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The Commercial

A Journal of Commerce, Industry and Finance, especially devoted to the interests of Western Canada, includ-ing that portion of Ontario west of Lake Superior, the provinces of Manitoba and British Columbia and the Territories. FOURTEENTH YEAR OF PUBLICATION.

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WINNIPEG, JUNE 29, 1896.

Manitoba.

The stock of W. Burton, of Portage la Prairie, which was purchased by A. Holli-day, has been moved to Boissevain.

Winnipeg music dealers have decided to close their places of business on Thursday afternoons, during the months of July and August, starting July 9.

A telegram was received in Winnipeg last Saturday evening announcing the sudden death at Butte, Mont., of W. M. Ronald. Mr. Ronald was well known throughout the West having been at one time a member of the wholesale crockery house of Porter & Ronald, Winnipeg, and later in business alone in the same line. He represented his firm as commercial traveller for years, thus becoming personally known to business men all over the country.

Mr. Emanuel Ohlen, formerly a resident of Winnipeg, but who is now carrying on busi-ness at Montreal as agent and broker in the exportation and importation of special lines of goods, is on a visit to the West. He left Winnipeg for British Columbia last week. Mr. Ohlen has handled several lots of western furs and hides for export. Some lots of heavy hides he has shipped to Sweden for sole leather purposes. He is well posted on Swedish manufactures, and can give full information regarding any goods required from that country.

Northwest Untario.

A. S. Horswill is opening in fruits, confec-tionery, etc., at Bat Portage.

Brydges & Griffiths, livery stables. Rat Portage, have sold out to Delbridge Bros., who come from Whitewood, Asse.

Saskatchewan.

The Battleford Herald says: "Digging The Battleford Heraid says: "Diging sences root is in full persion, and hundreds of the native population are dividing their time between fighting mosquitoes and digging root. Several heavy shipments of the latter have already been made."

Freight Bates and Traffic Matters.

R. P. Ritchie & Co., of Victoria, British Columbia, in their last freight and shipping

"For the great part of the period since our last circular the market for grain vossels

was very dull. Towards the end however chartering was resumed and rates have proved to be firm with an upward tendency. A fair demand continues to prevail for lumber vessels but freights have hardly been maintained at their previous level. For China particularly rates are not what they were, although there is still some enquiry for tonuage. We quote freights as follows: Grain, from San Francisco to Cark for orders, 24s. 6d. New crcp loading, 27s. 6d. Port-land to Cork, for orders, spot, 25. Lumber, Burrard Inlet or Puget Sound to Sydney, 82. പ.

Business is reported in heavy grain freights, says the Montreal Trade Bulletin of June 19, for forward shipments at 2s to London, Liverpool and Glasgow, 2s 6d to Leath and to the continent. Plenty of Manitoba wheat is offered for shipment at workable prices; but as all available ocean to name at this best how the form workable prices; but as all available ocean tonnage at this point has been taken, nothing can be done at present. Sack flour 11s 3d London, 10s Glasgow, and 8s 9d Liverpool. Provisions 12s 6d Liverpool and London, and 12s 6d to 15s Glasgow. Cheese firm at 20s London, Liverpool and Glasgow. and 25s Dated. Bristol.

Death of W. F. Henderson.

Many people in Winnipeg, particularly among the business element, were surprised and pained to learn of the death of W. F. Henderson, of W. F. Henderson & Co., wholesale commission merchants, Winnipeg. Air. Henderson had been absent from the city for some woeks, and at the time of his death was in Vancouver, British Columbia. While in the Kootensy district he contracted malarial fever, but recovered partially and went to Vancouver. At the latter place typhoid fever developed, to which Mr. Henderson succumbed.

Mr. Henderson was one of the best known of Winnipeg's business men, having been in business here for over fourteen years, and his death will be deeply regretted by a wide circle of personal and business friends. Mrs. Henderson, who was with her husband at the time of his death, arrived in the city on Fri-day with the remains, on her way to Toronto. Mr. Henderson leaves no family, his only child having died a few years ago.

Dairy Trade Notes.

J. C. Sproule, of Winnipeg, has been apcointed agents for Telfer & Huey, of Glasgow, Scotland, provision merchants.

The Toronto Globe of June 19 says : "The The Toronto Globe of June 19 says: "The offerings of butter at country points are liber-al, but as there is no export demand and the local consumption is small local Suyers do not care to take very large stocks. Country merchants are pressing in their offers, but local men say they will have to come down in their diverse they are to held if their ideas before they take hold."

At the cheese board at Balleville, Ont., on At the cheese board at Bineville, Oht., on June 17, 21 factories offered 1,410 boxes white and 180 boxes of colored. Sales: 85 boxes white at 7§c, and 70 colored at 7§c; 50 white at 7§c and 805 white at 7 5-16c; 100 white at 7§c; 260 white at 7§c; 200 white at 7§c.

At the cheese board at Woodstock, Ont., on June 17, eleven factories offered 1,519 boxes. Sales: 85 boxes at 7gc; balance un-sold; six buyers were present; market adjourned for a week.

At the cheese market at Brantford. Ont., on June 19, 16 factories offered 2,265 boxes June 1st to 18th make. Sales-890 boxes at Six buyers present. Next meeting Friday, July 9.

A weak feeling developed in cheese at Montreal Saturday June 20, and on Monday following. To sell any cheese a holder would have had to concede 1c to 3c. About 4,000 boxes were offered of Quebec cheese and sold at a decline of $\frac{1}{4}$ c on the ruling for the pre-vious week, the range being $\frac{64}{2}$ c to $\frac{62}{2}$ c with 7c paid in some instances.

J. A. Buddick. of the dairy commissioners' staff, will inspect the government dairy stations at Indian Head and Moose Jaw, Assa. After that he will hold travelling dairy meet-Arear that he will note traveling delry meet-ing at Maple Creek, July Srd and 4th; Leth-bridge on July 7th; Fincher Creek, July 10 and 11; and Fort MacLeod July 14. About Aug. 1st Mr. Ruddick will proceed to British Columbia and visit different parts of the country with the travelling dairy.

Winnipeg Prices a Year Ago.

Following were Winnipeg prices this week last year:

Wheat .- No. 1 hard, Fort William, afloat nominal at 99c.

Flour.-Local price, por sack, Patenta, \$2.25; Bakers, \$2.05. Bran.-Per ton, \$11.

Shorts .- Per ton, \$18.

Oats.—Per bushel, car lots, local freights, 83 to 34c. Earley.—Per bushel, cbout 40 to 42c, local

froights. * Seed. — Small sales retail at \$1.50 Flax Seed. per bushel.

per bushel. Butter.-Country dairy 10 in a small way, and very dull. Creamery, 15c. Choese.-New -c. Eggs.-Fresh, 8c net, jobbing 9gc. Beef.-City dressed, 5 to 6c. Mutton.-Fresh, 7 to 8c. Hogs.-City dressed, 5 to 3c. Cattle.-Butchers' 3 to 3gc. Cattle.-Butchers' 3 to 3gc. Hogs.-Live, off cars, 4c. Sheep.-3f to 8gc. Seneca Boot.-Dry 17 to 19c lb. Peultry -Chickens, 40 to 45c per pair.

Peultry -- Chickens, 40 to 45c per pair, turkeys, 8c lb., live weight.

Hides.-No. 1 cows, 74c. Wool.-Unwashed fleece, 9 to 10c.

Potatoes.—45c per bushel. Hay.—\$4.00 to \$1.50 per ton, car lots.

Winnipeg Wheat Inspection.

The following shows the number of cars of wheat inspected at *Winnipog for the weeks ended on the dates named, compared with the number of cars inspected for the corres-ponding weeks a year ago, as reported by Inspector Horn to the Board of Trade:

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Extra Manitoba					
hard	0	0	0	0	0
No. 1 hard	49	43	10	42	23
No. 2 hard	32	17	02	24	90
No. 3 hard	19	7	6	13	10
No. 1 Northu.	8	1	0	2	4
No. 2 North'n	8	0	0	1	2
No. 3 Northin.	Ó	Ó	Ó	Ō	Ō
No. 1 white fyfa	0	0	60000 0000	Ō	Ō
No. 2 white fyfe	0	0	0	0	0
No. 1 Spring	5	0	- 1	0	1
No. 2 Spring	••	0	0	0	0
No. 1 fronted	19		5	5	1
No. 2 frested	7	5 2	8	1	
No. 3Fronted	\$	2	0	1	Б
No. 1 Rejected.	23	17	0	7	Ŝ
No. 2 Hejected .	19	13	8	11	6
No Grade	4	3	1	7	5.
Fced	0	1	Ó	7	10 5 5 5. 2
Total	190	115	64	114	99
Same week last			•-	300	••
TOAT	135	105	47	38	12

*Whoat inspected at Emerson going out via the Northern Pacific to Duluth, is includ-ed in Winnipeg returns. A considerable portion of the wheat moving is inspected at Fort William, and does not show in these figures.

The recent speculative excitement in silver has died away, but the market has been steady to strong under the continuance of Japanese demand. At the end of the week the market was well sustained at a slight advance. Silver prices on June 19 were: London, S1 7-16d. New York, 634c.



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The Commercial

WINNIPEG, JUNE 29, 1896.

ORUSHING OBAIN SOBRENINGS.

Regarding an item in The Commercial of June 15, referring to the grinding of elev..tor or mill seeds, we have a letter from a party who claims to know all about the effect grinding will have on the germinating qualities of soods. The letter is marked "not for publication," so that we can make reference to it only, without using the name. The writer makes a distinction between "grinding" and "crushing." He claims that through grinding will kill all seeds, but admits much of the so-called grinding does not destroy the seeds. The crushers used usually by farmers, are overcrowded, "and only crush some of the larger grains, while the small seeds are never touched," so says our informant. Our informant also says: "Machines that were once good enough have been run by incompetent persons, allowed to get out of order, probably through ignorance or false economy, and they will only crush the larger grain. This applys to a good many elevators as well as farmers' crushing machines." Our correspondent further says that farmers will not pay the price necessary to secure thorough grinding, where they can get grain crushed cheaply, but imperfectly. Altogether the remarks of our informant fully bear out the truth of the suggestions contained in the previous reference to this subject by The Commercial. If what our correspondent says is true, we would infer that the bulk of the so-called grinding or crushing of grain does not destroy the germinating qualities of the small seeds contained therein.

BUSINESS AND POLITICS.

Now that the political contest is over, The Commercial hopes that business affairs will speedily settle down to the regular order of things. For some weeks back business has been more or less unsettled, as it always is during the heat of a political contest. In some cases business men may have even neglected their business affairs, in their ardor to assist their political friends. Business men, who are not only business friends, but personal friends, have found themselves on opposing platforms, and in the heat of party conflict or exciting argument, things may have seen said or done, which may have lead to coolness between those whose business affairs bring them frequently together.

In the recent conflict there has been a greater severing of party ties than is usually the case. Many prominent business men all over the country have seen fit to change their party allegiance. At one time a man who dared do such a thing war looked down upon. He was called a turncoat, and all sorts of unpleasant things would be said about him. Of recent years a more independent spirit has prevailed, and there is more tolerance for those who change from one party to another. During the heat of a political contest, prominent men who change their party allegiance are sure to be obliged to meet with a good many hard knocks from their old political friends, who are certain to feel aggrieved at the loss their party has suffered.

It is to be hoped that whatever may have occurred during the late political contest to cause any ill folling between business mon, from any cause weatever, that feeling will now be laid aside. Business mon in the west are as a rule tolerant and liberal in their ideas. If any one has changed his party allegiance, let hum be respected by his old political friends for having had the courage of his convictions. Such a one is certainly more worthy of respect than the one who has stuck by his party against his convictions.

-Again, if anything has been said or done during the heat of party warfare to cause any ill feeling between business men who have been friendly heretofore, let the feeling be at once put away. Do not allow political leanings to influence you in business or social matters to the smallest extent. Surely no intelligent business man would be so weak minded as to allow any little political tiff to influence his business or social relationships with others. We know that in the past, lasting disagreements between business men have sometimes arisen out of political campaign incidents during an election contest. We hope that no such instances will result from the recent contest.

Everyone has a right to his convictions, and every man should be manly enough to have the courage of his convictions. It would be extremely narrow-minded to allow any such difference of opinion to creep into business or social affairs, and [we do not believe that there are any prominent business men here who would allow themselves to be permanently influenced in such a way. For the time being, however, some little differences may have arisen, and if so let them be put away at once.

Now that the successful candidates have become members of parliament, it will be their duty to look after the interests of their constituents as a whole. They are no more in the hands of their political friends. Those who opposed as well as those who supported them, have an equal claim upon their consideration, in matters where their interests are affected. They are simply the choice of the people, for the people as a whole. This is the proper view to take of the matter. The government is not the government of the party but of the country, and the membar is not the member of the party but of the constituency. Therefore, now that the fight is over, let all pull together for the good of the country, forgetting party animosities, and giving that respect and support to the government and to the members which it is their right to expect from all the people.

THE FEDERAL ELECTIONS.

The result of the federal elections in Canada will not come as a surprise to many. Of course both the great political parties claimed that they were thoroughly assured of carrying the country, but partizan forecasts of this nature have no weight with those who understand the ways of party leaders. The impression which prevailed quite largely with independent men that the government would be defeated, was not based on party forecasts. Perhaps the principal cause which led many persons of independent thought to look for the defeat of the government, was the disorganized condition of the governing party in Parliament, leading to disputes and intrigues within the government itself, to such an extent as to bring humihation upon the government and the great Conservative party.

As for the Liberal victory, it gives them a small majority over the combined forces of the Conservatives, Patrons, McCarthyites and Independents. The sympathy of the Patrons and McCarthyites will naturally be more closely allied to the Liberals than to the Conservatives, but the Liberals have a sufficient majority to be independent of all the other parties.

There were of course some surprises as a result of the contest. This is always the case. In Ontario, the aid of Hon. Oliver Mowat did not prove as drawing a card as was expected, and the Liberal gains were not as large in that province as had been expected. The school question did not have as much influence in deciding the elections in Cntario as at one time seemed probable. This was owing to the fact that a great number of the Conservative candidates were pledged to oppose coercion, thus giving Conservatives an excuse to support their party candidates, regardless of the action of the government on the school question. The protective policy of the government no doubt came to their aid in Ontario to a greater extent than elsewhere. Feer of tariff changes as a result of a change of government may perhaps bel considered the principal cause for the failure of the Liberals to secure as large a majority in Ontario as was expected by many independent persons.

In Quebec, where the school question was worked for all it was worth in the interest of the government, the result has been something of a surprise. The clergy did their very best in the interest of the government, but all to no avail, and Quebec went overwhelmingly in favor of the Liberals. The result in Quebec is perhaps more difficult to account for than that of any other part of the country. Does it mean that the people of Quebec have determined to enter a protest against clorical interference in political matters? At any rate they have given their clergy a severe snubbing. Mr. Laurier manfully threw down the gauntlet to the bishops in his speech in parliament on the Coercion Bill. When ho did that he evidently understood the feeling of his French Canadian follow citizens better than any one else did. It was considered a bold move at the time, to thus doly the powers of the bishops. Was it the coup that oventually gave him victory?

Some Protestants delight to prate about the subserviency of their Catholic fellow citizens to their clergy. These people have held up the French Canadians as a people who would not dare to hold an opinion in opposition to the clergy. What will they think about it now? Catholic Queboo has given Protestant Canada a lesson in religious tolerance which should not and will not be

forgotten. They have refused to be led by an agitation based on creed differences and have effectually sat upon their elergy, who tried to force them into such a position. This is the meaning at least which would be taken from the vote in Quebec, based on a superficial view of the result. However, the actual meaning of a popular vote is often very different from what it would naturally be supposed to be.

In the Maritime Provinces the Conservatives have a small majority, but they failed to make the clean sweep there that it was claimed they would. Premier 'Tupper's strength in that part of the country was counted upon to give the government a very large majority in those provinces.

In the West the result has come out fairly close to calculations, and the Liberal party owe their victory first to Quebec and secondly to the West. British Columbia, which has always returned a solid government contingent, has elected four Liberals out of a total of six members. Ir. the Territories, which has also always returned a solid government support, but one government candidate was elected, and that one has a majority of only two, which will probably be changed to a minority on a recount. Manitoba never before sent more than a committee of one to assist the Liberals, but now elects three members in opposition to the government. The school question and opposition to the high tariff were the principal features which led to this result in the West. A remarkable feature of the campaign in the West was the promise from the Premier himself, of large expenditures of money on public works. In these new regions, where public improvements are so urgently needed, these promises no dcubt had a great effect, but not sufficient to overcome the Liberal candidates entirely. Now that the elections are over, The Commercial may be permitted to express its belief that election promises of expenditures of this nature are extremely objectionable, and should be frowned upon by those who favor a clean contest.

The result in Winnipeg may justly be considered the greatest surprise of the contest, in the West at least. At the beginning of the campaign, popular opinion, so far as it could be gauged by surface indications, appeared to be largely in favor of Mr. Martin, and it was thought Mr. Macdonald showed great moral courage in undertaking the contest. Right here at the seat of the school question difficulty, where the people have so fervently declared for national schools, the very framer of the national school bill was defeated. The result would on the surface indicate the fickleness of public opinion, and Winnipeg already has gained notoriety for fickleness in this direction, owing to the remarks of a late member of the now defeated government. However, to those who understand the local situation, there were other causes entering the contest which would mitigate the churge against Winnipeg of fickleness of this nature. In a city of this size there is a considerable labor vote which was influenced by the promises of expensive public works. A great effort was also made to prove that Mr. Laurier was as strongly

rledged to coercion as was the Tupper government. Mr. Macdonald's personal popularity, and the prestige of his position as a minister in the government, counted for much in his favor. But it seems almost impossible that any combination of circumstances could account for the defeat of Mr. Martin squarely in Winnipeg, in the face of public opinion here on the school question, unless on the aforesaid ground of the extreme fickleness of public opinion in Winnipeg. The fight in the city was the most vigorous one ever made here, and it is certain that the government looked upon the carrying of Winnipeg as a necessary feature of their coercion policy. There is much talk about bribery in Winnipeg. The Commercial has no comments to make as to such allegations; but certainly the election here seems to have been bungled, as is indicated by the fact that voting was temporarily stopped at several polling booths, owing to ballots running out. An analysis of the vote in Winnipeg shows that it was by far the largest ever cast here. Mr. Martin had 639 more votes than he received at the by-election when he was first returned for Winnipeg, two years ago, and the total vote was 5,796, as compared with 8,907 at the by-election.

The result of the elections in Manitoba would indicate on the surface that a large number of people here are in favor of the coercion policy of the Conservative government. This is the only meaning which can be taken from the vote; but expressions of public opinion are often very misleading, and in the case of Manitoba, (and possibly it may be the same in Quebec), the vote certainly belies the actual feeling on the school question. The vote in Manitoba may be accounted for to some extent by the fact that many people considered the school question as practically dead, and that no further attempt would be made to pass a coercion bill, no matter which party carried the day. Secondly, two Liberal candidates were defeated by the advent of a third party candidate, running on practically the same platform as the Liberals. While the Patrons did not succeed in electing a candidate, they succeeded in splitting the vote against coercion and in favor of tariff reform, thus ensuring Conservative victories. As for coercion, with Manitoba declaring apparently (but not really) in favor of coercion, with the Quebec vote solidly arrayed on one side of the house and with many Conservatives committed to coercion, the position of Parlia ment will be more favorable to the passage of a coercive measure than it was before dissolution, if such a bill should be introduced.

As to the result of the elections on the whole, the weakness of the Liberal party is probably owing to the fact that their majorities are not more evenly distributed overthe country. The fact of the Liberal majority coming in largely from one province is a feature which may bode the party no good.

As to the effect of the change on the country, it should on the whole be beneficial; and should be beneficial to the party which now retires into opposition. A change of government occasionally seems necessary to the welfare of the country, and a party too long in power is very liable to degenerate. At any rate the governing party is sure in time to become laden with barnacles who can only beshook off by a term in opposition. Political schemers have a great affinity for the party in power, and they will find some excuse for leaving the opposition and going over to the governing body. If the Liberals remain long in power they will have many of the barnacles who are now attached to the Conservative party. This is one of the advantages of an eccasional change of government, and one which is a great advantage also to the party going into opposition.

Regarding the tariff, The Commercial does not expect that any radical change will be made. The Liberal policy, as declared, is for revenue tariff, but regard must be had for existing conditions. The greatest care will have to be exercised ir rovising the tariff and changes will have to be made gradually and slowly. The leading men of the Liberal party have given assurance of their recognition of the necessity for caution and moderation in revising the tariff. The trade policy of Canada has been brought more into line with the imperial policy regarding closer trade with the empire.

What the Liberal policy regarding the West will be, is the feature of interest here. The government has made no special effort to develop the West for years, but on the evo of the elections great things were promised in the way of public works to develop the country. These promises of course now go by the board. The Liberals have promised nothing specifically. The Liberal party has always had the blame of having failed to recognize the value of the West, and of opposing everything in the interest of the development of the West. The Commercial will not discuss the justification or otherwise for this belief. Just here we may say, however, that the Liberals will now have an opportunity of showing what truth there is in this oftere. peated contention. The leaders of the party should consider the wisdom of ridding their party of this stigma, by entering upon a vigorous policy for the the development of Western Canada. They are not, we repeat, bound by any election promises, but performances will be more to the point than promises made to influence an election contest.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

THERE seems to have been something very loose about the manner in which the new buildings for the Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition association have been managed. The most flagrant violation of the plans and specifications seems to have been practised by some of the contractors at least, and this was not made public until it was forced upon the attention of the city council by a deputation from a local labor society, composed of carpenters and others. The only excuse for this state of affairs is the divided responsibility between the Exhibition Board and the City Council. A case of too many cooks, as it wore. As the city is advancing the money to construct the buildings, the work should no doubt have been carried on under the supervision of the city. Fortunately no money has been paid yet on the contracts, and none should be paid until the work is done properly. In the meantime the parties who are re-





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sponsible for the attempted steal should be made an example of. It does not som possible that the contractors would have so violated the plans unless they felt sure their conduct would have been passed over by some person or persons in charge of the work. The carpenters who brought the matter to the attention of the city council deserve the thanks of the citizens generally.

THE proposals at the recent London conference in favor of some form of am imperial zollvereiu within the British Empire, are attracting much attention in Great Britain, and the more extreme free traders are strongly denouncing the proposals as nothing short of protection. The Westminster (lazette's cartoon, represents a group of resurrectionists exhuming the remains of protection. The Duke of Devonshire and Mr. Chamberlain are discussing the question how the body will be named when once dug up. " Lot's call it Imperial Federation," romarks Mr. Chamberlain but Mr. Lowther prefers to be truthful, "I'm going to call it protection," he claims with decision.

THH question of good roads is one of great importance to the general public, the loss to the community from bad roads being very great. In the United States during the past year or two, an organized movement has been going on, to work up an agitation in favor of better roads. The state of Texas has lately had a "good roads" convention at which a number of papers were read, and the discussions showed that road improvement was a subject of genuine concern. The convention adopted resolutions recommending that there should be established by the state of Texas a commission to be known as the state road board, to be composed of the governor, the superintendent of the state penitentiaries, and a professional engineer and geologist to be appointed by the governor; that the state road board should cause a careful examination of the state to be reade for materials available for permanent roads, and should exercise general supervision over plans for road construction conducted with state aid; that the state should establish as speedily as possible road material supply camps in different portions of the state to be operated with convict labor.

*

THE Republican convention at St. Louis, to nominate presidential candidates and prepare a platform for the coming election in the United States, has declared unequivocally for "honest money." The silver men withdrew from the convention, and the prospect seems to be that the Silverites and Populists will unite and nominite a candidate for president. Of course much will depend upon the result of the Democratic convention which takes place next month. The silver men are much stronger in the Democratic party than with the Republicans, but the most prominent men in the party are opposed to free coinage. The Republican platform further declares for protection, coupled with reciprocity. Other declarations of the convention are of less general importance, though important enough in themselves.



The Monroe doctrine is confirmed. The reference to continental union of the English speaking people of America is alleged to have been inspired from Canadian sources, and has been attributed to Prof. Goldwin Smith. As to the nominee of the Republican party, Mr. McKinley was never considered to be a man of great ability, but he is a skilled politician, and has long exercised a powerful influence over the Republican political machine.

Toronto Grain and Produce Market.

Wheat.—Red offering north and west at 65c and 64c bid; white is quoted at 66c to 67c. Manitoba wheat is 1c lower, with sales of No. 1 hard Midland at 64c and 642c; No. hard is quoted at 59c afloat Fort William; No. 2 hard at 56c and No. 8 hard at 54c there.

Flour is quiet; cars of straight roller are quoted at \$3.85 to \$3.40, Toronto freights. Millfeed—Cars of shorts are quoted at \$11 to \$11.50 and bran at \$9 west.

Barley.-Dull and prices are nominal at 85c for No. 1, 82c for No. 2 and 25c for feed outside.

Oats.—Cars of mixed are quoted at 19c and white at 19k to 20c west.

Oatmeal is steady at \$2.60 for car lots and \$2.80 for broken lots here.

Butter.—Prices for tubs are easy and frequently shaded. We quote: Choice dairy tubs, 10e to 13c; medium dairy tubs, 8c to 9c; low grade dairy tubs, 6c to 7c; choice large rolls, 11 to 12c; second large rolls. 10c; dairy pound prints, 12 to 18c; fresh made creamery tubs, 15c to 15kc; creamery pound prints, 15c to 16c.

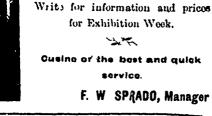
Eggs.—Prices still range from 9 to 930, although the latter quotation is soldom got. —Globe, June 21.

The Live Stock Trade.

At Liverpool on June 22 there were heavy supplies of cattle. Trade was worse than ever and γ further decline in price of $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{2}c$ per lb took place. Best States sold at 9%, and choice light Canadian steers at 9%. Heavy cattle slow at 9c, and Argentine at 8%. After the big break in prices for sheep a week ago best stock advanced $\frac{1}{2}c$, to 10% to 11c.

The Montreal Gazette of June 23 says: All the cattle freight for this and next week is taken up, and the very inside figure now is 42s 6d, and in some cases as high as 45s has been paid for immediate shipment.

At the cast end Abattoir market, Montreal, on June 22 the slight advance in prices of the previous market day, June 18, was maintained owing to light offerings. The demand from shippers for choice steers and heifers was good and they were picked up at



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83c. Choice beeves sold at 93c; good, 84c to 94c; fair, 23c to 8c, and common, 24 to 24c per 1b live weight. The supply of sheep was in excess of requirements, and the demand from buchers was very limited at 24 to 8c per 1b live weight. Limbs, ranged from \$2 to \$3.25 each as to quality.

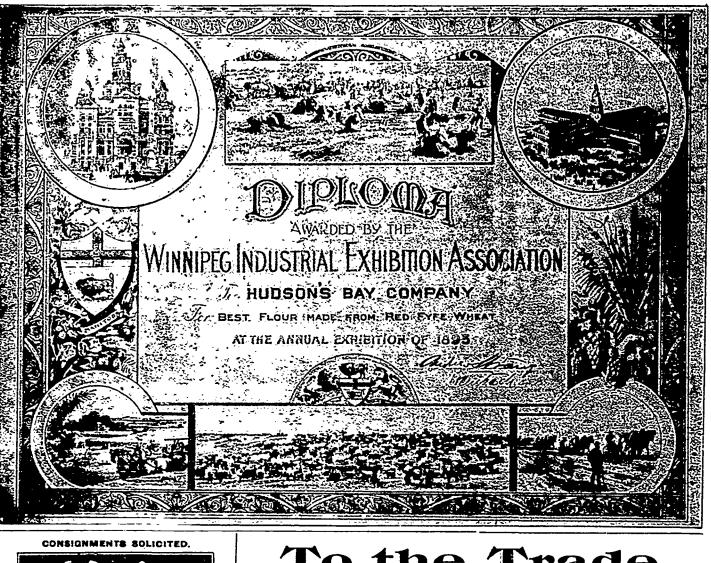
At the Point St. Charles stock yards, Montreal, on June 22 some trade was also done in export stock. Sales were made at 8% and some really choice fat steers and heifers brought 4c per 1b. The receipts of hogs were lighter, their being only 200 offered, and, in consequence, prices were a trifle firmer at \$1 to \$1.10 per 100 lbs live weight.

At the semi-weekly market day at Toronto on June 23 theree were sales of export cattle all the way from \$3.40 to \$3.75 per cwt. The best load on the market was a bunch of cattle, 1,360 1bs average, which sold for barely 4c per lb. Some light shippers, 1,150 1bs, average, sold f 34c per lb. Butch rs' cattle were firmer, chieffy as a result of light receipts. One carload of cattle, over 1,025 1bs, average, sold for \$3.10 per cwt. These were the best sales of the day in the butchers' cattle line. Shipping sheep sold at 3 to 34c per lb, and good grain fed yearlings at 4c per lb. Lambs were active at \$2.50 to \$3.75 per head. Choice selections of bacon hogs sold for 44c per lb, weighed off the cars, heavy fat, 84c; light fat, \$3.80 to \$3.55 per 100 pounds, sows, 28 to 3c per lb.

Feeding Uil Meal.

Twenty years ago there was very little oil meal used on the farms of this country, says the United States National Stockman. A few advanced feeders and breeders of livestock had learned its value in finishing animals for the block or for the show ring, and it was used in a limited way by dairymen, but the bulk of the product of our oil mills was exported, B itish farmers taking large quantities of it. The general advancement in knowlerge of feeding during recent years has brought about a wonderful change.

Feeding oil meal is now almost as common as feeding bran, and those whose grain feed is of necessity principally corn have found it almost indispensable in providing a properly balanced ration. Manurial value is another point in its favor, especially in the eastern states. Prices this year have been about the lowest on record, in sympathy with other feed-stuffs, and there has been a very large consumption. It is safe to say that the exparience of this year will cause much more to be used hereafter, but the increase would be greater if none but the old process meal had been used. We have heard several complaints from those who have been using new process meal—which is decidedly inferior principally on account of the chemicals used in extracting the oil.





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THE BUSINESS SITUATION.

WINNIPEG, Saturday, June 27, 1896. Business has been upset by the general elections, which took place Tuesday last, and matters have hardly had time to cool down yet. The return of the Liberal or revenue tariff party will no doubt cause protooted manufacturers to contract business some, owing to tariff uncertainty, though the Liberal leaders have already given assurance that the tariff will be handled carefully, so as to avoid changes liable to cause business disturbances. Wholesale trade at Winniper has been restricted this week and without important features. The weather for the entire month of June has been exceedingly favorable for the crops, and to this extent at least the outlook is encouraging. Bank clearings at Winnipeg this wook show a decrease of about 3 per cent as compared with the like week of 1895, but an increase of about 51 per cent as compared with the like week of 1894.

There were 19 business failures reported in Canada this week, as compared with 85 last week and 28 in the corresponding week in 1895.

Money at New York yesterday was quoted at 15 to 2 per cent on call and mercantile paper 4 to 51 per cent. Bradstreets of June 27 says of the situa-

tion in the United States this week. A canvass of leading jobbers at important cities shows no expectation of a revival in general trade until after election, and at some points no real improvement is expected until next year. Midsummer dullness characterizes operations at almost all points. Relatively greatest activity has been among eastern dry goods jobbers, v > have sacrificed prices to reduce heavy stocks of cotton goods. Restricted production of print cloths at Fall River is likely to be followed by similar action at Providence and at Augusta. New England rubber manufacturers are curtailing production; and the situation and outlook in the iron and steel industries is less satisfactory, with a prospective cut in the price of pig bessemer iron, and the probability of the billet combination reducbessemer iron, and the ing quotations, and lower prices for coke. In addition, there are reduced prices for leaf tobacco, petroleum and cotton; for wheat, wheat flour, outs, pork, lard, sugar and coffee.

WINNIPEG MARKETS,

WINNIPEG, SATURDAY AFTERNOON, June 27. [All quotations, unless otherwise specified, are whele-sale for such quantities as are usually taken by retail dealers, and are subject so the usual reduction on large quantities and to cash discounts.

COAL .--- A further advance in Pennsylvanis anthracite is reported from New York of 25 cents per ton. This will affect prices all over the country. Locally there is no business in coal worth mentioning, but when the coal season comes round again, prices are bound to be at least \$1 per ton higher in Winnipeg next winter, than they were last, owing to the increased cost of Pennsylvania coal this year. The Galt and western authracite coal will no doubt be higher in this market next winter, as these coals were sold on a very small margin last winter, and advantage will no doubt be taken of the in-creased cost of the imported coal to advance the price of the native western coals.

DRIED FRUITS AND NUTS. - Grenoble Walnuts, 14c; Tarragona almonds, 15c; princess paper shell almonds, 20c; Sicilly filberts, large, 12c; Brazil nuts, 14c; pea-puts, reasted, 18c; peanuts greens, 11c;

Ontario black walnuts, 8c; butternuts, 9c, Outario black walnuts, 8c; butternuts, 9c, hicory nuts, 10c per pound; cocconnuts, \$1.00 per dozen; figs. now, 9 lb. buxes, 14c; figs, superior. 85 lb. boxes, 19c; figs, fancy imperial. 55 lb. boxes. 22c per lb; dates, now, 6 and 7c per lb., apricots, 133 to 14c, dried apples, 55 to 6c; evaporated condex 21 to 8c are lb. apples 71 to 8c per 1b.

DRUGS. - Bleaching powder is easier. Cream tarter was 1 shilling lower abroad per cwt. A sharp edvance is reported in glycerine abroad. Following prices are for parcels and will be shaded for full package orders: Alum per pound, 33 to 42c; alcohol, \$5.25 gal; blecching powder, per pound; 6 to 8c; bluestone, 5 to 7c; borax 11 to 13 cents, bromide potash, 65 to 75c; camphor, 85 tc 95c; cam-phor, ounces 90 to 1.00; carbolic acid, 40 *

phor, ounces 90 to 1.00; carbone acid, 40 +65c; c.stor oil, 11 to 15c; chlorate pota 28 to 35c; citric acid, 55 to 65c. coppera-to 4c; cocaine, per oz., \$6.50 to \$7.00; cream tartar, per pound, 28 to 35c, cloves, 20 to 25c; epsom salts, 3f to 4c; extract logwood, bulk, 14 to 18c; do., boxes, 18 to 20c; German quinine. 40 to 50c; glycerine, per German quining. 40 to 30c; glycerine, per pound, 30 to 35c; ginger, Jamaica, 30 to 35c, do., African, 20 to 25c; Howard's quinine, per ounce, 45 to 55c; iodine, 55.50 to 6 00, insect powder, 35 to 40c, morphia sul., \$1,90to \$2.25. Opium, \$4.50 to \$5.00; oil, olive. \$1.25 to \$1.40; oil, U.S. salad, \$1.25 to \$1.40; \$2.50 to \$2.50 to \$2.50 to \$1.40; oil, lemon, super \$2 75 to 3.25; oil, popper-mint, \$4.00 to \$4.50; oil, cod liver, \$2.50 to \$4 per gallon as to brand; oxalice acid.18 to 16c; potass iodide, \$4.25 to 4.50, paris green, 18 to 20c lb; saltpetre; 10 to 12c; sal rochello; 30 to 35c; shellac, 45 to 50c; sulphur flowers, 33 to 5c; sulphur roll, per keg, 33 to 5c; soda bicarb, per keg of 112 pounds, \$3.75 to \$1.25, sal soda, \$2 to \$3; tartaria acid, per lb., 45 to 55c; strychnine, pure crystals 80c to \$1.00 per oz.

FLUID BEEF, ETC.—Following are prices of the goods put up by the Johnston Fluid Beef Company of Montreal:—Johnstons Fluid Beef —No. 1, 2-oz. tins, per dozen, \$2.70; No. 2 4oz., \$4.50; No. 3, 8oz., \$7.68; No. 4, 1 lb., \$12,83; No. 5, 2 lb., \$24.30. Staminal—2oz. bottles, per dozen,\$2.55; do, 4oz., \$5.10; do, 8

FISH-There has been a good supply of fresh fish in the market. Jobbing prices here for fresh fish are: Whitefish, 6 to 64c; Lake Superior trout,9c; pickerel. 4c; sturgeon, 8c; salmon, 14c; halibut, 14c lb; cod, 10c per lb; mackerel, 121c per lb; smoked gold-eyes, 30c dozen; smoked salmon, 15c lb. Cured eyes, sue dozen; smoked saimor, 15c lb. Cured fish are quoted: Boneless codfish, 40lb boxes 7c, do crates 7 c; boneless fish, 40lb boxes, 5c; smoked horrings, 15 to 20e box; bloaters, largo, \$1.35 per box; bloaters, small, \$1.00 per box; dry cod \$6 per box of 100 lbs; salt whitefish, \$5.50 per barrel of 100 pounds; salt lake trout, \$6.50 per barrel; salt herring; 3-barrel \$1; salt salmon, 100 lb.

MGREEN FRUITS—Anything we can say about oranges will be on a line with what The Commercial has stated for the past fow weeks, namely that stocks are about exhausted in outside markets. It is expected that the last arrivals of California stock for the season are now here, and therefore when the moderate supply now here is cleared up, the market will be bare. Mediterranean sweets and blood oranges are now out of this mar-ket, and only a very few St. Michael are held here, the sapply being late Valencia⁴. Lemons are very firm, and they may take a sharp advance soon. Bananas are coming forward freely, though they were a little short for a day or two this week. Pacific coast strawberries are expected to arrive today, and they will sell at about \$5.00 per case of 24 boxes. California cherries areabout dono, and very few were in the market this week, but they will be coming from Pacific ecast points north of California for some time yet. California peaches and apricots are arriving (reely, and are of good

quality Very few plums yet, and they vary widely in price and quality. Water-melons are in good supply. Prices are Lemons, Messinas, \$1 50 to \$5 per box as to quality, California oranges, late Valencias, \$5.50 to \$5.5 quality, California oranges, and Valencias, \$5.50 to \$(.00) per box, Bananas, fancy, Port Lumon, \$2 to \$3 per bunch as to size, strawberries, 24 quart cases, \$1.50 to \$5.00 per case, pincapples, \$2.50 to \$3 per dozen per case, pineapples, \$2.50 to \$3 per dozen as to size., California cherries, none; California peaches. \$2.00 per box; California apricots, \$2.00 box, California plums, \$3 to \$4 box as to quality and variety; Watermelons, \$5.50 to \$6 per dozen; Tomatoes, \$1.75 per crate of 4 baskets, encumbers, 90c doz. Apple cider, \$5c per gallon, in \$0 gal barrels; maple sugar 12c uer lb: maple surport \$1 U per wine 12c per lb; maple syrup, \$1.10 per wine gallon, in gallon tins; pie plant, \$1.75 per 100 pounds; Egyptian onions, \$3.50 per 100 pounds.

GROUERIES. - The sugar market has continued irregular, not withstanding the strong statements as to the statistical position of sugar. Canadian refiners dropped prices ac toward the end of last week, making the price of granulated 14 to 41c at the refineries, according to quantity ordered. Yellows were quited at 34 to 34r at the refineries as to grade. Now York declined to for granulated influenced by the weakness in the European heet market and raw sugars declined 3-16c at New York.

HARDWARE -Prices are as follows :

TIN lamb and 56 and 28 lb. ingots, per lb, 19 to 20c.

TIN PLATES. — Charcoal plates, I. C., 10 by 14, 12 by 12 and 14 by 20, per box \$1.50 to \$4.75, I X, same sizes, per box, \$5.75 to \$6, I. C., charcoal, 20 by 28, 112 sheets to box, \$8.59 to 9.00, I. X., per box, 20 by 28, 112 sheets to box, \$10.50 to 11.00.

TERNE PLATES .- I. C., 20 by 28, \$8.00 to 8.50.

IRON AND STEEL - Bar iron, per 100 lbs. base price. \$2.35 to \$2.50; band iron, per 100 lbs., \$2.85 to 3.00; Swedish iron, per 100 lbs., \$5.25 to 6; sleigh shoe steel, \$3.00 to 3.25; best cast tool steel, per lb, 11 to 12c; Russian sheet, per lb, 12 to 13c.

SHEET IRON.-10 to 20 gauge, \$3.00; 22 to 24 and 26 gauge, \$3.25; 28 gauge, \$3.50,

CANADA PLATES. -Garth and Blaina, \$3.00 to 3.10.

GALVANIZED IRON .- Queen's Head, 22 tr 24 gauge, per lb., 44c; 26 gauge, per lb., 5c; 28 gauge, per lb., 54c.

IRON PIPE.-50 to per 60 cent. off list.

LEAD .- Pig, per 1b., 41c.

SHEET ZINO- -In casks, 5.75 lb., broken lots, 7.25.

SOLDER .- Half and half (guar) per lb, 14 to 16c.

AMMUNITION .- Cartridges-Rim fire pistol, AMMUNITION.—Cartridges—Rim hre pistol, American, discount, 40 per cent.; rim fire cartridges, Dominion, 50 and 5; rim fire miliuary, American, not list; central fire pistol and rifle, American, 12 per cent.; central fire cartridge, Dominion, 30 per cent.; shot shells, 12 guage, \$6 to 7.50; shot, Canadian, soft, 5½c; shot, Canadian, chilled, 6c. WIRE —Galuanized back ware plain twiste

WIRE.-Galvanized barb wire, plain twist-ed wire and staples, \$3.25 per 100 lbs. Closer prices have been made for large lots.

ROPE.-Sisal, per lb., 71 to Sc base; man-illa, per lb., 93 to 101c base; cotton, 2 to 1 inch an 1 larger, 15c lb.

AXES.-Per box, \$6.50 to 15.50.

NARLS .- Cut, per keg, base price, \$3.21 for 60 d. with usual extras; common stool wire nails, 5 to 6 inch, \$3.90 per keg; 3 to 4 inch, \$4.22 keg; keg; 2 inch, \$4.50 keg.

HORSE NAILS.—Pointed and finished, oval heads. List prices as follows: No. 5, \$7.50

box; No. 6, \$6.75 box; No 7, \$6 box; No. 8, \$5.75 box; No. 9, 10 and 11, \$5.50 box. Discount off above list prices, 45 per cent. Revised prices are as follows:

LUMBER .- Following is the price list of the Winnipeg dealers, at yards or delivered in the city, prices being net.

Dimension and Timber-No. 1.

Sizes. 2x4 to 2x 12					20ft. 20.50		24ft. 22,50
Sx6 to 3x12 4x4 to 4x12 6x6 to 6x12		20	20	21	22	23	24
and 8x8/ 8x10 to 12x12	22	22	22	23	24	25	28

8x10 10 12x1z z ... 2x 4-10 at \$20 50. 2x 0 to 2x 12-10 at \$18. No. 2 dimension \$2 less than No. 1.

Dimension. 26ft., 28ft., 30ft., \$26. Tim-ber, 26ft., 28ft., 30ft., \$28. \$1 per M. ad-vance on each inch over 12 in depth and width Tamarac dimension same price as pine. Spruce dimension at \$2 per M. less than one of the state of the stat pine. Cull Plank, all widths at \$12 per M. B. C. Fir dimension up to 32 feet at \$30 per M. 32 to 40 ft., \$33; 40 to 60 ft., \$36. \$1 per M. extra for each 2 in. over 12 in, in width or depth.

Boards.—1st. common boards, red pine \$25; 2ud. common boards, \$18; \$rd. common boards, \$16; No. 1 cull boards, \$12; No. 2 cull boards, \$8; Spruce boards, \$16; \$1 per M. extra for stock boards, \$2 per M. less for 10 ft. and under. No. 1 box boards, 14 in. and up, \$30; No. 2, box boards, 14 in and up, \$26. Extra dressing per M. \$1.50.

Siding, Flooring and Ceiling.-2nd 4, 5 and 6 inch, white pine \$38.00; 3rd 4, 5 and 6 inch white pine \$28.50; 1st 4 5 and 6 inch red pine \$32.00; 2nd 4 5 and 6 inch white pine \$22.50; 1st 4 5 and 6 inch red pine \$32.00; 2nd 4 5 and 6 inch red pine \$32.00; 3rd 4, 5 and 6 inch red pine \$26.00; 4th 5 and 6 inch red and white \$20.00; B. C. No. 1 fir \$36.00; B. C. No. 2 fir \$32.00; B. C. No. 3 fir \$28.00; B. C. spruce \$35.00, 4, 5 and 6 inch spruce native \$20.00; 8 and 10 inch pine \$25.00; No. 1 codar siding and ceiling 39.00; No. 2 cedar siding and ceiling \$33.00; 1 inch cedar or fir siding and ceiling \$28.00; \$1.00 per M. advance for dressed both sides.

Bevil Siding .- No. 1 white pine \$26.00; No. 2 red and white \$23.00.

Shiplap. 6 inch 18.00, 8 and 10 inch \$20.00; Spruce, 8 and 10 inch 19.00; Spruce, 6 inch \$18.00.

Shingles.—B. C. cedar per M. No. 1 \$3.00; B. C. codar per M. No. 2 \$2.50; B. C. codar dimension shingles \$4.00; B. C. cedar shingles band sawed \$5.00; No. 1 pine, per M. \$2.75; No. 2 pino per M. \$2.25; No. 3 pine per M. \$2.00.

Lath .- Pine lath, per M \$3.00.

Finishing-11 inch, 14 inch and 2 inch. White gine, 1st and 2nd clear. \$65.00; white pine, 3rd clear, \$55; white pine. selects, \$15; white pine, shops, \$36.00; red pine, clear, \$10.00; red pine, selects, \$32.00; B. C. cedar clears, \$55.00; B.C. fir clears and stepping, \$15.00. \$5.00 per M. advance on 21 inch and thicker thicker.

One inch. White pine, 1st and 2nd clear, \$60.00; white pine, 3rd clear, \$18.00; white pine, selects, No. 1, \$33; white pine, selects, No. 2 (extra 1st com.) \$30; red pine, clear, \$10; red pine, selects, \$80; B.C. codar, clear, \$55.00.

Oak, red and white-1st and 2nd, \$55 to \$65; Common, \$10.

\$65; Common, \$10.
Mouldings and Baso-Parting strips, per 100 feet lineal, 60c; lattice, \$x1\$ per 100 feet lineal, 75c; lattice, \$x1\$ per 100 ft. lineal, 85c; window and door stop, 1\$ inch lineal, \$1.25; window and door stop, 2 inch lineal, \$1.50; \$\$ round and \$\$ cove, 75c; 1\$ round mould.
\$1.30; 2 round mould, \$1.75; 2\$ round mould.
\$2.00; 3 round mould, \$2.25; \$\$ round mould, \$2.75; \$\$ round mould, \$\$ 2.50; 4 round mould, \$2.75; \$\$

\$3.25; 6 round mould. \$4.00; 5 round window stool, 11, \$4.50; 6 round window stool, 11, \$5.25; 4 round casings, \$2.50; 5 round casings, \$2.75; 6 round casings, \$3.25; 8 round base, \$4.50; 10 round base, \$5.50; 12 round base, \$7.00; hand rail, 2x4, \$5.00; wainscot cap, 21 inch, \$2.85; wainscot cap, 8 inch, \$2.75; paper mould, 75c.

Moulding made from 12 stock add 25 per cent; 11 add 50 per cent.

Hardwood mouldings or mouldings to detail at special prices.

All shop work at special net prices.

PAINTS, OILS, ETC .- Prices here are as follows :

WHITE LEADS .- Pure, ground in oil, as-sociation guarantee, 5.75 to \$6 per 100-1b; white lead, assorted 1 to 5-lb. tins, per-lb., 9c.

PREPARED PAINTS .- Pure liquid colors, per gallon, \$1.15 to \$1.25.

DRY COLORS.-White lead, per lb., 8c; red lead, 54c; yellow ocre in barrel lots, 24c; less than barrels, 2%; golden ocre, barrels, 3%; less than barrels 4c; Venetian, red, barrels, 3c; less than barrels, 8½c; American vermillion, 15c; English vermillion, \$1 per 1b., Paris green, 18 to 19c; Canadian metalic oxides, barrel lots 2½c; less than barrel lots, \$c; \$ Desired the sector of English purple oxides, 100 lb. kegs, 320 less, than kegs, 4c lb.

VARNISHES .- No. 1 furniture, por gal., \$1; vARNISHES.-.No. 1 furniture, per gal., e1; extra furniture, \$1.35, pale oak, \$1.50, elastic oak, \$1.50; No. 1 carriage, \$1.60; hard oil finish, \$1.50; brown Japan, \$1; goldsize Japan, \$1.50; No. 1, orange shellac, \$2; pure orange shellac, \$2.50.

SUNDRIES.—Glue, S.S., in sheets, per lb., 121 to 15c; glue, white. for kaisomining, 16 to 18c. Stove gasoline, per case, \$4.00; ben-zine, per case, \$1.00; benzine and gasoline, per gallon, 50c. Axle grease, Imperiat per case, \$2.50; Fraser's axle per gallon, 50c. Axie grease, imperiat per case, \$2.50; Fraser's axie grease, per case, \$3.75; diamond, do, \$2.25 per case. Coal tar, per barrel, \$8; Port-land cement, per barrel, \$1.00; plaster, per barrel, \$3.10; plasterer's hair, 90e per bale; putty, in bladders, barrel lots 2½ per lb., for locathen barrele per lb. 93e less than barrels per 1b., 23c.

WINDOW GLASS .- 1st break is quoted at \$1.75 par box of 50 feet.

LINSEED OIL.-Raw, per gal., 58c; boiled, per gal., 61c in barrels, less than barrels 3c per gallon extra.

TURPENTINE.-Puro spirite, in barrels, per gallon, 58c; less than barrels, per gallon, 65c.

OILS .- Range about as follows : Black oils, 25 to 30c per gallon; clear machineoils, 33 to 40c; cylinder oil, 50 to 75c, as to quality; castor oil, 10c per lb.; lard oil, 70c per gal.; tanner's or harness oil, 65c; neatsfoot oil, \$1.00; steam refined scal oil, 85c; puro winter bleached sperm oil, \$2 per gallon.

REFINED PETROLEUM .- There is no change in burning oils. Prices here are as follows: Silver star, 24½; crescent, 27½; olcophene, 29½ in barrels. In car lots 2c per gallon discount is allowed off prices in barrels. United States oils in barrels are quoted at Sic for cocene and S0c for sunlight.

WOOD FUEL.-There is very little business doing in car lots, city retail dealers having stocked up during the winter and early spring. There is very little poplar wood offering. Car lot prices are: Poplar, \$2.50 to \$3 per cord; pine, \$3.50 to \$3.75; tamarac, \$1.25 to \$1,50.

WHEAT .- GENERAL SITUATION .- Wheat has been weak and averaged lower in leading markets this week. The principle causes of weakness have been large receipts of old wheat at Minneapolis and Daluth, weak cables from Europe and favorable crop news. Exports of wheat, flour included as wheat,

from both coasts of the United States and from Montreal this week, amount to 2,837,-000 bushels, compared with 8,020,000 bushels last week, 1.946,000 bushels in the week a year ago, 1,718,000 bushels in the weat two years ago, and as compared with 3.971,000 bushels in the fourth week of June, 1893.

WHEAT.-LOCAL SITUATION.-Local markets have been very dull this week owing to the weakness in wheat abroad and the election excitement at home. There has been very little business doing in either the Winmipeg or country markets. Receipts at Fort William and Port Arthur last week were 207,026 bushels; shipments 172,755 bushels; in store 1,920,000 bushels. Prices have been weak and lower in sympathy with the general decline. In Manitoba country markets 40c per bushel or under is usually the top price to farmers, though 41 to 42c was paid at some points earlier in the week. Yesterday No. 1 hard sold afloat Fort William at 68c, but this morning a sale was made at 67 lc, and with the decline in outside markets today buyers' views were about 67c for No. 1 hard, afloat Fort William at the close.

FLOUR—There is no change in the local market. Sales by millers here are made at \$1.75 to \$1.80 for patents and \$1.55 to \$1.60 for strong bakers par sack of 98 pounds, delivered to city retail dealers; second bakers \$1.80 to \$1.85; XXXX \$1.05 to \$1.10, delivered. Brands of country mills usually sell at 5 to 10c under these quota-tions tions.

MILLSTUFFS.---City mills are still selling at \$8 per ton fur bran and \$10 for shorts, delivered in the city, in broken lots.

OATS-The market is exceedingly dull and prices are lower. In Manitoba country markets the price to farrers is 9 to 10c at most points. About 111c per bushel of 34 pounds is the very outside price which would be paid for car lots of choice white, at country points on average through freights. No. 2 mixed have sold as low as 10c, and No. 2 white at 10kc, so that 10 to 11c is about the extreme range of values, and the outlook is still weak, as Chicago made a new lower record again to day. In this mar-ket cars have been offered, local freights paid, at 17½ to 19c as to grade. The street price to farmers here is 17 to 18c per bushel.

BARLEY,—Barky is almost unsaleable. The quotation of 12 to 13c in the country for car lots is nominal. There is no demand local or otherwise.

GROUND FEED. Prices range from \$10 to \$12 per ton, as to quality, the top price for rolled oat feed, and the lowest price for mixed mill feed.

OATMEAL-The following are the jobbing prices here for oatmeal: Rolled oats, S01b sacks, \$1 35; 40 lb sacks, 70c, 20 lb sacks 364c; Granulated and standard meal, 98 pound sacks \$1.55, 49 lb sacks, 80c; rolled wheat, 80 lb sacks \$1.70.

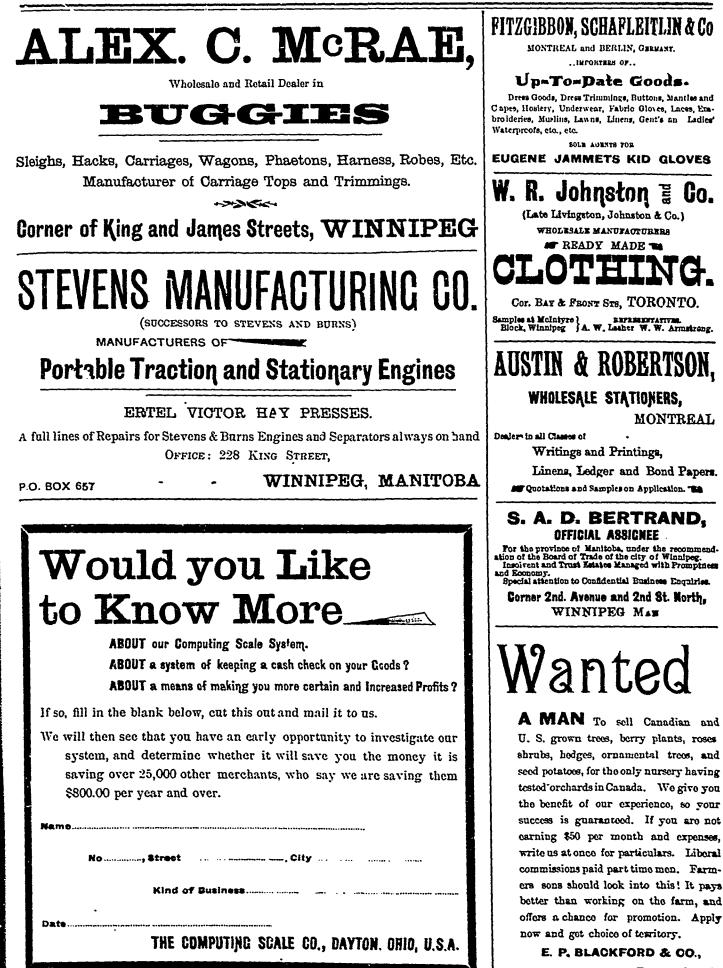
OIL CAKE .- Oil cake holds at \$16 per ton, including bags, for nutted or ground meal.

FLAX SEED-There is no business doing in flax seed, and the quotation is nominal at 60 to 65c. Sales of choice cleaned seed have been made in a retail way, at 70c to \$1.

BUTTER-Last week we reported that bids had been made from the east for Manitoba dairy at sbout equal to 7c here for round lots of average quality dairy, and the same price was offered here. We learn that quite price was offered here. We learn that quite a number of country holders have accepted 7c net here, and this is perhaps a wise policy. as it is doubtful if they could do any batter by shipping cast, and spring butter is of courso not a good keeping quality, and therefore not desirable goods to hold long. We quote dairy at 7 to 90 here as to quality for choice, and low grade 5 to 6e. Creamery has held steady and 14c has been paid in the country



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Toronto, Ontario.

to factories, or equal to 141 to 141 to 141 here, based on freight rates east, allowing for the rebate allowed on re-shipment castward. For choice goods a shade better has been paid, owing to the improvement at Montreal where 161 to 161 has been paid for fine creamery this week. Some car lets of butter, dairy and creamery are going east this wook. Rather pale color is desired in June creamery, with not more than three per cent. of salt, and 56 pound boxes are preferred for the eastern and export trade. If boxes are not ured, 70 pound tube are the next most desirable packago.

CHEESE.—Very little has been done in cheese here yet, and factories are holding above the views of buyers, so that the busness done has been limited to local and western requirements, for which higher prices have been raid than could be paid for shipment, 64 to 7c having been paid here. Latest reports from the East indicate that the edge is off the market again and that prices have not been maintained since the recent bulge. Montreal telegrams yesterday quoted 7 to 7k for Ontario cheese, which is $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ c lower than 'he top, and 62 to 65c for Quebec goods.

EGGS.—Prices are firmer, with lighter recepts; 7c not and jobbing at 8c has been the price this week, but an advance is likely to go into effect any day.

LARD.—Prices are: Pure \$1.70 for 20 lb. pails, and \$4.30 for 50 lb. pails; pure leaf lard in 3, 5 and 10 pound tins, quoted at \$6.25 per case of 60 pounds. tierces 84c pound; cases of 80, one lb. tins,\$3.50.

CURED MEATS.—For canvassed meats, add to per pound to prices below or to for perchment paper wrapping. Smoked meats are quoted : Hams, assorted sizes, 10tc; breakfast bacon, bellies, 11c: do... backs, 10c; picnic hams, 8c; short spiced rolls, 7tc long rolls, 7tc; shoulders, 7c smoked long clear. St cents; Fancy clear, 8t cents; smoked jowls, 5t cents. Dry salt meats are quoted : Long clear bacon, 7c per 1b: shoulders, 6c; backs, 8c; barrel pork, heavy mess \$19.00; clear mess \$13.00; short cut, \$16.00; rolled shoulders, \$14 per barrel. Pork sundries; fresh sausage, 7c: bologna sausage, 6c; ham, chicken and tongue sausage, 10c per package; pickled hocks, 2tc; pickled tongues, 5c; sausage casings, 30c 1b.

DRESSED MEATS.—Mutton is weaker but there is no material change in prices this week. We quote city dressed beef steady at 5 to 54c. Fresh mutton 84 to 9c. City dressed hogs, 54c; country dressed 5c. Veal, easy at 54c to 64c.

POULTRY.—Chickens have declined heavily to 40 to 50c per pair as to quality. Turkeys would bring 10c per lb live weight if they could be had, but none offering. No other kinds offering.

VEGETABLES.—Potatoes have sold at 15 to 20c per bushel on the street market. Pie plant is now offered at \$1,50 to \$1.75 per 100 pounds. New native cauliflowers are now in.

HIDES -44c is the general price for hides, but in special cases 5c has been paid, owing to local competition. We quote: Green city hides, No. 1, 42c to 5c; No. 2, 84c; call. 8 to 15 lb. skins, 4 and 6c per lb.; dekins 15 to 20c each; kips 4 to 5c; sheep 50 to 65c; sheerlings, 5 to 10c; lambskins, 10c; Horsehides, 75c to \$1.25.

TALLOW.—Tallow is easier, owing to the importation of tallow from the States at lower prices than has been paid here. Tallow has been brought into Winnipeg by manufacturers, from Dakota points, duty and freight paid, and laid down here at a cost of considerably under 4c per lb. We quote No. 1 tallow 4c; No. 2 rendered 3c, WOOL.—The feeling locally is rather easier on wool, as some prices have been paid here in advance of values based on prices elsewhere, and the tendency is to buy lower. Prices paid this week have ranged from 5 to 9 cas to quality, the top for choice clean, medium long wools, and down to 5 to 6c for heavy, fine cr dirty lots.

SENECA ROOT-There is not much business doing here yet and prices are low, ranging from 12 to 15c per lb., as to quality.

HAY-There is very little demand and the prices are easy, baled prairie is offered at \$6 on track here.

LIVE STOCK.

CATTLE—Nothing special doing in cattle this week and no export business going on at prosent. Next month export shipments will be resumed. The top price is 3c for choice butchers and ranges down to 2 to 2 to 2 to for common stuff. Good cows about 2 to.

SHEEP-Easier. As high as 4c was paid for one lot last week, delivered on purchase made earlier, but this price will not likely be reached again this season. We quote S₂ to S₂C as to quality. Car lots of average butchers stock, about S₂C, off cars here.

HOGS-Steady at Såc for good packing hogs off cars here averaging 150 to 300 pounds, heavy and light hogs 2 to 3c, as to quality; stags 1 to 3c.

Ohioago Board of Trade Prices.

The prices below are board of trade quotations for Chicago No. 2 wheat, No. 2 cats and No. 2 corn, per bushel. Pork is quoted per barrel and lard and short ribs per 100 pounds.

Wheat was weak on Monday and closing prices were §c under Saturday's close, influenced by heavy receipts of spring wheat at Minneapolis and Duluth, and easier cables. Closing prices were:

	June.	July.	Sept.
Wheat	563	561	571
Corn	27 🛔	278	29
Oats'		16	171
Mees Pork.		6 97 🖥	7 15
Lard		4 65	4 20
Short Ribe.		3 70	3 871

On Tuesday wheat declined, influenced by continued heavy receipts of spring wheat, but recovered. Closing prices were:

	June.	July.	Sept
Wheat	561	56 <u>8</u>	574
Corn	271	27 3	287
Oats		16	17
Mess Pork.		7 02 <u>\$</u>	720
Lard		4 05	4 20
Short Ribs.		3 72 1	3 90

On Wednesday wheat was easy at the opening, but advanced on unfavorable crop reports, but declined again. Closing prices were:

	June.	July.	' Sept.
Wheat	561	56 <u>1-</u> 1	573
Corn	27 1	27 🖥 🎽	28 <u>4</u>
Oats		16	169
Mess Pork		$7 12\frac{1}{2}$	7 823
Lard		4 071	4 22
Short Ribs.		8 72 <u>5</u>	3 9 0 [~]

Wheat was weak on Thursday, influenced by weak cables, favorable crop news, and large receipts at northwestern spring wheat points. Closing prices were:

	June.	July.	Sept.
Wheat	553	55	567
Corn	27 1	271	28 <u>3</u>
Oata		157	16
Mees Pork		7 05 °	7 20
Lard		8 971	4 12]
Short Ribs		S 67 <u>5</u>	3 85

Wheat continued weak on Friday, under lower cables, foreign selling and large spring wheat receipts northwest. Closing prices were:

	June.	July.	Sept.
Wheat	55	551	561
Corn	27 1	27	28]
Oats	<u>-</u>	15	16]
Mess Pork		7 00	7 17
Lard		8 90	4 021
Short Ribs .		8 65	8 80

Wheat was weak on Saturday. July option opened at 55ke and sold downward closing at the bottom. Closing prices were:

	June.	July.	Sept.
Wheat	543	641	553
Corn	26 7	26 3	28°
Oats	158	15 <u>4</u>	16
Mess Pork	<u> </u>	6 92	7 10
Lard		8 87 🛔	4 00
Short Ribs.		3 65	8 80

A week ago to-day, July wheat closed at 57fc and a year ago at 70fc and two years ago, at 57fc.

Doluth Wheat Market.

No. 1 Northern wheat at Duluth closed as follows on each day of the week: Monday-May. - c. July 50kc. Sopt 57kc.

Monday-May. - c., July 561c., Sept. 574c. Tuesday-May - c., July 561c., Sept. 574c. Wedneeday-May - c., July 561c., Sept. 570. Thursday-May - c., July, 551c., Sept. 561c. Friday-May - c., July, 551c., Sept. 551c. Saturday-May - ; July, 551c Sept. 551c.

Saturday-May -; July, as to see at 571 for July. A A week ago price closed at 571 for July. A year ago July delivery closed at 7876. Two years ago July closed at 621c and three years ago at 60c.

Minneapolis Wheat.

No. 1 Northern wheat closed on Saturday as follows: July delivery at 513c, September 523c. A week ago July wheat closed at 514c.

New York Wheat,

On Saturday, June 27, July delivery closed at 61gc and Sept delivery at 62gc. A week ago July closed at 63gc.

Comparative Prices in Staples.

Prices at New York compared with a year

ago.	
June 19, 1896.	June 21, 1895
Flour, straight spring. \$3.10 to \$3.65	\$3.50 to \$1.15
Flour, straight wigter \$3.20 to \$3.6)	\$3.50 to \$3.90
Wheat, No. 2 red 701c	744c
Corp. No. 2 mixed 3410	53]c
Oats, No. 2 220	31ic
ye, No. 2, Western 4010	
Barley, No. 2 Milwaukee	
Cotton, mid. upld 74c	71c
Print cloths, 64x64 27-10c	2 13-16c
Wool, Ohio & Pa., X 16c	151 10 16:
Wool, No. 1 cmbg 19 to 20c	20 to 21c
Pork, mess new, \$5.00 to \$9.00	\$13.00 to 13.75
Lard, westn., stm 4.40c	
Butter, creamery 150	6.62.c
	18c
	7 1 C
Sugar, centrif., 967 Sie	3 5-16c
Sugar, granulated 4 15-160	67-16c
Coffee, Rio, No. 7.	16jc
Petroleum, N. T. Co \$1.20	\$1.75
Petroleum, rfd. gal., 7.000	
*Iron, Bess. pg \$12.35	\$12.75
Stoel billets, ton \$20.00	\$19.75
Ocean Steam Freights-	
Grain, Liverpool 2d	14
Ootton 5-54d	1-16d
 Pitteburgh. 	

A. Roberts & Co., general store, Wapella, Assa., have assigned.

I. Richer of Richer & Co., general store, St. Anne, Man., is dead

C. Braund & Co., stationary, Victoria, have dissolved and the stock has been sold to T. N. Hibbin & Co.

Brynildson & Christenson, grocers, Victoria, have dissolved; H. B. Christenson continues.

The grocery and fruit store of Mrs. Clements, Princess St., Winnipeg, was burgharized one night recently, and a large part of the stock carried off,



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MOINTRE BLOCK, WINNIPEG.

British Columbia Business Review.

Vancouver, June 22, 1896. In all lines last week business was unusually good among the wholesalers owing to the necessary summer supply for camps throughout the interior and along the coast. Collections are rather better and ready money much freer. The lull in the lumber trade still continues thoug' there is still some activity in shipping circles. The salmon run on the Fraser river is rapidly improving and from indications in the North a very large mass of sockeyes are heading eastward. The big strike on the Skeens river is off a compromise having been made between the cannors and fishermon by which the canners agree to pay 35 cents for sockeyes and 75 cents for spring salmon. This is an advance of ten cents and one cent on the old wages. Many people have been expressing the fear of late that numerous canneries starting up along the rivers of British Columbia would thin out the salmon and ruin the trade. In this connection it might be mentioned that Mr. Begg in his history of British Columbia mentions the fact that 103 years ago Alexander McKenzie in describing his trip across the continent to the Pacific said that he noticed in the Fraser river (then supposed to be the Columbia river) that the fish were so thick that they seemed to entirely cover the surface of the water with their fins. So that the big run has lasted at all events for 103 years with apparently no dimunition in size. Latterly British Columbia fishermen have been setting trops for salmon in American waters and selling their fish in British Columbia. The conservative candidate Mr. B. McBride at Westminster district notified Sir Charles Tupper of the state of affairs at a particularly opportune time and Sir Charles Tupper wired back "I am in favor of pro-tecting British Columbia fishermen."

British Columbia Markets. (BY WIRE TO THE COMMERCIAL.)

Vancouver, June 27, 1896.

There is a very heavy supply of Manitoba butter here and prices are easy.

Butter.-Man. Dairy butter, 14 to 16c; Manitoba creamery, 19 to 20c; Manitoba cheese, new, 11c.

Cured Meats. — Hams 11½ to 12c; breakfast bacon 11½ to 12c; backs 11½ to 12c; long, clear 8c; short rolls 9½c; smoked sides 9½c. Lard is held at the following figures: Tins 10c per pound; in pails and tubs 9½c. Mess pork \$14; short cut \$16.

Fish.—Prices are: Flounders 8c; smelt 4c; see bass 4c; black cod 6c; rock cod 4c; red cod 4c; tommy cod 4c; herring 4c; spring salmon 7c; whiting 6c; soles 6c; steel heads, 6c; cr4's 60c dozen; smoked halibut 10c; bloaters 10c; kippered cod 9c; sturgeon 6c; salt colachan, 25 and 50 lb. kets 5c; smoked salmon 124c.

Vegetables-Now potatoes, \$1.85 per 100 pounds; onions silver skins, 14c lb.; California onions, 2c.; sweet potatoes \$2.25 per 100 lbs.; cabbago, 14c lb; carrots, turnips and beets, \$10 a ton.

Eggs.-Ranch, 20c. Manitoba, 14c.

Fruits.—Fruit is sold by box unless otherwise quoted. Standard American boxes measure one foot ten and a half inches by eleven and a half inches with depth of eleven inches, inside measurement, and contain from 280 to 860 lemons, from 125 to 300 seedling oranges, or from 125 to 150 naval oranges. Standard Australian boxes for apples, etc., are smaller and contain from 125 to 150 apples in a box. Mediterranean sweets, \$3; St. Michaels, \$3.75; blood oranges, \$3.75; California lemons. \$3.50 to \$3.75; Australian apples \$2.25 to \$2.50 per box; Bluefield bananas, \$3 per bunch; bananas \$1.75 bunch; \$3.50 crate (2 bunches) \$3.50; Cherries, (10 lb box), \$1.40; Peaches, 20 lb boxes \$1.50; Plums 20 lb boxes \$1.75; Apricets 20 lb boxes \$1.40; Tomatoes, \$3.50.

Evaporated Fruits.—Apricots 11c per lb; peaches 7²/₄c; plums 7c; prunes, French, 4c; loose Muscatel raisins 4c; London layor raisins \$1.65 box.

Nuts.—Almonds, 18c; filberts, 12ic; peanuts, 10c; Brazil, 12ic; walnuts, 10 to 16c lb.

Meal.—National mills rolled oats. 90 lb sacks, \$3.00; 45 pound sacks, \$3.10; 224 pound sacks, \$2.60; '0.7 sacks, \$2.00. Oatmeal, 10-10's, \$3.25, .50's, \$3.00. Off grades, 90 lbs, \$2.25; 2-45s, \$2.35. Manitoba Rolled Oats, 90's, \$2,25 15's \$2.35.

Flour.—Manitoba patent, per bbl. \$1.40; strong bakers, \$1.10; Oregon, \$1.20; Oak Lake patent \$1.30; do. strong bakers \$1.00.

Grain.—Washington State wheat \$30.00 per ton f. o. b. Vancouver, duty paid. Oats \$16.00 per ton.

Ground Feed.—National mills chop, \$21 to \$23 per ton: ground barley, \$22 ton; shorts, \$16.00 ton; bran \$15.00; oil cake meal, \$26 ton: F. O. B. Vancouver, including duty paid on import stuff.

Hay.-Nominal at \$8 per ton.

Dressed Meats. - Beef, 6 to 7c; mutton, 61 to 7fc; pork, 6 to 7c; veal, 7c.

Live Stock.—Steers, \$3.00 to \$3.50; per hundred lbs.; sheep, \$3.10 to \$3.50 per 100 lbs; hogs, \$5.50 to \$5.75 per 100 lbs; lamb \$2.75 to \$3 per head.

Poultry.-Chickens, \$5.50; ducks, \$5 per dozen.

Sugars.—Powdered and icing, 6§c; Paris lump, 6¿c; granulated, 5½c; extra C, 5½c; fancy yellows 4½c; yellow 4½c per lb.

Syrups.—30 gallon barrels, 17c per pound; 10 gallon kegs, 24c; 5gallon kegs, \$1.50 each; 1 gallon tins, \$1 per case of 10; 1 gallon tins, \$1.75 per case of 20.

Teas.—Congo: Fair, 111c; good, 18c. choice 26c. Coylons: Fair 25c; good 30c; choice 35c per lb.

British Columbia Mining News.

A new coal company has been formed in Nanaimo, British Columbia to develop coal mines, the capital is mentioned as \$3,000,000.

The California Gold Mining company has been incorporated in Spokane, capital \$2,000,-000.

The Mountain View Gold Mining Co., has been incorporated in Spokane, capital \$1.000,-000.

The Ivanhoe No. 1 Mine Co., has been incorporated in British Columbia. Capital \$1,000,000.

Slocan miners are indignant because 25 men were brought in by the owners of the Wellington group of mines, Slocan, from Ottawa to work under contract at \$2 a day thus for the first time cheap labor has been imported although there are 2,000 men looking for work in the Kootanies.

British Columbia Business Notes.

Topping & Hanna, Hotel, Trail, have dissolved, E. S. Topping continues.

The Stock of Henry Grible, toys, &c., Victoria, is advertised for sale.

Wm. Hooper, harness and saddlery, Arm-Strong, is succeeded by Chas. Addison.

Mrs. E. B. O, Schetky, men's furnishings, New Westminister, is advertising stock for scle.

The last number of the British Columbia Mining Record, published by Alex. Begg, at Vancouver, contains an extensive write up of the Cariboo country, with illustrations.

The National Ore & Reduction Co., of St. Louis, Mo., have closed a contract with MacFarlane & Co., of Vancouver, for the exclusive sale of their furnaces in British Columbia. These furnaces are spoken very highly of by mining men.

Binder Twine in the United States.

"Bindor twine stiffens up. The demand unprecedented. Probabilities that prices will go higher as a shortage in supply is imminent." This is the heading to an article on binder twine from the Minneapolis Journal of June 20. The Journal goes on to speak as follows: "Owing to the promise of another heavy

"Owing to the promise of another heavy crop of small grains there is an almost unproceedented demand for binder twine, this summer, and the various factories throughout the country are finding it hard work to supply the trade. The binder twine department of the state prison at Stillwater is overrun with orders. Already 1,000,000 pounds of twine have been shipped from that point, and orders for a like amount are still unfilled.

There is always more or less uncertainty or irregularty in the twine market. The prices now have an upward tendency and the supply in very apt to run short before the season closes.

The straw production this year averages much higher than it has for several years past, and in consequence more twine will be needed. Orders came in very slowly, and the manufacturers fell behind in their output. Since then sisal and hemp have been cornered by eastern firms, which tends to raise the price of twine considerably. The price of manito fibre remains about the same.

On the whole there will be no over supply of twine, unless considerable damage should be suffered by crops before harvest time.

Winnipeg Clearing House.

Clearings for the week ending June 25, were \$335,190; balances, \$190,804. For the previous week clearings were \$955,903. For the corresponding week of last year clearings were \$859,860 and for the week two years ago, \$791,097. For the month of May clearings were \$4,246,210 as compared with \$4,156,282 for April, 1895, and \$3,455,639 or May, 1894. Clearances for all Canadian cities this week were as follows :

Montreal	• • • • • • • • •
	a 0'210'010
Toronto	5,979,408
Halifax	921,740
Winnipeg	835,190
Hamilton	675,805

\$17,830,453

ł

Minneapolis Flour Market.

The Market Record of June 18 reports flour very dull for export trade. Prices are as follows in barrels, f. o. b.: First patents, \$3.16 to \$3.40; Second patents, \$3.00 to \$3.10; First clears, \$2.45 to \$2.50; second clear, \$2; Export baker's, \$2.45; second export baker's \$2 to \$2.10; Red Dog, per ton 140 lbs. jute, \$10.50 to \$10.75. These prices are 10c lower than two weeks ago for patents. Milstuffs.—Bran in bulk \$4.75 to \$5.00.

Milstuffs.—Bran in bulk \$1.75 to \$5.00. Bran in sacks, 200 lbs, \$5.50 to \$6.00 Bran in sacks, 100 lbs, \$6.00 to \$6.50; Shorts, \$5.00; Middlings, fine, \$7.25 to \$7.75.

Prof. Fletcher, etomologist and botonist at the experimental farm, Ottawa, arrived in Winnipeg last week. He will address meetings throughout the country on noxious weeds.

A detailed and illustrated programme of attractions and sports of the Winnipog Industrial Exhibition Association will shortly be issued and can be obtained free on application to the manager, F. W. Heubach, box 1848, Winnipeg.

THÉ COMMÉRCIÁL.



Grocery Trade Notes.

The California Fruit Grower says " The stock of prunes remaining on hand is limited to about 30 cars, and these are fast going into consumption, but at low prices. The general market is weak in tone and we learn of sales at less than a 8 cent basis for the four sizes. As to the growing crop, conditions are at present favorable for a larger crop than last season. This may all change before the month of June has passed. In the great San Joaquin Valley, where the crop was a failure last year, this season promises a good crop. The Santa Clara Valley promises a larger crop than last season, while some sections in the north are short. Indications point to more than 60,000,000 pounds oured prunes for crop of 1896. Oregon vrunes are largely a failure this season. good crop." Europe reports the promise of a

A New Xork report says of the molasses market : "The Porto Rico crop is practically finished. Owing to the poor quality of Barbadoes molasses this year, very little if any has been shipped to the United States. Prices have declined owing to the lack of demand for such poor quality as has come to hand. As a result of this prices in Barbadoes have declin-ed about 50 per cent. from the figures ruling at the opening of the season, when they were at the highest point. Advices from [Porto Rico May 23 estimate that the value of the crop is, very much [short and is not above 1,500 hhds, and since that date about one-third of this supply has been contracted for.

The supply of loose California raisins on the coast available for f.o.b. shipments was, at last mail advices, said to be between ten and fifteen cars. The vines have been making good growth since the frosts and indications The vines have been making point to a good crop.

A letter received from California under date of June 12 confirms previous reports that the prune crop will be larger than that of last year. A lot of twenty cars sold at San Jose on June 11 to go to Philadelphis at the rate of 21c f.o.b. for the four sizes.

Hides, Wool etc.

The Montreal Trade Bulletin of June 19 says: "Business is very quiet in the wool trade this week. Some of the mills have already closed down and their proprietors are electioneering for all they are lworth, while other mills are doing very little. Some old stock Texas wool has been offering in this market as low as 71c to 10c, but even at these low figures, buyers could not be found. Prices are unchanged and we quote :-Greasy Cape 14c to 16c; Natal 15c to 17c; Washed Canadian fleece 194c to 20c, Buenos Ayres scoured 27 to 35."

The Toronto market is quiet, all offerings are being taken by local tanners. Butchers' No. 1 are quoted at 5½c, No. 2 at 4c and No. 2 at 8c. Lambsins, quiet at 30c and relts at 15c. Horsehides, \$1.50 to \$1.75 each. Tallow, Sic to Sic-Globe, June 19.

The Toronto Globe of June 19 says : " The receipts of wool are liberal but the purchases are purely speculative. So far as Canada is concerned clothing wools are neglected by the manufacturers. A good deal has been carried over from last year. Local buyer advise caution and say that the country dealers should be careful not to pay more than the present situation warrants, and that wools bought should be free from chaff, seeds and burs. There is no inquiry for export, the market is dall. The following prices are being paid to farmers, --From 17 to 18c for unwashed merchantable fleece, 14 to 15c for rejections, 17c for tub washed and 10c to 11c for unwashed. Northwest wools are being sold to manufacturers-short fine at 9c to 10c, medium fine 10c to 11c and coarse wools fron 11c to 12c."

Grain and Milling Notes.

The E. D. Moore elevator at Rosebank, Man., has been destroyed by fire with 8,000 bushels of wheat. Covered by insurance.

The Lake of the Woods Milling Co. report the sale of 22,400 bushels of No. 1 hard Manitoba wheat for shipmont via Vancouver. This is the fourth sale of this kind made this #8890n.

On looking over the list of mills in Montevideo, says the Northwestern Miller's special correspondent, I was somewhat surprised to find 18, and some of them are of fairly large size, the Molino Italiano of Gianelli, for instance, being able to turn out 1,200 sacks of 140 lbs. each in 24 hours. The mills of Montevideo form a fairly large per-centage of all the mills in Uruguay, there being some 62 in the country outside of the city.

The Northern elevator at Neche, North Dakota, just across from Gretna, Man., was struck by lightning and destroyed by fire on Sunday last.

The flour market, says the Montreal Gazette of June 13, is somewhat demoralized at present and a further cut of 15c to 25c has been made in the price for Manitoba grades, recent sales of strong baker's have been made at \$3.30 to \$3.50, and spring patent at \$3.75 to \$9.85, while there has also been a decline of 5c to 10c in prices for Ontario grades. Straight roller has changed hands in car lots at \$3.60, and winter patent at \$3.80 to \$4.

Bran and shorts declined 50c per ton at Montreal on June 13, to \$10.50 to \$11 for bran and \$11.50 to \$12 for shorts.

Dry Goods Trade Notes.

Bradstreet's of June 20, says of the situation in the United States: "The market continues quiet, with business confined to clear-ing up lots at low prices. Cotton fabrics are dull and depressed, and in order to attract buyers very low figures have to be named. Faucy prints have been opened in dark styles for fall at 5c., but few have been bought as Ginghams are dull and only appear to sell through the aid of drives. The Lancaster and Amoskcag companies have advanced their price to 5c. Dress woolens are dull, with business very slow and unsatisfactory. There is more activity in flannels, which are being taken for fall at low prices."

Financial and Insurance Items

E. H. Hayward, secretary of the Manitoba board of underwriters, has written the Winnipeg board of works, urging that immediate action be taken to improve the streets of the city.

At a recent meeting of the finance com-mittee of the Winnipeg city council, the tenders for the purchase of city of Winnipeg debentures amounting to \$46,500 were opened. This amount is divided up between Winnipeg Industrial exhibition and the construction of the Osborne street bridge, \$30,000 going to the former and \$16,500 to the latter. The to the former and \$16,500 to the latter. The following tenders were received: W. H. Cooper, \$101.50; Yorkshire Guarantee and Securities Corporation, \$98.56; James Mel-drum, \$101.55; Hanson Bros., \$102.06; O. H. Nanton, \$100.55. Three other firms tondered in lump sums, viz.: H. O'Hara, \$46,616; A. E. Ames & Co., \$17,151; G. A. Stinson & Co., \$47,306. These debentures run for a term of 35 years and bear 4 per cent. interest, payable half yearly at Win-nipeg. The tender of Hanson Bros., of Mon-treal, was accepted. Two more incendiary free words.

Two more incendiary fires were started in Winnipeg on Wednesday morning last, like the others being vacant residences. One owned by Gerald F. Brophy, valued at \$6,000, 000

was burned; insured. The other was not seriously damaged.

Wheat Stocks.

The visible supply of wheat in the United States and Canada, east of the Rocky Moun-tains, for the week ended June 20, 1898, shows a decrease of 667,000 bushels, against a decrease of 1,764,000 for the corresponding week last year, a decrease of 543,000 bushels the corresponding week two years ago, and a decrease of 497,000 bushels three years ago.

The following table shows the total visible supply of wheat at the end of the first trade week of each month for four years, as compiled by the Chicago board of tade and includes stocks at most important points of accumulation in the United States and Canada, east of the Rocky Mountains, There are some important points not covered by this statement:

	1895.	1894.	1893.	1892.
	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.
Jan. 2	88,681,000	80,228,000	81,238,000	45,907,000
Feb. 5	83,376,000	79,863,000	81,892,000	43,161,000
Mar. 4	78,765,000	75,569,000	79,088,000	41,656,000
April 1	74,308,000	71,458,000	77,654,000	41.036,000
Мау. б	62,196,000	65,166,000	73,069,000	86,190,000
June 3	62,229,000	59,394,000	71,030,000	27,910,000
July 1	41,661,000	54.657,000	62,316,000	21,262,00)
Aug. 8	88,617,000	60,001,000	59,124,000	23,079,000
Sept. 7	86,764,000	69,168,000	56,140,000	89,760,051
Oot. 7	41,832,000	73,614,000	63,275,000	51,256,000
Nov. 4	52,990,000	80,017,000	71,396,000	64,717,000
Dec, 2.	63,903,000	85,179,000	78,091,000	72,580,000
The fo	ollowing a	hows the	visible a	unnly hy

1 10 10	phowing a	nows rue	A131010	supply by
weeks, fo	or four ye	ars:		
	1896.	1895.	1894.	1893
Jan. 4	69,842,000	87,836,000	79,953,000	81,786,000
11	68,945,000	86,615,000	80,433,000	82,050,000
., 18	67,988,000	85,286,000	80,882,000	82,227,900
•• 25	67,523,000	84,665,000	80,234,000	81,487,000
Feb. 1	66,734,000	83,376,000	79,863,000	81,320,000
8	66,119,000	82,322,000	79,660,000	80,973,000
., 15	65,926,000	80,733,000	78.667.000	80.214.0m
11 22	65,011,010	79,476,000	77,257,000	79,453,000
March1	64.089.000	78,761,000	75,569,000	79.083.000
n 7	62,696,000	77,717,000	74,607,00	79,103,000
м 14	62,123,000	76,873,000	73,359,010	79,020,000
"21	01,348,000	75,773,000	72,163,000	78,203.000
" 28	61,018,000	74,308,000	71,458,000	77.654.000
April 4.	60,322,000	72,703,000	70,762,000	77,293,000
' # 11,.	59,330,000	70,497,000	69,217,000	76,098,000
. 18	58,483,000	68,626,030	68,425,030	74,869,000
., 25	57'940,000	65,776,000	66,533,000	75,027,000
May 2	55,619,000	62,196,000	65,156,000	78,062,000
	54,000,000	59.623,000	03,51,000	72, 672,000
. 16	53,146,000	66,484,000	02,044,000	71.526.000
., 23	51,298,000	51,211,000	61,329,000	70.159.000
. 30	50,340,000	51,229,000	59,394,000	70.367.000
June 6	00,147,000	49,739,000	53,211,000	63,682,000
., 13.,	49,486,000	47.717,000	57,105,000	66,375,000
,, 20	43,819,000	46,225,000	55,852,000	63,031,000

Bradstreet's report of stocks of wheat in Canada on June 13 is as follows:

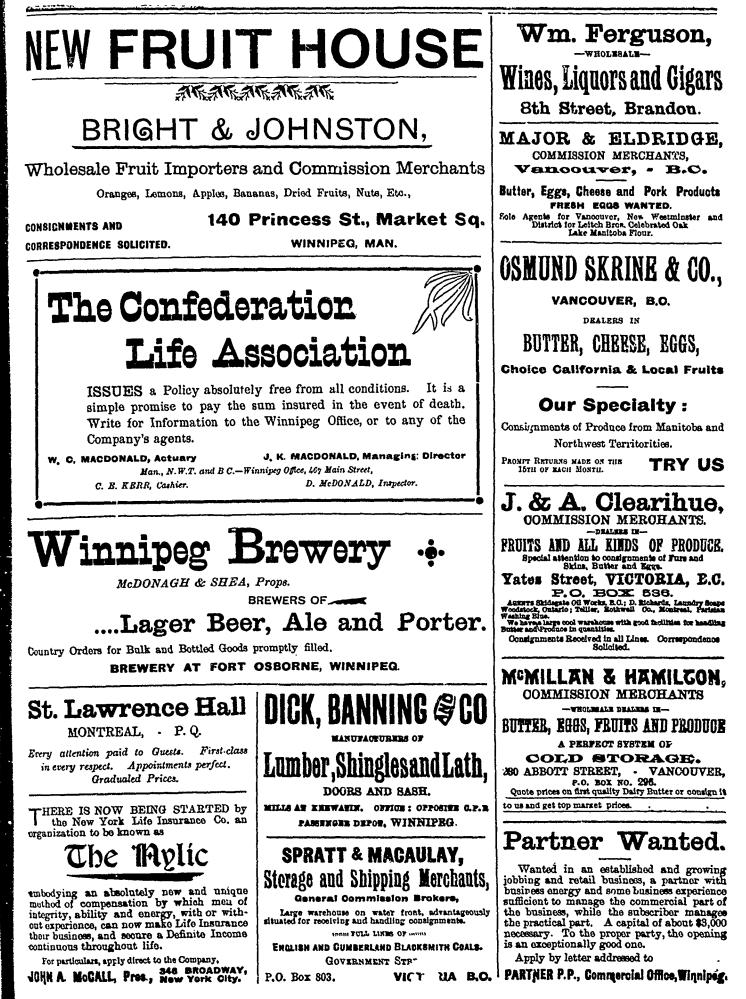
	Bushels.
Montreal	456,000
Toronto	98,000
Kingston	25,000
Winnipeg	150,000
Winnipeg Manitoba interior elevators	.,750,000
Fort William, Port Arthur &	
Keewatin	2,074,000

Total stocks in the United States and Canada as reported by Bradstreet's were u follows, on June 13 1896 : m.,

	Busnels,
East of the Mountains	65,180,000
Pacific Coast	2,556,000
Total stocks a year ago were:	bushels.
East of the Mountains	58,474,000
Pacific Coast	8,445,000
Bradatmata monant for the meal	In an data' Ton

report for the week ended June 20, shows a decrease of 1,728,000 bushels in stocks of wheat east of the mountains, making the total 63,453,000 bushels on the latter date.

Worlds stocks of wheat on June 1, 1899, (United States, Canada, in Europe and afloat for Europe) were 117,969,000 bushels, as compared with 141,476,000 bushels on June 1, 1895, 160,892,000 bushels on June 1, 1894, 167,188,000 bushels ou that date in 1893, and as contrasted with 120,170,000 bushels on June 1, 1892, and with smaller totals on June June 1, 1892, and with smaller totals on June 1 in preceding years.



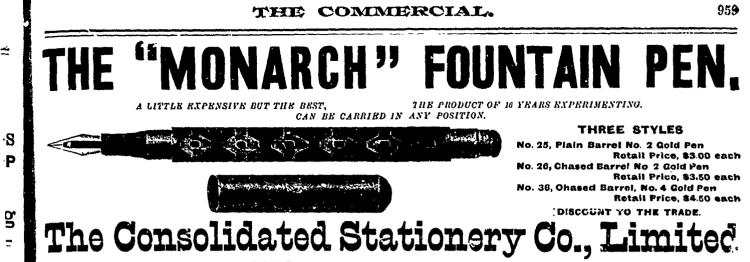
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41 PRINCESS STREET, WINNIPEG, MAN.

Road-Making.

The following bulletin on road-making has been issued by the Ontario Department of Agriculture by A. W. Campbell, C. E., provincial instructor in road-making:

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Drainage.—Perfect drainage, first, of the foundation of the road-bed; secondly, of the road surface, are the points in road-making on which too much stress cannot be laid.

The first is accomplished by underdrainage, tile drains being laid at a depth of three or more feet below the surface on each side of the roadbed at the foot of the grade and parallel to it. Care should be taken to fit and settle the tile in the trench so that, when refilling with earth they will not be displaced. As a rule two and a half inch to four inch tile will be sufficient. The joints should be close and the grade a true line. Loose joints and an uneven grade allow silt to pars into the tile and romain there, destroying the drain.

Surface drainage is accomplished by open drains on each side of the grade, having sufficient capacity to drain. not only the read-bed, but the land adjoining. With open drains and with tile drains make and maintain a free outlet to the nearest we tercourse. A drain without an outlet is useless. In constructing a good read a dry found stion is the matter of first importance.

Crowning the Road .- The graded portion of the road should be wide enough to accommolate the travel upon it, and not greater, the slope being uniform, not heaped in the centre. The crown should be well above the overflow of storm water, and should have a grade sufficient to shed water readily to the open ditches on either side. Do not round it up so as to make the grade steep and dangerous, under the mistaken impression that better drainage will thereby be secured. Nor should it be so low as to allow water to stand upon it in depressions. Under ordinary circumstances one inch or one inch and a half to the foot is a proper grade; that is, a readbed twenty-six feet wide should be from thirteen to twenty inches higher at the contro than at the side.

Quality of Gravol.—The gravel should preferably be sharp, cleen and of uniform size. Pitt gravel usually contains too much earthy matter, and where the latter is in excess, the gravel, as a road-making material, is useless. Lake gravel is apt to be rounded, water-worn and lacking in the nocessary earthy matter to make a solid and compact surface, but is generally a better road metal than pit gravel A coating of pit gravel with surface of creek gravel is a good combination. All large should be removed as they will work to the surface, and will ther roll loosely or form rough protuberances.

Placing the Gravel.—The gravel should be spread evenly over the surface of the subgrade to a depth of six or eight inches, and to the required width, then rolled with a heavy roller. Rolling should be performed in showery weather. as it is impossible to consolidate dry earth or gravel. The heavier the roller the better will be the result4, but if a heavy roller cannot be obtained, a light roller is much better than none. The roller sdould be passed over the sufrace until the gravel or earth is so compact as not to be displaced and rutted by the wheels of a wagon passing over it with an ordinary load. The surface must be maintained smooth and hard, to shed water and resist wear. Every municipality should have a roller, but whether one can be obtained or not the gravel should not be left in a heap just as it falls from the wagon, Spread it evenly.

Repairs.--Gravel roads already constructed will need ropair. By the use of road machinery scrape the surface and cut off the corners, which will have formed at the foot of the grade by the washing down of dusty muterial from the crown of the road. Loosen the surface, partitularly that part of the travelled portion and where the road is rutted, with pick, or, if possible, with road machinery, then apply a coating of gravel and roll thoroughly. It is of more importance, however, to see that the drains are not obstructed in chenr course and that their outlets are free and open.

Imported Woollens.

The prospects of improved trade in woolons has created a feeling of confidence. Buvers are not afraid to place orders for choice materials at good prices, while other trades demanding lower lines will buy them when they are nobby and attractive goods. Those who are doing a nice trade have placed sufficient orders they think to protect themselves, finding from past experience if they did not do so their business suffered. Some buyers are showing great care in their selections, and are taking small lots, expecting to replace only good sollers. Buyers are not likely to make any mistake in placing their orders for new and desirable goods. Prices are firm, with not much chance of any drop in valuo. T' is season shows only a moderate increase. Local buyers on last fall's original orders were able to place orders before the rise. The prices of the last six months are fully maintained. The market will not be overstocked this season with desirable goods. The general opinion is that job goods will be less offered than formerly. Orders received to date are very satisfactory. May and June payments have been good, showing that trade is in a healthy condition. Merchant tailors have added to their chances of success by reducing their prices of suits. What they reducing their prices of suits. are asking now is at least 25 per cent. less then a few years ago. This was done in order to meet competition, and is having a good effect,

The leading make of imported woollens for the past spring was Scotch tweeds. Cheviot finish or rough goods will continue good sell-ers for the fall. They will be shown in some ranges and in larger patterns, a little more pronounced. Other lines will have a neat. quiet effect. Colors will be rich, warm and handsome, but not startling. Green and tan mixtures are looked upon as being extra good. Blue and drabs and browns are all represented. Red is intermixed with all colorings, and gives them a warm appear-ance. Some smart lines in Scotch suitings have a moderate neutral over-check. These over-checks are made in subdued colors and occasionally rendered in red, green, gold, etc., but not very pronounzed. Scotch tweeds will be worn for business and ordinary wear, while for dressy occasions there is a feeling for Oxford and the lighter greys in the soft vicuna makes in good quality, both for a frock coat and vest, with neat worstel trousers as of yore, as well as for general wear ip suits throughout. At the opening of last season it was thought that small pin-head worsteds would have a fair show with Scotch tweeds, and buyer's anticipations were not disappointed. Stocks are very low on these lines Some pretty, neat and genteel effects are shown for the fall trade in worsted mixtures, embracing a large variety in fancy and grey mixes, to which is added for this ceason a clear black and white. Black twill worsteds are still having their usual large demand, with the satin fluish making coming . ext.-Toronta Globe.

Southern Manitoba Freights.

Considerable inconvenience has been caused to Winnipeg wholesalers in filling orders promptly from Southern Manitoba points, owing to the way orders come in. For instance, there is only one way freight over the Gle. boro branch each week, which leaves Vinnipeg at an early hour Thursday morning. The orders for goods from this line usually come in with the try-weekly mail on Tuesday night. This gives cnly one day to fill all the ordere for the week on this line. and as Wednesday is a very busy day, there is great difficulty in gotting transfer wagons to deliver the freight in time for the early freight on Thursday morning If this train is missed the goods have to be held over for a full week. Country merchants along the Alexa bere and also ensure the prompt receipt of goods, if they would send in their orders by Saturday's mail, thus giving reasonable time to pack and deliver goods to the regular weekly way freight leaves Winnipeg early on Monday, so that orders ior use train should be sent in by Thursdays tri-weekly mail over that branch.



Following is a condensed statement of the platform of the Repulican pary of the United States, declared at the St. Louis convention:

We renew and emphasize our allegence to the policy of protection; reciprocity, we believe the repeal of the reciprocity arrangements negotiated by the last Republican administration was a national calamity, and we demand their renewal; money, the Republican party is unreservedly for sound money. We unalterably opposed every measure calculated to debase our currency or impair the credit of our country. Therefore we are opposed to the free coinage of silver; foreign relations, our foreign policy should be at all times firm, vigorous and dignified that all our interests in the western hemisphere be carefully watched and guarded; Hawaiian islands should be controlled by the United States and no foreign power should be permitted to interfere with them; Nicaraguan canal should be built, owned and operted by the United States and by the purchase of the Danish islands we should secure a much needed naval station in the West Indies; Armenian massacres, the massacres of Armenians have aroused deep sympathy and just indignation of American people who believe the United States should exercise all the influence it can properly exert to bring these atrocities to and end; Munroe doctrine—we re-assert the Monroe doctrine to its full ex-tent and re-affirm the right of the United States to give the doctrine effect by responding to appeals of any American state for friendly intervention in case of European encroachment. We have not interfered : shall not interfere with the exist.ug possessions of any European power in this

hemisphere, but those possessions must not on any pretext be extended. We hopefully

to the ultimate union of all English speaking parts of the continent by free consent of its inhabitants; Cuba, we watch with deep abid-ing interest the heroic battle of Cuban patriots against cruelty and opprosion, and our best hopes go out for full success in their determined contest for liberty. The govern-ment of Spain having lost control of Cuba, and being unable to protect the property or lives of resident American citizens, or comply with treaty obligations, we believe the government of the United States should government of the United States should actually use its influence and good offices to restore peace and give independence to the island; the navy, the peace and security of the republic and the maintenance of its rightful influence among nations of the earth, demand a naval power commensurate with its prejugation of responsibility. Therefore we its position of responsibility. Therefore we favor, continued culargement of our navy and a complete system of harbor sea coast defences; foreign immigration, for the protection of the quality of the American citizenship and the wages of our workingmen against low priced labor, we demand the immigration laws be thoroughly enforced and so extended as to exclude entrance to the United States of those who can neither read nor write; lynchings, we proclaim un-qualified condemnation of the unsivilized and barbarous practice known as lynching; national arbitration, we favor the creation of a national board of arbitration to sottle and adjust differences that arise between employers and employees engaged in interstate commerce.

According to mail advices from California the output of dried peaches will be compara-tively light, but there will be a large output of dried pears, as the growth is enormous,

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Credit System.

At the recent general meeting of the Mer-chants' Bauk of Canada. In his excellent address, Mr Hague, general manager, re-forred to credit in the following words. If you have a bad system of credit, or a good system badly worked; if credit is un-wisely given, or if it is too long extended; if a huge superstructure of credit is built on a slender basis of capital, no matter how large slender basis of capital, no matter how large your imports and exports and railway traffic, you will have a bad state of things in the relm of credit, and particularly in those vast credit-giving institutions, the banks.

Bankers may well take some blame to themselves in this matter; at the same time, in justice it must be said that they are sometimes compelled to do what they would rather not do.

Customers of banks, when they give too extended credit, generally want too much credit from their bankers, especially in the way of discounting long paper, and borrow-

ing by way of long advances. Our own discounts were never so high as they have been this year. The discounts of the banks as a whole,

were never so high.

We are not in such a period of stagnation as leads money to accumulate in banks while mercantile borrowers don't want it.

They do want it, and have pressed for it. The fact is that many people have been leaning too heavily upon their bankers for some time back. They in turn, h.ve been allowing their customers to lean too heavily upon them.

Finally, the retailer has allowed his customers to run us too heavy accounts in his books, and also has carried too large a stock upon his shelves himself.

The whole system of credit in Canada wants a revision.

Nearly all persons who buy and sell goods on credit are complaining that they have made no profit during the last year or two. In fact there is a good deal of living upon united there are a good deal of living upon capital going on.

Business expenses and losses eat up all that is made by selling goods. And lot it never be forgotten that the average amount of losses is always aggravated by the length of credit given.

It such a thing could be brought about as a general cutting down of the length of credit one-half, the result would be a cutting down of losses one-half. And the result of that again would be that many a business which now yields no profit at all would re-turn a fair remuneration for the capital invested.

It is seldom that I have referred to our neighbors in the States as furnishing us with good examples of business methods. And in the matter of sound finance and a good banking system we have certainly nothing to learn. But we may with advantage take a leaf from their book in the matter of credit giving. Such terms as are given in Canada are entirely unknown the other side of the line. Credit there is much shorter, to the great advantage of both selier and buyer.

Literary Notes.

Massey's Magazine for June comes to hand this week with a handsome cover and a fine frontispiece portrait of Sir John Everett Miliais, P.R.A. This new Canadian Magazine gives additional ovidence of rapidly becoming popular. In addition to the frontispiece an article is devoted to the new president of the Royal Academy, with many illustrations. From Gibralter to the Pyren-ees, by Mary H. Reid, is continued, and follows a story by J. J. Gunn, "On the trail of a P. Lice." "The Paddlers Paradise is an 1640.-Globe, June 19,

interesting report of a canooing expedition in Interesting report of a canceing expedition in Northern Ontario. Robert Burns, the Im-mortal Bard of Scotland, is dealt with in a biographical sketch by Prof. Wm. Clark. There is a paper on "Cycling." "A glimpse of the Azores" by Norman Macvicar and other articles and stories. The usual departments are replete with interesting notes.

The summer number of the Delineator has several new departures. First is the addition of two superb colored plates—one devoted to Ladies' Misses' and Children's fashions, and one to millinery and its accessories. The regular millinery department is enlarged. The magazine has been given a handsome new cover, and it is printed on finer paper. Another innovation is the first half of a story by Julia Magruder. In addition to illustrated resume of the season's fashions, this number is one making special appral to young mothers, Dr. A. R. Schroeder discussing the care of the baby's health in summer, and an illustrated article devoted to infantile attire. Woman's Opportunities are broadly considered by Mary Cadwalader Jones. Dr. F.J. Leviseur continues his talks on Beauty. There is a paper on the furnishing and decoration of during rooms, by Frances Leeds, and the departments devoted to tea table chat, seasonable cookery, household sanitation. new books, fancy stitches and embroideries, laco making, knitting, tatting, etc. The Delineator Publishing Co., 33 Richmond St., West, Toronto, Ont.

Montreal Grocery Market.

The course of the sugar market during the past week has been towards lower prices, which is due principally to the continued liquidation on the part of long holders of the raw article. The New York market for the refined article has also been weaker, and granulated is now quoted at 42c. In sympathy with the above the weaker feeling noted last week in this market for refined has continued and refiners have made a further reduction of the per lb in the price for granu-lated and 1-160 in low grade yellows. Out-side holders of granulated state that the best obtainable from buyers are 41c, which figure holders refuse to accept, 43c being their price. There has been a slight improvement in the demand, and the market is rather more active, but refiners state that the movement is far from what it should be at this season. We quote: Granulated at 4% in 250 barrel lots and over; 4 7-16 in 100-barrel lots, and 4hc in smaller quantities. Yellows range from 35c to 37c, as to quality, at the factory.

There was no change in the situation of the market for syrup. business being quiet and prices steady at 11 to 22c per lb as to quality at the factory.

The only feature in the molases market this week is a sale of a cargo of 600 punchcons of Barbadoes on local account. at 271c. At the Island prices are unchanged at 10c. The Guild prices are 30c for car lots and 31c for small quantities. There is no demand for Porto Rico, and prices are nominally quoted at S0c.

A fair business continues to be done in rice, their being a good demand for small lots to fill actual n juirements, and values are un-changed. We quoto :--Japan standard, \$1.25 to \$1.40, crystal Japan, \$1.75 to \$5.00, standard B., \$3.45, Patna, \$1.25 to \$5, and Carolina at \$6.50 to \$7.50

There was no improvement in the spice There was no improvement in the spice market, business being quiet and prices rule remarkably steady. T" following quotations are what jobbers can .ay at only. Ponang black pepper, 6 to 7½c, white pepper, 10c to 12½r. cloves, 7½ to 9c, cassia, 8½ to 9½c, nut-mergs, 60 to 90c, and Jamaica ginger, 15½ to 154c - Globo Juna 19.

The Canadian Pacific railway has arranged to run a series of cheap return excursions from Eastern Canada to Manitoba and the West. The first leaving on June Soth; the next on July 21st. The tickets will be at very low rates and will be good for sixty davs.

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