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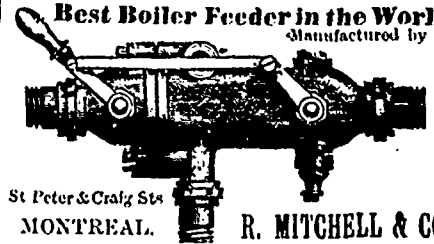
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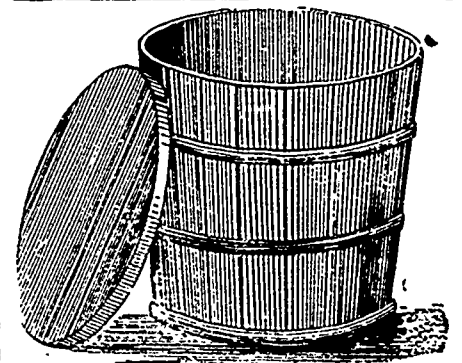
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# The Commercial

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

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

VOL. 4

WINNIPEG, JUNE 8, 1886.

NO. 37

## The Commercial

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

ISSUED EVERY TUESDAY

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Book, Newspaper, Railroad, Commercial and Job Printing specialties.

Office, 4 and 6 James St. East

JAS. E. STEEN,  
Publisher.

WINNIPEG, JUNE 8, 1886.

WM. FERRETT, jeweller, Winnipeg, is selling out.

P. S. STEVENSON has purchased the Central Hotel, Brandon.

HURLEX & HESTON have re-opened the American House, Calgary.

G. GEORGE has purchased the livery business of H. Brown, at Morden.

J. L. POWELL, of Winnipeg, has opened a stationery store on Main St.

J. A. K. DRUMMOND, of High Bluff, has been enabled to resume business again.

J. K. PATTON, druggist, Minnedosa, has opened a branch store at Neepawa.

C. E. KNITTLE, of Deloraine, will start a tailoring establishment at Killarney.

THOS. HOWARD, general storekeeper, Birtle, has sold out to Manwaring & Wright.

D. B. GRAHAM, harness maker, Pilot Mound, has sold out to — Watson, of Swan Lake.

It is now expected that the C. P. R. will be open for through traffic about the first of the month.

It is proposed to raise a bonus of \$5,000 to aid in the establishment of a roller flour mill at Killarney.

BUILDING operations are said to be brisk at Brandon, Regina, Calgary and some other western towns.

THE by-law to grant \$3,000 to aid in the establishment of a roller mill at Shoal Lake, has been carried.

EX-MAYOR LOGAN, of Winnipeg, will build a three story brick hotel on the corner of Main and Logan streets.

It is thought that a large number of British Columbia cattle will be brought into the territories this summer.

THERE is a movement on foot to build a roller flour mill at Lariviere on the southwestern branch of the C.P.R.

SCOTT & LELLIE, furniture dealers, Winnipeg, have changed the style of their firm to Scott Bros. & Leslie.

THE M. & N. W. Ry. Co. will erect a large hotel at Shoal Lake, with the idea of making it a popular summer resort.

FUR dealers in British Columbia expect to do a good trade with the Northwest when the C.P.R. is in running order.

POTATOES and oats are in good demand along the M. & N. W. R., for use by the construction parties extending that line.

CLOTTIER & L'HERGEX, grocers, Winnipeg, have dissolved partnership. The business will be continued by F. Cloutier.

THE *Rat Portage Progress* reports a sale by the Minnesota & Ontario Lumber Co., of three million feet of lumber to the C.P.R.

THE *North West Farmer* estimates the area sown to wheat in Manitoba this year at 450,000 acres. Four years ago it was 94,000 acres.

C. F. POWELL, merchant of Neepawa, is reported to have gone to the States, leaving his business affairs in a very unsatisfactory condition.

COSGRAVE & Co., brewers, Winnipeg, have dissolved partnership. D. M. Blackwood retires, and J. Cosgrave will continue under the old style.

It is reported that a large number of saw logs will have to remain for the summer on the upper tributaries of the Assiniboine, the water being too low to float the rafts.

It is reported that R. Comber has purchased the Selkirk grist mill, which has been idle for some time, and will fit it up with a view to commencing operations at once.

A REPORT from Wolseley, Assiniboia, says the Lieut.-Governor, has made a grant of \$1,500 towards building a roller mill at that place. If this is true, every district in the territory will have the same claim; but there is probably some mistake about it.

FROM Fishery Inspector McQueen's report, lately published, it is learned that 1,465,288 pounds of fish were exported from Lakes Winnipeg, Manitoba and Lake of the Woods, representing a value of \$55,847. In addition to the export it is estimated that about three-quarters of a million dollars worth were consumed at home. The relative values of the different varieties of fish exported were: whitefish, \$32,500; pike, \$21,877; pickrel, \$1,340.

VOLUME 1, number 1, of *The Emigrant* has made its appearance. The first issue is a very excellent number. It is neatly printed on fine paper, and contains twenty-four pages, in the same form as THE COMMERCIAL, and illustrated with engravings of northwestern scenes. In its reading columns a number of very interesting contributed articles appear, giving varied experiences as to the resources and development of Manitoba and the Northwest. The editorial pages give evidence of ability as well as a thorough acquaintance with the requirements of the Northwest as a field for immigration. The paper also contains a large amount of miscellaneous information of inestimable value to both the settler and the intending emigrant. Altogether, *The Emigrant* is the most creditable journal which has yet attempted to advocate the interests of the Canadian Northwest in its particular field. The journal will be published monthly by J. A. Carman, of Winnipeg, at the subscription rate of \$1.00 per annum.

## Business East.

## ONTARIO.

J. Cochran, baker, Strathroy, has sold out.  
Wm. Fitzgerald, grocer, St. Catharines, is away.

Robt. Clark, grocer, Toronto, has assigned in trust.

August Sutherland, grocer Hamilton, has assigned.

Steinhoff & Seabrook, jewelers, London, have assigned.

Spink & Lawson, grist mill, Toronto, have dissolved.

M. J. Coombe, druggist, Toronto, bailiff in possession.

Boyce & Feltwell, grocers, Belleville, are out of business.

G. R. Doherty, jeweler, Toronto, is offering to compromise.

John H. Watson, druggist, Barrie, has assigned in trust.

J. W. Vrooman, grocer, Campbellford, has assigned in trust.

Mrs. B. M. Woodberry, hotelkeeper, Strathroy, has sold out.

Chas. Hoehn, hotelkeeper, Port Arthur, is giving up business.

T. McMullin, dealer in tinware, Toronto; stock sold by bailiff.

Thos. Hawthorn, dealer in shoes, Brampton; stock sold by sheriff.

J. A. Routh, jeweler, Ottawa, stock damaged by smoke and water.

W. J. Foster, photographer, St. Thomas, is offering to compromise.

C. W. White, grocer, Blenheim, has sold out to Adelbert Patterson.

Adelbert Patterson, printer, Blenheim, has sold out to C. W. White.

A. D. McDougall, general storekeeper, Sault Ste. Marie, has assigned in trust.

J. Blizzard & Co., dealers in fancy goods, Toronto, have sold out to F. Qua.

John Jackson, general storekeeper, Creemore; stock advertised for sale by auction.

W. R. Keeler, general storekeeper, Mitchell; stock advertised for sale by auction.

McDougall & Richardson, general storekeeper, Owen Sound, have assigned in trust.

A. Dolmage, general storekeeper, Rothsay; stock advertised for sale by auction.

M. M. Pyke, dealer in gents furnishings, Ottawa, stock damaged by fire and water.

Cloudsley & Lauder, engineers' supplies, Toronto, have dissolved—Cloudsley continues.

Lyon & Alexander, photograph materials, Toronto, have dissolved—H. S. Alexander continues.

Geo. Stanway, tea broker, Toronto, have admitted W. B. Bayley under the style of Stanway and Bayley.

## QUEBEC.

Laforce & Co., butchers, Montreal, have dissolved.

Royal Electric Oil Co., Montreal; partially burned out.

A. J. Maxham & Co., auctioneers, Quebec, have dissolved.

Bedard, Girard & Co., manufacturing agents, Quebec, have dissolved.

C. H. Dougall & Bro., dealers in coal oil, Montreal, have assigned.

McNeil & Flanagan, marble manufacturers, Montreal, have dissolved.

Mrs. L. M. Sirois, general store, St. Jean D'Eschailous, has assigned.

S. Chaperon & Co., dealers in books and stationery, Quebec, have dissolved.

## BRITISH COLUMBIA.

L. Pither, hotelkeeper, Victoria, has sold out to Bailey & Legg.

C. G. Major, general storekeeper, New Westminster, is giving up business.

E. Legg, grocer, Victoria; formed partnership with one Bailey in the hotel business here.

## The State of Trade.

Special telegrams to *Bradstreet's* report a moderate gain in the movement of general merchandise at Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Milwaukee and St. Louis. This is exclusive of dry goods, and is most marked at St. Louis. The favoring features are found in the relative freedom from labor disturbances and in the generally bright cereal crop prospects. On the other hand, advices from Chicago, Kansas City, St. Joseph and Nashville, among those which have of late announced an augmented volume of business, are of a check in the movement of merchandise, due in part to the near approach to the end of the spring season, and to smaller interior purchases owing to the arrival of the busy season for agriculturists. The seaboard markets reveal no special gain. The outlook is considered more favorable, but the improvement has not come. Among domestic money markets there is a good demand for funds at Milwaukee, St. Louis, Kansas City, Fort Worth and New Orleans, notably from the country. At Kansas City the request for funds is less than last week. This is true at Chicago also, where the late extra demand is said to have been mainly for speculative purposes. The New York stock market has tended higher, with a bullish spirit and increased speculative activity. Nearly all leading speculative shares are advancing. St. Paul, Lackawanna and Lake Shore lead in the upward movement, stimulated by manipulation. This was in the face of \$2,000,000 gold shipments and no material gain in general railway earnings. Decreased labor troubles, anticipated better business, and promises of pool harmony were freely quoted. Government bonds are firm. Investment bonds and shares are sought for. The improved feeling extends to speculative boards and those of companies undergoing reorganization. Money is easy on call at from 1½ to 3 per cent. Commercial paper is scarce and foreign exchange firm. Cotton goods have improved somewhat in demand at the east and prices are firm. At the interior there is no gain. Prints are steady. Wool is stronger but sales are no freer. Southwestern markets are relatively stronger than those at the seaboard, although quotations are 2 to 3c. below earlier asking prices. Iron is dull and unchanged for best makes. Steel is firm. Old material is dull and weak. Manufactured iron is in light demand except in special cases. Petroleum is low, laboring under

heavy bear pressure. The upward turn was due to heavy short purchases to cover. Prospective new wells hold prices down. The industrial situation is no worse than a week ago and the outlook favors improvement. The short-hour movement is a practical failure. The wheat outlook favors an excellent crop. *Bradstreet's* San Francisco advices report sixty million bushels probable on the Pacific coast, with thirty-eight million bushels of barley. The Louisiana rice crop promises to be a full one, while the sugar crop in that state looks less favorable than a week ago. The cotton crop in Texas needs rain badly. It has gained in the Atlantic states since the rains stopped. Increased beet sowing depresses sugar prices, and reduced coffee crop estimates have advanced quotations thereof. Tea stocks are large and prices weaker. The number of failures in the United States reported to *Bradstreet's* was 170 against 152 last week, 161 in the fourth week in May, 1885, 148 in 1884, 160 in 1883 and 124 in 1882. Canada had 15 against 12 last week and 21 last year. The total for the year to date in the United States is 4,638 against 5,352 in 1885, a decline of 716 in 21 weeks, as compared with 4,505 in 1884, 4,421 in 1883 and 3,021 in 1882.—*Bradstreet's*.

The wholesale dry goods firm of Jennings & Hamilton, Toronto, have been obliged to ask an extension spreading over a year from their creditors. They have sustained more than a liberal share of bad debts during the last year, and are unable to continue without assistance. The liabilities amount to about \$75,000—half of which is due to the grain firm of W. D. Mathews & Co. (relatives of Hamilton), of this city. The indirect liabilities are estimated at \$70,000. The firm show a surplus of several thousand dollars.

Montreal is fourth on the list of apple exporting cities. Her figures are 68,716 barrels for 1885-6. New York comes first with 465,903 barrels; Boston next, 221,763 barrels; then Portland with 96,850 barrels, then Montreal as we have stated; Halifax, N.S., sent 36,982 barrels and Annapolis, N.S., 3,161 barrels. The total for the above six places was 893,375 barrels, or 105,500 barrels more than in the previous year. Liverpool, Glasgow and London took the bulk of the shipments, which were spread over a season of thirty-six weeks.

## Why Not?

The following item from an American paper ought to set Canadians thinking about matters and things. "It has been decided to erect a smelting works at Fargo, in Dakota. The ore will be conveyed from Lake Winnipeg by water. This new enterprise will add 200 skilled workmen to the population of Fargo, and will, it is thought, be instrumental in greatly aiding in the growth of that city." If the ore is to be brought from Lake Winnipeg, it must be Canadian. But if it be Canadian ore why carry it away off to a little town in the new agricultural state of Dakota? Why not have smelting works on our own ground, and make this iron there? Why, indeed except that we are still too much blinded by the glamor of free trade falsely so called?—*Canadian Manufacturer*.

# GREENE & SONS COMPANY

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Furs, Hats, Robes

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etc.

MANITOBA FALL TRADE. 1886.

Men's  
Men's Furnishings

A well assorted stock in ALL LINES.

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Orders by Mail promptly attended to.  
Samples sent free on application.

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Prepared specially for the ALKALINE waters  
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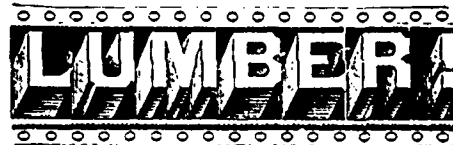
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# The Commercial

WINNIPEG, JUNE 8, 1886.

## MANITOBA IMMIGRATION.

The speech of Mr. Duncan MacArthur at the annual meeting of the shareholders of the Commercial Bank of Manitoba seems to have displeased some of the following of the present Local Government, and in its issue of May 31st the organ in this city, owned and operated by said Government and its employes, takes Mr. MacArthur to task for his utterances on the subject of immigration to this province. His statement, that "nothing is being done to attract immigration to Manitoba," touches a sore point, and the Norquay Government's evening circular objects to it, much in the same way as a cowardly urchin would shout, "Don't touch me; it's the other fellow you want," and endeavors to throw the whole burden of immigration matters upon the shoulders of the Dominion Government, and free its owners from all responsibility in the premises, and of course makes a fling at the Opposition in the Dominion House, as will be seen by the following quotation from its columns:

"One of the most constantly repeated charges of the Opposition against the Dominion Government is that they are expending too much in endeavoring to attract settlers to this country. Manitoba shares fully in the benefits of this expenditure. Her attractions are at least as great as those of any other portion of the Northwest. She is certain, therefore, of participating fairly in all the benefits of immigration."

Mr. MacArthur, after reading this, will no doubt stand corrected in the language he used, but by no means corrected in the impression he conveyed to the mind of every Manitoban outside of the Local Government's faithful following. People not owned by the Government can understand from his words, that Manitoba as a province is doing nothing to attract immigration, and they can see through the dishonest subterfuge contained in the above quotation taken from the "circular."

It may not be generally known, but it is a fact nevertheless, that the Government of Mr. Norquay not only does not want immigration to this province, but is interested in preventing the same as far as in them lies. The statements of the

Premier recently made to a Board of Tradedeputation, which urged his adoption of a system of settlement and drainage of vacant lands, is clear proof of what we now state. The Premier said plainly to the deputation, that the Manitoba Government had no interest in securing settlers. It had no lands to sell out of which it could make a profit, and every settler who came here cost more to look after him or her than the Dominion Government gave to the province in the *per capita* grant. Therefore the Local Government would undertake no system of securing settlers.

Mr. Norquay, like the bulk of his following, gets all questions down to a matter of personal profit or loss, and in the expenditure of public money he and they consider first how much anything will furnish for their manipulation and distribution among their following, and what will contribute to the benefit of the province at large is only a secondary consideration, if worth considering at all. Thus in the securing of settlers, a matter considered of vital importance by all classes, the prospect of no monetary gain to the Government and its following is sufficient ground for Mr. Norquay and cabinet to sacrifice the vital interests of the public. In short, Mr. Norquay's Government have come to look upon the revenue of the province as so much spending money, not one dollar of which the public need expect, will be spent for their benefit generally. Under such a prevailing belief at the head of legislation it is folly to look for aid to immigration.

The Norquay Government's "circular" says of the settlement of vacant lands in this province.

"Most of the so-called schemes for the settlement of vacant lands, in the vicinity of Winnipeg at least, have been concocted with a view to benefitting individuals at the expense of other individuals or of the Government. Mr. MacArthur should lay the blame for the existing state of matters where it properly belongs, on the land-owners themselves, not on the Government."

There it is, blame that other fellow again, for if we would swallow the statements of the "circular" the Government has neither the right nor power to interfere with the vested rights of these speculative land-owners. But a little over a year ago the same Government pushed through a measure trampling under foot the vested rights of the honest and

industrious. They passed an exemption law, as is now plain, for the special purpose of enabling the bulk of their supporters in the House to swindle the creditors they owed, and if some of the Opposition shared in the dishonest advantage thus gained, it was because their co-operation was necessary to complete the rascally work. A Government capable of carrying out such a work, should not shrink from appropriating the lands of speculative owners for the public good. But then we must remember Mr. Norquay's statements to the Board of Trade deputation, and consider that in this vacant land settlement, outlay for the benefit of the general public might be necessary, while in the passing of an exemption law, the public were outraged, and the majority of the Government's supporters in the House benefitted at the expense of swindled creditors.

It is unnecessary to inform any person in Canada that the Dominion Government has and is still making extensive and praiseworthy efforts to secure immigration to all the provinces and territories of Canada, Manitoba included. But the work of the Dominion is a general one, and to profit by it the different provinces and territories must make efforts and take advantage of what the Dominion is doing. All the other provinces are quick to do so, and the interests of the Northwest Territories are well looked after by the C. P. R., the Northwest Land Co., and other corporations having lands there. But Manitoba makes no effort to utilize the work of the Dominion, and the head of its Government has declared that he and his colleagues do not want immigration. But the people of Manitoba want settlers, and the question naturally arises, are the wishes of Mr. Norquay's Government or those of the people to be most respected?

## A GROWING INDUSTRY.

Next to milling, there is no single industry which at present promises a more rapid development in the Northwest than the manufacture of dairy products, nor can there well be imagined any industry for the prosecution of which the natural conditions existing in this country are more favorable than this one of dairying. First among these favorable features may be noted the rich and luxurious native grasses, which everywhere over the broad prairies provide abundant and nutritious

food for cattle, containing the greatest amount of milk-producing properties, and all this without the expenditure of any labor whatever in cultivation. Combined with the possession of this great desideratum in the way of free fodder, we have in the Northwest climatic conditions specially adapted to the production of a healthy and vigorous class of stock, and under which all domestic animals thrive and grow fat, attaining great perfection with but ordinary attention.

In the manufacture of cheese considerable progress has already been made, and last year for the first time the markets of the province and territories were supplied with the home manufactured article in sufficient quantity to form the bulk of local consumption. This season the factories have made provision for enlarging their output, and a number of new factories will be put in operation at different points throughout the province, so that to all appearance we will have cheese for export during the present season. The growth in the production of butter has been equally as rapid, and although last season was the first year in which local demands were entirely supplied by the native product, yet this year there will undoubtedly be a considerable surplus for export.

Unfortunately the outlook for the profitable exportation of butter as at present manufactured in this country is none of the best. The adoption of the improved dairy and creamery systems in other parts has rendered the promiscuous system of manufacture unprofitable, except for local use. Even in eastern Canada the folly of pursuing the present system longer has at last been generally acknowledged. The Canadian butter trade has been nearly lost through the exportation of store-packed stuff. A good deal of this butter would probably have been of good quality when purchased by the storekeeper from his farmer customers, but when allowed to stand even for only a few days in the cellar of the country store, badly ventilated and reeking with foul gases engendered from decaying vegetable matter as these places generally are, the very best butter is soon unfit for the table. An effort is now being made in eastern Canada to regain the export trade and the reputation of Canadian butter through the establishment of the creamery system, and a meeting has lately been held at Toronto to further this object.

The opening of the C. P. Railway to the Pacific coast will make the markets of British Columbia accessible to Manitoba dealers, and as the Pacific province is not self-supplying in dairy products, it is probable that a portion of the pressure of surplus production will be relieved by exportation in that direction. But the quantity which will find an outlet in this direction must of necessity be limited, and with a constantly and rapidly increasing production, it is plain that the whole system of butter manufacture as at present practised must be abandoned. The system of store handling must be abandoned in favor of butter factories, where the article will be packed of uniform quality and in convenient form for the market if we would come into competition in export butter markets. Either this must be done or the manufacture of butter curtailed to the requirements of local consumption, which it has already exceeded, butter now being almost a drug in the market here.

The sparseness of the population in many parts of the province is a hindrance to the establishment of creameries, but one which it will take but a short time to overcome with the rapid settlement and development of the country going on. There are many districts, however, in the older portions of the province, where the population is sufficiently large to supply a creamery within the radius usually worked by such an institution, and in each and every one of these districts an effort should be made to establish either a creamery or a cheese factory at once. That this course will be pursued is evident from the way in which the manufacture of cheese has been taken hold of during the past year or two. We have already heard of two or three creameries that will be established this season, and if these prove successful (and if properly managed it is hard to see how they could result otherwise) the establishment of butter factories will undoubtedly become as general as that of cheese factories has become in eastern Canada. The establishment of creameries is also desirable from the fact that it will divide the manufacture of dairy products between butter and cheese, a tendency having been shown of late to overdo the production of the latter in eastern Canada and the United States.

The importance of the dairying interests to Manitoba may be seen by a glance at what has been accomplished in old

Canada during the past few years. Nine years ago the receipts of cheese at Montreal were something over half a million boxes, while for the past year they amounted to one and a quarter millions. The exports of cheese alone for the past year amounted to over eight million dollars, or a greater value than any other single product of the country, and about one-tenth of the entire exports. From this it may be seen what possibilities are in store for Manitoba with her superior advantages for the production of dairy products. Dealers who have handled Manitoba cheese and butter say that this country can produce the finest dairy products in the world, owing to the natural advantages previously noted. It is also stated that there is no danger of the product becoming off-flavor, as is the case toward the fall of the year in countries where the pasturage is not so good. Such being the case, every effort should be made to foster the industry. In the matter of machinery it is important that the most improved patterns should be used and no pains spared to turn out the best qualities of goods, for in dairy products of all things it pays to produce the very best. By taking this course a reputation for Manitoba dairy products would soon be established, and when they are forced into competition with the product of other countries, as they soon will be, there will be no fear of the result. It very seldom happens that any of the large markets of this continent are burdened with an excessive supply of first quality of butter and cheese, while with the poorer qualities the markets are frequently glutted, and stocks have to be reduced at any sacrifice. Intending manufacturers in Manitoba should profit by such examples, and from the way the matter has been taken up here there is every reason to believe they will endeavor to place Manitoba at the head of the list in regard to the quality of her dairy exports. At the very commencement this province possesses the most complete creamery in Canada (the one just put in operation at Stony Mountain, near this city), according to the testimony of Professor Barre, of the Ontario Agricultural College, a gentleman who has given his whole attention to dairying matters, and who should be in a position to know. The organization of an association of dairy men for Manitoba and the Northwest has also been perfected, which will no doubt prove of great benefit to the industry, and very materially aid in obtaining a standing for Manitoba dairy product.



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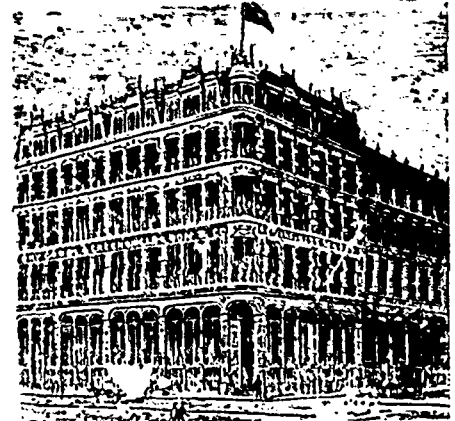
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**WINNIPEG MONEY MARKET.**

The first of the month brought some improvement in the demand for commercial discounts, but otherwise the past week has been a quiet one, and nothing of special importance has occurred to give the week any particular significance. Rates of discount have held steady at old quotations of 7 per cent. for first class paper and 8 to 9 for good securities. In real estate mortgage loans there has been a light call for advances on farm properties, and also some demand from the city, but taken all around the amount of business done by the loan companies has been small. Rates of interest are steady at 7½ to 10 per cent.

**WINNIPEG WHOLESALE TRADE.**

The wholesale trade of the city during the past week has not been characterized by any special development of activity, though in some lines there were not wanting signs of a better state of business. Most staple branches, however, have had a quiet week, and the aggregate movement of commodities has been light. The summer sorting trade in dry goods, clothing, boots and shoes, etc., has as yet shown but a very moderate business, and unless a revival sets in soon the season's business of this description will be limited to small proportion. Indeed, it is the opinion of many of the dealers in such branches, that the summer's sorting trade will not foot up to very respectable proportion. For the fall trade the prospect is somewhat better, so far as can yet be estimated, but it would be like "counting chickens before they are hatched" to go into figures at this early date on the probable demand for fall goods, the country trade seems to be in better condition relatively than in the city. Those lines which have shown a better trade during the past week are mostly the less important branches, with the exception of hardware, which latter branch is also reported to be enjoying a slightly improved trade. Collections remain in about the same condition, which is not particularly bad for the time of year, though the feeling is not easy.

**AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY.**

In this line there has not been much activity displayed since the wind-up of the trade in spring implements. A few breaking plows are still selling, but harvesting machinery is quiet yet, farmers evidently not caring to invest until very close to the time when such articles will be brought into use. This is more apparent, as dealers are not putting forth much effort to book orders in advance.

**ROOTS AND SHOES.**

A few small lots are occasionally going out to country points, but the situation is rather slow and the sorting trade light for the season. Collections fair.

**CLOTHING**

From the work already done in taking orders for fall delivery dealers are lead to expect a fairly good fall trade. A good portion of the country has already been gone over, and though merchants are not ordering heavily, yet the amount of business done promises to compare favorably with former years. Sorting trade for

present use continues quiet. Collections rather slow.

**CROCKERY AND GLASSWARE.**

There has been some improvement in this branch, though there is still plenty of room for an increase in the movement, without taxing the energies of dealers. The demand at present it principally for crockery and stoneware staples, butter crocks, etc. Collections fair.

**DRY GOODS.**

The more staple the branch the greater the quietness seems to be, and this is especially true of dry goods, which seems to be about the duller of all the leading lines. All the dealers give the one report of "scarcely anything doing." The sorting trade so far this season has given little evidence of life, and unless a decided and permanent improvement soon sets in, the aggregate trade of the summer season will not reach anything like the amount it was expected to reach. Collections continue rather slow.

**DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.**

Trade continues about as usual and prices are still unchanged as follows: Howard's quinine, 90c to \$1.00; German quinine, 80 to 90c; opium, \$4.50 to \$5.00; morphia, \$2 to \$2.50; iodine, \$4.25 to \$4.50; bromide potassium, 50 to 55c; American camphor, 33 to 40c; English camphor, 45 to 50c; glycerine, 25 to 35c; tartaric acid, 65 to 70c; cream of tartar, 35 to 40c; bleaching powder, per keg \$8 to \$10; bicarb soda, \$4.50 to \$5; sal soda, \$2.25 to \$2.50; soda ash, \$3 to \$3.25; chlorate potash, 25 to 35c; alum, \$2.75 to \$3; copperas, \$3 to \$3.25; sulphur, flour, \$4 to \$4.25; salpner, roll, \$3.75 to \$4; American blue vitrol, 6 to 7c.

**FANCY GOODS AND SMALLWARES.**

In this branch the movement continues about the same and the feeling is rather slow. Collections are said to be fairly good for the season.

**FISH.**

Fresh Lake Winnipeg whitefish, the first of the season, arrived in this market on Thursday, and were worth from 6 to 8c. Columbia River salmon have arrived by express and are quoted at 22½c. Lake Superior trout have been in fair supply at \$3 to 9c. A number of varieties of Red river fish are also offered, among them pickerel at 2½c. Fresh sea fish in good supply at quotations. Prices are as follows: Salt white, \$4 per bbl; Labrador herrings \$8 per bbl; salmon, \$17 per bbl; mackerel \$1 to \$1.75 per kit; smoked haddocks, 9½ to 10c per lb, fresh sea fish are quoted: cod 10c, haddock 10c, halibut 17c, shad 16c, flounders 15c, lobsters 17c, oysters, selects, 65c per can; standards, 55c.

**FRUITS.**

Stocks of choice apples in the city have been nearly exhausted, and anything good cannot be had at anything less than \$6.50 per barrel. The supply of oranges has also been limited, and a good deal of poor fruit has been in the market. Prices are firm and likely to go higher. Lemons are firm at quotations. Prices are: Sarento oranges, \$7.00 to \$8.00. Apples, fancy \$6.50 to \$7.00, havanas, \$4 to \$5.50 per bunch. Messina lemons, \$8.00; valencic raisins, \$3.75; London layer raisins, \$4.00 to \$4.25; black crown

\$5.00 to \$5.25 walnuts, 15 to 20c a lb; almonds, 20c; filberts, 15c; pecans, 16c; peanuts, 17c for roasted and 15c for raw; figs 18c to 20c.; dates nuts 8 to 10c; golden 11c. Apple cider, \$10 per bbl.

**FUEL.**

Prices for coal and wood are unchanged as follows: poplar \$3.25; to \$3.35; oak \$5.00 to \$5.50; tamarac \$4 to \$4.50. Prices are for lots, on track. Hard coal is worth \$9 to \$9.50, and American steam coal, \$6.85 on track. Blacksmiths' coal, \$12.00 per ton. Galt coal sells at \$6.50 on track.

**FURNITURE.**

Some dealers report a slight improvement in the call from the country, but all agree that business is slow in fact just about as quiet as it could be, so far as the wholesale trade is concerned. Collections are also backward.

**GROCERIES.**

In this branch a very steady movement is going on and of moderate proportion. Prices have also maintained a very steady nature. Sugars are slightly easier. Quotations are as follows: yellow 7½ to 7¾c; granulated 8¾c; lump 9¾ Cofees, Rio, 12 to 13½c; Government Java 28c, other Javas 22c; Mochas 31 to 34c; Teas range, Moyune gunpowder 25 to 70c; pan-fired Japan 23 to 45c, basket-fired 25 to 40c, Ping Suey young hyson 20 to 30c; Moyune young hyson 25 to 50c; Season's congous, 1885-86, 20 to 55c. Syrups, corn, \$2.30 to \$2.50; sugar, cane, \$2 to \$2.20; T. & B. tobacco \$10.

**HIDES.**

Prices rule steady and unchanged as follows: Steers, Winnipeg inspection, No. 1 7c; No. 2, 6c; cows, No. 1, 6c. No. 2, 5c; balls, 5c. calf, fine haired real veal, 7 to 13 pound skins, No. 1, 10; No. 2, 8c. Sheep pelts, 2½ to 65c. Tallow 3½c per lb.

**HARDWARE AND METALS.**

Dealers report a steady and very fair demand for their wares, both in heavy and shelf goods. The improvement in building and contracting throughout the country has made its influence felt in this trade. There is also a good call for harvesting tools, such as forks, rakes, scythes, etc. Prices are steady and unchanged as follows: Cut nails, 10d and larger \$3.35 to \$3.75; I. C. tin plates, \$5.50 to \$5.75; I. C. tin plates, double, \$11 to \$11.50; Canada-plates, \$3.50 to \$3.75; sheet iron, \$3 to \$4.50, according to grade; iron pipe, 40 to 50 per cent. off list prices; ingot tin, 26 to 30c per lb., according to quality, bar iron, \$2.50 to \$3 per 100 lb; shot, 6½ to 7c a lb; tanned felt, \$2.60 to 2.85 per 100 lbs; barbed wire 7 to 7½.

**LEATHER AND FINDINGS.**

Prices remain steady and unchanged as follows: Spanish sole, 30 to 32c; slaughte. sole, 33 to 35c; French calf, first choice, \$1.35 to \$1.50; Canada Calf \$1.00; French kip, \$1 to \$1.10; B Z kip, 85 to 90c; slaughter kip, 55 to 75c; No. 1, wax upper, 50c; grain upper, 65c; harness leather, 33 to 35c for plump stock; American oak sole, 55 to 60.

**LUMBER.**

Building operations going on in the city have continued fairly active and the demands upon lumber dealers are said to be much better than for the past two years. There is also a good

movement to country points, though this has not been felt so much as the city trade. Prices have not changed here, though the tendency has been to advance prices in the States. In fact it seems that there is no such a thing here as a standard scale of prices, and there appears to be a disposition to shade prices to suit customers. If dealers would organize and come to some agreement as to prices and other matters, it would be to the interest of the trade.

#### PAINTS, OILS AND COLORS.

There appears to have been some improvement in this branch of the trade, though business is still quiet for the season. Prices are steady and unchanged as follows: linseed oil, raw 75c per gal., boiled 78c; seal oil steam refined, \$1.10; castor, 14c per lb; lard No 1, \$1.00 per gal; olive, \$1.00 to \$2, according to quality; machine oils, black 25c; oleine, 40c; fine qualities, 50 to 75c. Coal oils, headlight, 26c; water white, 30c. Calcined plaster, \$4.00 per bbl; Portland cement, \$5; white lead, genuine, 7.50; No 1 \$7.00; No 2, \$6.50 and window glass, first break, \$2.50.

#### SADDLERY AND HARNESS.

In this line a good movement is reported in saddlery hardware and sundries, and the manufacturing department has also been kept busy. Collections not too brisk.

#### STATIONERY AND PAPER.

Dealers are having a moderate call for their goods, and though trade is not particularly active, yet it is not to say dull. Collections fair.

#### WINES AND SPIRITS.

Scarcely any movement in this branch, and little business looked for until the new licenses have been granted. Quotations are: Goodermom & Wot's 5 year old, \$2.75; 7 year old, \$3.25; old rye, \$1.80; Jules Robin brandy, \$4.50; Bisquet Debonche & Co., \$4.75; Martell, \$6 Hennessy, \$6.50; DeKuyper gin, \$2.75; Port wine, \$2.25 and upwards; Sherry \$2.25 and upwards; Jamaica rum, \$3.50; DeKuyper red gin, \$11 per case; DeKuyper green gin, \$6 per case; Tom Gin, \$9.50 to \$10.00; Martel and Hennessy's brandy \$13.50 per case of 12 bottles.

## THE MARKETS.

### WINNIPEG.

#### GRAIN AND PROVISIONS.

The grain trade for the present season is now getting down to small dimensions and very little of an important nature is heard of. Interest in the business has nearly disappeared for the present. A number of the dealers are not doing anything at all, and the millers are taking the bulk of the new wheat offered. Deliveries by farmers throughout the province have not been large, and would go to show that there is not a great deal of grain left in the country. Reports from the country regarding the growing crops are still very favorable, though in some districts rain is now needed. Millstuffs have been quiet and easy. Provisions have been in about the usual demand and prices steady.

#### WHEAT.

There is still some wheat coming to market at provincial points, but the desire to purchase

has not been very keen. Quite a number of cars have passed through during the week, destined for the east, and shipments from Lake Superior ports have been active. In prices there has been no change whatever here, though competition among local millers advanced prices in some provincial markets. However 60 to 65c is still the ruling price by sample at outside markets. Prices here by grade are unchanged as follows: No. 1 hard, 78c; No. 2 75c; No. 1 northern, 75c; No. 2 70c; No. 3 60c.

#### FLOUR.

The flour markets remain very quiet and very little is doing in the way of exporting. Mills are only running on half time and without any effort to push production. Sales of Manitoba strong bakers are reported from Montreal at from \$4.70 to \$4.75, and other grades at \$3.25 to \$4.25 per bbl. Prices here are easier for some grades. Quotations now rule as follows: patents, \$2.45; strong bakers, \$2.60; XXXX, \$1.70, and superfine \$1.00.

#### BEAN AND SHORTS

Prices continue to decline, and this week are quoted at \$1 under last. Bran now rules at \$7 and shorts at \$8.

#### EGGS.

Receipts continue fairly liberal and all offered are readily taken at steady prices. The demand for packing is fairly active and a considerable quantity will be put up here this season. Prices are unchanged at 9 to 10c.

#### OATMEAL.

Prices remain steady and unchanged at \$2.25 for standard and \$2.50 for granulated.

#### POTATOES.

There is not a great deal doing, but some are moving at about 20 to 25c.

#### CHEESE.

There is no change to note in this product. Prime home manufactured is quoted at from 10½ to 11c and medium at 9½ to 10c.

#### BUTTER.

The butter market has remained in the same condition, and with continued large receipts in proportion to the demand, the feeling has been weak. Dealers have been afraid of over loading and have not been too anxious to receive additional consignments, especially of the poorer grades. The supply consists principally of rolls, though some tubs and pails also come in. Consignments realize about the same as last prices, or from 12½ to 15c.

#### OATS.

Scarcely any movement has taken place in oats, and no more are wanted in the city at present, stocks on hand being quite large enough for all likely demands. Prices are nominal at 24 to 25c for car lots.

#### BARLEY.

We have not heard of any transactions in this grain and nothing but a few loads have been offered, which have been disposed of with difficulty for feed.

#### BACON.

The movement has been in about the usual proportion, and prices have held steady at old quotations as follows: Dry salt, \$4 to \$4½ smoked 9½ to 9¾c, rolls 11c, breakfast bacon 11½c old dry salt 7½c.

#### HAMS.

Have been in moderate demand and steady, at 13 to 14c.

#### MESS PORK.

Easier and quiet at 14.50 to \$15.00.

#### MESS BEEF.

In very moderate demand and unchanged at \$15.50.

#### LARD.

Pails have advanced 15c and are now quoted at \$2.25. Tierces steady at 9½c per lb.

#### DRESSED HOGS.

Prices rule steady at 5½c.

#### DRESSED MEATS.

Beef is unchanged at 9½ to 10c for hind quarters and 7 to 8c for full carcasses. Mutton has been scarce, but large supplies are on the way. The quotation is lower, at 12c. Veal is steady at 16c.

### MINNEAPOLIS.

Two facts have struck the wheat market this week. One was calculated to stiffen it and perhaps slightly advance prices, while the other should have held prices down, if it did not lower them. A decrease of nearly 3,000,000 bus. in the visible supply, while not to be considered as a strong bull factor at this late date, should impart great strength and perhaps cause a slight advance, yet in the face of almost general knowledge of the figures on Tuesday, the market was dull and weak. News of general rains throughout the Minneapolis belt, where serious complaints of dry weather were heard, was the other great fact which hit the market. Its tendency should have been bearish, but it did not move prices down.

"The fact is," said a veteran trader, "that legitimate influences are not at work in the grain market just now. It is six months or more since any large deal has been worked on either side, and some of the big speculators have decided that the time has come for a series of gigantic manipulations. It is a good time for the small scalpers, tailors and the country to keep their fingers out of the pie. This is going to be a war between giants, unless the giants happen to be working together, which is hardly possible. I am going to close up all trades and take a trip to some quiet resort for the benefit of my health. I advise all who have little money to lose to follow my example, and wait till the war is over."

The rain storm, while quite general in the spring wheat states, of course left some spots dry, but covered enough ground to put the crop out of danger for weeks. The only bad report on winter wheat this week comes from the McCormick Harvester Co., whose returns from agents indicate that insects and worms will cause a six per cent reduction from previous estimates of the crop.

Receipts here for the week have been large, equalling the consumption by the mills, and shipments rather small, but stocks show a decrease a little more than equal to the receipts, indicating that mill bins are full of wheat. The market was strong and active to-day, owing to the advance of 3c in Chicago.

The highest and lowest wheat prices by grade on change during the week ending to-day, closing prices, and prices one year ago were:

				June 3.
Wheat.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing	1885.
No. 1 hard.	75	74½	75	90
No. 1 north'n	73	72	73	86
" 2	70	69	70	82

Futures have been rather active, advancing at the close in sympathy with cash. July 1 hard closed strong at 76½c and August at 78c. Coarse grains were quiet, corn closing at 30 to 33c, and oats lower, at 29 to 30c, all by sample.

MILLSTUFF—Continues in large supply and

weak, bulk bran closing at \$0 to \$0.50 and shorts at \$0.50 to \$7 per ton.

Flour.—After a day or two of dullness the first of the week, the market livened up and some very satisfactory sales were made as to amount, not price—but the demand has again slackened. Flour buyers seem to think that prices have gotten close to the bottom, but are still nervous and disposed to seek cover when over wheat takes a cent drop.

Quotations for car or round lots at the mills are as follows: Patents, \$4.30 to \$4.50; straights, \$4.00 to \$4.25; first bakers', \$3.50 to \$3.70; second bakers' \$2.90 to \$3.10, best low grades, \$2.00 to \$2.20, in bags; re. log, \$1.50 to \$1.60, in bags.

These quotations are on flour in barrels, except as stated. The rule is to discount 30c per bbl for 280 and 140 lb jute bags, 20c for 38lb cotton sacks, 15c for 19lb cotton sacks, 10c for 24lb cotton sacks, and 20c for 49lb paper sacks.

While the output of the mills was not as heavy last week as there was reason to expect, it showed a small gain, and assumed very creditable proportions for the present state of milling. The nineteen mills in operation produced 136,800 bbls.—averaging 22,800 bbls. daily—against 135,530 bbls. the preceding week, and 107,500 bbls. for the corresponding time in 1885. The same number of mills are running this week, and they promise to swell the total flour output somewhat. Nearly all have a considerable number of orders ahead, the majority enough to keep them running for another month at least, and any material change from the present condition of operations seems hardly probable at present. The mills have ample power, and are, almost without exception, being allowed to produce all the flour they can. The demoralized condition of the wheat market the past few days has had a quieting effect on flour, and offers made are usually so low that millers cannot accept them. Our millers, having quite a supply of orders ahead, are less prone to make concessions than they would be under other circumstances, and hold prices pretty firm. The trade generally seems to be anticipating a substantial advance in the near future, with how much reason remains to be seen.

Heavy as were the flour exports of our mills for April, those of May exceeded them by over 30,000 bbls., and were undoubtedly never equalled before. In amount the exports for May were 297,900 bbls., including several thousand shipped to Canada, against 264,800 bbls. for April, and 233,800 bbls. for March. The exports for the week ending May 29 were 67,810 bbls.

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

RECEIPTS.			
	June 1.	May 25.	May 18.
Wheat, bus ..	612,150	423,500	421,300
Flour, bbls ..	125	600	375
Millstuff, tons..	146	102	82

SHIPMENTS.			
	June 1.	May 25.	May 18.
Wheat, bus ..	70,400	134,750	149,550
Flour, bbls ..	130,932	104,366	108,750
Millstuff, tons..	3,913	3,648	4,014

The wheat in elevators in Minneapolis, as

well as the stock at St. Paul and Duluth, is shown in the appended table:

MINNEAPOLIS.			
	May 31.	May 24.	
No. 1 hard, bus..	1,552,800	1,755,412	
No. 1 northern, bus	937,952	1,203,328	
No. 2 northern, bus	451,971	529,243	
No. 3,	6,005	6,004	
Rejected .. ..	23,082	24,072	
Special bins .. ..	612,247	769,091	
	3,584,057	4,287,150	

\*These figures do not include a considerable quantity of wheat in private elevators and sheds and annexes to regular elevators, nor that in mill bins.

ST. PAUL.			
	June 1.	May 26.	May 19.
In elevators—			
bush .. ..	913,000	948,000	955,000

DULUTH.			
	May 31.	May 24.	May 17.
In store, bus. .	5,519,840	5,770,258	6,491,390

—Northwest Miller.

### Board of Trade.

A special general meeting of the Winnipeg Board of Trade was held on Thursday afternoon at 4 o'clock in the board room, President Kenneth Mackenzie occupying the chair.

There were present Messrs. G. F. Stephens, A. Pearson, A. M. Nanton, J. L. Turner, W. D. Pettigrew, H. E. Sharp, J. W. Burridge, S. Naica, R. D. Richardson, C. J. Roach, J. M. McLeod, J. H. Ashdown, C. F. Carruthers, G. F. Galt, J. G. Haney, N. Mackenzie, J. E. Steen, J. A. Carman, E. H. W. VanAllen, R. J. Whitla, K. Murchison, W. B. McArthur.

After reading of minutes and other opening routine, the secretary reported that he had forwarded resolution passed at that meeting to Mr. Joseph Mulholland with a request that it be forwarded to Mr. Sutherland, president of the Hudson's Bay Railway Company in London, England, and Mr. Mulholland had acknowledged receipt of the same.

Mr. Turner, on behalf of the deputation sent to Ottawa and Montreal re discriminating rates on the C.P.R. against Winnipeg, reported meeting with Mr. VanHorne and Mr. Olds, the result of the interview being a promised reduction of fifteen per cent. on freight rates from Winnipeg west, which reduction was to be allowed to Brandon, Regina and Calgary also. He stated that both of the gentlemen mentioned admitted the injustice to Winnipeg of the former rates, and he, Mr. Turner, believed that in the near future a further reduction would be made. The fifteen per cent. cut went into force on June 1st.

Some discussion took place on the claims now being put forward by Toronto, Hamilton and other cities of Ontario for better rates to the Northwest. Messrs. Stephens, Ashdown, Burridge, Carruthers, G. F. Galt and others expressed themselves upon the subject, and while there was an evident sympathy with Ontario cities, all agreed that the nature of their claims was such that Winnipeg could not join issues with them.

The extent of the reduction of rates from Winnipeg west was also discussed, the general impression being that it fell short of justice to Winnipeg and other points in the Northwest,

but was so far satisfactory in that it acknowledged the justice of the claims the board had been pressing.

The work of drafting a circular was proceeded with, the substance of which was to announce to traders west of this city the reduction, and to show that it had been secured not only for Winnipeg, but for other points west, solely by the efforts of the Board during the past three years.

The secretary read the circular as drafted and amended, and on motion of Mr. Ashdown, seconded by Mr. J. F. Turner, the secretary was instructed to have a quantity of the same printed, and to mail one to every trading institution west of Winnipeg.

After some other matters of routine the meeting was adjourned.

### Puget Sound Lumber Shipments.

Messrs. Rothschild & Co.'s circular showing the foreign shipments of lumber, etc., from Puget Sound during April, says: There were ten sailings, representing a total registered tonnage of 8,214 tons. The clearances were: Four vessels for Melbourne with a total of 3,251,223 feet of rough lumber, 106,430 pickets and 517,640 laths, representing a total value of \$31,951.53; two vessels for Sidney with a total of 1,563,119 feet of rough lumber, 4,740 pickets and 535,895 laths, representing in value \$16,666.97; one vessel for Mollendo with 427,256 feet of rouge and 35,753 feet of dressed lumber, value £8,730.03. one vessel for Valparaiso with 369,250 feet of rough and 108,531 feet of surfaced lumber, value \$3,168.37; one vessel for Santa Rosalia with 495,112 feet of rough lumber, value \$4,951.12; and one vessel for Guaymas, carrying 106,006 feet of rough lumber, value \$900.00, and 290 tons of coal, value \$810.00. The lumber exports for April aggregated 6,211,966 feet of rough, 45,753 feet of dressed, and 108,531 feet of surfaced lumber, 111,170 pickets and 953,752 laths, representing in value a total of \$68,368.02.—Victoria, B. C. Standard.

### Sunflowers for Fuel.

I grow one acre of them every year, and have plenty of fuel for the stove the whole year around, and use some in the other stove besides. I plant in hills the same as corn (only three seeds to the hill), and cultivate the same as corn. I cut them when the leader or top flower is ripe, letting them lie on the ground two or three days. In that time I cut off all the seed heads, which are put into an open shed with a floor in it, the same as a corn-crib.

The stalks are then hauled home and packed in a common shed with a good roof on it. When cut in the right time the stalks, when dry, are hard as oak, and make a good hot fire, while the seed heads, with the seed in, make a better fire than the best hard coal. The seed, being very rich in oil, will burn better and longer, bushel for bushel, than hard coal. The sunflower is very hard on land.

The piece of land selected to plant on should be highly enriched with manure. In the great steppes (prairie region in the interior of Russia and Tartary, where the winters are more severe than in Dakota, the sunflowers are and have been for centuries past the only kind of fuel used.—Cheyenne, Dakota, Sun.

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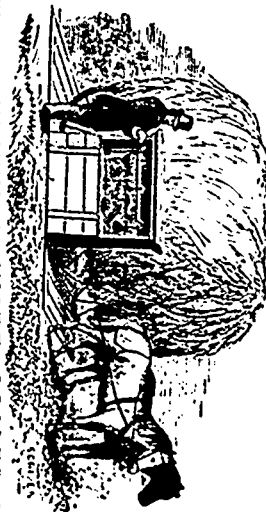
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ley.

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

**EASTERN MARKETS.**

**CHICAGO.**

The past week has been a most eventful one in the market here. Wheat has witnessed the greatest boom that it has experienced for many a long day, and excitement and speculation have run rampant for the time being. The week opened as quiet as usual. Cables reported dull and lower foreign markets, crop reports were about as usual, prices continued downward and there was nothing to indicate the coming storm. The market opened on Wednesday with the same chronic feeling of dullness. But now rumors were circulated that some big bears had been quietly buying wheat for some days. The cry was raised that the big bear operators had turned bulls, and a scene of wild speculative excitement followed, prices advancing rapidly, and holding strong for the balance of the week. What effect this bulge will have on foreign markets remains to be seen. One thing peculiar is that it has come in the face of persistent reports of dull and declining foreign markets. For the time being export buying has been checked, and wheat previously taken for export has been re-sold at a better profit than could be made by carrying it to Liverpool. It is just possible that the foreign buyers may follow the advance here if prices become hardened; but on the other hand it is probable that they will refuse to do so for some time at least, and a falling off in the decrease in the visible may bring about a reaction. Taking a conservative view of the situation the bulge of last week seems to partake altogether too much of the speculative nature to be the commencement of a permanent advance, though there are many who believe that wheat will touch 90c before letting up. The visible supply of wheat for the United States and Canada on May 29 was 34,888,667 bushels as compared with 40,706,877 bushels for the same date last year. The decrease for the week ending May 29 was 2,925,648. This decrease indicates a very healthy export movement, which must eventually bring about a healthy market, if not checked by a too rapid advance. Other commodities were higher in sympathy with wheat, but without other important features.

There was no session of the board on Monday but trading was strong on the curb, and calls on July bid up to 76½c. On Tuesday, however, the market opened ½c lower on cables showing weak and declining markets. Prices fluctuated considerably during the day, advancing with reports of export buying and receding on favorable crop news. The one o'clock close was strong, but in the afternoon the markets were heavy. Corn opened weak on an enormous receipts of 1,113 car lots. Receipts of oats were also large and the feeling easier. Provisions opened strong and pork advanced 10c, but receded later. Live hogs continue to arrive in large numbers, but are all absorbed by packers with apparent readiness. Closing prices were:

	May.	June.
Wheat .. .. .	\$0.73	\$0.74½-¾
Corn .. .. .	34½	35½-¾
Oats .. .. .	26½	26½

Pork .. .. .	8.27½	8.32½
Lard .. .. .	5.85	5.95

The market was very weak at the opening on Wednesday and prices started ½c lower. Offerings were heavy and cables were depressed. Soon, however, a reaction set in when it was reported that a number of big bears had been quietly investing heavily for some days. These reports rapidly gained credence, and the market wheeled right around and prices climbed up rapidly, with scarcely a halt. The change that came over the market was like magic. At one o'clock a gain of 2½c had been made from the bottom. In the afternoon the excitement was continued. Prices opened ½c higher and jumped another ½c, August touching 79½c. At this point there was another let up for a time, but the close was excited and strong. The gain for the day over yesterday was nearly 3c. Corn was higher in sympathy with wheat. Provisions were firmer, on good consumptive demand. Closing prices were:

	May.	June.
Wheat .. .. .	75½	77½
Corn .. .. .	34½-¾	35½
Oats .. .. .	26½	26½
Pork .. .. .	8.37½	8.45
Lard .. .. .	5.90	5.97½

On Thursday there was a continuation of the excitement of the previous day. An enormous speculative business was transacted locally, as well as orders from New York, St. Louis and other large centres. Prices opened at ½c over Wednesday's close. July was the leading option, and prices forged along rapidly, sometimes going back a point or two, but on each rally going farther ahead, until 79½c was reached. At the one o'clock close the price stood at 78½c. There was also active trading in August, but other options were quiet. In the afternoon wheat was quiet and broke ½c. A good many of the more conservative traders consider the advance too rapid to be healthy, and did considerable selling. Others considered the advance permanent and in keeping with the natural course it should have taken long ago, had not prices been held down by heavy speculators. Those taking this view say that as soon as the weight was taken off the market was bound to advance and must go still higher, before prices are adjusted to suit present conditions. Corn was weak on the start, but advanced later in sympathy with wheat. Oats quiet and steady. Pork and lard bulged ahead, with no special reason for the advance, except the boom in wheat. From 10 to 12½c of the gain was lost later. Closing prices were:

	June.	July.
Wheat .. .. .	\$0.76½	78½
Corn .. .. .	34½	35½
Oats .. .. .	26½	27
Pork .. .. .	8.50	8.55
Lard .. .. .	5.95	6.00

On Friday the market was still active on speculative account, but the feeling was more unsettled, and fluctuations followed in more rapid succession. There was no change in the tenor of foreign advices, which still reported dull and lower markets. Receipts from the Northwest also continued fairly large. Prices started ½ to ¾c higher, advanced 1½c, and after numerous fluctuations closed about ½c higher

than Thursday. The more remote futures were lower comparatively than July and August closed at 78½c bid, September at 79½ to 79½c, October at 79½c, November at 80½c, and December at 82c. Corn was in fair shipping demand and steady. Oats were firm and higher, especially for deferred futures. Hog products were active, and outside buying orders came in freely. Closing prices were:

	June.	July.
Wheat .. .. .	\$0.76½	\$0.78½-¾
Corn .. .. .	34½-¾	35½
Oats .. .. .	27	27½
Pork .. .. .	8.62½	8.65
Lard .. .. .	6.00	6.10

On Saturday wheat opened easier and sold down on the start about ½c. An advance then set in, and prices went up ½c. After a number of fluctuation the quotation at the close was about ½c above yesterday. Pork continued to retain the firmer feeling, and prices advanced 5 to 10c. Lard was steady and firm. Closing prices were:

	June.	July.
Wheat .. .. .	\$0.77½	78½
Corn .. .. .	—	—
Oats .. .. .	—	—
Pork .. .. .	8.67½	8.70
Lard .. .. .	6.05	6.15

**TORONTO.**

**STOCKS.**

The past week has been an uneventful one in the stock market. The tendency has been to lower prices and a majority of the bank stocks, as will be seen by quotations of closing bids for Wednesday, June 2nd, are lower than quotations for Wednesday of the previous week. The difference, however, is slight in every particular. Northwest land sold at 75 seller 60 days, but closed with bids as quoted. Miscellaneous stocks were quiet.

	May 26.	June 2.
Montreal .. .. .	208	207½
Ontario .. .. .	114½	115½
Toronto .. .. .	196	196
Merchants' .. .. .	121	120½
Commerce .. .. .	120½	120½
Imperial .. .. .	134½	133½
Federal .. .. .	110½	109
Dominion .. .. .	208½	207½
Standard .. .. .	125	126
Hamilton .. .. .	132½	132
Northwest Land .. .. .	74½	73½
C.P.R. Bonds .. .. .	—	—
do Stocks .. .. .	64½	—

**GRAIN AND PROVISIONS.**

Grain markets have continued to rule dull and weak since our last report, and a greater desire to sell has been apparent, at slight concessions under previous quotations. Trading notwithstanding was not active. Stocks on Monday were as follows. Flour, 2,125 bbls; fall wheat 212,568 bushels; spring, 167,649 bushels. Reports of the condition of fall wheat throughout the province are very unsatisfactory, and a large portion of it is said to have been badly damaged if not entirely destroyed. Spring grains look well. Provisions have been in improved demand.

**WHEAT.**

Has been offered more freely and the tendency has been to an easier feeling. No 2 fall sold at

70c on Monday and later in the week at the same price. Red winter and No. 2 spring were offered at 80c.

#### FLOUR.

No sales have been reported in quantities, and prices appear to have been merely nominal at \$3.60 to \$3.65 for superior extra and \$3.50 to \$3.55 for extra.

#### OATS.

Have not been offered as freely as formerly and prices have been held firmer. White sold at 33c and mixed at 31½ to 32½c.

#### BARLEY.

No transactions have been heard of in this grain and it does not appear that any was offered in car lots.

#### PEAS.

Have been offered at the old price of 68c, but buyers were not inclined to purchase at over 57c, consequently no sales were made.

#### POTATOES.

Have been offered very freely in car lots and have sold at from 30 to 35c, the latter price toward the close. Street prices were 50c per bushel.

#### APPLES.

Apples have been quiet, and choice have brought \$3.00 per bbl.

#### EGGS.

Receipts have been steadily taken at 11 to 11½c in round lots, and on the street at 12c to 13c.

#### BUTTER.

Receipts of large rolls have continued to be large, and have sold fairly well at moderate and steady prices. There has been a marked improvement in the quality and manner of packing this season, which has helped greatly to facilitate sales and keep stocks moving. Extra qualities have sold at 14c, good at 12 to 13 and common slower at 10c. Tubs have sold about the same as rolls.

#### CHEESE.

Offerings are now liberal and factories seem to be well stocked. Small lots have sold slowly at 8½ to 9c.

#### PORK.

Has continued inactive and unchanged at \$13.50 in small lots.

#### BACON.

Has been in improved demand at steady prices. Three cars of long clear sold at 6½c. Tons and cases sold at 7 to 7½c, Cumberland quiet at 6½c, green bellies 9½c, smoked 10½ to 11c, rolls 8½ to 8¾c.

#### HAMS.

Lots of 100 have sold fairly well at 11c, and smaller quantities at 11½c.

#### LARD.

Pails have sold well at 9 to 9½c, according to quantity taken. Tinnets quoted at 9c.

#### HOGS.

Have been in good demand at \$6.50 to \$6.75.

### Recent Legal Decisions.

**LOAN OF BANK—FRAUD—RIGHT TO SUE.**—Where money was loaned by a bank on a draft, with bills of lading attached, the contract being embodied in the draft, and where the facts and circumstances showed that the borrower gave the same with intent to deceive and defraud the bank, the Supreme Court of Georgia held that the bank on becoming aware of the circumstances had a right to repudiate the draft as void and to sue upon an account for money loaned, and that in so doing it had a right to put in evidence the draft, with the bills of lading attached, and to follow these with letters written from the drawer to the drawees, showing his

intention to appropriate the goods or their proceeds to other uses than paying the money loaned by the bank. *Messingill vs. The First National Bank of Chattanooga*, decided May 4.

**AGENCY—CONSTRUCTIVE NOTICE—BANK PRESIDENT.**—The Supreme Court of Louisiana, in a recent case laid down the following rule in reference to the doctrine of constructive notice: Where an agent acts in a double capacity, as in case a president of a bank contracts on the part of the bank with himself as an individual or as the representative of a firm of which he is a member—if in such transaction the president of the bank is faithful to the interests of the bank, his principal, and his action is favorable to the bank, his knowledge of any material fact bearing on the validity of the contract, such for instance as his own or his firm's insolvency, will be held to be the knowledge of the bank. If, on the contrary, the agent or bank president acts only for his own or his firm's benefit, regardless of the interests of the bank, his knowledge will not be regarded as the knowledge of the bank. *Seixas, Syrdic, etc., vs. The Citizens' Bank of Louisiana*.

**BANK—LIEN ON PLEDGED SECURITIES.**—In the case of *The Masonic Savings Bank vs. Bangs, adm'r*, decided by the Kentucky Court of Appeals on the 5th inst., it appeared that the appellee's intestate, to secure the payment of a note for borrowed money, pledged to appellant some shares of stock in a corporation, and authorized the bank, by indorsement on the note, to sell the stock if the note was not paid at maturity. After the death of the pledgor, the bank, with the consent of his administrator, sold all the stock, and the proceeds being more than sufficient to satisfy the particular note to secure which the stock was pledged, the bank, having other claims against the estate, claimed the right to apply the surplus to their payment. The court held that the surplus was for distribution among general creditors, and that the bank was not entitled to a lien thereon or to a set-off against the claim of the administrator, the claim not being for a debt due the intestate. —*Braultstreet's*.

### Low Prices and Small Margins.

One of the most striking conditions which succeeded the late war, was the frantic haste with which capitalists great and small grasped and utilized the opportunities opened up to them for the rapid accumulation of large fortunes. The old time methods of "slow but sure" were flung aside with contempt, and nothing was considered worth handling which did not promise immediate and enormous profit. The subsequent fluctuations in the tide of prosperity and the long collapse from which the country is only just recovering, are the natural and inevitable outgrowth of the rash and unnatural haste to acquire sudden wealth. Trade is now regulated by low prices and narrow margins, and the dull times are to a certain extent due to capital which is now lying idle, because the prospective returns are too small to tempt investment. These are, however, reasonable grounds for believing that this condition of things cannot last long. It is unnatural for capital to lie idle. It has, in fact, already

begun to circulate, and as soon as the present labor agitations can be quieted and harmonized, business will resume all its wonted enterprise, and start anew upon a surer, firmer basis than we have ever known before, for the low prices and small margins will offer little inducement to the speculator intent upon winning everything for nothing.—*Chicago Journal of Commerce*.

### Foreign Competition in England.

Carrying the war into the enemy's country is a favorite policy of clever generals—the generals of commerce as well as of conflict. It is no secret that German travellers, with specialties in cheap cutlery and hardware, regularly visit and do splendid business with English houses; that cargo after cargo of Belgian iron is delivered in the heart of the English iron districts; that Norwegian and Swedish doors and window frames are sent over in ship-loads for British housebuilding. The latest development of foreign competition is the establishment at Sheffield of a German cutlery firm. This has been done within the last few days. In a leading Sheffield thoroughfare may be seen a shop over which runs the legend, "F. Bros., Merchants, Importers of all Kinds of Scissors. Works: Solingen, Rhemish Prussia." Sheffield artisans will now have an opportunity of seeing what their Solingen brethren can do. An edge tool manufacturer recently told his grinders when they refused a concession in wages, that the German and Sheffield workmen were now face to face, and the struggle would be to the strongest. A German cutlery shop in the capital of English cutlery is an event which brings the struggle appreciably nearer.—*Engineer, English paper*.

### The Underwriting Business in Toronto.

We understand that a special meeting of the Toronto Board of Fire Underwriters was held last week to endeavor to arrive at some plan by which the insurance business, so far as agents are concerned, could be put on a more satisfactory footing. The insurance agents who devote their whole time to the business of insurance, and who depend entirely on the commission they make out of insurances they succeed in obtaining, have their incomes seriously impaired by the commission paid to real estate agents, loan companies, bank agents, clerks and the brothers, cousins, probably even sisters and aunts or other relatives of persons having a considerable amount of insurance to place. The soliciting of insurance and the placing of it by such outside parties is only a very small part of their occupation, and they are looked upon as barnacles on the profession. The remedy proposed, in order to get rid of persons of this kind, is to license all special agents for which an annual fee will have to be paid, similar to that in force now in Montreal. It is hoped that this plan will confine the business to the legitimate agent whose living solely depends on the amount of insurance he places. In order to prevent violation of the tariff and the rules it is also proposed to introduce in a modified form a system similar to what is called the "compact system" which is in successful operation in

places in the United States. The special meeting of the Toronto Board was adjourned for two weeks, in order that more information might be obtained in regard to the working of the system in places in which it has been in force the longest. We trust that some satisfactory arrangement will be made to confine the insurance business within legitimate limits.—*Monetary Times.*

**Butter Making.**

James Murdock in a letter to the *Nor'West Farmer*, has the following about inferior butter: The country merchant is somewhat to blame in the matter. For fear of giving offence to an otherwise good customer, he will give Mrs. A. the same price for her mixture of grease, buttermilk and salt, as he gives Mrs. B. for a really good article. The consequence is that the farmer's wife with but a few cows who perhaps from necessity is compelled to trade her butter for groceries at the nearest store, has really no encouragement to do her best. And after reaching the cellar of the said merchant it may be there for days, subject to the fumes and gases generated by coal oil and tobacco, it then gets a sort of mixing, is packed in tubs and is shipped off somewhere, and of course it is not fit for human food, and it gives the district from which it was sent a bad name.

**German Commerce.**

The exports of German manufactured goods have more than doubled from 1874 to 1884, viz., from 351,000,000m. in 1874 to 1,730,000,000m. in 1884. It should be stated that these figures do not include chemicals and drugs, which in German statistics are not taken as manufactured goods; if they were so taken, the figures would be increased by about 200,000,000m.

The German merchant navy has increased in proportion to the nations exports. Besides the Hamburg and Bremen steamship companies, the Hamburg-American and the Bremen Lloyd's other companies have established themselves in Hamburg. The Imperial Government, not judging this sufficient, has introduced and passed in the Reichstag credits for the subvention of a rapid service of steamers to the extreme East and Australia. In short, the merchant navy of Germany has been increased from 1880 to 1885 by 135 steamers and 213,721 tons, and the average tonnage of the steamers which in 1880 was 525 tons, reached 800 tons in 1885. Under such conditions the German merchant marine, which already effects 50 per cent. of her transports, will no doubt greatly increase this proportion. *British Trade Review.*

**The Therapeutic Properties of Buttermilk.**

Buttermilk, so generally regarded as a waste product, has latterly been coming somewhat into vogue not only as a therapeutic agent, and in an editorial the *Canada Lancet*, some time ago, highly extolled its virtues. Buttermilk may be roughly described as milk which has lost most of its fat and a small per centage of its casein, and which has become sour by fermentation. Long experience has demonstrated it to be an agent of superior digestibility. It is, indeed, a true milk poptone—that is, milk

partially digested, the coagulation of coagulable portion being loose and flaky, and not of that firm indigestible nature which is the result of the action of the gastric juice upon cow's sweet milk. It resembles koumiss in its nature, and with the exception of that article, it is the most grateful, refreshing, and digestible of the products of milk. It is a decided laxative to the bowels, a fact which must be borne in mind in the treatment of typhoid fever, and which may be turned to advantage in the treatment of habitual constipation. It is a diuretic, and may be prescribed with advantage in some kidney troubles. Owing to its acidity, combined with its laxative properties, it is believed to exercise a general impression on the liver. It is well adapted to many cases where it is customary to recommend lime-water and milk. It is invaluable in the treatment of diabetes, either exclusively or alternating with skimmed milk. In some cases of gastric ulcer, and cancer of the stomach, it is the only food that can be retained.—*Medical Journal.*

**Sensible Talk.**

What a slave the average grocer and butcher make of themselves, and in the majority of cases it is their own fault. They consider it their duty to take the abuse of every man and woman and child that patronize them. Some people have an idea that if it was not for their patronage that the merchant would fail, and will constantly remind them of it. Others will come in and buy a small cake of yeast and expect the grocer to deliver it. It matters not to them if they live a mile or so from the store. Others will never pay a bill unless they are repeatedly dunned day after day, and then there is always a rebate expected. The eggs were bad or the butter rancid, and had to be thrown out, and a thousand like complaints, and the grocer or butcher, for fear he may lose his customer, generously allows the rebate, and thus the same is repeated the next month. Now it is high time that this nuisance were suppressed, and the grocer must assert his independence if he wishes to be respected. A man ought to sell his goods on their merits and not expect patronage because he is poor—or a church member. Make it a rule to keep only first-class goods, and deal with your customers with fairness and firmness.

*Denver Grocer.*

THE Thunder Bay Colonization Ry. has been granted a bonus of \$3,200 per mile by the Dominion Government. It is now expected that the work of construction will be gone on with this summer.

THE new creamery lately started at Stoney Mountain, near this city, by W. W. McAllister, has been pronounced by Professor Barre, of the Ontario Agricultural college, the most complete in Canada.

CHIPMAN BROS. & Co., dealers in hardware and groceries, Calgary, offer their business for sale by tender. They intend going more extensively into ranching, in which business they are at present interested.

HEAVY fires have been burning in the wood districts of the Riding Mountain, and it is feared great damage has been done to timber limits.

The smoke from these fires spread all over the province, according to the direction of the wind.

Winnipeg, June 5th, 1886.

Mr. Editor,

DEAR SIR,—The "COMMERCIAL" being the only monetary journal in this great Northwest of ours, and not having received an annual report from the Federal Life Assurance Company respecting the business of 1885, I am obliged to trouble you for the following information: that is, would you kindly answer me the undermentioned questions: Their revenue, disbursements, assets, liabilities, and impaired capital, if any.

Truly yours,

POLICY HOLDER  
in the above Company, on the Romans Plan.

The above questions we can only answer from the published statements of the managers of the Company, and they are as follows:—

Revenue during 1885	\$ 48,393 37
Disbursements	52,675 80
Assets	95,585 27
Liabilities	133,861 53
Absorption of capital since established	35,267 26

The published statements from which we take these figures show a call on capital during 1885 to the extent of \$16,781 00, which is therein credited as a receipt. The Company has called up altogether \$85,631 of its subscribed capital and \$620,792 is still subject to call.

[EDITOR COMMERCIAL.]

**Selections.**

A Cincinnati tobaccoist asserts that many of the women of that city smoke cigarettes and even cigars. They do it secretly, and often meet and enjoy a regular smoke, just as men do at a club room. Many servant girls come to love the weed from seeing their mistresses indulge.

The largest German gun, the largest, indeed, it is said, that Krupp ever turned out, has just been mounted on the fortifications at Wilhelmshaven. Its weight is 70 tons, length 33 feet, diameter of bore 14 inches, weight of charge nearly 300 weight, weight of shell over 300 weight.

Tobacco blindness is becoming a common affliction. At present there are several persons under treatment for it at one London Hospital. It first takes the form of colour blindness, the sufferers who have smoked themselves into this condition being quite unable to distinguish the color of a piece of red cloth held up before them. Sometimes the victim loses his sight altogether. Although smoking is to a large extent the cause of the malady, heavy drinking is also partly responsible.

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**Toronto Interests in Danger.**

It is no exaggeration to say that just now Toronto's manufacturing interests are threatened with serious danger. The Knights of Labor flourish here, but in Montreal they keep very still, and scarcely a whisper from them is heard. The Roman Catholic Church has condemned the order, and in Montreal the Church is powerful enough to enforce its decrees. Even the old-fashioned Labor Unions, which never engaged in any such extensive movement as the Knights now contemplate, draw it very mild in Montreal, whereas in Toronto and Hamilton they are actually trying to usurp the functions of Parliament. French Canadian work-shop and factory people are as a rule quiet and docile; they do not rush into strikes as those of the British race and language do here. Take the trades altogether the scale of wages is measurably lower in Montreal than in Toronto, while in Quebec City wages are even lower than in Montreal. — *Canadian Manufacturer.*

**Experience the Best Teacher.**

In every district in Manitoba it will be noticed that some farmers continue to prosper notwithstanding the past adverse seasons and other disadvantages. The success of these men should give encouragement and instruction to others. When Captain Hall undertook to live for some years in the far north, in order to learn the fate of Sir John Franklin, he wisely adopted the customs and habits of the people of the polar region. He dressed the same as they did, ate the same description of food, prepared in the same manner, and found that by so doing he could live without suffering if not without comparative comfort, where many of his predecessors had perished. Perhaps even in Manitoba some useful lessons may be learned from the experience of those Scotchmen and Englishmen, who, for sixty or seventy years have inhabited the shores of the Red River and the Assiniboine. The knowledge of those men, if properly given, would be much more valuable and reliable than the opinions of tourists and transient visitors to this country who fill the delighted city papers with accounts of what they think, and who really know as much about the Northwest as Sam Slick's wild goose knew when the bird made a journey from Virginia to Nova Scotia in the darkness of one night. — *Birtle Observer.*



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