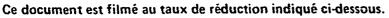
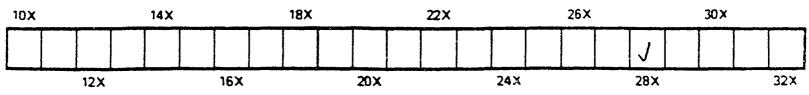
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WINNIPEG.

THE COMMERCIAL.



The Commercial

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

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

WINNIPEG, JULY 20, 1891

Manitoba.

E. R. Storey, stoves and tinware, Brandon, is dead.

John Munro, grocer, Brandon, has sold out to John Malabar.

J. B. Henderson, of Carberry, is getting estimates for a store at Griswold.

Estate of E. Smith & Co., groceries, Winnipeg, stock sold at 50c on the dollar.

R. J. Whitlaw, of Winnipeg, arrived home last week form his trip to the old country.

E. L. Thomas now has the Manitoba agency for Jas. Guest & Co., Montreal, liquors, etc.

Baird & Chalmers, of Filot Mound, shipped a mixed car of stock to Winnipeg last week.

E. F. Hutchings, of Winnipeg, will erect a fine business block at Neepawa, where he has a branch business.

Tenders will be received until the 20th July, for the construction of a building for the Imperial Bank of Canada at Brandon.

The Hudson Bay Co. have been awarded the contract for the supply of grocerits to the Manitoba penitentiary for the ensuing year.

J. T. Gordon, of Pilot Mound, started last week for Moosomin and Regina to purchase cattle for shipment to the old country in September.

Shipments of cattle continue to be made from the Manitou station to the east. On July 7 Mr. Ironside sents car load of cattle to Sault Ste Marie and on July 11 a shipment was made to Port Arthur.

Manitoba farmers and merchants are to talk over the question of appointing a butter inspector, to inspect all butter brought in, before purchased by the local merchants. A plan of this nature worked well last year at Virden.

G. Hector Clemes, representing the J. B. McLean Co., of Toronto, was in Winnipeg last week, and will make a trip as far as the coast, in the interest of the four trade journals published by the company, the best known of which is probably the *Canadian Grocer*.

J. T. Gorden has returned from a tour through the Icelandic settlement in the Tiger Hill country, says the Pilot Mound Sentinel, and has purchased about three hundred cattle, which he will take to England in September next, when the animals will have improved in condition on the summer's grass. Mr. Gordon will go with the shipment himself, and will be accompanied by experienced assistants.

Among a consign ment of furs and skins received recently from the west by Stobart & Co., Winnipeg, was a magnificent wood buffalo. The wood buffalo inhabit Athabasca and Peace River districts principally, and their numbers are comparatively small, so that their robes are seldom seen in this part of the country, most of those secured being sent direct to England by the Hudson Bay Co. The robe in question was brought to the city by Mr. LaRiviere, a trader in for, with a lot of other furs, The animal was killed during the winter of 1891, at the foot of Lake Athabasca.

By-law No. 514, to authorize an assessment for municipal and school purposes for the city of Winnipeg for the current year, was introduced at the last council meeting. The amount to be raised for interest on debentures, current municipal purposes and public schools was stated to be \$3\$9,327.19; the amount of the whole ratable property of the city was shown to be \$19,944,270; the rate required for interest on debentures and current municipal expenditure was placed at 15.3 mills on the dollar, and that for the schools at 4.2 mills, making the total rate for the year 19.5 mills. The by-law also provided for a poll tax of \$2 on every person not otherwise taxed, or whose taxes are less than \$2. The by-law was passed through its second and third readings.

In the charge against Ed. Cordingly for larceny, the facts of the case as adduced in evidence showed that one Mirs. Cordingly and E. S. White entered into partnership in a general grocery and dry goods business at Carberry and Medicine Hat, the prisoner and White both giving their attention alternately to the business of each place. The Carberry business did not succeed very well and Cordingly made up his mind, the firm being unable to secure an extension from their creditors, to go to British Columbia. An assignment of the assets was made, and the official assignee took possession, and an inventory being taken the creditors attached the goods of Mrs. Cordingly which were in the hands of the C. P. R. On openingl up a number of boxes of newgoods were found in them and this led to the setting of the criminal law in motion and the arrest of Cordingly on the charge of larceny, as it was stated that he had from time to time taken parcels from the different stores to his home. The evidence showed that there were entries of merchandise in the books of the firm against Cordingly without specifying what the goods supplied were, and it was argued that these covered the articles the larceny of which he was charged with. It also appeared, beyond question, that

Cordingly was the partner doing the business in his wife's name, and as his counsel put it, he could not be convicted of stealing his own goods. The judge found him on the evidence to be beneficially interested in the business and stated that the evidence of the partner, White, went very far towards establishing a consent to his taking the goods from the premises as he needed them, and this being the case he could not convict. The prisoner was then discharged. On the second indictment, larceny as a partner, counsel for the Crown stated that as the learned judge had expressed his opinion as to the consont of the partner, White, and as he had no reason to believe that the evidence would be any different to that given under the charge of which he had been acquitted, on behalf of the Crown he would he would enter a nolle proscaui.

Alberta.

The Imperial Bank will open a branch at Edmonton shortly.

W. E. B. & S. Ross, merchants, Canmore; the sheriff is in possession.

Edmonton Bulletin: A number of Chipewyan Indians arrived from the Landing on Saturday last with about \$2,000 worth of fur. This is the first time that Indians from that distant region have come to Edmonton to trade.

Track on the Calgary & Edmonton railway was laid on July 13 to within fifteen miles of Edmonton, and the graders were strung along that fifteen miles right up to the bank of the Saskatchewan opposite Edmonton. Some of the grading outfit are now on their way down to Calgary to commence work on the extension to Macleod.

Edmonton Belletin; Barber, manager of the Imperial Bank, Calgary, arrived on Sunday from the end of the track with Mr. McCauley, He was driven through several settlements of the district on Monday by E. Carey, and after sizing up the situation stated that he would report in favor of the establishment of a branch of the bank here. He left on Tuesday afternoon.

Saskatchewan.

The Mounted Police beef contract at Battleford has been awarded to W. H. Sinclair at 5½c a pound.

Goodfellow Bros. have about completed arrangements for putting in a couple run of stones for gristing purposes in their sash and door factory.

The latest Canadian Pacific railway publication is "Fishing and Shoting," a copy of which has been received. The book is descriptive of many rare spots for sportsmen and fishermen along the line of the great Canadian transcontinental highway. Over twenty pages are devoted to Northwestern Ontario, Manitoba, the territories and British Columbia. The close season for game in the several provinces of the Dominion are given, as well as other interesting information. The work is hausomely illustrated. We are indebted to D. McNicol, general passenger agent, Montreal, for a copy of this handsome and instructive publication. Every sportsman should have a copy.

THE COMMERCIAL



Telephone 620.

REFERENCES : Imperial Bank of Canada, Winnipeg, Man. and Parkhill Ranking Cc., Parkhill, Ont.

United States Government Crop Report.

The July report of the United States department of agriculture makes the acreage as com. pared with breadth harvested last year of corn, 108.03; potatoes 102 3, tobacco 102.6. Condition-Corn 92.8, winter wheat 96 2, spring wheat 94.1, rye 93.9, oats 87.6, barley 90-9, potatoes 05 3, tobacco 91.1.

The heavy increase in corn acreage is more apparent than real. The comparison is with the breadth harvested last year when there was a loss of 6,000,000 acres by abandonment on account of drouth. The present returns makes the acreage slightly less than 78,000,000 acres or somewhat smaller than the area actually planted last year. Kansas and Nebraska naturally show a large increase, but their area apparently does not exceed that harvested in 1889. A further and more minute investigation will be made in the districts which suffered most from drought last year.

The condition of winter wheat is returned practically the same as in June. The crop is harvested except in the more northern habitat. with a condition the highest reported since 1879 with one exception. So far as can be judged at the time of harvest the berry is reported generally plump and in keeping with the heavy straw, but occessional mention is made of short heads. Averages of principal states are:-

Pennsylvania 95, Ohio 97, Muchigan 89, Indiana 99, Illinois 98, Missouri 98, Kansas 94. California 98.

The condition of spring wheat improved during June, the advance being in Minnesota and the Dikotas where the month was exceptionally favorable. Chinch bugs have appeared in portions of the northwest, but with no appreciable damage yet. State averages -- Wis. consin 77, Minnesota 93. Jowa 96, Nebraska 98, North Dakota 93, South Dakota 97, Washing. ton 98.

Oats have improved during the month but the general average is the lowest since 1879, except in 1887 and last year when a July condition of 81 6 was followed by a practical fail ure of the crop. The poor condition is generally the result of drought early in the season, the present improvement having followed the high temperature and seasonable rains of June.

World's Wheat Crop.

The Winnipeg Free Press recently published an estimate of the London, (England) Newshowing a deficit of 6.000,000 quarters in the world's wheat crop for this year. This the Free Press intimates is equal to 24,000.000 bushels. There are eight bushels to the quarter, so that expressed in bushels, the deficit as estimated by the London journal, would be 48,000,000 bush.

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We might add that the London journal els. estimates the wheat crop of the United States at about 40,000 000 bushels under the average estimate of home authorities. Taking the average estimates of the United States crop, and the London journal's figures for other countries and the deficit will be reduced to less than 10,-009,000 bushels.

THE Bell Telephone Company of Canada has absorbed the Federal Telephone Company, and again enjoys a monopoly of the telephone busi ness in Canada.

THE Brockville, Ont., cheese market on July 2 was languid. Buyers did not seem to be anxious to get cheese, and salesmen did not care as a rule to accept the figures offered. The offerings were 4,225 white and 2,014 ccolored, a total of 6.239. Sales were: White cheese, \$5 at Sge; 72 at \$ 7.16; 528 at81c; colored, 67 at 83e; 616 at 8 13-16; 675 at 83c.

THE Merchants' Magazine and Financed Review, published June 20, says: "The con dition of the money market, both here and at other financial centres of the Dominion, has been one of continued ease, the banks having more than the average of available cash to meet legitimate requirements. May opened with call money at 4 to 44 in Montreal, and mercantile paper 6/to 7, according to name and date. Later in the month the price stiffened under the influence of foreign markets, the Bank of England rate advancing to 4 on the 7th of May and again to 5 the following Thursday. The Bank Reserve having in consequence visen to £19,000,000 by the 4th of June, the rate dropped to 4 again on that date, with the prospect now of showing a still further decline. In Toronto call money has ruled stiff, 5 to 31 being about the figure for choice collaterals, dis counts 6 to 61 on prime paper, and real estate loans 51 to 61.





The Commercial |

WINNIPEG, JULY 20, 1891.

BINDER TWINE.

There has been a good deal of talk about bin der twine of late, as there usually is about this time of year. In Ontario the Farmers' Union has been agitating against the duty upon twine on the ground that the cost of twine is increased in proportion to the amount of the duty, which is 25 per cent ad valorem. The cry among the castern farmers has been that twine is cheaper in the Statuz than in Canada. The McKinley tariff in the United States was a sop to the farmers, though to a large extent we believe it is an imaginary one, at least in so far as it increas. ed the duties upon farm products. One favor able feature of the McKinley bill, however, was its reduction of the binder twine duty from two and a half to seven tenths of a cent per pound. The fact that the duties are lower in the States than here, is sufficient to give opposition poli ticians a reason to agitate in "the interest of the farmers, "whose votes of course they are an xious to secure. There is another good ground for popular agitation against the twine duties. That monster combination holds sway in the twine manufacturing industry. This is suffi cient to cause popular indignation, quite re gardless of other circumstances. The manufacturers might be selling under cost, but this would not make any difference with that large section of the people, who see something hideous in a commercial combine of any kind, though at the same time they look quite complacently upon the various professional and other combines. With a protective tariff in its favor and a combine in the industry, it is therefore not to be wondered at that there is a popular move among farmers in the matter of bindor twine. The conditions afford a splendid opportunity for the wily politician to work up disaffection, whether or not there is anything in the matter of prices.

The question has been debated briskly in parliament, where it was affirmed, and as strenuously denied, that twine costs the consumer more in this country than in the United States. Upon the question of relative values, we are not in a position to speak authori'ative-There are a great many brands of twine iy. upon the market in both countries, representing as many different qualities of goods. It would require a careful analysis to arrive at the comparative value of the different brands. We will endeavor to gain more light upon this subject for future comment. We may say that some Winnipeg dealers, who have handled some imported twine in other years, prefer the hon : brands in the matter of quality.

So far as prices are concerned this year in Manitoba, they are in favor of the consumer as compared with last year. The time price to farmers this year ranges from 12 to 16 cents per pound, according to brand and quality, for small quantities, and one half to one cent lower for quantities from 1,000 to 3,000 pounds. A discount of 5 per cent. for cash is also given by the implement firms. These prices are consid-

erably lower than last year. though it may not mean that the manufacturers are making smaller profits. The difference may be made up in the quality of the twine, or in the cost of raw material. So far as quality is concerned, there is complaint from some dealers. that the quality shows a tendency to depreciate. A. Harris, Son & Co., and Massey & Company, of Winninipeg, are handling a brand of their own this year. That is, each of these firms have arranged with the manufacturers for a special brand of twine, of which the quality is guaranteed. The best twines are half sizal and half manila, the manila imparting strength and the sisal smoothness and finish. The sisal alone is deficient in strength. Thure is also a great difference in the length of twine to the pound, which must be taken into consideration in the matter of value. For instance, different brands will vary from 400 to 600 feet to the pound. which makes a difference of one-third in the number of pounds required. Besides, the light weight twines are the best quality. It is said that some twines are colored to imitate manila when there is no manila in them. The cheaper sisal twines will weigh more to a given number of feet, and have not the strength of manila, the fibre being shorter. New Zealand hemp and jute is also used largely in the manufacture of twine, while in the United States native hemp is also used. All these things must be taken into consideration, so that it is difficult to speak reliably as to the exact relative value of the different Canadian and United States brands. Some of the brands on the market here are blue ribbon, red cap, crown and silver composite, these brands being named in order of quality, the wholesale price for these verying from 9 to 15 cents. There are also the special brands "blue tin tag," and "World," controled by the Winnipeg firms proviously mentioned. An imported twinefrom the States is sold in connection with the McCormick binder, at 16 cents re tail.

In Mauitoba there has been a movement among the farmers in some districts to combine to bring their twine from the cast in car lots, and they should understand the different points as to quality and number of feet to the pound. In the east the wholesale price of the different brands is quoted about as follows : Blue ribbon 14 cents, red cap. 12 cents, crown, 11 cents, composite, 9 cents.

THE GOLD MOVEMENT.

The export of the vast sum of \$70,000,000 of gold from the United States to Great Britain and Europe since the first of January, has led to considerable speculation as to the cause of the movement. The movement of gold is a matter upon which there is a great deal of misunderstanding. The majority of business men even who are otherwise well informed, do not profess to be able to account for these occasional large export or import movements of the precious metal. It may be generally understood that the export of large quantities of products will cause a large inflow of gold into the exporting country. This is true to some extent, for goods exported must be paid for in money, or in an exchange of products. But the movement of gold is at times much

greater than the proportionate movement of commodities, which leads to the conclusion that further explanation is necessary to fully account for shipments of gold. The New York Journal of Commerce, in answer to a correspondent, endeavored to explain the causes why gold is sent abroad. The shipment it states is wholly a matter of individual concern. The owner of a sum of money wishes to transfer it to Europe. For some reason he prefers to have it on the other side of the ocean. He can now get it in gold, dollar for dollar, and he may look forward to a possible future when gold will be at a premium, and he can only get silver for his capital. He exchanges his check on the bank for gold certificates, presents these at the treasury, draws out the coil, packs it is a keg or box, and sends it on board a ship. But some one may ask why he does not buy a banker's drait payable abroad, if this can be done as cheaply, and save himself the bother and risk of packing and shipping the coin which costs him freight and insurance, while the draft could be sent for simple postage. This is usually the course taken by those who have money to remit, as long as the rate of foreign exchange is below the cost of sending out real money. It is not easy in every case to see why anyone hav ing a remittance to make should choose to send out gold, when a draft payable in Europe can be obtained at lest cost. But there are many reasons why this is often done. The sender of the money may have large remittances to make. If he keeps on buying bankers' drafts until the rate of exchange goes up to the specie point, and then must ship the gold, it would be far better for him to ship the money first, and buy the exchange in lesser amounts and at a lower price. But there are often conditions on the other side which make it desirable for his correspondents to increase the supply of gold in their market, and they instruct him to ship the coin, preferring to credit him with the expenses in order to strengthen their own financial standing. The owner of the money may be sending it out to aid in the negotiation of some foreign loan, and it then makes a material difference whether he sends in it a draft on money already there, or in a remittance of real money which increases the volume of available currency in the foreign market. Or the shipper here may be merely the agent acting on foreign orders. The banker or a syndicate of operators, wishes to lessen the pressure for money in some locality, and arranges to do it by importing gold. The balance of trade is of no account to the operator, and he cares nothing for the disturbance he may create here by the withdrawal of gold. Of course he cannot get the money for nothing, and when those who look on cannot see what he gives for it, they are sorely puzzled. But there is no mystery about it. No man can get something for nothing. A banker in Europe who wants gold brought from New York must give real value for it in some form. If he owns money here already invested, he sells out the security and transfers the proceeds. The investment may be stocks, or bonds or real estate, but it is always something that is convertible at the pleasure of the owner. There is a vast amount of capital in this count.y belonging to foreign owners. When they are a little frightened for fear of gold selling at a premium, some of the

timid will call it home. When the Farmers' Alliances talk of stay laws and other legislation hostile to capitalists, farm mortgages are less desirable, and some capital thus invested is withdrawn. When it is evident that foreign harveste will be poor, and this is likely to tighten the money market, a little more present gold there will be helpin, and this is anticipated. Every fear of a renewal of European hostilities draws real money to the place where it is likely to be needed. And especially when there are to be large government operations in finance, and loans are to be put out which require an easy market for their successful negotistion, it will pay well to draw gold from every quarter where it can be obtained to effect that purpose. This is probably the largest factor at work in the recent demand for gold from this country.

The crop movement will certainly return a large quantity of gold to this continent. Europe will be obliged to buy heavily from the ab undant crop of America, and the gold will soon be recrossing the Atlantic again. Shipments of gold fell off sharply during June, and July will perhaps show a further decline. It may be imagined that the enormous outflow of gold would cause some tightening in money when the heavy demand sets in for moving the crops. In spite of the heavy gold shipments, however, the New York money market ruled easier during June, for both call and time loans. Bank reserves at New York last month were double what they were a year ago, and larger than two years ago. Western banks are also said to hold larger reserves than a year ago. This is reassuring, though the enormous domand for funds to move the heavy crop would naturally be expected to firm up interest rates. Altogether, indications point to an advance of interest rates, and possibly to rather stringent money markets for the near future. Bradstreet's last week quoted the New York rate at 2 to 24 for call loans, and 51 to 6 per cent for time loans.

NEW FISHERY REGULATIONS.

A more stupid and unjust measure has seldom been enacted than the recent fishery regulations adopted for the government of fishing in Manitoba and the territorics. The question of protecting the Manitoba fisheries, has been agitated here for some time in certain limited circles. Undoubtedly some regulations are necessary to preserve the fish, but the regulations recently adopted are entirely unwarranted. It is well known that they are the work of two or three individuals who occupy official positions, and who know little or nothing about the rcquirements of the case. Governor Schults, of Manitoba, has perhaps taken the most active part in urging the restriction of fishing in our waters. Samuel Wilmot was sent up by the Ottawa authorities, in response to requests for action on the part of the local parties referred to. His report, it is understood, is simply a cut and dried statement of the case, as impressed upon him by parties here. Indeed, it is understood that the map which accompanies his report, showing portions of the lake where fishing should and should not be carried on, was prepared some time before he arrived here.

According to these new fishery regulations,

no fishing (angling excepted) may be done in Manitoba or the territories until a license has been secured. License of two kinds will be granted, namely : "Commercial" and "domertic" license. The commercial license of course refers to the taking of fish on a large scale for sale or barter, as a business, while domestic licenses are issued to small local fisherman, or to individuals who wish to take fish by net, for their own uso. Commercial licenses will only be granted for fishing in a portion of Lake Winnipeg. A map has been prepared which shows the portion of the lake where commercial fishing can be carried on. This portion includes the northern half of the lake, with certain sections about the shore reserved. By this regulation all fishing as an industry in half of Lake Winnipeg, and in all the other lakes and rivers of the country, is prohibited. This regulation we characterize as absurd. To say that no commercial fishing shall be done in such large lakes as Manitoba and Winnipegoosis, and in other large northern lakes, besides reserving half of Lake Winnipeg, is very ridiculous. These lakes teem with fish, which, under these regulations will simply be allowed to go to waste. The restriction of fishing is supposed to be made in the interest of the Indians. The total Indian population of Manitoba and the territories is but a fraction of the white population surrounding the rivers and lakes of castern Canada, yet fishing has gone on in those eastern waters for a century, on a more extensive scale than it would reach here in many years, without any restrictions. There appears to be a popular misconception as to the size of our lakes. Lake Winnipeg will compare in size with Lake Erie. The annual report of the department of fisheries for the Dominion, shows that over 1,000 miles of gill nets were in use in Georgian bay (an arm of Lake Huron) in 1890, while in Lake Winnipeg, a body of water double the size of Georgian bay, only sixty miles of nets were in use, according to the same report. This does not appear like depleting our lakes of fish, if the eastern lakes will stand the far more extensive fishing which has been carried on there for years before our western lakes were discovered almost.

The effect of the restriction of commercial licenses to a limited area of Lake Winnipeg, is to place the fisheries in the hands of a few large companies. There are three large companies now operating on Lake Winnipeg, which will obtain commercial licenses under the new regulations. These companies have extensive plant, and freezers erected at convenient points on the lake. Their fish are caught in the summer and stored for shipment in winter. The smaller fishermen have not the plant for kceping and storing fish, and as commercial fishing is restricted to the north end of the lake, the distance is so great from the market, that the fish cannot be brought down in fresh condition. The domestic license, under which fishermen can operate in other partsof the lakes, only allows them 300 yards of gill net, which is not sufficient to enable them to do anything. Domestic licenses prohibit fishing within a radius of half a mile of the mouth of any river. The fee for a domestic license is \$2. The domestic license is not expensive, but it is so

restricted as to be of little value to parties who have been fishing on a small scale, as a busi ness, while such are unable to take advantage of the commercial licenses, on account of the limited area wherein such fishing can be carried on. It also seems harsh to compel settlers about the lakes to take out a license to catch a few fish for their own use. The Icelanders, who are the principal white settlers about Lake Winnipeg, went there on account of the fish, which they are now to be deprived of. It also appears that the Indians, who have looked upon the fish as their special property, are to come under the regulations. Where poor Lo is to get the cash to pay for the license, is a mystery.

We think that the license to settlers about the lakes could be well dispensed with where fish are taken strictly for private use, while the privileges accorded the small local fishermen could be extended considerably, under the domestic licenses. If greater protection is needed, the close season, which now lasts from October 5th to November 30th, night be extended, so as to protect the fish more fully during the spawning season. It is known that the Indiana destroy a great many fish by intercepting and catching them in the streams where they go for spawning, as they are not subject to the close season. This practice must entail great loss, as even a few fish destroyed at this season prevents the propogation of vast numbers of young fry. So far as the depletion of the lake is concerned, there seems to be little danger of this, under proper restrictions as to close season, preventing the disturbing of the fish at their spawning grounds, and the use of proper nets. This season the fish are reported to be very plentiful in the lake, so much so. that one of the large companies has been oblig. ed to take off two boats and about one-third of the nets.

In regard to domestic licenses, we may say, that some interpret the regulations to mean that no fishing for sale can be done under these licenses at all. We take it, however, that local fishermen can sell under domestic licenses. Information on this point will be received from Ottawa.

G. F. Galt, of G. F. & J. Galt, Winnipeg, has been quite ill in London, England, which has delayed his return home. It is hoped he will soon be able to resume his journey.

At Montreal the Montreal Exposition Company has been formed, with a view of establish ing an annual exhibition at that place. The exhibition this year will be held from the 17th to the 25th of September. An attractive programme has been propared. For prize list, etc., address S. C. Stevenson, 76 St. Gabriel street, Montreal.

Waghorn's Guide, published in Winnipeg, is to hand for July embodying all changes in tables of travel, and general business to date. The new C. P. R. time card of main line and branches is given, new post offices and mail service; the sailings of the C. P. R., Beatty line and ocean steamboats; revised list of municipal boundaries; parish lots and settlements, and the latost revision of the Winnipeg new street names, with usual maps of Winnipeg, Manitoba and the Dominion.



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WINNIPEG WHOLESALE TRADE. DRIED PRUITS.

Prices here are as follows : Culifornia London layer raisins, \$3.50 per box; quarter boxes, \$1; Valencia raisins, \$2.00 to \$2.10; Valencia layers, \$2.70; currants, 71c; figs, cooking, in bags, 61c; inboxes, 7c; choice do., 13c, do in 10 lb. boxes, 14 to 15c ; fancy Eleme figs in layers, 16 to 170; dried apples, 111c ; evaporated apples, 16c ; Golden dates, 74c per pound; choice new golden dates. 10c per pound; California evaporated fruit-Apricots, 20 to 22c; peeled peaches, 28c; pitted plums; 20c; raspberries, 30c; prunes, Sc to 124c, the higher figure being for choice of fine varieties. Malaga raisins-London lavers, \$3.50; black baskets, \$4 50; Tahitis, \$5.

GREEN FRUITS.

Oranges are limited to one or two varieties of California sorts. Apples are arriving freely in barrels and are now of fairly good quality. Watermelons are abundant, and of good quality. The season for cherries is about over. Toma toes are plentiful. Blueberries are commencing to arrive from Ray Portage, but ure high in price yet. A through car of California pears, peaches, plums. etc., is expected in a day or two, which will reduce quotations on these fruits, as stocks now here have come in smaller lots, at higher freight rates. Prices are :-Oranges, California, \$5.00 to \$6 25. Messina lemons. \$6.50 to \$7. Bananas are quoted at \$3.25 to \$4 per bunch. Cherries, \$2.00 to \$2.75 per 10 lb box. California soft fruits in 20 lb. boxes; peaches, \$2.50 to \$3.00 per box; plams, \$2.75 to \$3.25; apricots, \$2.75 to \$3.00. Southern apples, \$5 50 to \$6.00 per barrel; watermelons, \$4.75 to \$5.50 per dozen. Tomatoes, \$2.00 to \$2.25 per crate of 24 pounds. Blueberries, 9 to 12c per pound. Comb honey, 23c a pound; maple sugar, new, 10 to 12c per lb; new maple syrup, \$1 to \$1.25per gallon, as to guality.

GROCEPIES.

Sugars remain about the only feature of interest in the grocery trade. The situation in sugar is very strong, and prices are stiff all around. Refiners and jobbers in the cast have not been able to overtake the domand yet, which is keeping up on an immense scale Refiners are only able to supply parts of orders and the jobbers are in the same fix. Where ten barrels or more were ordered, two or three barrels have sometimes been supplied. In Winnipeg the market has been better supplied apparently than in the east, supplies having been drawn freely from the new refinery at Vancouver, B. C. This refinery is able to meet the prices of the eastern refineries in this markot. Eastern refiners were strong at 45c for granulated, and it was reported by wire that they were asking 43c f.o.b., at Montreal. Refiners were asking ic. more on yellows. The jobbing price in Winnipeg was firm at 52c. granulated, and yellows 5 to 5gc.

LEATHER, LEATHER GOODS AND FINDINGS.

Quotation here are: Spanish sole 26 to 30c slaughter sole, 30 to 32c; Canadian calf, 75c to \$1; Frence calf, \$1.25 to \$1.50; French kip, \$I to \$1.10; B. Z.kip, 85c; Bourdon kip, 70c; slaughter kip, 55 to 65c; No. 1 wax upper, 40 to 45c; grain upper, 50c; harness leather, 26 to 30c for plump stock. English oak butts, 60c; buffe, 17 to 21c a foot; cordovan, 17 to 21c; pebble, 21c; colored linings, 12c; shoo uppers, from \$1 25 to \$2.75.

LIOUORS.

The Dominion Browers' Association met at Toronto last week and passed a resolution raising the price of ale and porter 10 cents per dozen bottles and that of beer 5 cents per gallon, the increase to come into effect immediately. Quotations here are : Whiskies

Canadian ryo, in barrels, \$2.05 per gallon ; do , five year old, \$2.50; do, seven year old, \$2.90, ten year old, \$3.50; Club, in cases, \$9; Mackie's pure Scotch whiskies, Islay Blend, in cases of 12 bottles, \$9.50; do., Rare Old Speelal \$11; do., pure Lagavulia, 10 year old, \$11.50; Brandies-Cognac, in bulk, \$4 per gallon ; in cases, \$9; do., Martel and Hennesy, in cases, \$14; do., V. O., \$20. Port wine, \$2.50 and upwards ; Jamaica rum, \$4 to \$4 50 ; DeKuyper red gin, \$12.50 per case; DaKuyper green gin, \$7.50 per case ; Tom gin, \$9 to \$10.

NETS.

Taragona Almonds, per lb. 18 to 19c ; Walnuts, por lb 15 to 18c; Sicily Filberts, per lb 13 to 14c; Peanuts, White Virginias, green, per lb 14 to 15c ; Peanuts, do roasted, per 1b 16 to 17c; Pecans, large, polished, per 1b 19 to 20c; Brazils, 14 to 15c; Cocoanuts, per hundred, \$9.50 to \$10.00.

WHOLESALE PRODUCE MARKETS. WINNIPEG.

WHEAT

Wheat has had a dull week, and the tendency in leading United States markets has been almost steadily downward in prices for the week under favorable crop weather, large receipts of new winter wheat, lower cables and more favorable crop news from Europe. The statement on Monday showed the visible supply decreased 778,000 bu. and year ago decreased 1,049,000 bu. for the same week. The total visible supply was 11,805,000 bu against 18,-589,000 bu. corresponding week last year. The quantity of wheat and flour on ocean passage decreased 569,000 bu. A big crop in the United States is now almost a certainty, as two-thirds of the crop is now practically safe, and has been harvested in good condition. The northorn spring where crop is now the only matter of doubt, and the outlook for this is exceedingly promising. With a big crop for this continent as good as assured, and later reports from Europe very much more favorable, where the crop condition has been improved by favorable wheather, the enthusiasts are not quite so sanguine as to big prices for wheat for the crop year.

In Manitoba wheat prices are nominal at 75 to S0c per bushel, country points, fot best samples, there being little or nothing doing. The weather, which is the matter of greatest interest, has been of a mixed character, and not altogether favorable to the crops. The temperature has varied frym chilly to fairly warm, the average being decidedly cool for the middle of July. There has been a minimum of bright suny weather, and a predominance of dark, cloudy, or partially cloudy weather, with undesirable rains at frequent intervals. The weather during the week, as also during the previous one, has been such as to produce a heavy growth of straw, but not as favorable for the early maturing of the crops as could be desired. There were heavy rains about all over the province on Sunday, continuing showery on Y. Jay, but leaving in the west earlier in the day, and

later in the eastern sections. There were local showers on Wednesday and Thursday, amounting to heavy raius in some sections. Friday was cold and cloudy, but cleared earlier in the cast, and on Saturday telographic reports were " clear and warm."

FLOUR.

There was an easier tendency in flour, which resulted in a decline of 10c per 100 pounds on high grades. Jobbing quotations per one hundred pounds to the local trade are : — Patents, \$2.70; strong bakers', \$2.50; Second bakers, \$2 to \$2 10; XXXX, \$1.50; superfine, \$1.20.

MILLSTUFFS.

Prices have advanced another \$1 per ton on bran and shorts, under a good eastern demand at firm prices, and light local offerings. Bran is now quoted at \$11 and shorts \$13 per ton.

GROUND FRED.

Prices are easier, in sympathy with the docline in oats.

MEALS, OIL CAKE, ETC.

Quotations are: -- Oil cake, in bags \$21 a ton; oil cake meal in ton lots, sacked, \$26. in bulk \$25; Oatmeal, standard \$2.90; granulated, \$3.00 per 100 pounds; rolled oats, \$3.00 per sack of \$0 pounds; commeal is held at \$2 to 100 lbs. Pot barley, \$3.00 per 100 pounds. Pearl barley, \$3.25; fine, do., in 50 pounds sacks, \$3 per sack.

OATS.

The downward tondency in oats noted last week, has continued, and prices are again lower. Holders have become nervous, and were pushing to sell. Prices vere also easier cast. One 6,000 bushel lot held at a higher price for quotation would represent about 35c to go east. This for a car or large lots at the close of the week. Dealers were selling small jobbing lots from store at 43c. for feed quality, and loads on the street sold at from 35 to 40c per bushel, of 34 pounds.

EUTTER.

There have been no transactions in this market of any importance. The situation is practically dead and prices nominal. The city trade is supplied by farmers, who are paid 14 to 15c for nice fresh butter. We quote jobbing prices nominal at 10 to 14c for medium to choice dairy. Dairy butter in castern markets is selling at 10 to 14c per lbas to quality, and some accumulation of both creamery and dairy is reported, as holders are refusing offers of export purchasers. If this condition exists to any considerable extent, it will result in a glut, and still lower prices, as buyers for export will go to the States for what they want.

CHEESE.

Jobbing usually at 10c, with some fancy small boxes at 10₂c. The cheese situation east was some better last week, and cable reports from British markets were higher at 43s.

EGGS.

Firm at 15c per dozen in small lots.

CURED MEATS.

There is a firmer feeling all around in pro there is a numer teeling all around in pro visions, and indications point to higher prices. Prices are :- Dry salt bacon, 9 to 9½c; smoked long clear, 10½c; spiced rolls, 11 to 11½c; breakfast bacon, 12½ to 13c; smoked hams, 13 to 13½c; mess pork, \$17 to \$18 per barrel. Sausage are quoted : Fresh pork sausage, 10c per lb.; Bologna, do., Sc per pound; German, do., 9c per pound. Ham, chicken and tongue sausage, 9c per Alb package. per 41b package.

LARD.

Firm at \$2.20 to \$2.25 per 20 pound pail, for pure. Compound held at \$1.90 to \$2 per pail. Some are commencing to talk \$2.25 to 2.30 for pure lard.

FOULTRY.

Chickens sold lower, some lots going at 50c per pair. Turkey 10 to 12c, live weight.

HIDES.

The situation in hides is very dull and prices low. Locally there is no change. We quote No. 1 cows 44c, No. 2, 34c, No. 3, 24c, No. 1 heavy steers, 60 pounds up, 54c, No. 2, 60 pounds and up, 44c, calf, No. 1, 5c, No. 2, 4c, sheepskins, sheerlings, 10 to 15c each. Lambskins, 25 to 30c each. Tallow, 44 to 5c for rendered.

WOOL

Dealers are still paying firm prices for local offerings. One fot of some size, of ordinary unwashed, sold at 11½c or over, and 11 to 11½c could be obtained for any good lot.

SENACA ROOT.

Easier in price, and 24c per pound is now generally paid for good root.

DRESSED MKATS.

The casier tendency in meats noted in our last report, has continued, particularly in beef, which is fully $\frac{1}{2}$ c lower per pound. The supply of grass cattle is now liberal, though such cattle are not in first class condition yet. About tic is now the top price for beef, and we quote 5 to 6c as to quality. Mutton, 11 to 12c, city dressed being held at 12c. Veal quiet at 7 to Sc. Pork easier at 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ c, city dealers holding at the top quotation.

VEGETABLES.

Native new potatoes are offering, but are not of good quality. Imported new are also glentiful. Old potatoes scarce and higher. We quote old 70c, and new at \$1.25 to \$1.50 per bushed. New California onions. 5c lb, Ber muda onions, Sc lb. New cabbage, 4 to 5c lb., tomatoes, \$2 to \$2.25 per crate of 24 pounds. Green stuff in bunches is plentiful, at 20 to 25 per dozen bunches for onions, 15c for radishes, 15c for lettuce, 20 to 25c for rhubarb or pieplant, and 75 to \$1 per dozen for asparagus, cucumbers, 75 to \$0 ce reas, in pod, \$1.50 per bu, celery, 60c per dozen. Horseradish is in demand at 8c per pound for good clean root.

НАУ

The first new pressed hay has been offered, and quoted at \$9 per ton.

Toronto Hardware Prices.

Antimony-Cookson's, per pound, 15 to 15½; other makes, 14 to 14½c.

Tin-Lamb and flag, 56 and 28-lb. ingots per pound, 23 to 24c; Straight's, 100-lb. ingots, 23 to 231c; strip, 25 to 27c.

Copper-Ingot, 14¹/₂ to 152; sheet, 19 to 21c.

Lead-Bar, 41 to 41c; pig, 33 to 41c; sheet, per roll, \$4.75 to \$5.25; shot, Can. dis. 71 per cent.

Zinc-Sheet, 67 to 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ c; zinc spelter, 47 to 5c; solder, hf and hf, 19 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 21.

Brass-Sheet, 21 to 29c.

Iron-Bar, ordinary \$2 to \$2.10; bar refined, \$2.69 to \$2.65; Swedes, 1 in. or over, \$4 to 4.50; Lowmoor, $5\frac{1}{2}$ to 6c; hoops, coopers', \$2.65 to \$2.80; do, band, \$2.60 to \$2.75; tank plates, \$2 to \$2.25; boiler rivets, best, \$4.50 to \$5; sheet, 11 to 20 gauge, \$2.75 to \$3; 22 to 24 do, \$2.75 to \$3; 26 do, \$3 to \$3.25; 28 do, \$3.50 to \$3.75; Russia, sheet, per pound, 10 to 12c.

Galvanized iron-16 to 24 gauge, 5½ to 6c; 26 do, 5½ to 6½; 28 do, 53 to 6½c.

Iron wire—Market bright aud annealed Nos. 1 to 16, net list from stock, 7½ per cent. dscount from factory; market, tinned per pound, 4½ to Sc; galvenized fence, 5 per cent. advance on list; barbed wire, 4½ to 4½c; coil chain ½ in., 4½ to 4½c; 7-16 in , 5½ to 5½c; iron pipe, off list, 55 p.c.; do, galv., off list, 30 p.c.; boiler thes, 2 in., 13c; do, 3 in., 15½c.

Steel-Cast, 13 to 14c; boiler plate, 4 in. \$2.75; 5 26 do, \$2.60; 3 do, \$2.50; sleigh shoes, \$2.50 to \$2.75. Nails-3 in. and upwards, \$2.20 not cash; brads and mouldings, dis. and 10 p.c.; wire, 70c and 5 p.c. to 70c and 10 p.c. dis.

Horse nails -- Can. dis. 50 to 60c and 10 p.c. Horse shoes-Per keg, \$3.60.

Canada plates-Blain, \$3 20 to \$3.25.

Tin plates-1C coke, \$4.50 to \$5; IC charcoal, \$5.50 to \$5.75; IN charcoal, \$6,50 to \$6.75; INN charcoal, \$7.50 \$7.75; DC charcoal, \$5.

Gunpowder—Can blasting, perkeg, \$3 25 to \$3.50; can sporting, FF, \$5; can sporting, FFF, \$5.25; can rifle, \$5.25.

Rope-Manilla, 121 to 1340; sisai, 91 to 104c. Axes-Per box, \$7 to \$12.

Twine-Binder, blue ribbon, 14c; red cap, 12c; crown, 11c; composite, 9c.

Glass—Fourth quality star, 1st break, \$1.40 to \$1.50; 2nd do, \$1.50 to \$1.60; 3rd do, \$3.65 to \$3.75, 4th do, \$3.95 to \$1; 5th do, \$4.25 to \$4.30.

The Toronto Mill Stock and Metal Company quote dealers paying prices as follows: No. 1 heavy scrap, 65 to 70c per 100 lbs.; stove cast scrap, 45 to 50c; No. 1 wrought scrap, 62½ to 70c; No. 2 including sheet iron, hoop iron and mixed steel, 20 to 25c; new scrap copper, 9½c to 10c; heavy scrap copper, 10½c; old copper bottoms, 8½c to 9c; light scrap brass, 5½c; heavy yellow scrap brass, 7½c; heavy rcd scrap brass,8½ to 9c; scrap lead, 2½ to 2½c; scrap scinc, 2½ to 3c; scrap rubber, 2½ to 2½c; country mixed rags, S1 per 100 lbs.; clean dry bones, 60c per 100 lbs.

Lumber Cuttings.

D. F. Adams has established a lumber yard at Victoria, B. C.

Bush fires have been doing considerable damage in the Lake Superior region. Near Fort William there was danger at one time to outlying buildings.

During the absence of J. Wulffsohn, of Vancouver, B. C., in Europe lately, he completed the sale of the Moodyville Sawmill Co.'s property to an English syndicate. The transfer of the property has been completed and the money paid over and the new owners, the Moodyville Land and Sawmill Company have taken possession. The transaction amounts in value to about one million dollars and is probably one of the most important which has occurred in the commercial history of Vancouver. The board of directors is a very influential one, comprising the following : The Earl of Chesterfield the Earl of Durham, Mr. Arthur Heywood Lonsdale, Hon. Oliver Montague, and Mr. Edmund Evan-Thomas. Messrs. Wulffsohn & Bewicke (Limited) will be the general agents in British Columbia, and Johann Wulffsohn, of that firm, the general manager of the company. The property acquired by the new company is a very extensive and valuable one, including large and valuable tracts of land, besides that embraced in the mill property itself. On the north shore of the inlet, surrounding the mill there are 1,76S acres, with valuable water frontage of three miles. Other valuable agricultural lands are situated at Mud Bay, Strainer Island, in the Coast District, and elsewhere, aggregating 9,384 acres. There are no less chan 31,448 acres of valuable timber limits included in the purchase. The local management of the mill and the general conduct of the business will be the same as at present, the result of the operation of the business having given

results that show this policy to be in accord with the interests of the concern.

Grain and Milling.

The grain elevator at Cartwright, Man., is offered for sale by tender.

The erection of an elevator by the Farmers' Elevator Co., at Neepawa, Man., will go forward at once so that the elevator may be ready for business this fall. Dykeman, of Portage la Prairie, has secured the contract.

The plan for the extension to the Campbell & Edgar elevator at Brandon, recently purchased by Parrish & Lindsay, has been propared. When the addition is built the elevator will have a capacity of 60,000 bushels.

The weekly Minnesota crop report dated July 13 says: The weather during the past week has been favorable to small grains but a trifle too cold. In some parts of the state it is feared that early frosts will injure corn, it is so backward. Haying is progressing nucly in all localities, except where recent rains have inter fored. Hay is a good crop. Harvesting rye and winter wheat has commenced.

Official Crop Report.

The latest Manitoba crop bulletin bears date of July 1, and reports favorable weather during June for most crops. The average rainfall for the month was 5.54 inches. The greatest rainfall was in the north-eastern and south-western sections, where it was from seven to eight inches.

The by-law, granting \$20,000 for local improvements, was voted on last week at Fort William, Ont., and carried by a sweeping majority.

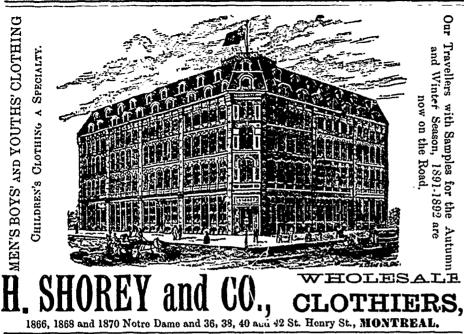
Edgar Marvin, senior member of the firm of Marvin & Tilton, hardware merchants, of Victoria, B. C., died last week from hemorrhage of the liver. Mr. Marvin was nearly 67 years old. He was a native of Syracuse, N. Y., came to California in 1850 and Victoria in 1862. He built up a large business here and was one of the best known and respected merchants in the province.

A. H. VanEtten, lumber dealer, Winnipeg, is in trouble, and his stock has been sold by the sheriff, bringing 60 cents on the dollar. There is likely to be some further litigation over the matter. Judgement was confessed in favor of the Western Lumber Company, and other creditors propose contesting the case. Lake of the Woods mills are mainly interested. Liabilities are largely in excess of the stock, which is estimated at about \$4,000, but book accounts amount to considerable.

The Canadian Pacific railway has decided to run two more farmers' excursions this season, the first leaving Toronto on July 29th, and the second on August 4th. Following these excursions will be three laborers' excursions, for which a very cheap rate will be given, in order to induce men to come from Ontario to work in the harvest fields of Manitoba and the Northwest. The dates fixed for these excursions are July 31st and and August 7th. This will be a good opportunity for the farmers to invite their castern friends to Manitoba. Those who will need harvest hands should send in their applications at an early date to the C. P. R. land department or to the provincial immigration agent.



THE COMMERCIAL.



It began and ended in Smoke.

Cholly, ever smoke two cigars at once? No deah boy, what for ? Too expensive for me, don't cher know. Why to distinguish between the flavahs. Ah; nevah though of that -did you? No Choley, Tasse, Wood & Co., gave me the wrinkle. I was lighting an ordinary ton center don't cher know when my friend handed me one of theirs, same price, and told me to smoke them alternately. Well, did you smoke them alter----- go on. Yes --did and Tasse's cigar lasted over an hour and tasted sweet to the end. And the other bloomin weed? Burnt crooked and was used up in twenty minutes.





SAMUEL HOOPES, DEALER IN MONUMENTS, HEAD Stones, Manile Pieces, Grates, Etc. Special designs furniabed on application. Corner Bannatyne and Albert streets, Winnipeg.



Chicago Board of Trade Prices.

Wheat prices were lower at Chicago on Monday, July 13, cleaing § to Je under Saturday. Liverrecol cables were Jd lower. Closing prices were :--

| | July. | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. |
|------------|-------|------|-------|-------|
| Wheat | 892 | 801 | 857 | |
| Corn | 55 | 63 | 511 | |
| Oats | 85} | 29 | 271 | |
| Pork . | | | 10.50 | 10,60 |
| Lard | | | 6.45 | 6 55 |
| Short Ribs | | | 6.45 | 0.671 |

Prices were lower all round on Tuesday. July cleted life lower, but deforred futures not so much lower. Good crop reports, new wheat m oving freely and lower cables—Liverpool, id —were the weak features. Closing prices were:

| | July. | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. |
|------------|-------------|------|-------------|-------|
| Wheat | 872 | 853 | 851 | |
| Corn | 58 | 543 | 62 <u>1</u> | |
| Oats | 35] | 29 | 23 | |
| Pork | | | 10 50 | 10.69 |
| Lard | | | 6.425 | 6.52 |
| Short Ribs | | | 6.42] | 6.62] |

On Wednesday prices continued to go lower, July closing 1c lower, 1½ lower for August and 1½ lower for September. Liverpool was ½ to ½ lower, the weather was favorable, and winter wheat is showing up well. Clesing prices were :--

| | July. | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. |
|------------|-------|------|--------|--------|
| Wheat | 803 | 84 | 811 | |
| Corn | 67 | 84 | 52 | |
| Oats | 35 | 262 | 274 | |
| Pork | | | 10.524 | 10.621 |
| Lard | | | 6.423 | 0.623 |
| Short Ribs | | | 6.45 | 657 |
| | | | | • |

On Thursday wheat opened weak and lower, but firmed on the covering of shorts and a good export demand. Closing prices were :--

| | July. | Aug. | Sept. | Oct | |
|------------|-------------|------|--------|--------|--|
| Wheat | 36 <u>}</u> | 831 | 841 | | |
| Corn | 693 | 55 | 623 | 50} | |
| Oats* | 317 | 283 | 274 | | |
| Pork | 10.82 | | 10.974 | 11 074 | |
| Lard | 6.27} | | 6.57} | C.674 | |
| Short Ribs | 6 55 | | 6.674 | 0.771 | |

Wheat was weak on Friday, under the influence of heavy receipts, bright and favorable weather in the harvesting sections, and dull cables. Closing prices were :--

| | July. | Aug. | Sept. | Oct |
|------------|-------|----------|-------|-------|
| Wheat | S51 | 833 | 831 | |
| Corn | 597 | 551 | 523 | 501 |
| Oats | 31] | 272 | 271 | |
| Pork | 10 95 | _ | 11.15 | 11 60 |
| Lard | 6.673 | | 0,55 | 6 65 |
| Short Ribs | 6.55 | | 6.70 | 6.50 |

Minneapolis Market.

Following were closing wheat quotations on l'hursday, July 16:--

| | July. | Sept. | Dec. | On track, |
|-----------------------|---------|----------|---------|-------------|
| No. 1 hard | | <u> </u> | — | 993 |
| No. 1 northern | 967 | 823 | 83 | 973 |
| No. 2 northern | 92 | | | 92-95 |
| Flour-Quoted | at \$4. | .80 to | 5.20 | for first |
| patents; \$4.65 to | 4.80 | for s | econd | patents; |
| \$3.90 to 4.50 for | faucy | and | expor | t bakers; |
| \$2.10 to 2.45 for lo | w grad | les, in | bags, | including |
| red dog. Some pa | teuts | are goi | ng ou | t on fresh |
| sales. There is n | o prof | it in a | uch s | hipments |
| perhaps but it spe | aks w | ell for | the se | curity of |
| the situation when | the g | ade of | flour t | that there |
| is the most of, and | that is | s the ha | rdest | of any to |
| cell, can be export | ted at | oil, w | ith th | e cost of |
| wheat abnormally | high ai | nd ever | y buy | er of flour |
| holding back for | August | , when | they | expect a |
| lower priced article | e of th | e same | naalit | v Mar- |
| lat Record, July 10 | i. | | • | • |
| • | | | | |

Duluth Wheat Market.

At Duluth, prices tended downward, closing as follows on each day of the week, for No. 1 northern, July option: Monday at 074c, Tuesday and Wednesday at 97c, Thursday and Friday at 90c, Saturday at 95c. September No. 1 hard was quoted on Saturday at 854c.

Minneapolis Closing Price Wheat.

At Minneapolis, on Saturday, July 18, wheat prices closed as follows, for No. 1 northern : July 950, September 813c, October 813c. Cash prices were : No. 1 hard, 98c. No. 1 northern 953c.

Montreal Stock Market

| TROTINI OW DOODT THE | 17700 | |
|--|--------|-----------|
| Reported by Osler, Ham non. | 1 & | Nanton. |
| July, 17, 1891 : | | |
| Bauks. | Seller | a. Buyer. |
| Bank of Montreal | 22 | 2223 |
| nd. | I | - |
| Ontario | 114 | _ |
| Molson's | 165 | 137 |
| Toronto | 225 | 217 |
| Merchants | 149 | 148 |
| Union | - | _ |
| Commerce | 130 | 1:20] |
| Miscellancous. | | - |
| Montreal Tel | 105] | 1043 |
| Rich. & Ont. Nav | 69 | 59 |
| City Pass. Ry. | 190 | 181 |
| Montreal Gas | 210 | 206 |
| Canada N. W. Land Co | 79 | |
| C. P. R. (Montreal) | 82 | • |
| C. P. R. (London) | _ | 51 |
| Money-Time | 7 | |
| Money—On Call | 4 | |
| Sterling 60 Days, N. Y. Fosted Rate. | • | 1 |
| " Demand " " " | | |
| " 60 Days Montreal Late Be- | | |
| tween Banks | | |
| " Demand Montreal Rate Be- | | |
| tween Banks | | |
| New York Exchange Mortreat | | |
| Sate Between Banks | | |
| | | |
| ······································ | | |

Live Stock Markets.

A cable from Liverpool on July 13 said: "With a brisk demand and a continued light supply our cattle market here has fully maintained the strength previously shown, the market fully recovering from the slight easiness apparent last Monday. Briefly, prices are $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1c better all round, while the generally fair quality has been another feature of strength. Demand to-day was brisk and prices opened up strong, the range being as follows: Finest ateers, 14 to 11½ c; good to choice, 13½ to 14c; poor to medium, 12½ to 13c; inferior and bulls, 10½ to 11½.c

At Montreal on Monday last the Gazette says: There was a fair supply of cattle. The best load on the market was taken at \$50 per head. Good cattle sold at 4½ to 4%, and medium grades from 3¼ to 4¢, speculators being the heaviest buyers. About \$00 sheep changed hands for export at 4c to 4½c. Hogs were offering freely at 5c to 5½c, but the market was not cleaned up. There was a sharp demand for space for future shipments, and ocean rates may advance.

The Stove Association.

Regarding the withdrawal of the E. & C. Gurney company from the Iron Founders' As sociation, the following is published in the Toronto *Globe*: "A meeting of the Canadian Iron Founders' Association fraught with great im-

portance to stovemakers and dealers throughout the Dominion was held at Hamilton to day. The association is made up of the leading foundrymen in the country, and they meet in secret session yearly to set the prices of stoves. To the scale arranged each mombor must agree and any one found cutting prices is expelled from the association. A serious state of affairs faced the members of the association to-day. The E. & C. Gurney Co. a few days ago announced its intention of withdrawing from the association, and the members were called together to endeavor to heal up the breach, but at the meeting this afternoon the E. & C. Gurney Co. retired from the association, despite the appeals of the other members. What further action was taken by the association could no be ascertained as city members to night declined to make a statement. The reason given by the manager, J. H. Tilden, for the retirement of the Gurney Co., is that several of the foundrymen have not been living up to their agreement but have been cutting prices. The new arrangements of the Gurney Co., will, it is understood, affect the Toronto, Montreal and Winnipeg branches. What effect the firms' withdrawal will have upon the price of stoves and wages is also conjectural. It is feared that if any rupture has taken place in the association there will be a big cut in prices, and saveral failures may follow."

The stock in trade of William White & Co., hardware, Winnipeg, will be sold at a rate on the dollar, by public auction, on the 22ad day of July.

H. A. Seed, one of the most successful fruit dealers of Winnipeg, is fitting up apartments in the Spencer block, Portage Avenue, where he intends opening the finest fruit store and ice cream parlors in the city. He is sparing no expense, and intends to take the shine of anything heretofore afforded in the line of fruit and ice cream parlors.

Roblin & Atkinson, grain dealers, Winnipeg, have dissolved partnership. The business in its entirety will be continued by Arthur Atkinson, who will occupy the old offices in the Leland House block. Mr. Atkinson is a practical grain man, and is very popular locally in the trade, his friendly, but unobtrusive manner, and well known integrity, making him a general favorite.

A correspondent at Manitou, Man., writes as follows : "We have the greatest appearance of good crops in this district that we have scen. Business is looking up already and quite a number of farms are being bought -round here within the last two weeks. James Mode, of Vankleck Hill, Oat., has purchased the livery and feed stable, horses, rigs and everything ic connection with the business, from Harry Fergerson. Mr. Mode has already returned from Ontario since buying out the premises, with a carload of fine horses, which will add greatly to the business; he has also bought a farm, with a growing crop of about 100 acres on it, paying the cash for everything and is going to enlarge the stable capacity and make many other improvements. Several others are looking around and we begin to think we have some attraction here not to be found elsewhere. Kerr & Magce have been awarded the contract of the new, large church edifice at Belmont, and will start the crection immediately.



A Huge Industry.

Most people who have been the Dominion Canital have taken a run across the river to the lumber town of Hull, and viewed from the outside the collection of huge lumber and other mills clustered around the grand water power, which nature has placed on the Ottawa river at and around that town. Only a small number however, have gone beyond the outside view, and only the small number who have visited and inspected the mills and factorizs of the E. B. Eddy Manufacturing Company have any idea of the triumph of enterprise, indomitable energy and mechanical skill there to be seen. In fact it is questionable if the works of this company do not furnish the greatest monu ment to industrial skill and enterprise in Canada. The magnitude of these works has its first indication in the appearance they prosent from the outside. They stretch along the bank of the river taking up an area of 165 acres and have nearly two miles of railway track, within this limit, when all switches and sidetracks are taken into consideration, while the buildings, distributed over and containing the different factories, are all built of solid stone, presenting a maseive appearance, very unusual in connection with lumber factory structures.

Sufficient space for anything like an accurate description of all the different branches of manufacture cannot be given in this journal at present, and we must content ourselves with noting some points about the best known ones, commencing with the pioneer one, started in on a very small scale in the year 1354 by Mr. E. B. Eddy himself, namely,

THE MATCH FACTORY.

Few of those who carelessly use or waste the lucifer, can form any idea of the ingenuity brought to bear to facilitate and cheapen their manufacture. First the blocks of pine are cut and cross cut, untileach block resembles a heckle or wool carder. The next process after the matches are cut clear of the blocks is the rolling machine. Belt conveyors carry the matches along to a small hub like wheel around which they are wound with a girth belt, until about half a gross of boxes full are formed in wheel shape, when the whole is removed in a solid shape, and a fresh hub attached to the machine and the winding process proceeded with. The embryo matches are on this hub two ordinary lucifers in length, so that in the sulphur dip, and afterwards in the phosphorous dip, both sides of the wheel of splints are dipped, and after drying and taking off the wheel they are taken on to another belt conveyor, leading to a circular cutter, which cuts them in equal halves, thus leaving the ordinary full fledged lucifer. It is worthy of note that the old system of fire melting the phosphorus dip has been superceded by high steam heating in the troughs, thus avoiding all danger of the explosions which so frequently occurred in match factories in years past.

The most wonderful piece of machinery in the whole factory is the match box cutter. The band of tough paper from which those boxes are mado is convoyed by an ingenious piece of mechanism off the roll, into the cutter in which it is cut, grooved at the scams, printed and

glued, pressed into form, and thrown out a box complete. The whole process has no paralell for mechanical completeness, except it be that mythical machine of the minstrel negro, into which sucker fish were thrown, and by placing the mouth to a tube and turning a crank handle the cooked fish went down your throat, and the bones out into the back yard. When it is learned that the machine can turn out 280 boxes inside of one minute, its wondrous machanism can be in some degree comprehended.

The next process is the boxing of the matches and this is purely handiwork accomplished by girls, whose accuracy of grasp and touch is truly wonderful. How these nimble hands can grasp a handful of matches and stuff them into a paper sheath uncounted, not going three matches over or under the standard 100 in one box in a gross, is a study for the professional palmist.

Next in importance to the match factory, is the manufacture of

INDURATED WARK

as the wood pulp utensils now so popular are called. The pulp used in the manufacture is almost the same as that used in making pulp for paper, and we need not therefore describe its manufacture. In making indurated ware this pulp reduced to a gruelly thickness and freed from lumps of every description is pressed into tubs, pails, dish pans or whatever utensils intended to be made, and under a hydraulic pressure of 169 pounds to the square inch it is moulded and turned out, and after this the moulded goods are dried and taken to another floor, where by different kinds of muchine driven saws they are trimmed, then put upon a lathe they are polished. After this it is taken to the indurating vat and then thoroughly dipped in a solution which, as Dandreary says, "no fellow can understand," sceing the composition of the solution is kept a secret. After this the articles are dried in a kiln heared to 500 degrees fahrenheit. When dried in the kiln, another dipping takes place in a solution which puts on the glaze finish, after which the goods are ready for market, unless in pails, tubs, and such like where handles have to be fastened on. These goods are then strong enough to allow any man of more than average weight to jump upon them without their being injured, and there can be no doubt, but they must rapidly replace not only the wooden and crockery ware, but also a lorge proportion of the metallic ware utensils now in use.

Another branch of 'his business is the manufacture of woodenware, and especially of those wire hooped goods, which do not fall to pieces or become leaky if left for a length of time in a dry and empty state. The sawing, turning, hooping, handling and so forth of these goods are all calculated to awaken interest in any mind with a leaning to mechanical affairs; but after inspecting the match and indurated ware factories the manufacture of plain wooden ware becomes tame, we will, therefore, dispense with a detailed description of its process.

The sash and door factory and the manufacture of paper pulp, and some other goods make up the balance of the industries carried on in these factories, the company having giving up the saw mill business a few years ago to

go more fully into general manufacture of goods made from lumber and lumber-mill refuse. That the concern is a gigantic one, finds another proof in the fact, that in connection therewith some 2,500 hands are regularly employed, and at times the number reaches nearly 3,000. As already stated it is probably the greatest monument in Canada to mechanical skill and enterprise.

Like most gigantic industrial concerns the E. B. Eddy Company's works had a small beginning, when Mr. Eddy started his small match factory in 1854, and even with the pail and tub factory added in 1856, the institution was but a modest one. After going into lumbering and sash and door manufacture in 1858, the business went forward rapidly, but received a bad set back in 1873.4 during the great panic and crash, from which it recovered in 1877 and again went rapidly forward until the fall of 1882, when a disastrous fire swept away over two-thirds of the whole institution. It was after this fire, that the stone buildings were erected so as to avoid a similar disaster in future. Since then the company have had another turn of prosperity and progress, and the factories now take their place as one of the largest industrial concerns located at one point in the Dominion. Their wonderful growth and development are due almost entirely to the energy, enterprise and commercial courage of their founder and president of the existing company, Mr. E. B. Eddy.

Toronto Live Stock Market.

There was a great improvement in the tone of the cattle market to day, prices in nearly all departments showing a firmer feeling. Business was brisk all along the line, and although the receipts were large, about everything was cleared up towards the close. The arrivals were: 54 loads, including about 1,415 sheep and lambs, 420 hogs and 100 calves.

Export catte—Foreign advices showed an advance of $\frac{1}{3}c$. The offerings of this class of cattle were fairly liberal, but were not quite adequate to meet the demand. All good cattle were wanted. Frices ranged from 5 to 5% per lb, but sales were mostly within the limit of 5 and 5 $\frac{1}{3}c$ per lb. A good many outchers' cattle were taken for this trave, owing to the scarcity of cattle of a better class, and for these from 4 to 4 $\frac{1}{3}c$ per lb was paid. Among the purchases of butchers' cattle for export was one lot of 727, averaging 1,010 lbs, which was taken at 4 $\frac{1}{3}c$ per lb.

Butchers' cattle—The supply of this class of cattle was adequate for all the requirements of the market. The quality of the offerings was somewhat better than what has been on the market for the past two weeks, and butchers found very little difficulty in supplying their wants. Nearly all offered were taken at prices ranging from 34 to 4c for good to choice, and 3 to 34c for inferior.

Stockers—There was a fair demand for stockers to day and a good many changed hands at from 34 to 34c per 1b.

Farm Implements, a journal published at Minneapolis, is reproducing the letters from THE COMMERCIAL, by "Manitoba Merchant" and Mr. Van Allen, in the controversy between them regarding the implement trade.

SUMMER GOCDS

Are being Cleared Out at LOW PRICES to make room for our

AUTUMN STOCK

Travellers now upon the road with a

FULL RANGE OF SAMPLES.

CORNELL, SPERA & COMPANY. MEN'S FURNISHINGS,

WINNIPEG.

British Columbia.

Thomas McDonald, hotel, Vancouver, is dead.

Jackson & Mylus have opened in jewellry at Victoria.

David & Simpson, saloon, Vancouver, have dissolved partnersbip; J. B Simpson continuing.

L. G. Wing & Bros., brots and shoes, Victoria, have sold out; succeeded by William Smith.

R. E. Gosnell has been again appointed to take charge of the British Columbia exhibits at the castern fairs this year.

The business of Victoria News Agency carried on by James O'Neill has been bought by the firm of Kerr & Begg, stationers, of Victoria.

Angus C. Murchison, proprietor of the Vancouver Soda Water Works was killed in a runaway accident on July 10. He was formerly a resident of Carberry, Man.

The salmon freezing establishment at Port Haney, hitherto run by the Fraser River Freezing Company, has been leased by castern partics. In all probability about 200,000 pounds of fish will be frozen this season, and shupped east in the winter.

Victoria Times : The steamer Danube, which goes north in a few days, will take with her something that Indians all seem to take a delight in, viz., over 100 trunks. It is the largest shipment of the kind ever made from Victoria, but is only the forerunner of many more of a similar kind.

Nanaimo merchalls, who are accustomed to for do a large business at Wellington have been ing.

notified that in future they will be required to pay a provincial license of \$40, in addition to the one they already pay in the city for delivering goods at Wellington. The merchants here think this action of the authoritics is rather hard upon them.

British Columbia is getting up a big exhibit for eastern fairs this year. It would be to the advantage of the province if the exhibit could be shown at the Winnipeg Industrial, which will be the most important event of the kind ever held in western Canada. If the dates of eastern shows will prevent displaying the exhibit here, something special might be prepared for the Winnipeg show. British Columbians never do anything in a small way, and it would pay them to be well represented at the Winnipeg Industrial, as most Manitobans have an idec that the Pacific province is "no good" from an agricultural point of view. A good exhibit at Winnipeg would open their eyes.

Collector of Customs Milne, of Victoria, has prepared the following comparative table showing the customs collections for the fiscal year, ending June 30 last, compared with the year previous. The figures, says the Victoria Times, justify in every way the claim that Victoria is increasing as a port of entry as the increase in collections for the past year exceed by about 19 per cent. those of the previous year. This is not only true of the aggregate, but with two exceptions each corresponding month shows large increase. The customs authorities hope that this fine showing may direct the attention of "the powers that bo" to the need of Victoria for a suitable and much needed customs building.

| | 1889 | | 1890. | |
|----------------------|----------|-----------|-----------|------------|
| July\$ | 582,249 | 65 | \$67,077 | 94 |
| August | 85,197 | | 77,188 | 83 |
| September | 78,262 | 84 | 91,582 | 34 |
| October | 70,882 | 73 | 89,801 | 97 |
| November | 62,610 | 34 | 75,959 | 02 |
| December | 52,389 | 12 | 65,809 | 33 |
| | 1890 | | 1891. | |
| January | 46652 | 81 | 58,470 | 17 |
| February | 42,783 | 60 | 63,329 | 71 |
| March | 97,095 | 26 | 93,309 | 51 |
| April | 78,114 | S1 | 102,832 | S 7 |
| May | 79,708 | 48 | 103,073 | 02 |
| June | 76,652 | 68 | 95,816 | 98 |
| | | - | | |
| Total | 828,930 | 95 | \$984,351 | 69 |
| Collection for other | departs | nents . | . 3,320 | 45 |
| Grand Total | | | \$987.672 | 17 |
| Increase of revenu | e for th | e year | C159 741 | .).) |

1890-1891 \$158,741 22

North West Ontario.

D. Coveny, grocer, Port Arthur, has sold out to E. Wocker, and moved to Fort William

Two big silver shipments were made on July 10 from Port Arthur district mines. The West End Company shipped a car worth \$20,000 and the Badger Company from the Porcupine mine, one worth \$30,000. Both went to United States smelters.

The machinery of the new reduction works at Rat Portage was put in motion recently and a small quantity of quartz crushed. The quartz was part of some takon from the Eureka mine. The trial was a satisfactory one, and the machinery found to run smoothly.



127 SURPASSES ALL OTHERS. '6%

Todhunter, Mitchell & Co.

SOLE IMPORTERS, TORONTO, CANADA.

Wines, Liquors and Cigars

LET OF THE BEST BRANDS TEL

9th STREET, - BRANDON

1095

DAIRY BUTTER !! CHEESE !!!



P.O. BOX 615.

WINNIPEG.

44 BAY STREFT, TORONTO.

Samples at McIntyro) REFRESENTATIVES. Block, Winnipeg j A. W. Losher & W. W. Armstrong

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED FROM MERCHANTS AND MANUFACTURERS DESIROUS OF INTRODUCING THEIR GOODS IN MANITOBA AND THE NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.

B, C. Board of Trade Annual Meeting.

The annual general meeting of the B. C. board of trade was held on July 3, President Robert Ward in the chair and a large number of members present. The minutes of the last meeting having been read, the report of the committee of the council was presented, of which the following is a brief outline : -

THE COUNCIL'S REPORT.

The committee of the council of the board presented their annual report, which stated that at the commencement of the fiscal year there were 97 members, which during the past twelve months had increased to 136. Four of the old members had resigned, and one removed by death, leaving the present number of active members at 131.

During the period under review, six general meetings of the board, 17 meetings of the council, and nino committee meetings were held, being 13 in excess of the number held during the preceding twolve months. The attendance at the general meetings was 87 per cent. better than during 1889 90 and the committee anticipate that with the rapidly increasing business of the board the interest shown will expand.

The death of the late James Fell is montioned, along with the fact of G. Leiser's election in Mr. Fells's place on the council.

CHINA-JAPAN S.S. SERVICE.

The board has conitnued to press the claims of the port on the C. P. R., for the calling here of their Chipa and mail steamships and the landing of mails, passengers and freight. The president's interview with Mr. Van Horne re the calling of the steamers, as previously published, is mentioned. Within the past eighteen months Victoria merchants have contributed \$84,650 as freight on 7,000 tons of merchandise carried by the ships running in connection with the C. P. R., and as the port is a contributor to the Dominion revenue of about \$1,000,000 annually (from which revenue a subsidy is granted yearly to the C. P. R. steamers) Victoria's just claims calls for more than ordinary comment and should convince the C. P. R. company that any further indifference thereto cannot but be resented. The committee understood that the financial result to the Upton line of steamers had so far been satisfactory and hoped that sufficient would be forthcoming in the future to insure the continuance of the service.

To illustrate the facilities existing at this port for the accommodation of ocean steamships the company pointed out that the steamship Parthia, drawing 22 feet, entered and docked at extremely low tide, the steamship Costa Rica drawing 24 feet being likewise accommodated. The draught of the C. P. R. steamers from C..ina and Japan as officially reported was as follows: Empress of India 24 fest, Empress of Japan 24 feet. The steamers were not docked at the outer wharf as the masters had not received authority from the C. P. R. company.

The regular estimates recently passed by the Dominion Government for the improvement of Victoria harbor are quite inadequate for any practical improvement to be effected. The committee directed the earnest attention of the new council to the question of enlarging the harbor facilities and proposed thet a well defined scheme be prepared towards the accomplishment of the work.

The urgency of an alternate telegraph line

to connect with the American systems has been kept before the Dominion Government, and the numerous complaints of the public formed the subject of correspondence with the superintendent of the C. P R. company's system, but the service caunot be said to be entirely satisfactory. The request of the board now under consideration of the Superintendent of Government telegraphs for the wiring of information from Borilla Point daily, would, if carried out, prove of great general value.

The question of lighting and buoying the northern section of the coast line of the province has at last received the attention of the Government, Mr. Anderson, a Government engineer, having been sont out from Ottawa to look into the requests of the board and carry out some of the suggestions. Mr. Anderson's courtesy and attention were duly appreciated.

It is to be earnestly hoped that the Imperial Government when considering this question will not only speedily arrange that the sealing industry can in the future be proceeded with untramelled, but will also recompense those people who in the pas. Lave had their property seized and the loss to be suffered by the stoppage of sealing in the middle of the hunting season.

RAILWAYS,

The S. & O. Railway will be completed this year and in consequence a much larger area of wheat and cereals will be cultivated in the rich agricultural districts of Vernon and Enderby. The Nelson & Sproats Landing railway runs through a rich mining district which has a great future before it.

Charters were granted to thirteen railways and six tram lines during the last session of the legislative assembly. The Victoria & North American Railway Company for building a line from Victoris to Beecher Bay, several for roads though the ferti'e valley of the Fraser, and the Cariboo railway, which if constructed will open up rich gold fields.

The committee considered it time that the railway system of the Island extended northward and trusted that the provincial government would take steps at its next session to carry out this important work.

Operations at the salmon canneries developed results almost as large as those during the previous year the aggregate pack reaching 409,464 cases but there was a considerable falling off in the prices. This is accounted for by the competition of the Alaska fish which are inferior to the British Columbia salmon but is procurable in larger quantities, unskilled labor is more readily obtainable and the canners moreover are not hampered with oppressive and useless regulations. They are consequently able to market their pack at a lower cost than the British Columbia article. It is regretted that the Minister of Marine and Fisheries could not find it convenient to visit the province to enquire into the general working of the salmon industry. It is also to be regretted that a matter so pregnant with interest to the leading industry of the province should be permitted to continue in the same unstisfactory condition as referred to in the board's last annual report. Mr. Wilmot's report to the government on the industry was full of inaccuracies and consequently of no value. the views being obtained during a visit of two days on the Fraser. The committee learns that there is now a disposition at Ottawa to act upon the suggestion for a

board of commissioners at an early date, and if his should prove to be the case, there is every reason to hope for a fair and impartial adjustment of the differences.

It is to be regretted that the development of the sea fisheries have been so long retarded, and it is to be hoped that when the new Dominion Government steamer is built the Sir James Douglass will be used for deep sea surveys in connection with these fisheries.

The demand for the use of the dry dock is fast increasing, and the urgency for the construction of another dry dock is amply demonstrative. Twenty eight vessels were docked during the year, with an aggregate tonnage of 39,386. A desirable site would be adjoining the present one.

The importance of the mines, lumber industry, fruit growing and manufactures was touched upon in a general way. The survey parties sent out by the Government were complimented on the valuable information obtained.

The committee recommended that the request of the London Chambers of Commerce for the board to appoint a delegate to the second congress of the Chamber of Commerce of the Empire be complied with.

The board's request for the appointment of a German consulate had been granted by the appointment of Carl Lowenburg.

The importance of the Nicaragua canal to British Columbia, as it will make a trip from Eagland to Victoria 7,003 miles shortor is also mentioned.

The new by-laws are presented with the report along with other matters relating to immigration, the importance of sending exhibits to the world's fair, the census and other matters of trade and commerce.

The financial report shows a gain of \$1,205.12 for the 12 months just ended.

COMMUNICATIONS.

W. Smith, deputy minister of marine re the request of the board for daily reports by telegraph from Bonilla Point.-Received and filed.

A lengthy communication from the minister of customs, re the value of the Mexican dollar.

H. C. Beeton, presenting an oil painted picture of the discoverer, Vancouver, and hoping that the picture would soon ornament the new building proposed by the board.

It was moved by President Ward and seconded by Vice-President Hall, that a hearty vote of thanks be tendered to Mr. Beeton for his handsome present and that the name of the donor and the date of the presentation be inscribed on the frame.—Carried unanimously.

The report of the special committee re bylaws was adopted.

Mr. Word, in speaking of the annual report said he was sure the members must feel gratified to see the rapid growth of the city and province. He urged upon them the desirability of every member giving some of his time to committee meetings. He hoped when they elected new officers and council that men would be chosen who were willingandable to work. It was hardly fair to elect the same officers and council year after year, as there are lots of gentlemen on the board able to do the work, and whose assistance and influence would be very valuable. He must not omit to mention that much of the success of the board during the the last twelve months was due to Mr. Elworthy, the secretary, who ever since his appointment had been energetic and zealous in the discharge of his duties. The press, too, had been very good, and showed that they also appreciated the board of trade work. There was one incident that occurred since the last meeting, which, although it was late, should be mentioned, namely, the death of Sir John A. Macdonald. The deceased had a soft spot in his heart for Victoria, and if his colleagues in parliament were only the same way, it would be much better for Victoria. He moved that the annual report be referred to the council. The motion carried unanimously.

Mr. Ward having declined re-nomination for president, R. P. Rithet nominated the ex-vicepresident, T. B. Hall, to fill the vacancy. In doing so Mr. Rithet said he thought it was proper to recognize the rising members of the board, and from Mr. Hall's work during the past he was sure he would fill the position with credit to the board and the city.

Mr. Ward was sure that if the board elected Mr. Hall they would have the right man in the right place.

Mr. Hall attempted to refuse the nomination but the nominations closed and he was elected unanimously.

A. C. Frammerfelt was elected vice-president: F. Elworthy, secretary; and the following gentlemen as conncil: Thos. Earle, M.P., A. B. Gray, D. R. Kerr, W. H. Edis, M. T. Johnston, W. Bullen, Geo. Byrnes, Joshua Davies, H. F. Heisterman, Gustave Leiser, E. A. McQuade and C. E. Renouf. The council were also appointed members of the arbitration court.

A. C. Flummerfelt gave notice that at the next meeting of the board he would move that all past presidents be ex-officio members of the council as long as they are members of the board.

The following gentlemen were elected members of the board: T. S. Futcher. Capt. Cox, C. Morley, Dr. J. S. Helmcken, J. D. Pemberton, Jas. Mitchell, W. E. Losee, P. F. Richardson, R. H. Hall, F. C. Davidge, Ridgeway Wilson, E. Pearson, Dubois Mason, Richard Broderick, Foster Macgurn, A. J. C. Galletty, C. F. Jozes, P. C. Dunlevy. H. J. Scott, A. McCandless, H. S. Fairall.

R. P. Rithet said there was one duty to be performed, viz.: tendering a vote of thanks to Mr. Ward. the retiring president. It was hardly necessary to say he had done his duty as what those present have seen to-day proves that. He believed all would help him in ten dering Mr. Ward a hearty vote of thanks. The motion was seconded by Mr. Heisterman and carried unanimously, with load applause.

Mr. Ward in replying said he appreciated the vote of thanks. It had always been a pleasure to him to work with so many good men, and rithough leaving the chair the board would always have his hearty co operation

The meeting then adjourned.

British Columbia Trade Letter (SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE.)

VANCOUVER, July 13.—Business generally is quiet and steady, there being nothing of a decidedly active character noticeable anywhere. Foreign shipments of lumber continues good. The canneries are in active operation. Building is not too brisk, although considerable is in progress all over the province. In Vancouver the new postoffice buildings are suspended, wing to inability of the contractor to carry it

on for the time being. Otherwise there is little to complain of. That building is not in excess of the demand, is apparent from the fact that there is a movement among lan llonds to raise the rent on business men along Hastings and Cordova streets. One of the largest dry goods firms in the city has decided to sell out rather than submit to the increase. The greatest building activity is seen in the outside towns of Nelson, Vernon, Mission and Steveston. A good deal is in progress, principally large business blocks and residences, in Victoria, Westminster and Vancouver. Real estate is "quiet but firm," is the ruling condition of the market, although a large number of firms seem to make a comfortable living out of it. Recently, there has been a rush of applicants for land across the Inlet opposite Vancouver. It transpired that there was a piece of mountain side that land prospectors had overlooked or had previously regarded as little better than the "rock and swamp," which fell to the first surveyors of the Victoria town site, and as the chances of turning over an honest dollar, there was a grand stampede. Land at a dollar an acre even if a little elevated, may be considered a fairly good speculation when that immediately below it is going at from \$50 to \$100. At all events, it can at least be said that there is a fine "prospect." The value of all the Inlet property will be naturally affected by the government sale of lands over there on Wednesday of this week. A timber limit, upon which the lease has expired, will be offered by auction, A. W. Beattie wielding the gavel. Prices are expected to go high. A hea'thful sign of the times so far as this province is concerned, is that there is a disposition among the holders of farm lands to divide up into small plats of from 10 to 40 acres each. Forty acres of land in British Columbia is enough for any one man to farm and do it properly, and with the comparatively limited area there is in the province at present accessible to settlement, the direction of legislation should be to force the sub division of land. Unimproved lands should be assessed so high as to compel holders to sell or improve. Taxation on a fair syste:n of precessment according to valuation or by what is known as a sliding scale, should present no diffi.ulties unless it be those of disinclination. For instance, about six thousand acres of fine prairie land, on Lulu Island, out of 35,000 acres, is held by an absentee proprietor, who will neither sell nor improve, waiting for the highest point in speculation to be reached. A large tract of fine farming land between Westminster and the C. P. R. junction is owned by a man in England, who pursues the same dog-in themanger policy. British Columbia has been well ruled in most other respects, but the monopoly of land has greatly retarded its progress. Those who appreciate agricultural needs of the province are opening their eyes to the situation.

The British Columbia sugar refinery is running at full capacity and turning out large quantities of sugar; jobbing prices have fallen to, granulated, 5%; yellow, 5%; cube, 6%. Retail customers are now happy over securing "fifteen pounds for a dollar," and the poor man's table is well supplied and the canny housewife, who knows what "pound for pound" means, is laying in such a supply of "jam" as never before. Her only complaint now is that fruit is so much dearer than the sugar. Old potators have been almost wholly substituted by this season's

article. Prices of butter are rather easier and shipments from the east are reported free. British Columbia has a full fledged cheese factory of its own in operation at Chilliwhack and is doing well. So little by little the industrial aspect of the province is improving. The strawberry season is over, and all other kinds of small fruit are coming in freely. Apples are on the market. Californiau fruit is plentiful. Eggs are scarce and dear; fish is in good supply at moderate prices, Quotations are:—

Flour and Grain -- Manitoba patents \$6,50; Manitoba bakers, \$6 25; Orogon flour, \$5.75 to 6.25, oatmeal and cornmeal, \$3.75, rolled oats, \$5; shorts, \$26; bran, \$24; wheat, \$35 to \$38; oats, choice, \$15, do, common, \$40; chopped feed, \$35 to \$40; hay, \$15 to \$16,

Meats-Dry sait, 12c; roll bacon, 12c; breakfast bacon, 14c; backs, 13½0; hams, 15c; lard, in tubs, 12c; in pails, 12½c; in tins, 13c; lard compound, 12c.

Butter-Creamory 241 to 26c; dairy, 15 to 20c.

Eggs,-171 to 18c,

Cheese-121 to 131c

Fruit—Apples, \$2 per large box, pears, \$1.35; do, Bartletts, \$3.25; gooseberries, 6 to 8c per pound; rhubarb, 5c; cherries, \$1.00 to \$1.25 per box; peaches, apricots and plums, \$1.35 to \$1.50 pe. 60x; prunes, \$2 25 to \$2 40; tomatoes, \$1.40, bananas, \$3.50 to \$4.00 per bunch; lemons, \$5 and oranges, \$3.50 to \$4 per box.

Eastern Business Changes, ONTARIO.

R. W. Davis, tailor, Toronto, has assigned.

Jos. Swartz, shoes, Toronto ; bailiff in posession.

T. Milne, tailor, Fergus, style now T. Milne & Son.

C. W. Harding, tobacconist, Toronto, has as signed.

F. N. Kirkham, general store, West Hill, has sold out.

Samuel McBride, general store, Markham, has assigned.

C. H. Mathews, boots and shoes, Ridgeway, has assigned.

D. W. Bell, grocer, Ailsa Craig, has sold out to J. Morgan.

George Burdwick, wall paper, etc., London, out of business.

George Mathewson, grist mill, Thorndale, out of business.

McDonald Bros., gents' furnishings, Ottawa, have obtained an extension.

John Sinclair & Son, crockery, Toronto, J. Sinclair, of this firm, is dead.

Chas. Rogers, Son & Co., furniture, Toronto, Chas. Rogers, sr., of this firm, is dead.

J. J. Thompson & Co., tailors, Sarnia, have dissolved, and the business will be continued by Thompson & Vahey.

QUEBEC.

J. O. ()sler, Quebce, has assigned.

F. M. Dechene, dry goods, Quebec, has closed up.

Joseph Meloch, general store, Montebella, has assigned.

Moffat Packing Co., meat packers, etc., Mun treal, have dissolved.

Quevillon & Lamoureux, grocers, etc., Coati cook, have assigned.

Joseph Horsfall, wholesale clothier, Montreal, has admitted A. Horsfall unders style ! Horsfall & Son.

Glover & Brais, wholesale gents' furnishings, Montreal, have dissolved. L A. Brais continuing under same style.

NOVA SCOTIA.

F. J. Colford, restaurant, Halifax, has as signed.

J. H. Ladd, general store, Strathlorne, has assigned.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

McGovern Rros, grocers, St. John, have assigned.

M. L. Killam, lumber, Scotch Sett, has assigned.

S. S. Babbitt, general store, Gagetown, has sold out.

W. T. McLend & Co., shoes, St. John, have suspended payment.

Thos. McCready & Son, manufacturers vinegar, St. John, have dissolved.

A find of silver is reported on a farm near Port Arthur.

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302 402 502

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Enquiries.

WAI

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HAMILTON.

THIS celebrated brand of Tea has arrived and samples are in our travellers' hands. The number one " blue label is a blending of choice pickings and specially put up to meet a demand for fine grown teas ; besides

strength the infusion has a wonderful bouquet. For "5 o'clock tess " it it without a peer. The number two "red label" is a blend selected to meet Canadian taste for a smooth and not too heavy tea at a price to insure a large sale.

These Teas are offered only in packets, pounds, halves and quarters assorted in Half Chests. The "Trade Mark " is a registered one. Shall be pleased to forward samples on application,



Montreal Markets.

Flour The local market rules quiet and prices are somewhat unsettled Enquiries are being received for spring patents for Glasgow and Liverpool while London and Newfoundland are asking for lower grades Several thousand sacks of spring wheat patents have been sold within the past few days on the basis of 303 61 to 31s c i.f. Glasgow and Liverpool, on a 10s freight. Business has also been done in low grades on a 123 61 freight to London. The sale of a round lot of straight rollers on spot is said to have been put through at \$4 90. We quote prices as follows : Patent, winter, \$5 15 to 5 35; pitent, spring, \$5 50 to 5.75; straight roller, \$4.90 to 5.00; extra, \$4.50 to 4.70; superfine, \$4.00 to 4.35; Manitoba ba kers', \$5.15 to 5.50.

Mill Feed Sales have been made in car lots at \$15 00 for bran, on track; shorts are scarce and have sold at \$20.

Oatmeal The market is quiet and prices are irregular, the sale being reported of a round lot, standard, in bigs, at equal to \$5.75 per barrel. Jobbing lots, however, are still telling at the following prices: Rolled oats, \$6.00 per barrel and \$2.95 per bag; granulated, \$6.00 per barrel and \$2.95 per bag; Standard, \$5.90 per barrel and \$2.90 per bag; fine, \$5.90 per barrel and \$2.90 per bag; fine, \$5.90 per barrel and \$2.90 per bag. Gold dust, \$4.25 to 4.50 per barrel; split peas, \$4.25 per barrel.

Oats-There has been a good enquiry for No. 2 Ontario oats and sales of several cars have been made at 56 to 561c, with sales of Quebec at 54c.

Butter—A good deal of creamery butter has been going into cold storage instead of going upon the market at current prices. A round lot of creamery was sold at 18½c, but holders generally are asking higher prices. In Eastern Townships sales have been made at 16 to 17c and western at 14½ to 15c; a few lots of the latter being taken for the English trade.

Cheese—The market has ruled very quiet during the week, and prices may be quoted at 5g to Sic for finest white, and Si to Si for finest colored. Liverpool has dropped to 42s 6d.

Eggs-Sales are reported at 121 to 150 and single cases of choice candled at 131c.

Sugar-The demand for refined sugar has been so exceedingly brisk, that refiners have decided to take no more orders until they have executed those already booked, and some dealers who have given in their orders complain that they cannot get delivery of their goods before Saturday or Monday next. Besides, some large speculative orders of 1,000 barrels which was booked immediately after the duty was taken off of raw, have not yet been filled. The fact is as stated in the Trade Bulletin before •he change in the tariff was announced, namely, that the country was bare of sugar, and now every one wants to buy, and the natural conse quence is that some one will have to wait. The capacity of both our refineries is pushed to its utmost limit, and no doubt every one will soon he served. Our impression is, however, that the lowering of the price will stimulate the demand to such an enormous extent that the refiners will have all they can do for some time to come, in order to satisfy the requirements of the country. This week the price of granulated has been advanced he per pound, to the while the lowest price at which low grade yellows

can be bought is 32c and up to 41c for choice brights. At the advance considerable sales have transpired and more business could have been done had the reliners chosen to take more orders.

Ocean and Lake Freights - A few days ago about 45,000 bushels of grain was chartered for Liverpool at 24 and yesterday 24 3d was paid. Charters of heavy grain have been made from Chicago to Montreal at 5 to 54e per bushel and a large quantity was chartered from Port Arthur and Doluth through to Montreal at 54e per bushel.

Money Money on call continues plentiful and with rates a shade lower at 4 to 4<u>1</u>. Commercial paper 6 to 7. *Trade Balletin*, July 10.

The Apple Crop.

The Toronto Globe speaks of the Ontario apple crop as follows : In some sections there will be a very fair crop of apples, and in others a very small one, while on the whole the crop of winter apples will be less than the average this year. Possibly the fall apples will show an average crop. Baldwins appear to have suffered the most and will make a very poor showing this year Spies will be little better Of fall apples greenings show up better than any other kind. It looks now, while we may have more apples to export than we had last year, that we will not have an average crop for export. The cause is uncertain. They did not show very large in blossom this year, but this does not appear to be any very certain criterion of the size of the prospective yield Last year there was the largest show of blossoms we ever had and it was followed by the smallest crop. In the west -- Essex and Huron -the prospects of a large crop are particularly good.

AT London, Unt., on July 4, twenty-nine factories offered 5.982 boxes of cheese; sales, 180 boxes at 84c; 96 boxes at 84c; 570 boxes at 84c, 280 boxes at 8 11 Hic.

A typographical erro. occurred in the reference to M. Laing & Son, wholesale produce, of Montreal, in a late issue of this journal. The correction is that the firm has dissolved, and the business is continued by Peter, J. D, and Jas. N. Laing, under the same style as form erly.

A telegram from Ottawa recently said Foster had agreed to consider the representation of the brewers, who requested this afternoon that malt now taxed two cents per pound be restored to the old rate of one cent. The deputation pointed out that the reduced consumption of bailey under the recent enactment would injure farmers. Foster, in the budget, estimated that the doubling of the duty would increase the revenue half a million.

Since the duty has been taken off raw sugars says the Montreal *Travle Bull-tin*, it is stated that refiners will be able to manufacture a superior class of syrup at such low figures that molasses will be superseded to a great extent by the former artlele. For instance, it is contend ed by some in the trade that refiners will be able to turn out a first class syrup at 1 jr per lb less money, which at 14 lbs to the gallon means 21c. "but," says our informant, "suppose we take it at 15c per gallon less, syrups will be selling at considerably less money than molas ses." If there is anything in this, the supply of molasses may be ample after all.



Cheap Excursion Tickets

TO THE EAST

-BY THE-

GREAT LAKES

Now on Sale.

LOW SINGLE TRIP RATES.

One of the Magnificent Steamers

ALBERTA, ATHABASCA and MANITOBA

Will leave Port Arthur every Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday.

Connecting Trains leave Winnipeg Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays at 17.30.

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THE SHORTEST AND MOST DIRECT ROUTE

EAST, WEST _____ SOUTH.

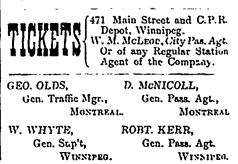
THROUGH TICKETS AT LOWEST RATES to Toronto, London, Detroit, Buffalo, Montreal, Quebec, Halifax, Boston, New York AND ALL POINTS IN THE EAST, also to St. Paul, Chicago, etc., etc.

\$10 Saved on 1st Class and \$5 on 2nd Class Tickets to Vancouver, Victoria, Scattle, Tacoma, Portland, Ore., San Francisco and all Pacific Coast Points by taking the Canadian Pacific Route.

Equipment Superior to any line on the Continent. Luxurious Dining and Sleeping Cars.

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