchased at too great a cost. It is a difficult matter to pay off this load. It can be written off as capital sunk, but the debt incurred must be met nevertheless.

Herein has arisen some disadvantage from the great confidence which we have always had in the future of the country. If confidence had been small, credit would have been hard to obtain, and new settlers with limited means, as the great majority have been, would have had to go slow at the start. While the stage of production would have been reached more slowly, it would have come in time just the same, and would have found the country with a lighter load of debt to carry, part of which is dead capital. In this respect, too free credit has worked some injury. Confidence in the country is all right, and there is just as much room for confidence now as ever before; but in basing our credit system upon this confidence, the disadvantages were not fully reckoned upon.

Economy, however, will bring relief. It will bring recovery from the bad effects of the capital which has been sunk, and will enable the settlers to liquidate their indebtedness generally and improve their surroundings, ultimately bringing them to a condition of prosperity.

Economy is the panacea for hard times. Nations as well as individuals will be enabled to overcome their financial ailments by a gen-

eral resort to economy. In flush times there is extravagance and waste, and the greater the extravagance, the greater the need for the application of the antidotes. There has been some extravagance in Manitoba. We do not mean to infer that our settlers have lived luxuriously. But many of us have gone into debt too freely, expecting too much from the future, when the time of production would be reached, too much costly machinery has been purchased, some of which has turned out dead plant, a great deal of money has been sunk in imported horses, which succumbed before they became acclimatized, and are therefore literally dead stock. The notion that a fortune could be made in a year or two growing wheat on a big scale, has led to lots of dead capital.

Economy will overcome the effect of these losses, and we believe that a general effort to practice this economy is now being made. We are therefore now safely on the road to prosperity. Sales of implements have been vastly reduced, the reduction amounting to 50 to 75 per cent of what it was a few years ago. General mercantile business also shows a great contraction. The people are also recognizing the disadvantages of buying on credit. Goods are now offered very low for cash, and the people are economizing, so as to be able to take advantage of the cash system, as well as to enable them to pay off existing obligations.

The contraction now going on of course makes times seem close, but there is no need to lose any of our confidence in the future of the country. On the contrary, as economy will bring about a more real condition of prosperity, confidence should rather increase. The only real need is to continue the restriction of credit business, so that when easy times are reached, there will not be the tendency to get back into the old system again. Goods are now being sold very cheaply for cash, and it is to be hoped that during the time of this effort to restrict credit business, the people will become so well educated to the advantages of the cash system that they will not return to the credit plan, no matter how freely credit may be offered at some time in the future.

It is hardly necessary, in conclusion, to advise merchants to adopt a conservative course. They can greatly assist this general movement of economy and retrenchment, by adopting a cautious course, and endeavoring to curtail, rather than expand their business. The wholesale trade can exert a great influence in assisting or retarding this natural movement toward prosperity. We call it a natural movement, because economy is the natural remedy for hard times, and the sure one to bring recovery and prosperity. Wholesale merchants, by refraining from pushing trade too actively, and by endeavoring to keep down purchases, both for themselves and their customers, to the actual requirements of the country, will help a great deal in bringing about a more easy situation.

Retail merchants will also feel the need of buying carefully, and will find it an advantage to reduce their stocks as low as possible. If the times are close and people are trying to economize, they will not be so particular about the style of the goods they purchase. This affords an opportunity to

reduce stocks. Bring out all goods that are selling slowly, or have been a little too long in stock. Mark them down low and put them out to view and try and run them off. It is always better to sell undesirable stock, even at a loss, than have the store filled up with dead stock. Dead stock represents money invested just the same. Try and get your money out of it, or as much of it as you can. Better sell it at a loss even, than keep it indefinitely. Mark these goods down so low as to make them attractive, remembering that by the judicious handling of old goods, they can be made an attraction to most stores rather than an injury to them; and really a more profitable attraction, even when sold at very low prices, than over purchases of new goods, especially at a time when a cautious policy in buying should be followed.

LABOR IMMIGRATION.

The question of immigration was under discussion in Parliament at Ottawa on Wednesday. One Ontario member thought it was not advisable to encourage the farther immigration of farm laborers, as in Ontario, he said, there was already a surplus. In reply to this two western members—Messrs. Boyd and MacDonald—said that they (the farm laborers) could be sent to Manitoba, as there was need of them here. The Commercial questions the correctness of this advice, notwithstanding that it was given by western members. At the present time there is a surplus of farm and general labor in Manitoba. The wages offered for farm help is very low, ten dollars per month being the rule, and up to fifteen dollars per month for first class men. At these wages plenty of men can be secured in Winnipeg in a very brief time. Of course there will be an increased demand for help a little later on, when harvest begins, but this will last only for a very brief season. Owing to the light growth of straw this year, harvest work will be lighter than usual, and we doubt if any considerable number of men in addition to those now in the country, will be required even during the busy harvest season. Any additional help, if required for the harvest, will be supplied in the annual harvest excursions from the eastern provinces.

It is therefore wrong to advise the sending of farm or other labor immigration to the West. It is unjust to the labor already in the country, and unjust to those who are encouraged to come. It is even cruel to encourage foreign laborers to come here, even if they can get work for a couple of months or so in the harvest season, for this will not go far in carrying them through the long winter. With those who come up from the eastern provinces it is different. They only come for the harvest season, intending to return to their homes in the east in the fall; but to encourage any large influx of British or foreign labor here is decidedly cruel. The population of the country here is yet small, and there is not the field to absorb any considerable number of farm or other laboring men. Even a limited number coming in will soon create a surplus.

It would be better for our representatives at Ottawa if they would tell the plain truth in

this matter, for they cannot be misinformed as to the actual facts. If they are not properly informed on this question of immigration, they are not suitable representatives for this country, for any man of ordinary intelligence who has lived here for a few years, should be able to comprehend the facts, and understand the needs of the country.

This matter of advising promiscuous immigration is indulged in too freely by many who should know better. What we want in this country is not farm laborers or laborers of any kind. There is a surplus, we say now, of this class. What we want is agricultural settlers, who come prepared to locate on land, and make a living for themselves from the soil. To this class of settlers this country offers splendid inducements. The supply of labor, except for a brief time during the harvest season in some years, is quite equal to the ordinary demand, and recently has been in excess of the demand. There are men now tramping through the country from farm to farm, endeavoring to obtain work, and many more about the towns and cities who would be willing to work on farms at very moderate wages. We submit these facts with all due deference to our representatives at Ottawa, with the remark that the truth will redound more to the benefit of the country than misrepresentation.

UNITED STATES SUGAR TARIFF.

The sugar schedule has been one of the stumbling blocks of the proposed new United States tariff. The sugar duties have been changed several times, and the final revision of the bill by the Senate has led to further changes. As now amended the bill fixes a duty of 40 per cent. ad valorem on all sugars, with additions of one-eighth of a cent a pound on sugars above No. 16 Dutch standard, and of one-tenth cent a pound on sugar imported from countries that pay an export duty. These duties are to go into effect on the passage of the bill. The most important amendment made by the Senate in this latest revision of the sugar schedule, is in regard to the bounty paid upon sugar. The Wilson bill as passed by the House, provided for a gradual reduction of the bounty at the rate of one-quarter of a cent per year. Under this plan it would take eight years to wipe out the bounty now paid producers of sugar in the United States. The Senate, however, has adopted an amendment to wipe out the entire bounty at one stroke, and if the bill is finally passed in its present shape as regards sugar, the sugar bounties will cease at once. The system of paying bounties to producers, which is simply one form of bonusing, is a very objectionable procedure from many points of view. Economically and commercially, there is scarcely any ground upon which to base any argument in favor of the system and in voting in favor of the repeal of the sugar bounties the action of the United States Senate will be generally commended.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

The Anti-option bill, which has been passed by the United States House, has yet to pass the Senate before it can become law. It is

expected the bill will meet with considerable opposition in the Senate. The bill places a tax upon trading-in futures.

THE colonial conference, which is in session at Ottawa this week, is not attracting very wide public attention, owing to the proceedings being in private. Only very brief reports of the sessions are given to the press, and the general public have but a vague idea of the nature and purpose of the convention.

Following the action of certain Winnipeg retail dry goods dealers, the grocers and others are moving to set aside one afternoon in each week, during the heated term, as a half holiday. This action is very commendable. The dry goods men have selected Friday afternoon, and the grocers and butchers have chosen Thursday afternoon. As it will be more satisfactory to the public, as well as more enjoyable to the business men and their clerks to have all the branches of trade select the same day for a holiday, the dry goods men have decided to change to Thursday.

A NEW route from Lake Superior to Montreal is now being talked about. Ottawa people are the principal movers in the matter, and a committee of the Ottawa board of trade is pushing the scheme. The proposed route is via French river, Lake Nipissing and the Ottawa river to Montreal. French river flows into the northern end of Georgian bay, on Lake Huron. It is claimed that this route is feasible for moderate sized craft, and it would be 350 miles shorter than around by Lake Erie and other connecting links, to Montreal. The Ottawa people want the Dominion government to make a survey of the route, with the object of determining the cost of making it navigable.

THE Wilson tariff bill finally passed the United States senate in committee of the whole on Tuesday. There were a lot of amendments offered in the final discussion, but few of them were adopted. The wool schedule still provoked the keenest opposition, but the free wool clause remains. The final vote on the bill as a whole was 37 yeas, 34 nays. The bill has been altered very materially since it was first passed by the house, and it remains to be seen how the latter body will regard these changes. The bill must of course be concurred in by both bodies before it can become law. If the house reverts any of the changes made by the senate, it may be a long time yet before the measure gets through. Before the bill was finally adopted by the senate, Mr. Morgan offered an amendment to come in as five additional sections at the end of the bill, aimed at "trusts, combines and conspiracies in restraint of trade and commerce, or to increase the market price of imported articles." He made an explanation and defence of the amendment which would have the effect, he said, of repressing "those trusts in all their multiplied hideousness." After some discussion the amendment was agreed to without division.

C. F. Mott & Co., Halifax, soap manufacturers, have assigned. The assets and liabilities are not yet known, but will be large.

KIRKPATRICK & COCKSON
 Established 1860,
MONTREAL,
Commission Merchants,
 Flour, Grain, Butter, &c.
 Advances made on Consignments to British or
 Continental markets

James Hall & Co.
 BROCKVILLE, O. T. WINNIPEG, MAN.
 Manufacturers and Wholesale
 Dealers in
Gloves, Mitts,
Moccasins,
Arctic Socks, &c.

In addition to our regular line we have the
 exclusive control of the Celebrated Chester &
 Workers Suspenders for the Dominion. Neat-
 est, Strongest and Best Suspender in the
 market at popular prices.
 Customers may have sorting orders in any of our lines
 filled promptly from stock at our
Winnipeg Branch, 150 Princess St.

W. R. Johnston and Co.
 (Late Livingston, Johnston & Co.)
 WHOLESALE MANUFACTURERS
 OF READY MADE
CLOTHING.
 Cor. Bay & Front Sts., TORONTO.
 Samples at McIntyre Block, Winnipeg } REPRESENTATIVES.
 } A. W. Lasher W. W. Armstrong.

COCHRANE, CASSILS & CO.
Wholesale Boots and Shoes
 Cor. Latour & St. Genovieve Sts.,
MONTREAL.
 Manitoba and N.W.T. Agency: J. M. MAODONALD
 McIntyre Block, Winnipeg.
 British Columbia Branch: WM. SKENE, Van. Horn
 Block, Vancouver.



MATTHEWS, TOWERS & CO.

NOTICE!

Our Mr. Matthews is prevented from taking his trip owing to serious illness in his family. Mr. Towers will therefore visit our Western friends in his place with Magnificent Range of New Samples, complete in all departments for Fall Trade. Kindly await his call.

WHOLESALE MEN'S FURNISHINGS,
 Board of Trade Building. - **MONTREAL.**

*** BELTING * OAK TANNED "EXTRA" BRAND.**
MONTREAL AND TORONTO.
THE J. C. McLAREN BELTING CO.



The Largest Factory of its kind in the Dominion.

LION "L" BRAND.

PURE VINEGARS

Manufactured Solely under the Supervision of the
 Inland Revenue Department.

Mixed Pickles, Jams, Jellies and Preserves

—PREPARED BY—

MICHEL LEFEBVRE & CO.,
MONTREAL.

Established 1849. Gold, Silver, and Bronze Medals. 20 1st Prizes.

REGISTERED TRADE MARK

GALT BLEND

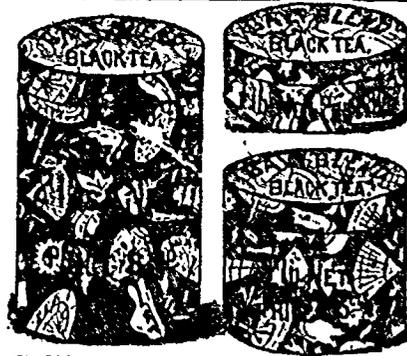
BLACK TEA.

½lb, 1lb and 2lb Metal Canisters, packed 48lb in case.

The best article in the market—No grocery stock is complete without it. Prices mailed on application.

THE TRADE ONLY SUPPLIED.

Perfect Gem Vegetables and Fruits. California Evaporated Fruits, New Turkish Prunes, hhds, bbls and cases, English Malt Vinegar in quarter casks, West India Molasses, New Cheese



G. F. & J. GALT,
Wholesale Grocers,
WINNIPEG, MAN.

Hudson's Bay Company,

Fort Garry Mills, Winnipeg.

Registered Brands:

Hungarian and Strong Bakers Flour

Chopped Feed, Oats, Bran, Shorts, etc.

Sole agents in Manitoba, Northwest Territories and British Columbia for

MYERS ROYAL HORSE AND CATTLE SPICE

In use for a quarter of a century. For full particulars, circulars, &c., address Chas. H. Steele, Manager, Winnipeg.

LARD!

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

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

Egg Cases for Sale.

ORDERS AND CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

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

AUSTIN & ROBERTSON,
WHOLESALE STATIONERS,
MONTREAL

Dealers in all Classes of

Writings and Printings,
Linens, Ledger and Bond Papers.

Quotations and Samples on Application.

TINWARE - -

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



Get our Catalogue from Merrick, Anderson & Co., Winnipeg, or direct.

Thos. Davidson & Co.,
MONTREAL.

CIGARS!

For a Pleasant Smoke try REPUBLICS.

For Perfect Satisfaction try LA HISPANIA

—MADE BY—

Bryan & Co
WINNIPEG, - MANITOBA.

JAMES McDOUGALL & CO.

Wholesale Domestic and Imported

WOOLLENS

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

ST. HELEN ST., MONTREAL.

Northwestern Agent:

T. I. BURRELL, McINTYRE BLOCK.

Winnipeg.

James Carruthers & Co.

GRAIN EXPORTERS,

BOARD OF TRADE CORN EXCHANGE.

TORONTO, MONTREAL.

The Barber & Ellis Co'y,

Nos. 43, 45, 47 and 49 Bay Street,

TORONTO, Ont.

Manufacturers of ACCOUNT BOOKS,
ENVELOPES, PAPER BOXES.

Importers of all Grades of Staple Stationery.

—DEALERS IN—

PRINTERS' SUPPLIES,
BOOKBINDERS' MATERIALS AND
BOXMAKERS' REQUISITES

HO! IMPROVED Compressed Mince Meat.

Put up in neat paper packages and packed (3) three doz. in a case. Price per gross net \$12. GUARANTEED STRICTLY PURE.

HORSERADISH—Put up in 16 oz. bottles 2 doz. in a case. Price per doz. 33. Patronize home industry.

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

WINNIPEG WANTS

PRODUCE I BUTTER AND EGGS.

We are always open for
At Highest Market Value. Write for full market Quotations to

PARSONS PRODUCE COMPANY,
WINNIPEG, - MAN.

\$50 TO \$100, FIRST PAYMENT, WILL buy a good farm in the Winnipeg district. Balance very easy terms. Apply at the Commercial office, by letter or personally.

THE BUSINESS SITUATION.

WINNIPEG, SATURDAY AFTERNOON, July 7.

The weather has continued favorable for the crops, and reports from the country are more hopeful. The harvest, from present indications, will be early, which is a favorable feature. Some late sown grain, however, is very backward. This is mostly barley and oats, which were sown too late to benefit by the early spring rains, and the seed lay dormant in the ground during the dry weather of the latter part of May and part of June. These late crops are now coming on rapidly, and with favorable weather they will ripen before frost comes. The great railway strike has considerable influence on the local situation. Only one road running into Winnipeg—the Northern Pacific—is tied up through the strike, but the fact that many roads in the States are blocked, cuts off traffic destined to and from this place very seriously. In some branches of trade, particularly in fruit, there is a shortage of local stocks. The fruit market is bare of most lines. Pacific coast roads, which suffered severe wash-outs, etc., by the floods, are getting into shape again. The Canadian Pacific Railway resumed running through trains this week. Traffic has been seriously interfered with by the floods, particularly in the produce trade, by preventing shipments of Manitoba produce to coast points. The Winnipeg market has also been bare of cedar shingles and British Columbia lumber, which has been a serious inconvenience to buildings operations here. Immigration shows a considerable falling off this year, arrivals being less than 75 per cent. of last year. So far as the arrival of farm and other laborers is concerned, this is an advantage, as there is a surplus of labor in the country here now, and a further influx of the labor element would be embarrassing. There will be a better demand for help for a short time when harvest starts, but there are plenty of men here to meet the expected demand. Wages are lower than ever before, from \$10 to \$15 per month being the range for farm help.

A local occurrence of a somewhat peculiar nature, which The Commercial did not think worth while noticing last week, has been agitating some people here for the last two weeks. We refer to the rumors to the effect that a number of local wholesale and other trading concerns were in financial difficulties. How the story started, it has been impossible to trace, but it either originated as a malicious report from some one who wished to create a little excitement, or through a joke. Most likely it was started as a supposed joke or from some careless remark. At any rate the story went the rounds of the gossiping crowd quickly, to the effect that certain houses were in difficulties. Quite a long list of concerns were mentioned as being in trouble, including some of the most substantial houses in the city. In informed business circles no attention was paid to the rumor, as it was known to be absurd, and the talking was done mostly among people who have little knowledge of the business situation here. As stated, The Commercial did not think it worth while to mention the matter last week, but as the rumor has reached distant parts of the country and has even been circulated in the east, where it may possibly be believed by those not acquainted with the situation here, we simply state that the whole story is a fake. There have been no failures here except those reported from time to time in The Commercial, and there is nothing disturbing in the outlook that we know of.

Winnipeg Markets.

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

GROCERIES.—The sugar market is perhaps not quite so firm, but the large and growing demand at this season will probably have the effect of keeping prices steady. New York

has been easier, but that market will not be firmly established as regards the situation until the proposed new United States tariff has been finally disposed of. In canned goods, corn is quoted higher east. Evaporated and dried apples are scarce and high in price. In dried fruits there is much talk of a scarcity of raisins and prunes. The scarcity of dried apples no doubt increases the consumption of prunes. New Japan teas, which have been delayed owing to the Pacific coast floods, are now coming forward. The Canadian Packers' Association was in session recently at Toronto. The meeting, the report says, "was convened for the purpose of reviewing the work of the selling committee. It will be remembered that some months ago the association declared in favor of making all sales through brokers, under the direction of a selling committee. General satisfaction was expressed with the results of the new method, and it was unanimously resolved to continue it. Though some lines have been advanced, sales have not been restricted to any great extent. In fact, some of the packers are sold completely out of leading lines, notably corn, tomatoes and peaches. Other members of the association hold light stocks, but some of the factories, whose brands are not so well known, have not been selling so freely as could have been wished. In order to give these members of the association a fair show, it has been decided to permit the association's brokers to sell some few cars of tomatoes and corn at a slight concession, but under such restrictions as to maintain present values for best brands."

CANNED MEATS:—

Corned Beef	..... 1 lb tins, per case of 1 dozen	\$2 65
Roast beef	..... 1 " " "	2 75
Brown	..... 1 " " "	2 05
Pigs Feet	..... 2 " " "	2 25
Lunch Tongue	..... 2 " " "	7 65
"	..... 1 " " "	7 80
Ox Tongue	..... 1 " " "	6 70
Chipped Dried Beef	..... 1 " " "	5 25
Compressed Ham	..... 1 " " "	5 50

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 15c; dates, 10c.

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., \$7.85; No. 4, 1-lb., \$12.83; No. 5, 2-lb., \$24.30. Staminal—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.

GREEN FRUITS.—The great railway strikes, which is disturbing the trade of the continent, has paralyzed the local fruit trade. Practically everything in the market but oranges and lemons are sold out, and stocks are not very plentiful of the former. Retail dealers throughout the country fail to realize the situation, and keep on writing and telegraphing for supplies, which of course cannot be sent, as little or nothing can be got in from any quarter while the strike lasts. Strawberries are out of the market, and in fact we may say the season is over. It is doubtful if any more berries will be obtainable this season. A few Manitoba grown berries are offering, but the quantity is very limited, and they are obtainable only in a retail way. Quite a number of wild native strawberries are also offering, on the street market, at about \$2 per pail. Oranges are firm at quotations, with stocks rather light. All other California fruits are out of stock. Lemons are firm. The following prices are nominal for about everything but oranges and lemons, in the absence of stocks:—California oranges, Mediterranean sweets, \$1.25 to 4.50; St. Michael oranges \$5 to 5.25; California late Valencia oranges, \$5.25 to 5.50. Lemons, new Messinas, \$6 to 6.50. Bananas, \$2.75 to \$3.50 per bunch. Pineapples, \$2.50 per dozen. Strawberries, \$3.25 to 3.50 per case of 16 boxes. California cherries \$2. Cali-

fornia peaches, \$2 to 2.50 box; apricots, \$2.00 to 2.50, plums, \$2.75 to 3.00. Pie plant, to 3c per pound. Tomatoes, \$2.00 per crate of four baskets. Watermelons, \$7.25 to 7.50 per dozen. California comb honey, \$8.50 per case of 48 sections. New maple sugar, 12 to 13c per pound in 1-lb. cakes. Maple syrup, 75c to \$1 per gallon in wood, and 1 to 1.25 in tins, as to quality.

FISH—British Columbia salmon and halibut has been coming in, and quoted at 15c. Fresh whitefish are quoted at 5 to 6c per pound, Lake Superior trout at 9c, pickerel 3 to 4c. Smoked whitefish 4 lb. do. herrings 9c lb; red herrings 20c box.

DRY GOODS.—Eastern papers report continued importations from the United States in some lines. Cotton flannels are said to be coming in freely. Travellers are trying to do something with fall orders, but business is slow and retailers are ordering very cautiously.

BOOTS AND SHOES.—The Montreal Trade Bulletin says: Trade generally is slow, especially in the west, travellers west of Toronto reporting business exceedingly dull, and they say retail men are doing scarcely anything, and consequently will not give their orders for the fall trade. We still hear complaints of poor remittances from the west. On the whole business has not been able to extricate itself from the quiet rut.

WOOD—There is very little business in car lots. 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.

COAL.—The Galt Coal Company, miners of the Lethbridge coal, have decided to reduce the retail price of their coal in Winnipeg for the coming winter 50c, to \$7.50 per ton. The price was raised 50c per ton last winter, but will go back to the old figures for next winter. The local price is unchanged and quoted at \$10.50 for Pennsylvania anthracite, \$9 for western anthracite and \$7.50 per ton for Lethbridge bituminous. These are retail prices delivered to consumers in the city. Souris or Estevan coal sells at \$4.25 retail, and \$3.75 on track. Roche Perce mine, Souris coal is quoted 25c higher per ton than from the Estevan mines, or \$4.50 to consumers and \$4 on track.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.—The trade this season has been quite as quiet as it was expected to be, due to the conservative policy of the dealers. There has been no disposition to push business, and it takes something more than a willingness to purchase to secure machines. Dealers now look for some money or good security, and the old style of promiscuous credit is a thing of the past. Binder twine is beginning to attract attention. As the straw is light this year, the quantity of twine wanted will be smaller than usual. Prices will be lower than in former years. It is reported that the Patrons of Industry have arranged to secure their twine at 9c or less. United States implement manufacturers met recently at Chicago, and decided to curtail production, owing to the light crop and low prices.

LUMBER.—There is still a dearth of British Columbia lumber here, owing to the interruption to railway traffic caused by the floods on the coast. The greatest difficulty is in regard to cedar shingles, which are now in general demand here, and some buildings are being delayed for lack of shingles. Now that the road has been repaired and trains are running through without transfers, the difficulty will soon be overcome. There is nothing new since last week in regard to prices or freights. It is reported from Selkirk that a raft of 150,000 feet of logs had been lost on Lake Winnipeg.

DRUGS.—Following prices are for small parcels and will be shaded considerably for full package orders: Alum, per pound, 3¢ to 4¢—etc.; alcohol, \$4.75; bleaching powder, per pound, 6 to 8c;

(Continued on page 1019.)

The Crops.

Pilot Mound, June 30.—The plentiful rains have done much to stimulate the suffering crops and a rapid improvement is taking place. Oats and barley in some fields had never sprouted and these are now springing up vigorously. Even if the late grain should not ripen it will serve as food for cattle. Wheat that was sown early gives promise of being a fair crop, but on land that has been much used vast numbers of weeds have appeared and no great yield of grain need be hoped for.

Melita, June 29.—With the exception of last Thursday and Friday, it has rained each day for three weeks. A spirit of hopefulness prevails.

Morden, July 1.—This district has enjoyed good general rains the past week, and the ground is well soaked. Crops are progressing rapidly, though some fields on the high lands west of here, have suffered to the probable extent of five bushels per acre.

Nesbitt, June 28.—Rain has fallen in abundance, and not a day too soon for the good of all concerned. The wheat is growing finely now, giving promise of a nice crop, although the straw must necessarily be short. Oats that were resting dormant in the ground for five weeks are now rushing up at a great rate and giving promise of a good yield. Potatoes and all kinds of garden stuffs are doing finely. On account of the long continued drought, gophers are numerous this season, and are playing havoc with large patches of the growing grain.

Gladstone, July 2.—Better growing weather could not be wished for, late sown grain is now making great growth; some wheat is out in head. Yesterday afternoon and last night a very heavy rain fell.

McGregor, July 3.—Crops are looking well; a great deal of wheat is out in head and is a good average height. Farmers feel quite elated at the appearance which the crops present at present.

Birtle, July 3.—Grain is reported well advanced from all quarters. Oats, barley and roots promise a heavy crop. The best of the hay meadows will be too wet to cut if the rainy weather continues.

Carberry, July 3.—The crops are growing very rapidly with the frequent rains and the warm weather. The later sown grain is better than the early. The reports of damage done by hail to the north turned out to be groundless.

Whitewood, Assa., July 3.—Crop reports in this district are, on the whole, very satisfactory. The good farmer is going to come out ahead, although, in cases where the land is old and has been cropped successively without summer fallowing, the year is going to be light, both in yield and straw.

Sidney, July 4.—Crops are improving, the wheat heading out, and from present appearances the yield will be an average one. Timothy hay is very light.

Brandon, July 5.—The fine growing weather mentioned in our last report still continues, and the warm and bright sunshine with frequent showers is causing a most rapid growth.

Further Bank Reports.

A greater aggregate of transactions resulting in a larger profit than in the previous twelve months is to be inferred from the annual report of the Standard Bank of Canada. The net profits were \$123,900, out of which 3 per cent dividend was paid and \$50,000 added to the Reserve, which now stands at \$630,000. In view of the recent and lamented death of Mr. Brodie, the managing director, the recommendation of the board, made by circular to the shareholders, that \$250,000 new shares of the bank be issued, has been withdrawn. It is possible that the matter may be dealt with by the new board later on, but meanwhile no action in the direction indicated has been taken.

Greene & Sons Company,
Manufacturers and Importers of

Gentlemen's FURS.

Fall, 1894. & Fall, 1894.

HATS, & Furnishings.

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Don't Insure Your Life.

Until you have seen one of the Unconditional Policies of the Manufacturers Life. Every policy is absolutely without conditions as to habits of life or manner of death, and are non-forfeitable after the first year from any cause whatever. Containing some of the most desirable features in life insurance and issued at the lowest rates. An Unconditional Policy in the Manufacturers Life is Canada's best policy.

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Manager for Manitoba and B.C.,
Vancouver.

GEORGE GOODERHAM,
PRESIDENT.

E. McDONALD,
Manager for Manitoba & N.W.T.
Winnipeg.

Alberta Ry. & Coal Co. and Great Falls & Canada Ry. Co.

CONDENSED JOINT TIME TABLE

R'd Up. In Effect September 1st, 1892. R'd Dow

Going South.		STATION.	Going North.	
	No. 5		No. 6	
DAILY	9 29a	Ar. Great Falls	11 00	Do
	8 50	Do. Vaughan	11 40	Do
	8 16	Do. Steel	12 20	Do
	6 50	Do. Collins	00	Do
	5 20	Do. Pondera	3 40	Do
	5 00	Ar. Conrad	5 00	Do
	3 40	Do. Shelby Junct.	6 30	Do
	2 50	Ar. Rocky Springs	6 30	Do
	2 20	Do. Kevin	7 20	Do
	1 40	Do. Sweet Grass	8 10	Do
MON., WED. and FRIDAY	12 50	Do. (Internat'l bound.)	9 00	Do
	00p	Ar. Coult's	9 50	Do
	30	Do. Milk River	10 40	Do
	10 40	Do. Brunton	11 25	Do
	9 50	Do. Sterling	12 55p	Do
8 20	Do. Lethbridge	2 10	Do	
7 00a				

Going West.		STATIONS.	Going East.	
	No. 2		No. 3	No. 1
	Daily		D. ex Sun.	Daily
	7 00p	Do. Dunmore	8 55a	10 40p
	10 30p	Do. Grassy Lake	12 45p	2 00a
	2 00a	Ar. Lethbridge	4 45p	5 40a

Meals.
Through trains leave Great Falls, Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday, at 11 p.m.
Through trains leave Lethbridge, Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 7 a.m.

CONNECTIONS.

Canadian Pacific Railway. — Trains leave Dunmore Junction: For Atlantic coast at 10 25 a.m. For Pacific coast at 8 00 p.m.

N.B.—Passengersto and from Kalispell, Bonner's Ferry Spokane, etc., will note that close daily connections are made with Great Northern Railway at Shelby Junction. E. T. GALT, W. D. BAROLAY, H. MARTIN, Gen. Manager. Gen. Super't. Gen. Traffic Agen

Brush Up!
Ask for Boeckhs' Brushes

And use the Flexible Bridle

Sweep Up!

Ask for Boeckhs' Brooms

For sale by all the Leading Houses.

Jno. E. Dingman, Agent,
WINNIPEG.

To the Trade.

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

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WHOLESALE JOBBERS,

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

bluo vitrol, 5 to 8c; borax, 11 to 13c; bromido potash, 55 to 75c; camphor, 75 to 85c; camphor ounces, 80 to 90c; carbolic acid, 40 to 65c; castor oil, 11 to 15c; chlorate potash, 28 to 35c; citric acid, 60 to 75c; copperas, 3 1/2 to 4c; cocaine, per oz, \$8.50 to \$9.00; cream tartar, per pound, 28 to 35c; cloves, 20 to 25c; opom salts, 3 1/2 to 4c; extract logwood, bulk, 14 to 18c; do., boxes, 18 to 20c; German quinine, 30 to 40c; glycerine, per pound, 20 to 25c; ginger, Jamaica, 25 to 40c; do., African, 20 to 25c; Howard's quinine, per ounce, 50 to 60c; iodine, \$5.50 to 6.00; insect powder, 35 to 40c; morphia sul., \$1.90 to 2.25. Opium, \$4.50 to 5.00; oil, olive, \$1.25 to 1.40; oil, U. S. salad, \$1.25 to 1.40; oil, lemon, super, \$2.75 to 3.50; oil, peppermint, \$4.00 to 4.50; oxalic acid, 13 to 16c; potash iodide, \$4.25 to 4.50; saltpetre, 10 to 12c; sal rochelle, 30 to 35c; shellac, 45 to 50c; sulphur flowers, 3 1/2 to 5c; sulphur roll, per keg, 3 1/2 to 5c; soda bicarb, per keg of 112 lbs, \$3.75 to 4.25; salsoda, \$2.00 to 3.00; tartaric acid, per lb, 45 to 55c.

RAW FURS—We gave prices realized at the

Badger, per skin	50 to	\$ 60
Bear, black	50 to	20 00
Bear, brown	50 to	20 00
Bear, grizzly	1 00 to	16 00
Beaver	2 00 to	7 00
Beaver castors, per pound	2 50 to	5 00
Ermines, per skin	01 to	02
Fisher	50 to	7 00
Fox, cross	75 to	6 00
Fox, kit	10 to	00
Fox, red	25 to	1 50
Fox, silver	5 00 to	70 00
Lynx	25 to	3 00
Marten	75 to	2 50
Mink	25 to	1 50
Musquash	02 to	10
Otter	1 50 to	9 00
Raccoon	50 to	85
Skunk	05 to	50
Timber wolf	25 to	3 00
Prairie wolf, large	25 to	75
“ small	25 to	55
Wolverine	50 to	3 50

GRAIN AND PRODUCE.

WHEAT—The week has been a most uninteresting one in wheat. What with the holidays in the United States and the great strike combined, the markets have been nearly lifeless the entire week. The strike particularly has just about paralyzed business. United States markets opened quiet on Monday, but prices showed some fractional gains. Wheat and flour on ocean passage decreased equal to 616,000 bushels. The visible supply showed a decrease of 1,195,000 bushels. This makes the total stocks at principal points of accumulation in the United States and Canada, east of the mountains, amount to 54,657,000 bushels, as compared with 62,316,000 bushels a year ago, and 23,800,000 bushels two years ago. Tuesday and Wednesday were observed as holidays in the United States, and the markets were consequently neglected. On Thursday United States markets declined 1 1/2 to 2c. Cables were easier and crop reports more favorable. The strike paralyzed business at some points. On Friday the strike demoralized western markets, cables were easier, and United States markets generally lower. Until the strike is settled no hope can be entertained for an improved market.

Bradstreet says: "The United States and Canada carried over, on July 1, fully 73,500,000 bushels of wheat against 75,500,000 bushels one year ago and one-half to one-third of large quantities visible in preceding years. The total here, in Canada, and in, and afloat for Europe was 145,519,000 bushels compared with 152,308,000 bushels one year ago. With Australian stocks included the world's available wheat supply on July 1, was 154,319,000 bushels, against 157,280,000 bushels one year ago, when the total was the largest on record for alike date. Total exports of wheat United States and Canada, both coasts, flour included this week are 1,850,000 bushels against 1,757,000

bushels last week, 3,677,000 bushels in the week a year ago, 2,600,000 bushels in the first week in July, 1892, and 2,225,000 bushels in the corresponding week of 1891.

The local market has been dead this week, in sympathy with the situation in the States. There has not been enough business to determine values at all clearly, and only a nominal quotation can be given. We quote 62 to 62 1/2c for No 1 hard, basis afloat Fort William. Car lots could not be quoted at over 61 to 62c. The quotations given in Toronto and Montreal publications, for Manitoba wheats in those markets, are always 1 to 3 cents higher than can be obtained by local shippers, and consequently something seems to be wrong about these eastern quotations. At least Winnipeg shippers cannot usually get within one to three cents of the price quoted. Lake freights are low. Tonnage has been secured from Duluth to Buffalo freely at 1 1/2c per bushel.

The weather has continued very favorable for the crops since our last report. The moderate temperature, with showers, has done much to overcome the effects of the hot, dry spell of the latter part of May and first half of June. Present indications point to an early harvest, though some late sown grain is very backward.

FLOUR—There is no change to note in flour. Most sales are made to local retail dealers at \$1.45 and \$1.55. 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—This market remains about the same. The usual price to local dealers is \$11 for bran and \$13 for shorts, and \$1 per ton higher for small quantities.

OATMEAL, ETC.—Rolled oatmeal is quoted at \$2.25 lots for 80 pound sacks; standard, in 98 pound sacks, \$2.40 and granulated, \$2.40. Though a firmer tendency is noted, there is sufficient competition to keep prices from advancing.

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 movement in oats. Prices are firm on local account at about 32 1/2c per bushel of 34 lbs. on track here for ordinary feed grade. Some cars have been offered on track here at 31c, but are said to have been off grade, and heated.

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

BUTTER.—It is difficult to say anything about the butter market, as there is nothing doing, no one is buying, and the idea of values is irregular and unsettled. The local retail trade is entirely supplied by farmers, and the floods has interrupted the trade with the coast. A good deal of butter has been shipped in here and is held on commission, but dealers are not buying. About 12 1/2c is the nominal idea of values in round lots.

CHEESE—Early June cheese has sold at 8 1/2c and better quality at 9c. We quote 8 1/2 to 9c as to quality.

EGGS—The stronger indications noted last week have led to an advance of about 1c per dozen, and we quote dealers selling at 9 to 10c in small lots. Receipts are light and quality indifferent. Dealers are not quoting materially higher on round lots, as there is a good deal of loss owing to mixed quality of receipts.

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

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

DRESSED MEATS.—Beef is easier, and we have again to reduce the range of prices, and we quote 5 1/2 to 6c for fair to choice. Good beef has sold as low as 5 1/2c, with 6c about the top range. Mutton is held at 9c for good, but poorer quality has sold as low as 8c. Hogs, 5 1/2c for country dressed, with city dealers selling at 6c. Veal, dull at about 6c.

POULTRY—Following prices are quoted:—14c for turkeys, 11c for geese and 12 1/2c for ducks, and 10c for chickens. Live chickens are offered at 60 to 80c per pair as to quality.

VEGETABLES—Potatoes have taken a big jump, owing to scarcity of supplies. Loads on market sold up to \$1 per bushel this week. Onions, new, 3 to 3 1/2c per lb. Cabbage, new, almost a drug, and we quote 4c per pound; pie plant, 20c per dozen bunches. Cucumbers, 60c per dozen; tomatoes, \$2 per crate of four boxes. There is plenty of green stuff offering, at 20c for onions, 15c for lettuce, and 25c for new carrots, beets, radishes, &c., per dozen bunches; and green peas are offering at \$1.25 per bushel. The tendency of prices is lower on green stuff.

HIDES.—The feeling is very dull and. We quote Winnipeg inspected hides as follows: No. 1 cows, 2 1/2c; No. 2, 1 1/2c; No. 3, 1c; No. 1, heavy steers, 3c; No. 2 heavy steers, 2c; No. 3 steers, 1c. Calf, 8 to 13-lb. skins, 4 to 5c per pound. Kips about the same as hides, sheepskins 40 to 70c for full wool skins as to quality. Shearlings, 10c. Tallow, 4 1/2c rendered; 2 to 3c rough.

SENECA ROOT—There has been a decline in prices, partly owing to the railway strikes, and partly to large offerings. The quantity of root offered is far in excess of any previous year, as a great many more persons than usual are digging the root this season. 27 1/2c per pound was paid earlier, for lots put up at competition, but later the highest bids were between 26 and 27c, and the tendency still downward. At the close some dealers said they would not pay over 25c for good dry root.

WOOL—There is no material change in wool. Some fair lots have been bought at 3c, and 3 to 3 1/2c is the usual price for ordinary unwashed Manitoba fleeces. The Toronto Hide Co. reports the purchase of the clip of the Canadian Agricultural Co., amounting to about 70,000 pounds, and 30,000 pounds at Medicine Hat of territorial rancho wool, at a price which would net producers 9 to 9 1/2c. The free wool list in the proposed new United States tariff has been finally adopted by the United States senate, in committee of the whole. The bill has yet to go before the joint committee of the senate and the house of representatives for final action before it can become law.

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

LIVE STOCK.—Export and eastern shipments of cattle continue to go forward. Western range cattle will begin to move for export in two or three weeks. Grain fed cattle are locally scarce, and grass fed are not in very good condition yet. Prices, however, are weak, owing to the low price of dressed beef. 3c is about the best price for butchers' stock; and 2 1/2c for cows. Hogs are going east occasionally, and locally are easier at about 4c off cars here; 4 1/2c is an outside price. Sheep are quiet at about 4c per pound. Good lambs will bring \$4 per head, but some poor ones have been offered, which have sold as low as \$1 to \$2 per head.

New York Wheat.

On Saturday, July 7, wheat closed at 61 1/2c for September. A week ago September wheat closed at 63c.

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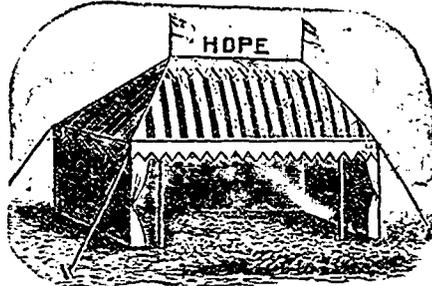
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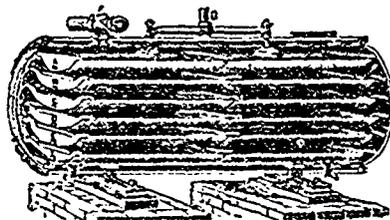
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Winnipeg Industrial '91 and '92.

Minneapolis Wheat.

No. 1 Northern wheat closed on Saturday at 59c for July. September delivery closed at 58½c; and December at 58¾c. A week ago July wheat closed at 60c and Sept. at 58½c.

Chicago Board of Trade Prices.

On Monday wheat was not very active. Prices advanced ¾ to 1c at the opening, but lost about ½c and closed ½c higher than Saturday. Cash oats gained 2½c. Other commodities were about the same. Closing prices were:—

	July.	Sept.	Dec.
Wheat.....	68	60½	63½
Corn.....	41½	41½	—
Oats.....	37½	29½	—
Pork.....	12 47½	12 00	—
Lard.....	6 70	6 80	—
Short Ribs.....	6 45	6 60	—

There was no official trading on Tuesday and Wednesday, these days being observed as holiday days. On Thursday the market was quiet, owing principally to the railway strikes. Prices declined 1½ to 2c for wheat. Closing prices were:—

	July	Sept.	Dec.
Wheat.....	56½	58½	—
Corn.....	41½	41½	—
Oats.....	38	29½	—
Pork.....	12 42½	12 60	—
Lard.....	6 72½	6 82½	—
Ribs.....	6 50	6 52½	—

On Friday the market was paralyzed by the strikes, and there was more or less decline on all lines of speculative trading. Closing prices were:—

	July.	Sept.	Dec.
Wheat....	55½	57½-57½	60½
Corn.....	40½	41	—
Oats.....	27	28½-28½	—
Pork.....	12 25	12 50	—
Lard.....	6 67½	6 80	—
Ribs.....	6 42½	6 47½	—

On Saturday, July 7, wheat closed at 56c for July, 58½c for September and 61½c for December. A week ago July wheat closed at 57½c and 69½c for September.

Duluth Wheat Market.

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

Monday—July, 62½c; Sept., 60½; Dec., 62½.
Tuesday—Holiday.
Wednesday—Holiday.
Thursday—July 61c; Sept., 59c, Dec., 60½.
Friday—July, 60½c, Sept., 58½c, Dec., 59½c.
Saturday—July, 61½c; Sept., 58½c; Dec., 60½c.

A week ago prices closed at 62½ for July delivery per bushel, and 60c for September. A year ago July wheat closed at 61½c, and September at 69½c per bushel.

Winnipeg Wheat Inspection.

The following shows the number of cars of wheat inspected at *Winnipeg for the different weeks of June, 1894, compared with the number of cars inspected for the corresponding weeks a year ago, as reported by Inspector Horne to the Board of Trade:—

Grade.	June 2.	June 9.	June 16.	June 23.	June 30.
Extra Manitoba					
hard.....	1	0	0	0	0
No. 1 hard.....	73	28	21	24	30
No. 2 hard.....	10	1	4	3	3
No. 3 hard.....	0	0	0	0	0
No. 4 hard.....	0	0	1	4	0
No. 1 Northern..	1	0	1	1	2
No. 2 Northern..	0	0	0	0	0
No. 1 White tyle.	0	1	0	0	1
No. 2 White tyle	0	0	0	0	0
No. 1 Spring....	0	0	0	0	0
Rejected.....	2	2	0	0	0
No Grade.....	0	0	0	0	1
Total.....	57	32	27	29	37
Same week last year	118	233	141	108	122

*Wheat inspected at Emerson, going out via the Northern Pacific, is included in Winnipeg returns. A considerable portion of the wheat moving is inspected at Fort William, and does not show in these figures.

The Assioboian, published at Saltcoats, Assa., is the name of another new paper added to the list of provincial and territorial exchanges. It promises independence in politics.

The Canadian Agricultural Co.

A letter appeared in The Commercial of June 25, from Mr. J. Creagh, of Calgary, which contained an attack upon the Canadian Agricultural Company, a concern which has its headquarters at that western town. The letter purported to deal with the subject of immigration, and after a perusal of the first few pages of the manuscript, it was allowed to go to the printers, especially as it was well written and contained some good points. It was not supposed that the letter deviated from the subject dealt with at the outset, and on this account some strictures of a private and personal nature escaped attention, and were allowed to appear in the paper. It is not the wish of The Commercial to publish anything damaging to any concern; and, indeed, it is not the business of the public to question how the Canadian Agricultural Company, or for that matter any other private concern, spends its money, so long as it defrauds no one and pays its liabilities. The salaries or other expenditures of the company form a matter for the directorate of the concern to keep watch of.

Major Richardson, manager of the company referred to, has since called at this office, and given an explanation in regard to the statements made by Mr. Creagh. During the management of the company under the Kay regime he has nothing to say, as that is a matter of ancient history as it were. At present he says the company is in good shape, and is meeting all its liabilities promptly. The company, Mr. Richardson says, is not in liquidation, as stated by Mr. Creagh. A new company is being formed, however, to take over the business of the old concern. There is no liability except current accounts, which are paid promptly. In regard to the statement by Mr. Creagh about the sale of cattle and calves, Mr. Richardson replies that he has not sold any calves to the Northwest Trading Co.

Mr. Creagh has a good deal to say in regard to the management of the company in its earlier days, while under the management of Sir J. L. Kaye. There is no doubt much truth in what he says in this respect, as the recklessness and incapacity displayed by the management in those days was a matter for public scandal. Moreover it is to be feared there is truth in the statements that the loss caused by the extravagance of the Kaye management had an injurious effect upon the whole country, by making capitalists timid regarding investments here. This, however, is no fault of the present management, which, we hear from independent sources, has been fairly successful in endeavoring to place the affairs of the company in good shape. There appears to be a trace of something personal in Mr. Creagh's remarks concerning Mr. Richardson, which may be explained when it is stated that Mr. Creagh was formerly connected with the company as one of the branch managers, but he was dropped off by the present management. It is also stated that two suits were brought by Mr. Creagh, one against the company for wrongful dismissal, and one against Mr. Richardson for libel, but both were subsequently allowed to drop.

THE COMMERCIAL regrets that anything should have been published which may injure the Canadian Agricultural Co., and willingly makes this explanation of the matter.

The Brandon summer fair opens on Wednesday next, July 11th, and continues over Thursday and Friday. Everything augurs well for the success of the exhibition.

The fishermen's strike in the north of British Columbia has been terminated by the salmon canner's agreement to retain last year's rate of wages, from which it was this year proposed to make a reduction.

Growth of the Beef Industry.

The growth of beef packing operations in the United States has been largely increased in late years, chiefly incident to the business of pork packing. Exact statistics have not been made available with reference to this industry. The introduction of refrigerator cars for the safe transportation of fresh product has effected great changes in the beef trade of the larger towns and cities throughout the country, the killing of animals giving way in a great measure to the more economical methods reflected by the dressed meat operations of large concerns.

Cattle killing for commercial supplies of beef is chiefly prosecuted at Chicago, Kansas City, St. Louis and Omaha, with considerable in the aggregate at other places. The total number of cattle killed in these four centres in 1880 was about 750,000; in 1885 it had advanced to 1,450,000; subsequent years showed an important increase, reaching a total of 3,375,000 in 1890; the following year no gain was shown, but there was a fair increase in 1892 and 1893, reaching a total in excess of 4,100,000 in the latter year. These figures, while they embrace animals slaughtered for local requirements, are instructive as illustrating the important extension of beef production for commercial distribution in these centres.

The exportation of beef has greatly enlarged in late years, although the total for 1893 was decidedly reduced in comparison with several years previously. In 1890 the total reached 398,000,000 pounds, the maximum recorded; for ten years ending with 1892 the annual average was 261,000,000 pounds; in 1893 it was 290,000,000 pounds, having a value of nearly \$25,000,000; the annual average exports for ten years ending with 1892 was \$21,000,000.

Here at Cincinnati there has been no positive efforts heretofore for competitive operations in the beef trade, but in the past year a large plant has been completed which has inaugurated an important industry here, and it is to be hoped that success will attend the new undertaking. Such enterprises tend to elevation of this centre as a market for live stock, and indirectly to the general development of commercial growth.—Cincinnati Price Current.

Insurance and Financial Notes.

The Toronto Mail says: "Several of the executive officers of the Great West Life Assurance Company arrived in the city yesterday and are registered at the Queen's hotel. They are Alexander Macdonald, president, R. T. Riley, chairman of the finance committee, and J. H. Brock, managing director. They leave to day for the eastern provinces for the purpose of making arrangements to extend the operations of the company there. They attended a meeting of the Ontario board yesterday at the company's office, 12 King street east. It is not surprising that success and a vigorous growth have attended the Ontario business of this western financial institution. The names of those composing the Ontario board, including as they do those of J. Herbert Mason, W. R. Brock and J. J. Kennedy, of this city, Robert Thompson, of Hamilton and J. W. Little, of London, are a sufficient guarantee of financial strength and competent management."

A new trade publication, the Cattle Exporter and Packer's Advocate, has reached The Commercial. It is published at Montreal, at the rate of \$2 per annum, and is the only paper published in Canada in the interest of the particular branches of trade mentioned.

A London cable says: The Hudson's Bay company has announced a dividend of ten shillings per share for the past year, notwithstanding the decreased receipts from the fur sales. This relatively favorable result is mainly attributed to the economies and the increased efficiency inaugurated and practised during the past few years.

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, Stool, Iron, Rope, Cement, Oils, Fruit, Canned Goods, Etc., Etc.

For Sale

A BARGAIN.

Steam Engine in first-class order, and only used a short time. Size, 24 inch bore and 30 inch stroke. Heavy pattern suitable for saw mill work. Made by William Hamilton, Peterborough, Ont., also a very fine Feed Water Heater for same.

STUART & HARPER,

Machinery Dealers, Winnipeg, Man.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Vancouver Business Review.

July 2, 1894.

Business has improved in the past week, no doubt the perfect weather and the summer holidays have something to do with it; collections, however, are somewhat easier. There are at present few idle men in the province, except those who prefer that life. This is due to building operations, public works and railroad construction. There is still a fleet of vessels loading lumber. The Hastings mill is running night and day and the Moodyville mill full time. Reports come from the interior that active mining operations are in progress, particularly among the hydraulic mines.

B. C. Market Quotations.

BUTTER—Australian butter, 25c; California cheese, 14c; California butter, 23c; Eastern creamery, several car loads on hand, 25c.

CURED MEATS—Hams, 13½c; breakfast bacon, 14c; backs 13c; long clear 10c; short rolls, 11½c to 12c. Lard is held at the following figures: In tins, 12½c per pound; in pails and tubs, 11½c; mess pork, \$18; short cut, \$22.

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

VEGETABLES—Old potatoes, \$22; new, \$23 per ton; onions, red, 1½; cabbage, 2½c; carrots, turnips and beets, ½ to 1c a lb.

Eggs—Fresh, 15 to 16c.

FRUITS—Lemons, California, \$2.75 to 3.00; oranges, seedlings, \$2.75; Australian apples, \$1.50 to \$1.75; bananas, Honolulu, \$1.50 per bunch; pineapples, per dozen, \$2.00; cherries, per box, \$1; strawberries, per box, \$2; cocoa nuts, per dozen, 60c; apricots, per box, \$1; pears, per box, \$2.

FLOUR—The Ogilvie Milling Co. and Keewatin Milling Co. quote, in car load lots at Victoria, and Vancouver—Patent, per barrel, \$4.00; strong bakers, \$3.75. The Columbia Flouring Mills quote Enderby flour in car load lots at Victoria, Vancouver and New Westminster: Premier, \$3.90; XXX, \$3.75; strong bakers or XX, \$3.40; superfine, \$3.10; Oregon, \$3.75; Oak Lake, patent Hungarian, \$4.10; strong bakers \$3.90.

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

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

Every Mackintosh

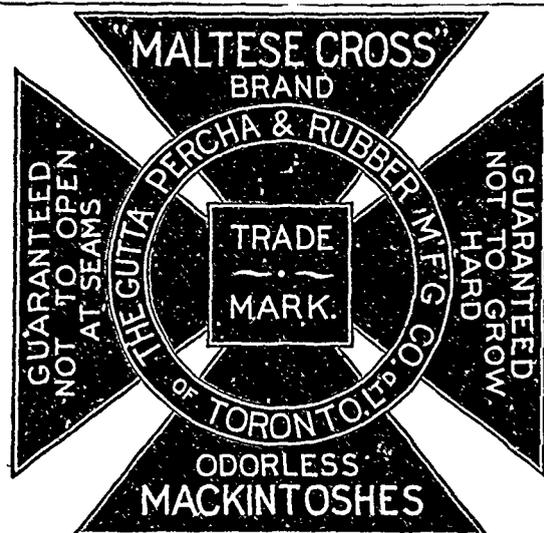
Bearing this Trade Mark is

Thoroughly Guaranteed.

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

For Sale by all the Leading Wholesale Houses.

Try them and you will Buy Again.



GROUND FEED—Add freight and duty—Manitoba chopped feed, \$28 per ton; feed wheat, United States, \$16.00 per ton; Canadian chop barley, \$28; California chop, \$22.50.

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

DRESSED MEAT—Beef, 7½ to 8c; mutton, 8½ to 9c; pork, 8 to 10c; veal, 9c; lamb, per head, \$4.25.

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

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

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

Brief Business Notes.

John Unwin, hotel and livery, Kamloops, has sold out his livery business.

Wm. Finlayson, general store, Sicamous, is burned out.

G. I. Wilson, dry goods, Vancouver, is advertising his branch store for sale, on bloc.

Wm. J. Andrews, trader, etc., has opened business at Alexandria.

E. Bell, trader, Clinton, is closing out business.

N. Parlorcia, boots and shoes, Donald, has moved to New Denver.

J. Bone, harness, has started in business at Ladners Landing.

W. A. McCullum, harness, Ladners Landing, is out of business.

J. T. Nault, saloon and contractor, Nakusp, reported loss by flood \$2,000.

John Reid, blacksmith, has started in business at New Westminster.

George Bevillockway, general store, Nanaimo, has assigned to Gustave Leiser and A. R. Johnston.

Campbell, Bros., furniture, Vernon, J. C. Campbell advertises half interest in business for sale.

F. G. Moody, grocer, Victoria, has assigned to F. G. Quirk.

Victoria Iron Works Co., Ltd., Victoria, is advertised for sale by tender.

Fullerton & McDonald, contractors, Victoria, sheriff sale of lands advertised for July 5th.

Thos Garvin, saloon, Victoria, mortgagees in possession; assigned to H. F. Behusen.

Burns, Philip & Co., Ltd., merchants and brokers, of Sydney, N. S. W., Australia, have opened branch in Vancouver.

N. Caple & Co., stationery and news agents, have opened business at Vancouver.

British Columbia Woodworks Co. Ltd., Vancouver, a winding up order has been granted for this business.

Live Stock Markets.

At the Montreal stock yards at Point St. Charles the receipts of live stock for the week ending June 30, 1894, were 2,259 cattle, 394 sheep, 306 hogs, 311 calves; left over from previous week, 134 cattle, 23 sheep, 174 hogs; total for week, 393 cattle, 919 sheep, 479 hogs, 311 calves; on hand, 226 cattle. The export trade during the week was quiet owing to the very unsatisfactory cables received from the other side. The local market was good and everything sold out at good prices. A large decrease in receipts of hogs, causing the market to revive, closing 25 cents higher. Sheep, lambs and calves steady. We quote the following as being fair values:—Cattle, export, 4 to 4½c; do, butchers' good, 3½ to 4c; do, do, medium, 3 to 3½c; do, do, culls, 2 to 3c; lambs, 4 to 5c; hogs, \$5 to \$5.25; calves, \$2 to \$5.

The cable from Liverpool, on July 2, says:—Market is again weak, and note a further decline of 1c per lb in cattle since last Monday. Very choicest 9c, heavy cattle unsaleable, supplies excessive, clearance impossible, weather sultry.

The Montreal Gazette of July 2 says:—Cable advices to day were the worst on record, and noted a further decline of 1c per lb on cattle. A few private cables were received, which reported sales which showed a loss of from \$15 to \$20 per head in Liverpool and London. On the other hand, Glasgow sales show a profit on account of the small supply of cattle being there. In sympathy with the above, and the fact that grass-cattle is coming in in very poor condition, the market on spot has ruled weak, and prices have declined fully ½c per lb for export cattle, and the indications are that they will go still lower in the near future.

At the East End abattoir, Montreal, on July 2 business ruled quiet, and prices generally were lower. The decline in values is due to the fact that the bulk of the cattle were grassers, and of poor quality. A few sales of choice fed stall stock were made at 4 to 4½c in bunches of two and three head. Grass cattle sold all the way from 2 to 3½c, and some sales were even made down as low as 1c per lb live weight. The demand for sheep and lambs was good and all the offerings were taken. Sheep sold at 3½ to 3¾c per lb live weight, and lambs at from \$1.50 to 3.50 each as to size and quality. Calves met with a fair sale at from \$2 to \$10 each as to size and quality.

The Vancouver by-law to buy the street railway was badly beaten, as was also a by-law to raise \$80,000 dollars for improvement.



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.

—THE—

Western Milling Co., Ltd.

STRONG BAKERS AND HUNGARIAN PATENT FLOUR.

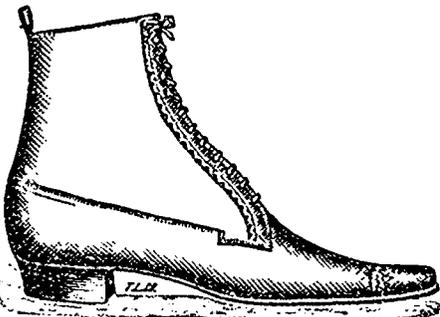
Awarded medal and Diploma Columbian Exhibition, Chicago, 1893.

Manufacturers of Flour, Feed, And dealers in Grain. Best Hard Wheat only used.

REGINA, N.W.T.

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

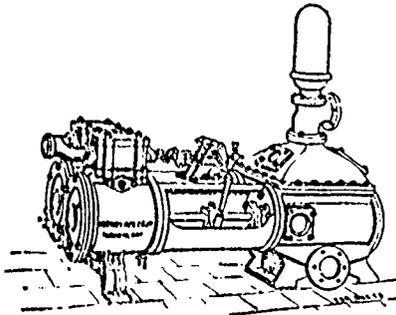
THE J. D. KING COMPANY, Ltd



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.



Northey Mfg. Co., Ltd.

Steam Pumps

FOR ALL PURPOSES.

—Sole Agents—

Waterous Engine Works Co., Ltd.

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.

Andrew Allan, President. John McKechnie, Supt
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THE VULCAN IRON COMPANY,

OF MANITOBA LIMITED

MILL ROLLS GROUND & CORRUGATED. Architectural Iron Work.

ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS,

GENERAL BLACKSMITHING.

POINT DOUGLAS AVE., WINNIPEG.

MUNROE & CO,

Wholesale Dealers in

Wines, Liquors and Cigars

OF THE BEST BRANDS

9th STREET, - BRANDON

Victoria Rice Mill

VICTORIA, B.C.

CHINA and JAPAN RICE,

RICE FLOUR AND BREWERS' RICE.

WHOLESALE TRADE ONLY.

HALL ROSS & CO. - Agents

S. A. D. BERTRAND,

OFFICIAL ASSIGNEE

For the province of Manitoba, under the recommendation of the Board of Trade of the city of Winnipeg. Insolvent and Trust Estates Managed with Promptness and Economy.

Special attention to Confidential Business Enquiries.

Corner 2nd. Avenue and 2nd St. North, WINNIPEG, MAN.

Wm. Ferguson,

—WHOLESALE—

Wines, Liquors and Cigars

8th Street, Brandon.

Stewart, Lewthwaite & Co.

WHOLESALE—

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

Consignments Solicited.

VANCOUVER, B. C.

B. C. Milling & Feed Co.

MANUFACTURERS OF

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

QUOTATIONS SOLICITED for Barley, Oats, Wheat and Peas for milling and feed purposes in sack or bulk car load lots. **BATCHELOR & QUINE,** New Westminster Mills, B.C.

MAJOR & ELDRIDGE,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Vancouver, - B.C.

Butter, Eggs, Cheese and Pork Products
FRESH EGGS WANTED.

Sole Agents for Vancouver, New Westminster and District for Leitch Bros. Celebrated Oak Lake Manitoba Flour.

The Brackman & Kerr Milling Co.,

LIMITED)

Oatmeal and Ground Feed Millers.

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

FLOUR, FEED, GRAIN AND PRODUCE.

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED

VICTORIA, - - B.C

J. & A. Clearihue,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

—DEALERS IN—

FRUITS AND ALL KINDS OF PRODUCE.

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

Yates Street, VICTORIA, B.C.

P.O. BOX 536.

AGENTS Skidegate Oil Works, B.C., D. Richards, Laundry Soaps, Woodstock, Ontario; Teller, Rothwell Co., Montreal, Parisian Washing Blue.

We have a large cool warehouse with good facilities for handling Butter and Produce in quantities.

Consignments Received in all Lines. Correspondence Solicited.

McMILLAN & HAMILTON,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

—WHOLESALE DEALERS IN—

BUTTER, EGGS, FRUITS AND PRODUCE

A PERFECT SYSTEM OF

COLD STORAGE.

230 ABBOTT STREET, - VANCOUVER,

P.O. BOX NO. 296.

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

WE CARRY IN STOCK

FLOUR
24, 49, 98 lbs.

OAT
3 and 4 Bushel.

*
WHEAT
Two Bushel.

*
BRAN
80 and 100 lbs.

BAGS

SHORT
100 Lbs.

Sewing Twine and Branding Inks.

WRITE US FOR SAMPLES AND PRICES.

W. F. HENDERSON & Co., Winnipeg.

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

LEITCH BROS.
OAK LAKE
"Anchor Brand"
FLOURS

—FROM—
No. 1 Hard Wheat.

BRAN, SHORTS
AND ALL KINDS OF

Chopped Feed and Grain.

—ADDRESS—
OAK LAKE
MANITOBA.

A. GARRUTHERS
WOOL PULLER.

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

CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED.

Office and Warehouse, 178, 180 King Street,
WINNIPEG, - MAN.

McINTYRE, SON & CO.,

MANUFACTURER'S AGENTS

AND

SPECIALTIES:

LACES,
DRESS GOODS.
KID GLOVES.
SMALLWARES.



IMPORTERS OF DRY GOODS.

MONTREAL.

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

"MONSOON"

PURE INDIAN TEAS.

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

STEEL, HAYTER & CO.

Growers' and Importers,
TORONTO.

Write for Samples,
GEO. PARR, Agent, 316 Edmonton Street.
WINNIPEG, - - MAN.



TRADE MARK

Montreal Markets.

Flour—The flour market has altered little since this day week, car lots of straight rollers being obtainable at \$2.95 to \$3 on track here, which prices are 10 to 15c better than the lowest rates a few weeks ago. Further business is reported in spring patents for English account. It is said that sales of straight rollers would not be repeated, and that \$3 is the lowest price that would be accepted. Regarding strong bakers, it is said that present low prices are due a great deal to the offerings of small Manitoba mills in lots of 2 to 4 cars, which are drawn against and must be sold to meet drafts. On the other hand, it is alleged that it is competition between the two local milling concerns that is keeping the price of strong bakers flour down to its present low level. There is no doubt that current rates are 15 to 20c below what they should be. We have just heard of the sale of a round lot choice straight rollers at \$3.00. A lot of red dog was sold west of Toronto at \$1.00 per bag f.o.b. We quote: Patent, spring, \$3.50 to 3.60; Ontario patent, \$3.25 to 3.40; straight roller \$3.97½ to \$3.15; extra \$2.50 to 2.70; superfine, \$2.25 to 2.45; city strong bakers, \$3.40 to 3.50; Manitoba bakers, \$3.25 to 3.40; Ontario bags, extra, \$1.30 to 1.40; straight rollers, \$1.50 to 1.55.

Oatmeal—Rolled and granulated, \$1.25 to 4.35; standard, \$3.90 to 4.10. In bags granulated and rolled are quoted at \$2.10 to \$2.20, and standard at \$1.90 to \$2.00. Fancy brands of both granulated and rolled are selling at higher prices.

Bran, etc.—It is difficult to obtain car lots under \$16.50, and we quote \$16.50 to \$17.00. Shorts keep very scarce, and are firm at \$17.50 to 19.00 as to quantity and grade.

Wheat—We quote Manitoba No. 1 hard 70 to 71c for export, and for milling purposes in the West 75 to 76c. Red and white winter wheat has sold at 58 to 60c, and spring at 61 to 61½c.

Oats—Sales of No. 3 oats have transpired at 38c per 34 pounds in store, and No. 2 at 42c.

Barley—The market is firm. Here the market is steady at 45 to 46c for feed, and 50 to 53c for malting grades.

Butter—A considerable portion of the June make of this province has been bought up at from 19 to 19½c. One large lot was sold at 20c; but since then very little has been done, as it seems to have blocked business. Buyers all admit there is no market in England to day at the prices that have been paid for creamery; but the chances are it was never bought for present shipment but for a later market. As regards eastern township's dairy, farmers are holding most of their June make, although we hear of a few sales at 17 to 17½c. In western butter there is a large make of dairy going on, but holders are demanding high figures, and we hear of business at 14c west of Toronto, which is equal to 15c laid down here.

Cheese—Although there is an easier tone to the market here, with sales of finest Ontario at 9 to 9½c, transactions have taken place in the country at the same rates. About 7,500 boxes of Quebec goods sold at the beginning of the week at 8½ to 8¾c, the ruling rate being 8¾c. Several lots of finest Ontario were also placed at 9c, although 9 1-16c we know was paid for a lot of 1,000 boxes. One thing is very certain, namely, that the consumption of cheese in England must be enormous, when it is considered that the shipments from Montreal this season have so far been 75 per cent more than last year and still quite a lot has gone into store here and in the west. Under the circumstances, therefore it is remarkable that prices have been so well sustained. The cheese going out by this week's steamers cost from 9 to 9½c for finest Ontario and 8½ to 9c for finest Quebec.

Eggs—Holders have been able to command

an advance of fully ½c upon last week's figures, sales being made of round lots at 9 to 9½c, and single cases at 10c.

Hides—Dealers are paying 3½c for No. 1, although in a few special cases a higher rate has been paid. Heavy steers are quiet at 5 to 5½c. The season for calfskins is nearly over, and very few are now coming in, those coming in being taken by dealers at 5c per lb. No change is reported in lambskins, which are still quoted at 20c. We quote light hides at 3½c for No. 1, 3c for No. 2 and 2½c for No. 3. Heavy hides are quoted at 4½c to 5½c; calf, 5c; lambskins, 20 to 2½c; and clips 15 to 20c.

Wool—We quote prices nominally as follows:—Greasy Cape, 14 to 15½c; Canadian fleece, 17 to 20c; B.A. scoured, 26 to 31c. In pulled wool, 20 to 20½c is quoted for supers, extra 23 to 30c; Northwest wool 11 to 12c. Money is unaltered at 4 to 4½c per cent on call, and discounts on mercantile papers range from 6 to 7c per cent—Trade Bulletin, June 29.

Montreal Grocery Market

The demand for sugars during the past week has been good and the market has ruled active, with a large volume of business doing. Granulated has sold in round lots at 4 3/16 to 4½c net cash. The stock of yellows is not large, one refinery keeping closely sold up owing to the active demand for these grades. Sales have transpired freely at 3½ to 3¾c as to quality at the factory. In New York granulated advanced during the week to 4 3/16c, but since has eased off an ½c, and is now quoted at 4 1/16c. A private cable from London today reported the market for raws quiet and quoted beet at 12½d, which shows a decline of 1½d since last Thursday's quotations.

In syrups business has continued quiet with no important phase to note. We quote:—bright grades, 2 to 2½c, and dark at 1½ to 1¾c.

The feature of the molasses market has been the stronger cable advices from the Islands which note an advance of 1c, now quoting 11c. The demand on spot has fallen off some, and the market on the whole has ruled quiet with only a fair jobbing trade doing at steady prices. Large lots to the wholesale trade have been offered at 28c; car lots have sold from jobbers at 29c, and single puncheons at 30c.

The Rice market is without any new feature. The demand continues fair and prices rule steady. We quote standard \$3.45 to \$3.70, Japan \$3.95 to \$4.25, and Patna \$4.25 to \$4.75.

There has been nothing special to note in teas during the past week. Very few lots of new crop goods have as yet come to hand, in consequence of which large buyers are holding off, and little activity is anticipated until new goods arrive freely. A fair movement of business has been transacted in a jobbing way, but the market on the whole is quiet and steady. Wholesale grocers report trade generally slow and of a hand to mouth character.

A slight improvement in the demand for coffee is noted, and several fair sized lots have been placed of late, but dealers state that business is nothing like what it should be at this season of the year. Prices are steady and unchanged. We quote: Java, 24 to 28c; Mocha, 25 to 28c; Maracibo, 19 to 21c; Jamaica, 19 to 21c; and Rio, 18 to 21c.

Canned goods—In this branch of the trade the demand for all lines continues slow, and the market is dull and uninteresting. Latest mail advices from London in regard to salmon say: The demand has been satisfactory, and with, at last, the prospects of warm weather there has been a decidedly improved tendency. There have been no arrivals, nor are any expected until August. We quote:—Lobsters at \$6 to 6.50 per case; sardines at \$3.50 to 9.50; salmon at \$1.15 to 1.30 per dozen; tomatoes at 80 to 85c per dozen; peaches at \$2 to 2.10 per dozen; corn at 85 to 90c per dozen; and marrow-fat peas at 85 to 90c per dozen.—Gazette, June 29.

Montreal Paint and Oil Prices.

The cutting of prices in paints and leads still continues; consequently, the market is in a very unsettled state with little prospects of any change in the situation in the near future. There is an easier feeling in glass, but no change in values has taken place. Shollie is firmer in sympathy with strong advices from abroad, and the indications are that values will advance in the near future. Paris green is very scarce, for which there is a good enquiry, and the prospects are that prices will go higher. The market for linseed oil is firm at quotations. Seal oil is quiet owing to the fact that buyers are holding off. There has been very little speculation in it this season so far and the general impression is that values will rule low. Small lots of old stock have changed hands at 40 to 42½c, and single barrels at 45c. Now is quoted at 35 to 37c in round lots, but we do not hear of any further transactions. We quote: Choice brands white lead Government standard, \$4.75; No. 1, \$4.50; No. 2, \$4.25; No. 3 \$4; No. 4, \$3.75; dry white lead, 4½c; red lead, pure, 4½c; do No. 1, 4; zinc white pure, \$7.25; No. 1, \$6.25; No. 2, \$5.25; glass, \$1.25 first break; \$1.35 second break, per 50 feet; \$3.25 for first break per 100 feet; linseed oil, round lots, raw, 54 to 55c; boiled 57 to 58c; putty in bulk, \$1.85.

A feature of the market since our last has been the stronger feeling in resins, and prices have advanced 25c. Turpentine continues to rule firm at unchanged prices. We quote: Turpentine, 47 to 48c; rosins, \$2.75 to \$3.25, as to brand; coal tar, \$3.25 to \$3.75; cotton waste, 5 to 7c for colored and 7 to 10c for white; oakum, 5½ to 7½c, and cotton oakum, 10 to 12c. Cordage, sisal, at 7 to 7½c for 7 16 and upwards, and 1½c for deep sea line. Pure manilla, 9½c for 7-16 and upwards, and 9½c for smaller sizes.

Cement—We quote spot prices at \$1.95 to 2.05 for English brands, and \$1.85 to 1.90 for Belgian; and to arrive, English brands \$1.95, and Belgian \$1.80 to 1.90. A fair amount of business has been transacted in firebricks, and prices are steady at \$15.50 to 19.50 per 1,000, as to brand. The arrivals for the past week were 35,600.—Gazette, June 29.

Dairy Instructions.

A further list of places has been named, which will be visited by one of the travelling dairy outfits, for the purpose of giving practical instruction in dairying. Following is the list:

- Rapid City, Man., Wednesday and Thursday, July 18 and 19.
 - Bradwardine, Man., Friday and Saturday, July 20 and 21.
 - Hamiota, Man., Monday and Tuesday, July 23 and 24.
 - Beulah, Man., Wednesday and Thursday, July 25 and 26.
 - Birtle, Man., Friday and Saturday, July 27 and 28.
 - Russell, Man., Monday and Tuesday, July 30 and 31.
 - Ligenburg, N.W.T., Thursday and Friday, August 2 and 3.
 - Saltcoats, N.W.T., Monday and Tuesday August 6 and 7.
 - Yorkton, N.W.T., Wednesday and Thursday, August 8 and 9.
- A further list of places will be announced later on.

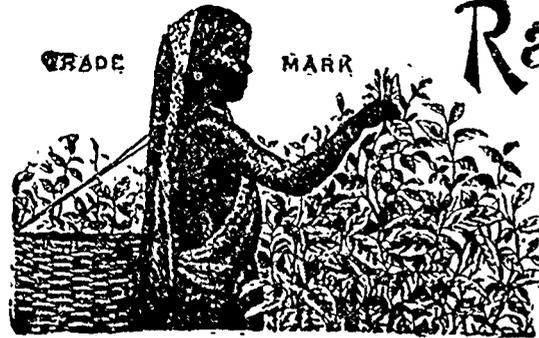
Said an exasperated father at the dinner table; "You children turn up your noses at everything on the table. When I was a boy I was glad to get enough dry bread to eat."

"I say, papa, you are having a much better time of it now you are living with us, ain't you?" remarked little Tommy.

The last issue of the monthly published by the Manufacturers' Life Insurance Company, contains a fine portrait of R. McDonald, of Winnipeg, manager for Manitoba and the West for the company.

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FINE
BOOTS & SHOES
MONTREAL.

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



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GRANULAR **OGILVIE'S HUNGARIAN** CREAMY

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

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

WINNIPEG, Oct. 5th, 1893.

Messrs. Ogilvie Milling Co.,

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

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YOU HAVE

THE BEST

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

OGILVIE'S HUNGARIAN,

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

FARMERS !

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

We Guarantee . . .

Low Prices,
Standard Brands,
Liberal Treatment.

Blue Ribbon and Redcap are still Unequalled.

CONSUMERS CORDAGE Co., Limited.

New York Life Building, Montreal.

Freight Rates and Traffic Matters.

The Duluth Market Report of June 30 says: Cheap lake rates and a quiet demand for Duluth wheat has moved out over a million bushels of wheat during the week. Vessels have been chartered at 1½¢ per bushel to Buffalo for most of this, though in a few instances 1½¢ has been secured. Tonnage to move 150,000 bushels was contracted yesterday at 1½¢. There is a fair demand for tonnage at ruling rates. Liners have cut into the market to a considerable extent of late, thus tending to establish a low tariff. The rate on lumber is easy at \$1.75 per thousand feet, although one or two charters were made during the week at \$1.62½ per thousand. The rate on ore is easy at 60¢ per ton.

The Chicago Daily Trade Bulletin of June 30 says: The railroads were more or less tied up by the strike that resulted from the refusal of the roads to discontinue use of Pullman cars. Rates this week remained steady on the basis of 20¢ per 100 lbs for flour and grain and 30¢ for provisions. Through rates to Liverpool were firmer, owing to a slight advance in ocean room. Rates of flour were 20 to 21.4¢ per 100 lbs. Grain 8½ to 9¢ per bushel, and provisions 34½ to 41½¢ per 100 lbs. Glasgow and Antwerp were about 1¢ over Liverpool rates. Through rates to New York were steady at 6½¢ for wheat and 5½¢ for corn. Flour rates via lake and rail were 15¢ per 100 lbs. New England rates were steady at 8½¢ per bushel for corn and 5½¢ for oats. A fair demand existed for vessel room and rates were easy at 1¢ for wheat and 1¢ for corn to Buffalo, and 1¢ for corn and oats to Port Huron.

The Montreal Trade Bulletin, of June 29 says: There has been more enquiry for grain space, principally for Manitoba and Duluth wheat and local stuff, engagements having been made at 1s per 480 lbs to Liverpool, and 1s 3d is now asked. Engagements have also been made at 9d to Glasgow, with 1s now asked. For London space, shippers are now bidding 1s 3d, but 1s 6d is now wanted. In sack flour engagements have been made as low as 5s to Liverpool, with 6s 3d now asked. Considerable room has been taken for cheese at 20s to London and 12s 6d to 15s Liverpool and Glasgow. Provisions have been engaged at 7s 6d to Liverpool. In cattle there has been business at 42s 6d to London, and a similar rate is quoted to Liverpool. The rate from Chicago to Kingston is 2½¢, and from Kingston to Montreal 2½¢, being 1½¢ against the St. Lawrence route and in favor of the Erie route.

Winnipeg Board of Trade.

The quarterly meeting of the Winnipeg board of trade was held yesterday afternoon in the board of trade room, president W. B. Scarth in the chair.

Communications were read (1) from the Prisoners' Aid Association of Canada, referring to the necessity existing for the establishment of a reformatory for young men, and (2) a resolution passed at a public meeting at Toronto regarding the necessity of pushing to completion the canal works. Both matters were referred to the council for their action.

The following boards were elected under the provisions of the Dominion Inspectors' Act:—Grand examiners, S. H. McGaw, J. A. Mitchell, Stephen Nairn, S. Spink and D. G. MacBean.

Flour and meal examiners—S. Nairn, R. Muir, S. Spink, F. W. Thompson, C. H. Steele.

Hide and leather examiners—E. F. Hutchings, P. Gallagher, J. Redmond, N. Bawlf, F. Ossenbrugg.

General grain committee—A. Atkinson, N. Bawlf, J. A. Body, S. P. Clark, W. A. Hastings, G. N. Hastings, D. Horn, E. L. Drewry, D. H. McMillan, A. McBean, D. G. McBean, S. A. McGaw, G. J. Maulson, R. Muir, J. A. Mitchell, S. Nairn, W. W. Ogilvie, W. Mart, C. H. Steele, F. W. Thompson, A. G. McBean.

A resolution embodying the thanks of the board was tendered to the Hon. F. B. Suttor, delegate from New South Wales, at the international conference, for a number of reference notes relating to New South Wales, and a large collection of magnificent photographs which he presented to the library of the board.

Toronto Live Stock Market.

Export Cattle—The quality of the run to day was less desirable than that of previous market days. As the season advances the portion of stall fed cattle decreases, and grass ones are coming forward more freely. For good thick stall fed cattle prices were about steady, sales having been made at \$1.45 to 1.4¢. The ordinary run of grass cattle, however, were bought at 4 to 4½¢, with an occasional lot bringing a little more.

Butchers' Cattle—There was a fairly good demand to-day, and as offerings were light—not more than a dozen loads—the market was cleaned up by noon. Prices had a wide range. Undesirable cows sold as low as 2½¢. Medium grass cattle sold at 3 to 3½¢. Good to choice grass cattle sold at 3½¢ to \$3.45. Medium stall fed stock sold at 3½¢ to \$3.65, and choice to fancy from 3½¢ to \$3.90.

Sheep and Lambs—Run heavy; 1,800 here. The bulk of the run was of export sheep, which sold at 3½¢ weighed off car, and 3½¢ fed and watered for ewes and wethers, and 2½¢ to 3¢ for rams. There were several buyers operating and offerings were pretty well cleaned up at these prices. Spring lambs were a drug. There were altogether too many for the demand and prices fell 50¢ a head. Nice bunches, which would have fetched \$3.90 to \$4 on Tuesday, sold to-day at \$3.40 to 3.50 and 3.55. A good many were held over. Butchers' sheep and yearlings were very slow at \$2.75 to \$3.25 a head.

Hogs—Prices jumped about 10¢ a cwt. All offerings were taken early in the day. For choice long lean hogs, weighed off car, from \$5.30 to 5.40 was paid. Mixed lots sold at from \$4.90 to 5.00. Choice thick fats sold for \$4.75 to 4.80, good stores at \$4.75; sows at \$4 to 4.25 and stags at \$2 to 2.50.—Empire, June 29.

Salmon Propagation.

A pamphlet has been published by P. D. Orvis, New York, with engravings showing the apparatus used for the artificial propagation of salmon, and the operations of salmon fishing and canning as conducted at Gold Beach, Curry county, Oregon, U.S.A. The idea of Mr. Orvis in publishing this booklet is to draw attention of both producer and consumer to the danger of the total extinction of this most valuable of food fish, and provide a simple method for their preservation. Special stress is laid upon the salmon of the Pacific coast and their influence upon the industries and share in the development of the Northwest, their value as a food product and the proper methods for their protection. The commercial varieties of salmon, their habits, modes of culture and apparatus necessary for their propagation are also dealt with.

British Grain Trade.

The cable report from London on July 2 says.—The weather has been fine and warm and the wheat promises a good average yield, but the area is small. The wheat market has been quiet, owing to the weather, foreign advices, and favorable crop news from the continent. La Plata cargoes were still bought, white wheats were steadily held, and were quiet all around, and were not unduly depressed owing to the reduction in the quantity afloat. Parcel trade was moderate and spot quiet. Australian cargo arrived and was quoted at 24s 3d. Red winter parcel, prompt delivery, was quoted at 21s 10½d.

South Dakota Prospects.

Huron, June 28—Summarized reports from thirty six South Dakota counties, received at the United States Weather Bureau in this city for the week ending Tuesday, give crop conditions up to yesterday as follows: Late sown wheat and wheat on corn stalk ground shows decided improvement generally, but there is considerable wheat, oats and barley in most localities east of the Missouri river that it appears cannot be sufficiently resuscitated to be of much value. Corn and potatoes show marked improvement and bid fair to be good crops, with favorable weather from now on. In most localities wheat and oats are heading out very short, mostly of the main stem, the "stool" having been permanently injured by the drouth. On general average, the wheat, oats, barley and hay prospect appears to be unfavorable, while corn, potatoes, late flax and millet promise well.

United States Trade Conditions.

This is not the season of the year when we could expect any increase in the volume of business, even if everything was favorable for the promotion of trade, and under existing circumstances—with the tariff question unsettled, liberal exports of gold in progress, and the gold reserve held by the government steadily declining—it is no wonder there is no disposition to branch out into new ventures, or pursue any line of policy that would involve the enlarged use of money. There are occasional reports of spurts of activity in manufacturing enterprises. Of course business is not dead, and will not be while the world lasts; people must have commodities of prime necessity and many articles of comfort and luxury, and the trade in these in the aggregate is so considerable that business is far from stagnant, but there is no such gain in the manufacture and distribution of goods as to justify the assertion that we occasionally hear of a considerable gain in business. The fact is that nobody is doing business enough to make satisfactory profits, and most men in business have to be content with slight returns upon the capital employed. We do not mean to say that all business is unprofitable, for there are doubtless some lines of trade that yield reasonable returns, but it requires close watching of corners, and especially shrewd management on the part of manufacturer as well as of distributor to make the earnings exceed the expenses; there may in many instances be sources of revenue outside the business prosecuted, so that it is an exceptionally favorable condition of trade that brings a profit satisfactorily in excess of expenses; and the outlook for the future is not especially encouraging, for there are too many people working on short time or for low wages to allow of much early increase in the volume of consumption. Recently the large manufacturers of agricultural implements held a meeting in Chicago at which it was decided that the short crop prospects in the West and the low prices for most articles rendered it necessary to curtail production of farm machinery; such a course would decrease the consumption of iron and steel and reduce the demand for labor. There have recently been large receipts of chestnut oak bark in this market, while the tanners' wants have decreased rather than otherwise, and prices have not only largely declined, but it is difficult to effect sales of all offered at reduced rates. Thus in nearly every line of trade any temporary increase in the demand brings abundant supplies, and in most cases low prices follow. Woolen goods have sold fairly well during the spring, manufacturers being able to secure the raw material so as to sell them at low prices, and now they are fearful of lower prices and are making them only upon orders. The future is so uncertain that dealers in all kinds of goods are keeping close to shore and buy nothing in advance of current necessities except at prices which in any event will be cheap.—Cincinnati Prices Current, June 28.

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Low in Price. Evaporation Impossible. Economical, Durable, Simple
High in Efficiency and Quality. No one can afford to use the old open stand
Overcomes all weak points of similar ink stands.

Wholesale Paper, Stationery and General Jobbers and Printers.

41 Princess St., Winnipeg.



Toronto Markets.

Wheat—Car lots of white wheat sold on the Northern to-day at 59s, and 3 cars sold at 59½c. Car lots of white, C.P.R. west, sold at 60. One car of spring sold on the Midland at 61c. Manitobas were in slower demand to day. A single car of No. 1 hard sold at 73½c, but larger lots offer at 73c, and at 75c Montreal freights.

Flour—Demand has fallen off, and the feeling is easier. Straight rollers, Toronto freights, are quoted at \$2 65 to 2 85.

Mill Feed—Car lots of bran, Toronto freights, are quoted at \$13 and of shorts at \$15.50.

Oatmeal—Steady at \$4.20 for car lots of rolled oats, in bags, on track.

Oats—There were sales of mixed, west, to-day 37c, and offerings of both mixed and white at 37c. Car lots of choice white or mixed, on track, are quoted at 39 to 40c.

Barley—There is some demand for feed at 39c west, but offerings are very light. A round lot of 12,000 bushels No. 1, which was picked up around 43c outside, was put into store here yesterday.

Grain and Flour—Car lot prices are:—Flour (Toronto freights)—Manitoba patents, \$3.70 to \$3.75; Manitoba strong bakers, \$3.45 to 3 50; Ontario patents, \$2.90 to \$3 00; straight roller, \$2.65 to 2 85; extra \$2 50 to \$2 60; low grades, per bag, 95c to \$1. Bran, \$13.00. Shorts—\$15.50. Wheat (west points) White, 59 to 60c; spring, 60c; red winter, 59 to 60c; goose, 57½; No. 1 hard, 74c; No. 2 hard, 72c; winter wheat on the Northern, 59 to 60c. Peas, 54 to 56c. Barley (outside)—No. 1, 43 to 45c; feed, 39 to 41c. Oats, 37c. Buckwheat (east)—40c. Rye (east)—45c. Corn, on track, 52c.

Eggs—Demand good and prices firm. Choice fresh stock sold in ton case lots and single cases at 10½c, and a few single cases were sold at 10½ to 11c.

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

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

Poultry—A few chickens and turkeys are being marketed daily. Chickens bring from 40 to 60c, and turkeys 9½ to 10½c per lb.

Dressed Meats—Quotations are.—Beef, fores, 4 to 5½c, and hinds, 7 to 9c; mutton, carcass, 6 to 8c; yearling lamb, carcass, 8 to 10c; spring lamb, per lb, 12 to 14c; veal, 6 to 7½c; pork, \$6.25 to 6.50 per cwt.

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

Cured Meats—Quotations are as follows: Mess pork, Canadian, \$17.50; short cut

\$17 50; shoulder, mess, \$14 50; clear mess \$15 00; bacon, long clear, case lots 7½c; ton lots 7½c; lard, Canadian tierces, 8c; tubs, 8½ to 8¾c; pails, 9c, and compounds in pails, 7½c and tubs, 7½c; smoked hams, 10½c; bellies, 11c; rolls, 8½c and backs, 10 to 10½c; picnic hams, 8½ to 8¾c; green hams, 9½c.

Butter—Supplies light, demand fairly active and prices firm. Demand for creamery is increasing and prices are rather better.—Quotations are: Dairy tubs, choice to extra choice, 15 to 16c, good to choice 13½ to 14½; store packed tubs, choice, 13 to 13½c; inferior to medium, 11 to 12c large dairy rolls, 13 to 15½c; p and rolls, 16 to 17c; creamery, pounds, 19 to 20c; creamery, tubs, 18 to 19c.

Cheese—Local jobbing demand is fair and prices owing to easier outside markets have sagged about ½c. Quotations are: Factory made full creams, September and October, 11 to 11½c; April make, 9½c; private dairy full creams, 9½c; choice small Stiltons, 12½ to 13c.—Empire, June 30.

Hides—Trade is quiet and prices are unchanged. Quotations stand at 3c for No. 1 green; 3½c for green steer hides of 60 lbs and over, and 3½c for No. 1 cured, f.o.b. Toronto. Skins—Sneepskins are steady at 85 to 90c for full wool skins, but very few of this class are now coming forward. Pelts are quoted at 15c and lambskins at 20c. No. 1 green calfskins are quoted at 6c and No. 2 at 4c. No. 1 cured calf are quoted at 7 to 7½c. Deacons sell at 30c each for No. 1 and 15c for culls.

Wool—Prices are steady and all the merchantable fleece offering is being taken at 16½ to 17c washed. Rejects are quoted at 13½ to 14c. Pulled wools are slow. Supers are quoted at 18 to 19c, and extras at 20 to 21c.

Tallow—Steady. Dealers are paying 5c for rendered tallow in barrels, and 5½c for rendered in cakes.

Toronto Grocery Market.

The tendency of prices in dried fruits is still upwards. Rio coffees are getting into smaller compass, but there is not much demand, and prices are unchanged. Sugar is in fairly good demand, but the market does not exhibit the same strength as a week ago, in sympathy with the New York market, which is dull. The new season's Japan teas, shipments of which have been delayed on account of the floods in British Columbia, arrived this week, and the trade will now be in position to fill orders.

Canned Goods—Jobbers have been obliged to make further purchases of corn from the Packers' Association during the week, and all the houses are quoting higher; 90 to 95c is now the ruling quotation, although here and there 87½c is given as the minimum figure. There is a good demand. Peas are still quoted at 80 to 85c, although some buyers have equalized

their purchases by having their prices shaded for large lots. A good business is reported in peas. Tomatoes are in steady demand at 85 to 90c. In canned fruits peaches are selling fairly well, and there is a good demand for apples; 2-lb peaches are scarce. We quote as follows: Peaches, \$3 to 3.25 for 3's, \$2 to 2.25 for 2's; raspberries, \$1.65 to 1.80; strawberries, \$1.90 to 2.10; apples, 3's, \$1 to 1.10, gallons \$2.75, and preserved fancy quarters at \$1.35 to 1.40. An increasing demand is reported for salmon. Retailers are buying heavier than is their wont at this season, thus giving color to the assertion that there is some speculation being practiced. We quote: No. 1 at \$1 25 to \$1 35 for tall tins and \$1.50 to \$1 60 for flat tins. Demand for lobsters is moderate. We quote: Tall tins, \$1.35 to \$2.00; flat tins, \$2 20 to 2.50. There is an increasing demand for all kinds of potted meats.

Coffees—The local market is almost bare of Rios, but there are not many wanted. Further shipments are on the way, but it will be some weeks before they arrive. Prices are as before. We quote green, in bags, as follows. Rio, 21 to 21½c; East Indian 27 to 30c; South American, 21 to 23c, Santos, 21½ to 22½c; Java, 30 to 32c; Mocha, 27 to 28c; Maracaibo, 21 to 23c; Jamaica, 21 to 22c.

Nuts—Brazil nuts, 11 to 11½c a pound; Sicily shelled almonds, 25 to 26c a pound; Tarragon almonds 12½ to 13c; pecans, 10½ to 11c for roasted and 8 to 10c for green; cocoanuts \$4 50 to \$5 per sack; Grenoble walnuts, 12½ to 15c; Marbot walnuts, 12 to 13c; Bordeaux walnuts, 11 to 12c; filberts, 9½ to 10½c for sacks and 10½ to 11c for small lots; pecans, 12½c.

Spices—Cream of tartar is still advancing abroad. We quote: Pure black pepper, 12c; pure white, 18 to 25c; pure Jamaica ginger, 28 to 30c; cloves, 25 to 30c; pure mixed spice, 23 to 25c; cream of tartar, 25c per lb.

Rice—Demand keeps much as before, with prices unchanged. We quote as follows: "B" 3½ to 3¾c; extra Japan, 5½ to 5¾c; imported Japan, 5¾c to 6½c.

Sugars—Demand is increasing as the fruit season advances. The Montreal refineries have been out of raws suitable for making low grade yellows, and this latter quality of sugar is consequently scarce. The ruling quotation for granulated is 4½c, but this figure is frequently being shaded. Yellows run from 3½ to 4c, the inside figure being for dark. There are still a few raws to be had at 3½c.

Syrup—Nothing new, trade quiet and prices unchanged. We quote: Dark, 25c; medium, 28 to 30c; bright, 35 to 40c; very bright, 45 to 50c.

Molasses—Medium qualities are still in fair demand with prices as before. Ruling prices are: New Orleans, barrels, 28 to 30c; half barrels, 32½ to 34c; Barbadoes, barrels, 28 to 35c; half-barrels, 38 to 40c.

Tea—First shipment May pickings new season's Japan tea have arrived at last. They should have been here some weeks ago, but were delayed by the floods in British Columbia. Several lots arrived Tuesday, and were in the warehouses the following day. In consequence of so many shipments coming at the same time, concern is felt by some in regard to the ability to maintain prices. As to price, 30 to 35c is the idea for the new tea, and there is a good demand. Other teas are somewhat neglected. Shipments of New China blacks and greens are expected to arrive in about four or five weeks.

Dried Fruits—Valencia raisins are getting into still smaller compass, and prices are higher. There is practically nothing on the market but off stalk, and the lowest prices with some houses for this line is 6c. One house refused an offer of 5½c to go to the trade in Montreal. Advices from London state that by July the small stocks existing there will be exhausted. We quote off-stalk at 5½ to 6½c and fine off stalk at 6½ to 7c. Currants are in good demand at former prices. We quote as follows: Provincials, 3½ to 4c in brls, half brls, 3½ to 4½c; Filiatras, 4 to 4½c in brls, and 4½ to 4½c in half brls; Patras, 5 to 5½c in brls, 5½ to 5½c in half brls, 5 to 6½c in cases; Vostizzas 6½ to 7½c in cases, 6½ to 7½c in half cases; Panariti, 8½ to 9c. There has been some enquiry from the United States for currants in bond, the people over there buying on chance of tariff being changed. Prunes are still moving out well at 5½c for U's and 7½c for B's, the principal demand being for the former. There is a scarcity of low grade prunes. We quote bags at 3½c and casks at 4½ to 5c. There are a few casks of prunes obtainable on the spot, and there were some arrivals of box prunes this week, but they have nearly all gone into consumption, having been largely sold in advance. Figs are dull and easy with quotations nominal. Small boxes, 7½ to 8c; 5 lb boxes, 7½ to 8c; 10lb boxes, 8c; 28 lb boxes choice Eleme, 8½c; 6-crown, 12½c; 7-crown, 13½c; bags, 28 lb, 6½ to 7c; taps, 4 to 4½c; natural, 5½ to 6c. Dates quiet and easy at 4½ to 5c; selected Halloween dates, 8½ to 9c.

Dried Apples—Market is quiet and unchanged at 6½ to 7c.

Evaporated Apples—The few boxes that are left on the market are in the hands one house, and it is holding them at 12 to 12½c, but there is no demand.

Salt—Jobbing trade is good. Several inquiries are being received from outside. We quote: Dairy, \$1.50, special grade; barrels, 90c; coarse sacks, 58c; gun sacks, 70c; American rock, \$10 per ton.—Grocer, June 29.

Toronto Hardware Market.

Wire—Orders for fencing and barb wire have fallen off considerably during the week. Barb wire quote at 4½c.

Rope—Of course there is a certain demand, but trade in this line is reported to be far from what it should be. We quote as before: Sisal, 7 16 in. and larger, 7c; 5 16; 3 in, 7½c; Manila, 7 16 in. and larger, 9 to 9½c; 4 16, 8 in, 9½ to 9½c.

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

Horse Nails.—Discounts are still 66 per cent off "C" and 60 and 2½ per cent off "BB."

Green Wire Cloth.—There has not been any change in the price of this article the season through. We quote \$1 85 per 100 square feet.

Horseshoes—Last week's prices are still being adhered to, namely, \$3 80 Toronto, \$3.85 London, and \$3.65 Montreal.

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

Tar, etc.—There is a fair trade doing. We quote: Roofing pitch, \$2.50 per bbl; pure coal tar, \$4 per bbl; refined coal tar, \$4.50 per bbl.;

XXX refined coal tar in quart tins, \$1 per doz.; best Southern pure tar, \$6 per bbl. and 75c per doz. pint tins; pine pitch, \$2.75 per bbl.

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

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

No material changes have taken place during the week in metals. Iron pipes is scarce and prices have been advanced. In ingot tin trade has fallen off, but considerable activity has developed in torn plates.

Pig Iron—Several small orders, principally 25 and 50 ton lots have been placed for Scotch iron at around quotations, and some transactions are announced in the Nova Scotian article, but, it is understood at very low prices. The shortage of fuel is still affecting a good many concerns, particularly in Hamilton and the west, and this is naturally causing the pig iron market to be quieter than it otherwise would be. We quote: Simmerlee, \$20 to 20.50; Carnbroo, \$19.00 to \$19.50; Siemen's, \$18 to \$18.25.

Bar Iron—Trade if anything shows a little more life, but quantities moving are still small. Prices rule as before at \$1.85 Toronto and \$1.75 Montreal.

Sheet Iron.—The improvement noted last week has been maintained, some fair quantities, principally in the lighter gauges, having been disposed of. We quote 8 to 16 gauge \$2.50; 18 do., \$2.95; 20 do., \$2.25; 22 to 24 do., \$2.35; 26 do., \$2.45; 28 do., \$2.65. Tinned sheet iron, Corbals, 26 gauge, 5½c per lb; 22 to 24 gauge, 6½c; 16 to 20 gauge, 6½c.

Iron Pipes.—There seems to be a dearth in certain sizes, both in black and galvanized. To the coal strike is assigned the cause. Prices have advanced a little, not any better discount now being offered than 70 per cent for black and 50 to 50 and 5 per cent for galvanized.

Galvanized Iron.—Demand keeps steady. Quite a number of case lots have gone forward during the week and import orders are being freely booked. We quote 4½ to 4½c for 28 gauge in case lots.

Corrugated Iron—Business is reported good and prices unchanged. We quote: "Owl" brand from genuine steel plates, zinc coated, \$1 25 to \$6 per square; painted steel, same brand, \$3 to 4.75, according to gauge.

Ingot Tin—Trade is nearly as good as it has been, but prices remain as before, ruling 19 to 19½c for ton lots and 20 to 20½c for small lots.

Sheet Copper—Further improvement in brazier sheets is to be noted, and roofing copper is also in better demand. Prices range from 13½ to 15c.

Boiler Tubes—Some houses have experienced a great deal of activity in this line during the week, although prices have not been gratifying. 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.—A good deal of new American sheet steel is coming in at advances over ordinary prices. The steel market in the States is a little higher than it has been, and it is reported that repeat orders have been refused at old prices. We quote: 8 to 16 gauge, \$2.75 per 100 lbs; 18 to 20, \$2.65; 22 to 24, \$2.85; 26, \$3.10.

Tin plates—Import orders are being steadily booked for arrival in August and September. Prices for small lots rule from \$3.50 to 3 75 per box for I.C. charcoal and \$3.25 to 3 35 for coke.

Torn Plates—There has been considerable activity in this line, especially in the "IC" brand. Very little "IX" is being called for. Prices remain from \$6 50 to 6.75, according to quality.

Zinc Sheets—Some orders have been booked for delivery August and September, but beyond this there is no special feature to note. Cask lots are unchanged at 4½ to 5c.

Hoops and Band Iron—Is moving more freely, and stocks which a few months ago were heavy are now running low. Base price is unchanged at last week's figures, namely, \$2.25 to 2.35. American steel, \$2.

Canada Plates—Import orders are being booked freely at \$2.30 to 2.35 for half polish. A few lots are being delivered on their bills, but the bulk will not arrive till August.

Roller—Trade is steady and prices unchanged; 13 to 14c is the idea as to price.

Pig Lead—People are just buying for immediate requirements, and consequently lots moving are small. We quote 2½c for ton lots and 5c for small lots.

Antimony—Some houses have shipped a good deal during the week, but this does not seem to be general, trade being quiet. We quote 9½ to 9c for Cooks'n's.

Glass—There is considerably more movement in window glass, but stocks in jobbers' hands are far from being complete, especially in the 100 feet cases of first and second break. There is not a great deal of difficulty, however, being experienced in supplying the demand, as most of the dealers throughout the country have import lots in their possession. Prices are unchanged, at \$1.20 to 1.25 first break. Plate glass is quiet.

Old Material—Prices unchanged. We quote:—Agricultural scrap, 60c 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 6½ to 7c; heavy scrap copper 7½ to 7½c; old copper bottoms 6 to 6½c; light scrap brass 4c; heavy yellow scrap brass, 6c; heavy red scrap brass, 6 to 6½c; scrap lead, 1½ to 1½c; scrap zinc, 1½ to 1½c; scrap rubber, 2½ to 3c; country mixed rags, 60 to 75c per 100 lbs; clean dry bones, 50 to 60c per 100 lbs; borings and turnings, 10c.

Paints and Oils—Turpentine is a little firmer in sympathy with the southern market, and we now quote 43 to 44c f.o.b. Toronto. Demand is not very good. There is a stronger feeling in Paris green, prices being 1½ to 2c higher. There is little or no Canadian Paris green on the local markets on account of the heavy shipments that have been made to the United States. We quote: English, 112 lb drums, 15 to 15½c; do., 56 lb drums, 15½ to 16c. Linseed oil is quiet and firm at 53 to 54c for raw, and 56 to 57c for boiled. White lead is quiet and unchanged at 4½ to 4½c. Trade is falling off in prepared paints, the movement now being small; \$1.05 is still the idea for pure. Varnishes are quiet and unchanged. Putty is quiet at \$1.90 to \$2 in bladders, and \$1.80 to 1 90 in bulk. Castor oil is quiet at 6½ to 6½c in case lots, and 7c in single tins. Refined seal oil is unchanged at 53 to 59c per gallon, in barrels. A fair sorting up trade is still being done in prepared paints at \$1.05 for pure.

Petroleum—Trade is quiet, although the monotony which has been existing in oil circles for the past month or so is expected to pass away in the course of a few weeks. Prices are unchanged. We quote: 5 to 10 barrel lots, imperial gallon, Toronto—Canadian 12 to 12½c; carbon safety, 15½ to 16c; Canadian water white, 16 to 17c; American water white, 18 to 19c; photogene, 20c.—Hardware, June 29.

Silver.

London advices describe the silver market there as inactive and weak, the Chinese and Indian demand being smaller. The condition at New York is a reflection of this, though bullion dealers state that the amount of silver bullion coming on the market is comparatively light, the coal strike and the low prices combining to limit production. Prices are consequently a trifle lower and the market dull. Silver prices—London, June 29, 28½d; New York, 63½c.—Bradstreet's.

Credit in Country Stores.

The following pamphlet on the credit system, which has fallen into the hands of *The Commercial*, contains so many good points that we cannot forbear publishing it. The pamphlet was published by W. Clifford, merchant, of Austin, Man., for distribution among his customers. It reads:—

That we should all be the better for paying for the necessities of life, our food and clothing, as we use them, will I think be admitted by all; is such a method of living practicable with us, is a subject this pamphlet proposes to discuss.

A cash system is a hard system to get into when times are bad, but when they are "booming" we do not realize that the same necessity exists. The People's Store was started with the object of gradually working from a credit to a cash system by making a difference between the price of goods bought on credit and those paid for in cash; but unless some more decided step is taken this object will never be attained, for there is always a tendency to expect more accommodation from the local store because it is a local institution, than from a firm that has its headquarters at some distant point. The local merchant being more in touch with his customers, having more opportunities of speaking to them and knowing their financial position, to some extent admits this claim, but one exaggeration grows out of another till some begin to treat, even if they do not maintain it in so many words, the local store as a charitable institution and not as a business one. "If I can't get my groceries on credit till fall, I don't know how I shall pull through," "I'm ashamed to ask you for credit but—" and similar phrases are I think familiar to all country storekeepers, while many are the men who count themselves excellent customers to the local store because they pay their bill regularly at the end of twelve months.

To give the best satisfaction to all a business should be run strictly on business lines. We should not look for credit where we have to apologise for asking for it. No one thinks of apologizing to a loan company when they apply for an advance on farm property. The loan company's business is to advance money at interest, the storekeeper's business is to turn over his capital as frequently as possible.

Let us look for a moment into some of the causes that have led to the credit system in this country, to a system that has given men the idea that they are "good pay" if they settle up at the end of a year. First and foremost, this system has been bred by the fact of Manitoba being a new country; everything starts at sea level as it were; to have left it alone for a hundred years, it would not have gone behind what it was twenty years ago, because at that time it was practically untouched by men, therefore every step taken was an advance, every acre cultivated, every building added was a step towards a development that practically has no limit. This at once created a feeling of confidence; men had no hesitation to buy, and sellers parted readily with their goods, not on the credit of the purchaser, but because of the confidence they had in the country. But in making their calculations they omitted to reckon time, forgot that no matter what the resources of the country were, and they are to-day just as great as ever, it must take time as well as capital to bring about that development, hence promises to pay in comparatively short time were given and accepted with due consideration for unforeseen risks and the time necessary to produce the desired returns, and it is the awakening to these facts that largely tends to the want of confidence and consequent general depression of to-day. The fault was on both sides; the salesman was too ready to part with his goods, for he was confident the amount was to be got out of the land. What does it matter to a man, from a business point of view, whether you or I can hold on to what we have, provided that when we are wiped out our 160 acres are in such a locality and state of

cultivation that some one else will take hold of it when we left off? Many are the complaints raised against machine companies and horse dealers because they have persuaded farmers to purchase what they could have done without. But they were simply business institutions; their object was to make sales and get their money, and it was for the purchaser to know whether he required the money or whether he could purchase them without sacrificing what he already had. The greatest fault was on the part of the purchaser, hence the punishment falls heaviest on him. The salesman was like wise sometimes at fault in estimating the ability of his customer to pay, hence he suffers in proportion, and the depression is felt by both parties.

Another cause is that the returns of our year's labor only come in once a year so long as we depend on wheat alone; and a man who has practically been without money for eight months seems to be unable to hold it when he gets it; hence in the years when wheat was a high price, or a big yield, many could see nothing better than to at once invest the balance of their earnings, after paying their debts (some not even waiting to do that) in land, more machinery or some similar article which could not be turned into money again at a moment's notice should an emergency like the present arise.

But there is another cause which more directly affects the country store than those just cited. The bigger the profits the bigger the risk, and in order to increase his business the merchant will sell on credit, increasing the percentage on his goods to what he thinks will cover the risk of bad debts; so that if he knows a customer has only \$100 cash to spend but will buy \$150 worth of goods if given till fall to pay for them, he will naturally take the risk, which, supposing his man to be industrious and on a good farm, is small, and thus increases his business fifty per cent., otherwise the trade would go elsewhere. Provided the storekeeper adheres strictly to business principles, and selects only such credit customers as he knows to be reliable, his risk is small compared with the increase of business he gains. But in taking these risks the storekeeper opens the door to the man who looks upon him as a charitable institution. "If I pay the cash to you a creditor will sue me for an old debt." "I can give you no security beyond my note, but will make it a point to pay you first if you will only see me through till fall." "You know I paid you up before, won't you trust me again?" and so they follow one another. There is not a single one amongst them who would admit that he was dishonest, that he is getting goods under false pretences or that he is not a man of his word; but the merchant knows from experience that a percentage of these debts will be bad, but that he must wait till fall to get his suspicions confirmed. Why is it that the storekeeper does not draw a hard and fast line that will exclude these customers? Because in doing so he would dismiss a large number who will pay when they say they will; he therefore adds an extra ten per cent. on the goods he sells to all, to cover the loss which he knows is there but cannot detect till it is too late.

By carrying on a strictly cash store all this bad debt risk is wiped out, but in a place the size of ours and situated the way we are, the question arises can we guarantee a sufficiently large business to warrant anyone running a permanent cash store?

Five years ago a store with a stock worth four thousand dollars supplied us with an assortment of dry goods, groceries, general merchandise and hardware. To day a general store requires a stock worth at least eight thousand dollars, exclusive of hardware to carry the assortment desired. The interest on this amount at 10 per cent. is \$2.65 per working day, while the cost of attendance, fuel, light, rent, taxes and insurance cannot be paid for with less than \$5.35 per day. Selling goods at 12½ per cent. margin it would require a business of \$67 per day to pay expenses; at 15 per cent. margin it would require \$58 per day,

while if only \$20 was taken in, goods would have to be sold at 30 per cent. to pay expenses, and it makes no difference whether the proprietor attends to the counter himself or pays another to take his place the working expenses chargeable to the business will be the same in either case.

We have no transient trade in Austin, no one coming on a holiday from a distance who will spend a little money in presents for themselves and their friends before leaving. The country store's business is the same year round; the same customers with much the same requirements for their households one year as another, therefore if a cash store is to exist it must look for support from the immediate neighborhood. Can we guarantee 200 customers who will average \$93, or 160 customers who will average \$120 per year at the very least? If not, it will not pay one to carry a stock such a we require and sell goods near a 15 per cent. margin.

This is the view the merchant takes of the situation and the answer is plain to each of us. Make no more effort than we have done in the past towards getting into a cash system and it will be impossible to run a cash store in Austin.

As business is carried on at present, some pay their year's bill in the fall, and some at the end of every three months, and some at the end of every month. If then we can pay at the end of our stated term, why not at the beginning? If we pay \$100 every fall, why not let it be paid in for what we shall require instead of always for what we have had. If we can pay \$10 into the store on June 1st, why not pay that \$10 for June, not for May? This is reversing the order of things. I wonder what our opinion would be of the merchant to whom we had paid \$100 in advance, and he was to tell us with a long face that he had really meant to supply the goods but on account of hard times, etc., etc., he could neither supply the goods nor return the money. No! no! this is a string we have always attached to our own bow, and comes in too handy with many of us nearly every year, to part with. Many will tell you they would pay cash if they could only catch up with the back debts, and the next moment turn round and buy a horse or some machinery to be paid for out of the next crop. The real reason that the cash system is not more general, is that we will spend any length of time talking about it, but we will not make the effort necessary to bring about the adoption of the system.

It is not correct to say the cash customer pays for the bad debts: the credit customer who pays, pays for the credit customer who doesn't. The ten per cent. added to cover bad debts is returned to the cash customer in the form of discount, though were every article sold on a cash basis the cash customer would probably get goods to better advantage than he does at present. Still a cash store at Austin cannot be expected to sell every item at the lowest price quoted elsewhere, though the cash customer being more independent and more desirable than the credit one, a merchant will invariably try and quote a price to suit him. Some firms will sell an article as a "leader" at cost or less than cost; others will have a line of bankrupt stock, whilst some doing a larger business with a larger range of customers require a smaller margin to cover running expenses, and I have seen goods quoted by retail dealers in the larger towns at the wholesale prices quoted to small country storekeepers; but I am convinced that even supposing we could not buy much cheaper by paying cash we should find our position greatly improved by having no store bill to meet in the fall.

I do not wish to be understood as condemning the system of dealing on credit, for without it business and speculation would be dead, but what is to be avoided is the abuse of it as instanced in our own province. It may pay us to raise a percentage of the value of the farm on the security of the whole; it may pay a man with a hundred acres of crop to buy a binder by instalments so that instead of paying

out \$100 cash a year for having his crop out for him, he may pay the same sum to a machine company for a couple of years and then own a binder for himself, or it may pay him to purchase a team paying only half their value in cash and the balance when by the use of them he has earned it; but it is an abuse of the credit system for a man with 30 or 40 acres of crop to buy a binder because he can get it on time, or to consume his groceries and wear out his clothes months, not to say years, before he has paid for them; for the necessities of life do not earn their own value,—they are an expense which must be paid for by deducting from the profits of the industry we follow.

In conclusion—(1) No man should be able to purchase goods on credit without having material security, either in the articles themselves or in collaterals, to offer in exchange.

(2) No man should expect credit in a business deal merely because he is known to be honest; no praise is due to a man for being honest, but no condemnation is too severe if he is dishonest.

(3) The life of a cash store in Austin and the price at which goods can be sold in it depend entirely upon the support it receives from the neighborhood. The volume of business, cash and credit combined, being done in Austin during the present year would not warrant a cash store at prices that would be satisfactory to purchasers.

(4) No one need expect to pay cash for what his household will require for nine months or a year by merely making up his mind to do so. He must make some provision by which he can carry out his determination, and if necessary set apart a certain quantity of wheat or cattle or start a savings bank account, and no matter where he buys his goods, have the money so placed that he can spend it for no other purpose than for supplying himself and family with household requirements, and now is the time to think the matter over and see what would be the best to do for next year.

(5) If a cash store is to be started in Austin its object should be to better the community and not a mere excuse for refusing credit to long winded customers, and this can be done by treating all, from the railroad tramp to the Governor General, alike, by selling to all at the same price when, and only when, they have the money. If you allow a man credit for three hours why not for three days, and if you allow one man credit for three days, why not allow another who owns several times the value of property credit for three months.

(6) It has always been the endeavor of the management of The People's Store to make it worthy of this name, and if the proprietor can assist in such a movement as the one above suggested, he will be pleased to do it. If, however, the verdict is that only a credit store can exist, he will, as already intimated, retire as soon after October the first as possible, for the reason that the direction of a credit store requires more attention and time than he can devote to it.

Statistical Returns.

Receipts at the inland revenue office, Winnipeg division, for June, 1894, were:—

Spirits.....	\$13,543 36
Malt	2,329 58
Tobacco	17,458 25
Cigars	585 15
Petroleum inspection.....	67 60
Other receipts.....	152 12

Total for June, 1894..... \$34,136 06
 Receipts for June, 1893..... 41,104 16

Decrease for June, 1894..... \$ 6,958 04
 Receipts for the year 1892 93.....\$415,023 73
 " " " 1893 94..... 417,911 74

Increase for the year 1893 94. \$ 2,893 01
 The Dominion Government savings bank transactions at Winnipeg for the month ending 30th June, 1894, were:

Deposits	\$16,922 00
Withdrawals	10,181 69

Withdrawals exceed deposits by. . . \$ 2,259 69

The following statement gives the value of the goods exported, entered for consumption, and duty collected during the month of June, 1894, and compared with the same month in 1893, from the customs port of Winnipeg:—

Description.	Value.	Value.
	1893.	1894.
Exported.....	\$ 56,695 00	\$ 52,844 00
Entered for consumption dutiable	181,197 00	145,763 00
Entered for consumption free	45,172 00	52,304 00

Total for consumption \$226,369 00 \$193,067 00
 Duty collected \$56,155 26 \$45,196 54

The following figures show the returns for the Winnipeg branch of the Dominion Government Savings Bank for the fiscal year ending June 30, as compared with last year:—

Amount of deposits for fiscal year ending June 30, 1893.....	\$258,216 11
Amount of withdrawals for fiscal year ending June 30, 1893.....	209,536 35

Withdrawals exceed deposits by. . \$61,370 24

Amount of deposits for fiscal year ending June 30, 1894.....	\$263,900 80
Amount of withdrawals for fiscal year ending June 30, 1894.....	277,903 20
Withdrawals exceed deposits by...	\$14,002 55

Balance at credit of depositors, 30th June, 1893.....	\$691,638 94
Balance at credit of depositors, 30th June, 1894.....	701,241 06

This year's balance at credit of depositors exceeds last year by.... \$9,602 12

Freight Rates in the Territories.

AN OFFICIAL INVESTIGATION TO BE HELD.

In Parliament on Thursday Mr. MacDonnell, of Assinibois, brought up the question of railway freight rates in the Territories and the building of the Hudson Bay railway. He had recently had an interview with Mr. Van Horne, who told him the Canadian Pacific railway were not charging excessive freight rates, for the reasons set forth in a letter addressed to the government. He asked that the contents of that letter should be made public. It was clear, he said, that the Canadian Pacific railway did not intend to reduce the present rates. It was utterly impossible for the farmers of the West to pay the present rates owing to the extremely low prices of their products. He therefore asked the government to appoint a committee to go into the whole matter of these freight rates.

Premier Thompson said petitions from the Territories against excessive freight rates were numerous signed. He read one of those petitions alleging that exorbitant freight rates were driving settlers out of the country and that the company refused any redress. The petition also asked for parliamentary aid to build other railways and the Hudson Bay railway. The petition was considered by the government and the Canadian Pacific railway asked what they had to say. A letter dated June 14, addressed to the minister of railways by the secretary of the railway company, had been received in reply. The directors of the Canadian Pacific railway took the ground in this letter, that their freight rates up there were lower than those upon any grain transportation in the world under similar conditions, and considering the fact that cars had to be returned empty, and that the cost of fuel was so high, they were therefore unable to see how they could reduce their

rates. The directors asserted that Canadian settlers were better off than those in other wheat producing countries, and in the interest of Canada as well as to the company, the directors suggested that the government should compare the condition of the farmers of the Territories with those of the western states and other wheat producing regions of the world with regard to the cost of reaching the world's grain markets. The secretary of the railway company presents the following:— "Fleming is the most eastern point from which wheat is shipped on our lines in the Territories and Edmonton is the most distant point from which grain is shipped. The grain rates from these points respectively are as follows:—"

Station.	Distance.	Rate per 100 lbs.	Rate per bushel.	Rate per ton per mile.
Fleming	637	27c	12.6 10	66.100
Broadview	690	21c	12.06	61.100
Qu'Appelle	750	22c	13 02	59 100
Moose Jaw.....	824	23c	13 08	56.100
Swift Current	937	25c	15.53	100
Medicine Hat	1036	27c	16.2 10	58.100
Calgary	1265	29c	17.4 10	46.100
Edmonton	1459	33c	19 5	46.100

The secretary proceeds: "I am prepared to say that these rates are lower than the rates of grain transportation by railway anywhere else in the world under anything approaching similar conditions." Then follows a comparison of the freight rates between points on the Canadian Pacific railway and points situated relatively the same on the Great Northern and Northern Pacific. The premier said that a portion of the petitioners some months ago made application to the railway committee of the privy council to have a reconsideration of the schedule of rates of the Canadian Pacific Railway Co. The railway committee of the privy council met for the purpose of hearing their application, but the application was not pressed at the two or three occasions the opportunity was given to bring it forward. It is quite easy to understand, of course, that the petitioners could be at very considerable disadvantage in pressing a case like that which they desired to present before the railway committee of the privy council, sitting at a place so distant from their residence as Ottawa. They have probably no organization possessed of sufficient funds to defray the expenses of pressing their case fully at such a distance, and inasmuch as the letter of the secretary, which I have just read, agrees in stating that a full investigation and authoritative definition of what the real position of the company is as regards their rates, that it would be an advantage to the company as well as to the settler, that the government have arrived at the conclusion that a thorough investigation into all the questions which affect transportation in these regions ought to be made as soon after the session of parliament as it can be set on foot. The premier added that it was not quite decided whether it would take the form of a royal commission, but the inclination was that it should be a departmental enquiry. He could not state at that moment the range it would take.

Winnipeg Clearing House.

Clearings for the week ending July 5, were \$363,545; balances, \$140,960. For the previous week clearings were \$662,428.

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

	Clearings.	
	June 21st.	June 23rd.
Montreal	\$10,012,990	\$ 9,195,501
Toronto	4,964,892	4,615,471
Halifax	863,028	1,126,687
Winnipeg	791,097	662,428
Hamilton	599,635	575,870

Total \$17,231,642 \$16,175,957

