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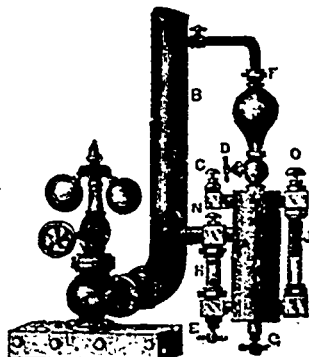
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Now in store:—New Valencia Raisins, Currants, Prunes, Figs and Nuts. Full Stock complete in General Groceries and Provisions, at our

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The Commercial

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

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

VOL. II.

WINNIPEG. SEPTEMBER 2, 1884.

NO. 49

The Commercial

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

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WINNIPEG, SEPTEMBER 2, 1884.

COLRIDGE & Co., lumber, Battleford, are selling out.

R. S. ALEXANDER, general store, Broadview, is burned out.

POLLOCK Bros., Crystal City, have removed to Pilot Mound.

LAING & RILEY, hotel, Stonewall, have dissolved partnership.

J. S. NEELANDS, of the firm of Neelands & Co., Winnipeg, is dead.

R. BECKER, boots and shoes, Winnipeg, is starting in the grocery business.

CHARLES TODD, grocer, Winnipeg, has been closed out under chattel mortgage.

MRS. THOMAS HUGHES, commission and produce, Stonewall, is out of business.

R. HAMMOND, tailor and grocer, Winnipeg, has been sold out under a landlord's warrant.

J. F. LEISHMAN, clothing, etc., Winnipeg, has his stock offered for sale by the trustees.

HARVESTING operations are progressing fast; in ten days grain of all kinds will be all secured.

MCCRACKEN & McLEAN, drugs and stationery, Pilot Mound, are selling out their stationery business.

F. H. FRANCIS, general store, Headingly, has had his premises and stock were very badly damaged by the late storm.

SCOTT & PAISLEY, general store, Brandon, have dissolved partnership. The business will be continued by J. Paisley.

THE fishing schooner, *Golden Seal*, arrived at Selkirk, on Saturday the 30th, with a cargo of white fish from Lake Winnipeg.

MR. C. CLARK, dentist, Winnipeg, has purchased the grocery and liquor business (A. D. McLean's old stand) of Bateman & Co.

MESSRS. HUNT & RANCE, of the Sewart House, Manitou, have dissolved partnership. The business will be continued by Mr. Rance.

MESSRS. OGILVIE & Co. have commenced work on their grain warehouse at Neepawa. The building is to be 30 by 70 feet, and is to be constructed so as to receive elevating and cleaning machinery next season.

CARSCADEN & PECK, wholesale clothiers, Winnipeg, are moving to their new premises, corner Princess and McDermot street, Odd-fellows' Block, which is a magnificent building and will make one of the best warehouses in the Northwest.

THE total number of failures in the United Kingdom and Ireland reported to *Kemp's Mercantile Gazette* for the week ending August 2 was 95, as compared with 205 and 239 in the corresponding weeks respectively of 1883 and 1882. England and Wales had 65 failures as against 183 and 215 in the weeks above specified; Scotland had 27 as against 15 and 23, and Ireland had 3, as compared with 7 in 1883 and 1 in 1882.

A RECENT report from the English hop districts, published in the *London Financial News* of August 8th, gave promise of a large crop. The early hops were maturing rapidly, and with favorable weather picking was expected to begin about August 20. In East Kent the improvement has been very considerable, and it was the opinion of planters generally that the warm weather then prevailing, if continued for any length of time, would guarantee a fair average crop.

THERE were 208 failures in the United States reported to Bradstreet's during the week, against 264 in the preceding week, and 179, 132 and 79 in corresponding weeks of 1883, 1882 and 1881, respectively.

THE Manchester *Guardian* directs attention to the fact that the extending practice of settling foreign indebtedness by means of "telegraphic transfers" is showing an appreciable tendency to lessen the number and amount of foreign bills received in the United Kingdom which are subject to stamp duty, as well as of bills drawn against consignments of goods abroad. This fact is made apparent by the report of the commissioners of inland revenue for the past year, which shows that during the year ended March 31st last the amount received for stamps upon bills of exchange was only £745,101 as against £757,948 in 1882-3.

THE London sugar market, as reported by F. Gerich & Co., under date of August 9, was very flat; prices were low for nearly every description of sugar, and with the beetroot crops promising to be larger than ever before, any lasting improvement seemed quite out of the question. The few cargoes afloat were found very hard to place. Severe depression existed in the beetroot market, and although the quantities offered were moderate prices showed a further decline. The arrivals of beetroot sugar in the United Kingdom for the ten months of the present season, viz., from October 1 to July 31, were 374,397 tons, as against 353,314 tons during the corresponding ten months of the previous season.

THE returns of the British Board of Trade for July show an increase in exports of £220,000, or about 1 per cent., while the imports for the same month show a decrease of about 1/3 of 1 per cent., or £116,000. The imports for the seven months of 1884 amounted to £233,157,157, as against £251,014,708 for the corresponding period of 1883, showing a decrease of £17,857,551, or about 7 per cent. The imports of wheat amounted to 25,000,000 cwt., as against 37,000,000 cwt. in 1883, a decrease of about one-third for the seven months. The exports amounted to £136,601,095, as against £137,784,629, a decrease of £1,123,534, or less than 1 per cent.

Business East.

ONTARIO.

John Morris, hotel, Morpeth, is dead.
 S. Perrin, Photos, Midland, is burned out.
 T. Offer, furniture, Midland, is burned out.
 A. G. Dunning, furniture, Ottawa, is away.
 H. A. Gleeson, furniture, Ottawa, is away.
 W. G. Walker, Fruit, London, has sold out.
 P. C. Lemon, tins, Brockville, is burned out.
 E. English, Blacksmith, Midland, is burned out.
 E. Beal, general store, Alvinston, is burned out.
 Samuel Elliott, liquors, Ridgeway, has sold out.
 James Gerry, grocer, Toronto, has assigned in trust.
 C. Doney, shoes, Ottawa, is offering to compromise.
 McCosh Bros., general store, Lucan, have sold out.
 Nolan & Co., tailors, Toronto, bailiff is in possession.
 G. A. Fastman, general store, Alvinston, is burned out.
 J. Glover, boots and shoes, Alvinston, is burned out.
 S. S. Fuller & Co., shoddy, Stratford, are burned out.
 R. Pape, hotel, Bowmanville, has sold out to R. Strowger.
 Geo. Brown, grocer, Galt, has sold out to John Brown.
 T. W. Smart, broker, etc., London, is removing to Toronto.
 Gibb & Gallon, provisions, Toronto, have assigned in trust.
 Ella Ward, millinery, Chesley, has sold out to Eliza Brown.
 W. H. Manning, tins, &c., Coldwater, have assigned in trust.
 C. C. Simpson, shoes, &c., Chesley, has sold out to Wm. Adams.
 Mrs. C. Earnst, fruit, &c., Point Edward, has assigned in trust.
 Andrew, Nesbitt and Heller, foundry, Port Elgin, are burned out.
 Hackett & Co., gent's furnishings, St. Thomas, have assigned.
 Farm & Dairy Manufacturing Co., Brantford, have assigned in trust.
 H. A. Haerback & Co., liquors, Kingston, have assigned in trust.
 H. T. Cameron, general store, Gravenhurst, has given up business.
 Robert Strowger, hotel, Newcastle, has moved to Bowmanville.
 A. McPherson & Co., tins, Hamilton, Andrew McPherson of this firm is dead.
 Sanborn & Co., teas, London, are offering to compromise at 60c in the dollar.
 British Canadian Lumbering and Timber Co., Toronto, have assigned in trust.
 Shain & Williams, general store, Essex Centre, their stock is advertised for sale.
 McKay & Champagne, liquors and cigars, Ottawa, Champagne of this firm is away.
 Jewell & Clow, restaurant, Toronto, have dissolved; W. Clow continues alone under same style.

Collin Bros., manufacturers paints, Toronto, have formed partnership with A. G. Peuchene; style now Peuchene, Collins and & Co.

James Brayley & Co., wholesale millinery, Toronto, have admitted E. C. McClung as partner, under the style of Brayley, McClung, & Co.

McDonald, McNally & Co., tins, Toronto, have dissolved. P. McNally retires and T. McDonald continues alone under style of Thomas McDonald & Co.

Parsons & Co., wholesale, glass and oil, Ottawa, have dissolved; Edwin Plant retires, and business continued by C. E. Parsons and Rollin O. Smith; style unchanged.

THE propriety of reducing the contract deliveries of wheat and corn from 8,000 to 5,000 bus. lots is again discussed in New York, meets with favor and will probably be done.

QUEBEC.

W. Skinner, furniture, Montreal, is dead.
 T. C. Beaudry, grocer, Montreal, is burned out.

S. R. Evans, hardware agent, Montreal, is dead.

Hochelaga Cement Co., Montreal, have dissolved.

H. C. Charland, grocer, Sorel, has assigned in trust.

Berian & Poirier, provisions, Montreal, have dissolved.

McIntosh & Taylor, produce, Montreal, have dissolved.

Lemay Telesphore, baker, Lake Megantic, is burned out.

H. Guillette, general store, Bedford, has assigned in trust.

D. C. Tabb & Co., hardware, Montreal, have assigned in trust.

M. J. Smith, grocer and shoes, Lake Megantic, is burned out.

J. H. Leblanc, wholesale flowers and feathers, is partially burned out.

L. N. Lussier, boots and shoes, St. Hyacinthe, has assigned in trust.

J. A. Teller, general store, St. Eugene de Grantham, has assigned in trust.

Charles Malo, groceries and tobacco, West Farnham, has assigned in trust.

Alex. Langlois, general store, St. Francois de la Beauce, has assigned in trust.

MacPhie, Bentham & Co., grain, etc., Montreal. D. MacPhie of this firm is dead.

W. Agnew & Co., furniture, Montreal, have dissolved. W. Riley retires and a new firm is formed, as restaurant keepers, composed of W. Agnew and W. J. Haight.

NOVA SCOTIA.

W. F. Shedd & Co., canned goods, Halifax has assigned.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

Barton Bros., grocers, Indiantown, have dissolved. C. F. Barton continues.

Tennant, Davies & Co., dry goods, Fredericton, have dissolved. W. Wheeler, withdraws.

Pollard & Wadman, produce, Moncton, have dissolved. Pollard goes to P. E. Island, and Wadman continues here.

George Thomas, ship broker, St. John, has admitted J. O. Thomas as partner. Style is now George Thomas & Son.

Ganong Bros. & Pickard, soap manufacturers, have dissolved. Pickard withdraws and his place in the firm is taken by — Carson.

The Price of Wheat.

The farmer who markets his crop promptly this season is likely to fare as well as he who carries it over winter in the expectation of an advance in prices. It is a year of big crops, and therefore of low prices. England, Germany, Russia, Hungary, in fact all Europe, with the possible exception of France, gather in full average crops and will require to import less from this continent in the next twelve months than is their wont. On the other hand the United States crop runs into big figures, the best authenticated estimates making the product 475,000,000 bushels, a crop only once equaled in the past and capable in itself from present appearances of making good the best part of Europe's deficiency. And when to the American surplus is added that of India and Australia, it becomes evident that prices will rule low, and that no possible combination of producers can appreciably influence the situation. The current value of Western wheat in Chicago is eighty cents a bushel, in Ontario the range runs from eighty to ninety cents with a downward tendency, and in the Northwest seventy to seventy-five cents is the established basis of value, the superiority of the grain there overcoming the increased cost of transportation to the markets of export. According to the Ontario Bureau of Industries the average price obtained for wheat in that province last year was a trifle over a dollar a bushel; this year eighty-five cents may be the best average, and because of this decline some croakers are asserting that the bountiful crop is of no greater value than that of 1883, and that it can exert no influence towards reviving trade. If the twenty million bushels gathered last year are multiplied by the average price, \$1.03, said to have been obtained, and the thirty-five million bushels obtained this year are taken at 85 cents, the actual value of the product in the two years would stand: 1883, \$20,600,000; 1884, \$29,750,000, showing an increased value of some nine million dollars. But the real increment is much greater, because in estimating the profit to the farmer the reservation for seed purposes must be deducted, and another factor worth considering is that of the milling interests, as the retention in Canada of the money sent into the United States in the past year for the purchase of wheat will materially promote the general prosperity of business. So that while lower prices of wheat will prevail, the greatly enlarged yield of grain will far more than offset this drawback, and give the basis of a substantially increased general trade.—*The Gazette*.

PETROLEUM has been discovered in the North German province of Pomerania.

THE largest roller mill in England is in course of erection. It will have a capacity of about 2,000 barrels daily.

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 WHOLESALE
CLOTHIERS,
 —AND—
Mantle Manufacturers,
 32 to 40 NOTRE DAME STREET WEST,
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No. 33 LOMBARD STREET,
WINNIPEG.

North-Western Planing Mills
 Main St., Opposite C. P. R. Station.
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 Made to Order.
 The Wholesale Trade supplied on the Best
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PATERSON & MITCHELL.

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STORAGE FOR ALL KINDS OF GOODS
 BONDED OR FREE.
 Customs Government Bond in Building
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D. H. McMILLAN & BROTHER,
 Manufacturers of and Dealers in
ROLLER PROCESS FLOUR,
 In the following Grades.
 Patents, Strong Bakers, and Spring Extra.
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 SPECIALTIES:
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The Commercial

WINNIPEG, SEPTEMBER 2, 1884.

OUR REPRESENTATIVES.

It has often been remarked by people on this Continent, who pay attention to British affairs, that while the House of Commons there represents the best talent and cream of the country's intellect, legislative assemblies on this side of the Atlantic utterly fail to do so. To this rule the province of Manitoba is no exception, for it cannot be said that either in the provincial legislature, or the different municipal governing bodies, can the best talent of the province be found. While the legal, agricultural and other interests have reason for complaint in this respect, they are not by any means so unrepresented as the trading interest. It does seem strange that this province with about two thousand trading institutions within its boundaries, shall have scarcely one that can be considered a representative mercantile man in the Provincial Legislature. It is not so with agriculture, for, while that interest is by no means as fully represented as it ought to be, there are quite a number of M.P.P.'s who are agriculturists in the fullest sense of the term, and good representatives of their class.

In municipal affairs we find commerce is also but poorly represented. For instance, in the City Council of Winnipeg we have a very small proportion of aldermen who can be ranked among the successful and able mercantile men of the city, and it may be only a coincidence, but it is a rather singular one that the number whose actions have brought trouble and disgrace upon the city, are not selected from the mercantile classes, but from that inactive speculative class, who seem to have made a wreck of their own affairs, and are doing their best to accomplish a similar work with those of the city.

In putting forth a claim for better trade representation, we are safe to assume that for tact and ability to manage the affairs of any governing body, the mercantile community can furnish quite as good, and we might say, a little better material than any other. There can be no better proof of a man's ability to manage public affairs than the fact that he is able to manage his own successfully.

There is no school in existence like commerce for fitting men to handle human nature, and handle it with honest intentions and beneficial results. Commerce is based upon principles of honesty and industry, which, if outraged, can, at best, bring only temporary gain, but assuredly punishment in the end. It is a field in which there is no space for crazy experiment or reckless trusting to chance, but demands that every undertaking shall have a definite and honorable end in view. Let us have more mercantile men in our Legislature, City and Town Councils, and we will have fewer representatives of the people, against whom a sheriff's execution is powerless to compel the payment of honest debts, and fewer men qualified to hold elective offices upon property, every dollar of which is sheltered beyond the reach of their creditors under the petticoats of their wives.

If ever convincing proof were wanted of the necessity of having business men to manage the public business, it is furnished at present in the mixture of dishonesty and incompetency now presented by the City Council of Winnipeg. It is to be hoped that our citizens will profit by the lesson, and place in charge of the city's affairs men, who have a business as well as an official reputation at stake. Such men cannot afford to sacrifice the latter for fear of losing the former also. On the other hand the speculative loafer, who has found too much place both in civic and provincial affairs, has little reputation to lose, and, if what he has lost, he would be like the Irish returned convict who lost his character and thought he was less a subject for pity than the poor mortal who would be unfortunate enough to find it.

OUR LABOR SUPPLY.

Although the law of supply and demand is gradually asserting itself in this city and province, and regulating values with an arbitrary hand, there are still many fields in which its work of regulation has wide scope, and in none is it more necessary than our labor affairs.

As in all new countries, we in Manitoba must be compelled to receive many immigrants of the wrong class, and even of classes very necessary, we have often to put up with a much larger number than we require. As a rule the people of whom we are liable to have a surplus belong to the non-producing classes, and it

is wonderful how few of this description a new country can get along and prosper with. A class who are not exactly non-productive, also come here as elsewhere to seek positions in mercantile and clerical lines, and often prove considerable of a load upon the country for a time. But even these, in time, adapt themselves to circumstances and become successful in callings they never dreamt of entering before coming here. Those of them who have actually received a business training before reaching here, seldom fail to eventually reach success, although they may have some difficulties for a time. Such inconveniences we suppose we must bear with for many years to come, and treat the question as philosophically as possible. But in the field of physical labor there seems still to be considerable irregularity and cross working of the law of supply and demand. We find that in the spring of the year men for out-door and other labor can be had in much larger numbers than are required, while at the present time of the year scores of such men are wanted and cannot be had. Even with skilled mechanics this is the case to some extent and, altogether, the labor market works by fits and starts, tantalizing and annoying to men looking employment at one time, and equally so to employers looking men at another. The extremes of weather we have, have no doubt something to do with this undesirable state of affairs, but facts go to show that they are not responsible for all the trouble, as we find that the first two months or so of winter are by no means the dullest of the labor market. In fact the reports of employment agents go to show that March, April and May are about the dullest, while the heavy demand for labor does not set in until July.

It is to be feared that other people than farmers in this province are too slow in getting to work in Spring, and that there is too much crowding of undertakings into the last four or five months of the year, which should extend over three or four months more. The consequences are that works of magnitude cost much more than they should, while the day laborer and mechanic get the credit of receiving extortionate wages, whereas, with the forced idleness of several months to mix up with those of high wages, their aggregate pay the year round is by no means too liberal after all.

As already stated, the extremes of climate in this country will always produce difficulty in regulating our labor market. But when people are aware of a difficulty, they should take every means of mitigating its evils, and this course is certainly not followed, when a valuable portion of the spring, with its long bright days, are spent in idleness, and the short days of November and December, have to be called in, to make up for the idleness. Assuredly much could be done in this way to keep the labor market at a more regular flow, were the effort to do so only put forth.

A SCATTERED SEASONS' TRADE.

There is considerable complaining in wholesale mercantile circles about the slowness with which the fall trade is opening up, and, in several lines of goods wholesalers have made up their minds that the work and expense of travellers this fall and winter will be much greater than in former years, as the bulk of the country will have to be gone over twice instead of once as formerly. In short, wholesalers have made up their minds to be content with a scattered season's trade, although, from the prospect they have no doubt but when it draws to a close the aggregate of business done will be altogether satisfactory, and probably much in excess of that of any former season.

There is doubtless reason for the complaints above mentioned, considering that the wholesale trade of this city is only emerging from a very trying year in which losses from bankruptcies have been rather heavy. But while this is cause for complaint, there is also cause for satisfaction in this state of affairs. That the retailers of this country have gone from the extreme of overstocking to that of over-caution in buying, there can be no doubt. But in so doing, they are erring on the safe side, and while they are necessitating changes in the arrangements of wholesalers, which may be both expensive and tantalizing, they are forcing trade all the more rapidly into a state of safety and solidity, which the country has probably never seen before, and in the long run the little extra annoyance and expense they cause will be for the benefit of those that have now to bear it as well as themselves. The trade of the country is fast reaching that safe and conservative state in which purchases are made for actual wants and not for prospective ones. Such

a system tends to encourage buying in local markets, and cements the whole trade interests of the country into one, and makes it much less subject to outside influences. Another good point to be gained by this system of purchases scattered over a season, is to assist greatly in abolishing dating forward, and other dangerous practices which, until a year ago, were beginning to gain ground in the Northwest. Perhaps the greatest advantage to be gained is the step which such a system of purchasing will make possible in the direction of shortening credits. Even in older countries advantages like the above would be valuable, but in a new and ever changing country like the Northwest, where the danger of running into overstocking or other evils of an inflationary character is so great, their value is much greater. There is, therefore, in this prospect of a scattered season's trade much more cause for congratulation than for grumbling, and it is to be hoped that wholesalers will take advantage of this period of conservative feeling in trade circles, and quietly inaugurate some reforms which would prove a bulwark against danger and protection from disaster, should another time of trade depression overtake us.

GRAIN PRICES.

Now that there is a certainty of a heavy crop of first-class wheat in the Northwest, and all complaints about an abundant yield are effectually stifled, chronic grumblers are crying out that the price will be so low all winter that the crop will be of comparatively little value to the country. As prices now stand at the different grain centres, there is a good field for discontent with that class, who are always ready to meet trouble halfway. But there is every reason at present to doubt if the gloomy predictions of such people will prove anything like true, and indeed, there is good reason to hope for very opposite results.

The grain market, like every other arrangement under human management runs to periodical extremes. During 1881-2, we had the extreme of inflation in prices, while 1883-4 brought the opposite in depression. But like all other human affairs grain markets cannot remain at extremes, and signs are not wanting that prices are about to start away from the extreme of depression. Up to the close of July we could get nothing

but reports of abundant crops all over this continent, and predictions of low prices. These had their effect and grain prices reached a low level they have not touched since the black days of 1857-8. The panicky state of the leading money markets during the past six months were peculiarly favorable for such a bearish undertaking, no money being available anywhere on loan for speculative purposes. Bears were in their glory, and they danced down prices with wild glee.

But there is an end to such movements as the above, and we believe the great bear effort of 1884 has spent its force, and we are on the upward tendency in grain prices. Now that the bullish element has gained a little courage we have quite different reports. The spring wheat crop of such states as Iowa, Nebraska and Kansas are discovered to be far short of what the bearish reports of past six weeks made them, while the winter wheat states of Illinois, Michigan, Indiana and Ohio give equally disappointing results as the threshing machine proceeds with its work. The English crop we know is a partial failure and even that Asiatic "raw head and bones" the Indian crop is fast losing its terrors. The amount of wheat on sight now is fully one third less than it was a year ago, and beside that place this fact, that confidence in monetary circles is gradually returning, and loosening the purse strings of capitalists, and one is forced to admit, that improved prices are by no means improbable in the near future. Of course the unsettled state that will exist in the United States until after the Presidential election, and the fact that the bulk of the bullish speculative element of Chicago have now a big pork corner on hand that engage their whole attention, may retard the upward tendency, but it is pretty certain to set in during the coming fall or winter, and before Christmas many will be astonished at the bearish nonsense they swallowed during the summer now near an end.

That we are going to have a rapid advance in value of grain, until fancy prices are reached, it would be folly to predict. Inflation in every branch of commerce and manufactures has received too heavy a blow during the past year for any experiments of that class to be tried this winter. But we firmly believe that a better feeling is rapidly gaining ground in our markets, and not a few bears are getting fitted with horns to train on the bull side, for wheat is just now, where it will pay to lift it.

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Fine Stock Ales a Specialty.

EXTRA PORTER AND STOUT
In Wood and Bottle always on hand.

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Having procured the latest and most improved
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Cream Tartar and Baking Powder, I am now
prepared to furnish the Trade with the very
best articles in the above lines at moderate prices
Coffee Roasted and Ground for the Trade in my
Improved Patent Air-Tight Cylinder Roaster.
The Cylinder being air-tight, but little of the
Aroma can escape, and it is impossible for the
gases from the fire to enter the cylinder and in-
jure the flavor of the coffee as is the case in
other inferior roasters. Coffees roasted in this
way will go further and be better flavored than
that roasted by any other process, and is con-
sequently cheaper.

C. H. GIRDLESTONE,
30 and 32 Owen Street, WINNIPEG.

WINNIPEG MONEY MARKET.

The past week has been another very quiet one in connection with monetary affairs in the city, and banks and other financial institutions have been allowed a little leisure. In commercial circles the demand for money has been almost at a standstill, and commercial paper has been a rather scarce commodity. Banks have considerable unemployed funds at present, but the harvest and trade prospect promises that it will only be a few weeks until they will have a wide field for them, and that the discount business of the coming fall and winter will be heavy, safe and profitable. Rates are not changed and are to some extent nominal at present. First-class paper rates at 8 per cent., ordinary 9 to 10, and promiscuous discounts and one name paper, 10 to 12. The demand for the latter among small traders is the most active feature of the money market, and may be attributed to the light circulation of money in retail circles during harvest. In loans on real estate mortgage the business has been light in the aggregate. One or two companies report a fair demand for loans, but the majority report matters very quiet, with no demands from the country. Even the payment of interest has been slow during the past week, but a improvement in this respect, and a livelier demand for new loans is expected as soon as crops begin to come to market. The week has been on the whole a slow one, but with the opening of September, there are signs of renewed activity in commercial discounts, and in mortgage loans improvement is also close at hand. Rates of interest on the latter still range from 8 to 10 per cent.

WINNIPEG WHOLESALE TRADE.

The wholesale trade of the city during the past week has been subject to a rather cross movement, although there cannot be said to have been any marked changes in its general state. There has been a slow but steady improvement in lines connected with season goods, and another step towards a glide into the regular fall trade. On the other hand there has been a visible falling off in sales in lines of goods of every day consumption, notably in groceries and provisions. This is attributable to harvest work being in full swing, and country retailers having but small demands for goods for immediate use. In fact sales for immediate use have been light in every line, and in season goods any existing activity is caused by the filling of orders for fall and winter trade. Quite a large share of orders taken by travellers have been for September delivery, with the distinct understanding, that they were subject to partial cancellation or reduction in case of any injury to crops. This is the last stage of the cautious feeling which has pervaded all trade circles for months back, and the current week will probably see the last even of this timidity. Still it has caused considerable extra trouble to travellers and expense to wholesale houses, and will be the means of scattering the season's trade pretty well over the coming fall and winter. In lines connected with the building trade alone has the volume of business been steadily good, and this is expected to continue for two

months more at least. There has also been a visible falling off in the volume of collections, and the majority of wholesale houses now look for very light returns in this respect until harvest is over, and the marketing of crops commences. While a cautious feeling still exists, there are no symptoms of anxiety, and as the work of gathering the harvest goes safely onward, confidence becomes general even among the most timid people, and proofs of a good business for the remainder of 1884 becomes every day more apparent.

AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY.

The season for harvesting machinery is about past. Harvesters are not in the market. The demand for the season has been so urgent that dealers have been unable to fill all their orders. Threshers are in good demand and the supposition is that the supply of these will run short before the season is over. Taken altogether the year's trade has been much better than anticipated, and considerably in excess of last year. In collections there is no change to report.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

The fall trade is showing up well and promises to be brisk between now and winter. Already wholesalers are busily engaged filling orders. Travellers are receiving orders freely, and the prospects for the future are very encouraging. Collections are a little slow.

CLOTHING.

Trade in this line has improved considerably during the past week, orders are being sent out freely. Country dealers are, however, still very cautious in ordering goods. A few days good weather would improve the situation in this respect, as crops would be out of the reach of danger for which they are waiting patiently. Collections are fair.

CROCKERY AND GLASSWARE.

There is no change worthy of note in this line. Business is still slow. Wholesalers are hopeful and confident that their trade will improve wonderfully in the next two weeks, as stocks are light in country dealers hands. Collections are fair.

DRY GOODS.

All the houses in the city have their travellers on the road. Their reports so far are very encouraging. Orders are arriving freely. There are some orders, however, that is given subject to future instructions, or in other words, traders are extremely cautious until the crops are fully secured, the frost of last year having taught them a lesson that they do not wish to forget. Collections are as good as could be expected.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.

Trade in this line is improving rapidly. The business of the past week has been fairly satisfactory to wholesalers. The fall and winter trade promises to be exceptionally good. Collections are fair.

FANCY GOODS AND SMALL WARES.

The volume of trade transactions in this line during the past week, shows quite an improvement over its predecessors. The fall trade is now fairly opened, and orders for both staples and fancies are coming in well, and from present appearances a heavy fall trade will be

transacted. Collections are all that could be expected.

FISH AND POULTRY.

White fish from Lake Winnipeg has been rather scarce the past week, but heavier receipts are expected in a few days. Lake Superior trout are in fair supply, while the demand is rather limited. Quotations are: white fish 8c, and trout 10c, in round lots. Game is still a drug on the market, while poultry are scarce and in good demand. Quotations are: spring chickens, 40 to 50c a pair, and fowl range from 30 to 45c a pair.

FUEL.

There is no change in the fuel market. Orders for native coal are being taken for future delivery at \$7.50 per ton. Tamarac wood is quoted at \$6.50 to \$7 a cord delivered, and poplar \$4.25 to \$4.50.

FURNITURE.

Business in the furniture line has improved somewhat during the past week, but it is not yet by any means brisk. Country dealers are making considerable inquiry, and it is expected that heavy purchases will soon be made. City retailers report trade improving considerably. Collections are slow.

FRUIT.

The supply of apples have greatly increased during the past week, and prices are easier in consequence. Ontario reports having the largest crop of apples that the country has ever produced. The expectation is that prices will rule low during the season. At present they are quoted at \$5.50 to \$6 per barrel. California pears \$6.50 to \$7; plums \$3.25 to \$3.75; California white grapes \$8.50 a crate; tomatoes \$3.50 per basket. Watermelons 80 to 90c each. Dried fruits are unchanged.

HARDWARE AND METALS.

There has been a steady good trade transacted in this line during the past week, especially in heavy goods. A little fresh life has been added to the trade, in an increasing demand for stoves. Country dealers are ordering liberally. Collections have improved in the city, and fair fair from the country. There is no change in values and quotations are: Tin plate IC, 14x20, \$6.50 to 7.00 a box; IC, 20x28, \$13 to 13.50; Canada plates \$4.35 to 4.50; sheet iron, 28G, \$4.75 to 5.25; per 100 lbs; iron pipe, 40 to 50 per cent. off list price; ingot tin, 25 to 29 per lb.; pig lead, 6 to 6½c; galvanized iron, No. 28, 7½ to 8½c, according to quality; bar iron \$2.95 to 3.15 per 100 lbs; cut rails, 3.60 to 3.80.

LEATHER AND FINDINGS.

There is no change to note in this line. Business continues steady, and the week's trade has been fairly satisfactory to wholesalers. Collections are very fair. Prices are unchanged and quotations are: Spanish sole 33c to 35c; slaughter sole 35c French calf, first choice, \$1.40 to 1.50; domestic 55c; B Z calf \$1.00 to 1.10; French kip \$1.00 to 1.25; B Z kip 85c to 90c; slaughter kip 65c to 75c; No. 1 wax upper 55c; grain upper 55c; harness leather 34c to 36c for plump stock; English oak sole 65c.

STATIONERY AND PAPER.

There is no change to note in this line. The business of the week has been fairly satisfactory although not so large as dealers would like to see. Collections are fair to good.

GROCERIES.

A quieter feeling is apparent in this line, due to farmers being so busily engaged in harvesting operations. The business of the week, however, has been of fair proportions. Collections are a little slow. Values in some lines have slightly declined, and quotations are as follows:—Yellows, 7½ to 8c; granulated 8½ to 8½c, and Paris lumps 9½ to 10c. Coffees, Rios, 14 to 17c; Java 21 to 24c; Jamaicas, 17 to 20c, and Mocha 30 to 34c. Tea, Moyune gunpowder, 25 to 70c; new seasons, 60 to 78c; Japans, 20 to 45c, new seasons 35 to 50c; Congous 24 to 70c; new seasons 50 to 55c. Syrups, single crown, \$2.50, and triple crown, \$2.75 per keg.

SADDLERY AND HARNESS.

Business in this line has showed quite an improvement during the week. Orders from the end of the track are coming in freely, and the wants of this province are much larger than dealers had anticipated, consequently trade at present is very satisfactory to dealers. Collections are reported good. Prices are unchanged and quotations are as follows: Harness leather, 33 to 36c per lb; collar splits, 27 to 33c; sheep skins, \$7.50 to 11.50 per doz., according to quality.

LUMBER.

Trade in this line still continues fairly satisfactory to dealers. The demand from the city and country is much better than dealers had anticipated at this season of the year. The mills are running full time, and in some cases they have put on a night gang to enable owners to fill their orders promptly.

PAINTS, OILS AND COLORS.

A slight improvement in this line is noticeable, but it is still too slow to suit wholesale merchants. The local demand is fair, while country orders are not numerous. Dealers, as a rule, hesitate to lay in stocks until crops are comparatively safe; prices in some lines are a trifle easier. Collections are fairly satisfactory, and prices are as follows: Linseed oil raw, 70c per gal; boiled, 73c; seal oil, steam refined, \$1.10; no pale or straw seal in the market; castor, 15c per lb; lard, No. 1, \$1.30 per gal; olive, \$1.50 to \$2, according to quality; machine oils, black 30c; oleine 30c; fine qualities 65c to \$1. Coal oils, Headlight 27c; water white 33c. Calcined plaster, \$3.50 per hl; Portland cement, \$6; white lead, genuine, \$8.00; No. 1, \$7.50; No. 2, \$7. Window glass, first break, are quoted at \$2.75.

WINES AND SPIRITS.

Trade in this line is still rather slow, especially in wines which are less enquired for. Prices are without change, with the exception of domestic whiskies which are quoted lower. Collections are fair. Quotations to jobbers and purchasers of quantities are Hennessy's one star, \$13 to \$14; in wood, \$4.50 to 5.00 per gal; J. & F. Martel, in case, one star, \$13 to \$14; Renault, 1-star, \$12, \$16 and \$20; Louis

Freres, in cases, qts, \$9; flasks, two dozen in a case, \$11; M. Dubois, in wood, \$3.50 per gallon; cases, quarts, flasks, \$8; Gin, \$9. Holland, in wood, \$3 per gallon; red cases, \$10.50 to 11.50; green \$5.50 to \$6.50; cases, Old Tom gir, Bernard's, in wood, \$3.25 per gallon; Booth's, in wood, \$3.25; Booths, in cases, quarts, \$5.50; Scotch whisky, Ramray's in wood, \$3.50 to \$4.00; Coal-Ita Lay, in wood, \$3.50; Stewart's, in cases, quarts, \$8.50; flasks, \$10.50. Irish whisky, John Jameson & Sons, in wood, \$3.50 to \$4; Bernard's, in cases, quarts, \$8; flasks, \$9.50. Jamaica rum, \$3.75 to \$4.00 per gallon. Champagne—Pomeroy, quarts, \$34; pints \$35 per case; Bollinger, quarts, \$33; pints \$34; Moët & Chandon, quarts, \$27; pints \$29; G. H. Mumm, quarts, \$28; pints \$30; Piper Heidsieck, quarts, \$27; pints \$29; Carte Blanche, quarts, \$20; pints \$22. Saerry from \$2.50 to 3.00 per gallon, according to quality and brand; ports \$2.50 to 7.00, according to quality and brand; claret in cases \$5.00 to 7.00; Bass's ale in quarts \$3.50 per doz; pints \$2.25; Guinness' porter in quarts \$4.00; pints \$2.50. Domestic whiskies, Gooderham & Wort's, in wood, \$1.55 to 2.25 per gallon; 65 o. p. rectified, in wood, \$3.52; W. F. L. five year old, \$2.50 per gallon cases, quarts, \$7.50; flasks \$8.50.

THE MARKETS.

WINNIPEG.

GRAIN AND PROVISIONS.

There is yet no movement of the new crop. It is expected that new grain will be in the market in two weeks, as there is quite a number of farmers that will thresh out of the shock as soon as circumstances will permit, but receipts will not be large for another month. In provisions trading has been active and values well maintained.

WHEAT.

There is still no movement in wheat as old is entirely out of the market, and new has not made its appearance, but will in about ten days, when quotations can be given.

OATS.

are changing hands rapidly. Holders of large lots are making concessions, and values range from 40 to 45c, which is quite a reduction in the last ten days, as stocks are not heavy in the city, and new oats will not be on the market until about the first of October. It is just possible that they may yet reach a higher price, than they have touched this season. It depends altogether on the owners of the property.

BARLEY.

No receipts, and no demand, consequently no quotations. What the new crop will be worth in market it is hard to tell. It depends altogether on the color and weight of the samples.

FLOUR.

The demand still continues exceedingly active both on local and shipping account. Prices are without any essential change, and quotations are: patents, \$3.10; strong bakers', \$2.70; XXXX, \$2.50; and superfine, \$1.90.

BRAN AND SHORTS.

The market is about bare of bran and shorts. The demand is so urgent that stocks cannot

accumulate, prices are firm, and quotations are: bran, \$12 and shorts \$14 per ton on track.

POTATOES.

There is no round lots offered for sale as yet, the supply being wholly atret deliveries. Prices range from 25 to 30c according to quality.

EGGS.

The demand continues about equal to the supply, fresh stock are worth 20c in round lots.

BUTTER.

There is no change in the situation of the butter market, deadness is its chief characteristic; low grades are in abundance at prices ranging from 10 to 12c. Choice dairy is in fair demand at 19 to 22c; this is the only quality there is any enquiry for.

CHEESE.

This product is still in light demand, the weather is too warm to ensure the safe handling of large lots; cooler weather will bring a better demand and consequently better prices; quotations range from 12 to 13½c according to quality.

BACON.

There is no change to note in bacon. Prices remain the same as last week, and the week's business is reported by wholesalers as fairly satisfactory. Quotations are: dried salt, 13½ to 14c; spice rolls 16c, and English breakfast, 16½c.

MESS PORK.

is in fair demand, at unchanged prices; \$23 is still the quotation for round lots.

HAMS.

Stocks are getting low in the city, the demand is urgent and prices are firm. Quotations are 17½ to 18c.

MESS BEEF.

There is no change to note in this product, trade is reported as fair. Quotations are \$18 per barrel.

CHOPPED FEED.

Chopped feed is in good demand at \$23 per ton.

MINNEAPOLIS.

The leading feature on 'change the past week has been the disappearance of the bearish feeling which prevailed before the recent heavy rains. Dealers who went out or sent representatives through the Minneapolis wheat belt report large quantities of grain damaged seriously, and it is significant that the worst reports come from some points where the crop of hard fife wheat was the best. All wheat in shock on low lands last week, and the quantity was large, was flooded and much of it stood for days under water. Grain in stack was not injured, and that in shock on high lands was but little damaged. The immediate effect of these reports on the market was to harden and advance prices of old hard wheat, the net gain for the week being 2c per bushel on No. 1 hard, of which the supply is believed to be light.

Taylor, & Co., Strong & Miller, Yerra & Kirkbride and others report that farmers generally have stacked their wheat and are busy plowing and other fall work, having apparently decided to take their time as to threshing and marketing. The number of new or embarrassed settlers who must thresh and sell at once is probably large enough to supply millers temporarily, and the action of the Millers' Association

In holding to the low figures first named for new wheat, at which they are getting all they want, indicates a quiet market for some time. Receipts for the week were not as large as expected, and of that arriving the past two days much too wet to store.

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

Wheat. Highest. Lowest. Closing. 1883:		Aug. 29.		
No. 1 hard	95	93	95	\$1.03½
" 2 "	91½	89	90	1.04
" 1 northern	82	89	82	1.03
" 1 "	80	79	80	98
" 2 "	75	74	75	93

New No. 1 hard was offered to-day at 85c, No. 2 hard at 80c, No. 1 northern at 76c, No. 2 northern at 75c, No. 1 at 77c and No. 2 oats, old, at 29 to 30c, and No. 2 new at 25c.

Coarse grains have been quiet and neglected. No. 2 corn closing at 52c, No. 2 oats, old, at 29 to 30c, and No. 2 new at 25c.

MILLSTUFF—Has been dull. Bulk bran closed at \$7 to 7.50, and bulk shorts at \$10.50 to \$12.50 per ton.

FLOUR—The demand continues fairly active, though it seems impossible to secure an advance in prices. Export trade is very light and the bag men talk of shutting down for a picnic. There is some inquiry from abroad, with indications that orders will soon come in good volume. Millers generally seem satisfied with the prospects for a continuously large export trade.

Quotations at the mills for car or round lots are as follows: Patents, \$5.20 to 5.50; straights, \$4.80 to 5.15; first bakers', \$4.25 to 4.59; second bakers', \$3.90 to 4.25; best low grades, \$2.20 to 2.40, in bags; red dog, \$1.60 to 1.80, in bags.

The mills have made the lightest run recorded for some time, though it is rather surprising that it was not even smaller. The total output of flour for last week was 86,700 bbls.—14,450 bbls. daily—against 100,104 bbls the preceding week. There were six mills idle Wednesday, representing a daily capacity of over 5,000 bbls., while two others have lost two to three days each. But, as the water in the West side canal is to be shut out part of next week, closing down all except two mills which are on the east side of the river, the mills that are now running are, as a rule, increasing their production as much as it is practicable. The flour market is fairly active, but no better prices are being obtained. With a slightly increased enquiry from abroad, millers think that they see indications of a good export business a little way ahead.

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

	RECEIPTS.		
	Aug. 26.	Aug. 19.	Aug. 12.
Wheat, bush....	223,000	291,000	235,000
Flour, brls.....	125	300	500

	SHIPMENTS.		
	Aug. 26.	Aug. 19.	Aug. 12.
Wheat, bush ..	41,000	25,500	58,500
Flour, brls	110,926	97,766	102,008
Millstuff, tons..	2,535	2,319	2,746

The wheat in store in Minneapolis elevators, as well as the stock at St. Paul and Duluth, is shown in the appended table:

	MINNEAPOLIS.	
	Aug. 25.	Aug. 18.
No. 1 hard	149,645	167,810
No. 2 hard	64,439	81,062
No. 1	228,596	274,323
No. 2	62,321	78,016
No. 3	7,917
Rejs. 1	11,738	11,667
Special bias ..	36,442	25,303
Total	547,181	646,098

With the amount in store at the transfer elevator, which is not included in the above table, the stock is brought up to 654,098 bus.

	ST. PAUL.		
	Aug. 26.	Aug. 19.	Aug. 12.
In elevators, bus	30,000	30,000	46,000

	DULUTH.		
	Aug. 25.	Aug. 18.	Aug. 11.
In elevators, bus	175,743	375,930	479,782

—Northwestern Miller.

CHICAGO.

Trading in grain throughout the past week has been exceedingly active and nervous, caused by conflicting reports from the different sections of the Northwest. Shorts have covered freely at the least sign of an upturn. Values are stronger and it is thought that prices have seen their lowest point, as the wheat crop, so far as thrashed, show a yield far below what was predicted earlier in the season. The pork market is still controlled by the clique, consequently prices are well maintained. Tuesday's closing quotations are as follows:

Wheat,	Sept., \$0.78½	Oct., \$0.79½
Corn,	" 50½	" 49
Oats,	" 25	" 25½
Pork,	" 20.00	" 19.00
Lard,	" 7.40	" 7.50

On Wednesday the grain markets were stronger, due to better foreign advices, and a firmer feeling in New York and a better export demand. Hog products were without any essential change. Closing quotations were:

Wheat,	Sept., \$0.78½	Oct., \$0.80½
Corn,	" 51	" 50
Oats,	" 25½	" 25½
Pork,	" 20.00	" 19.00
Lard,	" 7.42½	" 7.52½

On Thursday, at the opening of the board, the markets were weaker but soon rallied under heavy buying, and a good demand from shorts. Outside grain markets also quoted better prices, and the advance was well maintained to the close. Provisions were steady at yesterday's quotations. Closing prices were:

Wheat,	Sept., \$0.79½	Oct., \$0.81½
Corn,	" 52	" 50½
Oats,	" 25½	" 26½
Pork,	" 20.00	" 19.00
Lard,	" 7.45	" 7.55

Friday the markets were steady throughout the whole session. The feeling at the close was apparently stronger, although values were not any higher. Hog products were traded in lightly, and an easier feeling prevailed. Closing quotations were:

Wheat,	Sept., \$0.79½	Oct., \$0.81½
Corn,	" 51½	" 50½
Oats,	" 25½	" 26½
Pork,	" 19.00	" 18.00
Lard,	" 7.40	" 7.50

TORONTO.

STOCKS.

The stock market throughout the week has been lifeless and decidedly lower. The public seem afraid to touch stocks in the present condition of financial affairs at home and abroad. Wednesday's closing bids, as compared with the week previous were:

	Aug. 20.	Aug. 27.
Montreal	192½	190½
Ontario	109½	111
Molson	110
Toronto	179	176½
Merchants	114	112
Commerce	123½	120½
Imperial	125½	126
Federal	52½	54
Dominion	190	190
Standard	113	113
Hamilton	116	115½
Northwest Loan ..	50	48

GRAIN AND PRODUCE.

During the week trade has been exceedingly dull as there is but little old wheat to move and new receipts are as yet very limited. Values have declined in sympathy with outside markets, which are almost at a standstill, as operators have no faith in the future of prices. Stocks in store have decreased somewhat during the week and stood on Monday as follows: flour 1,758 bbls.; fall wheat 40,587 bush.; spring wheat 46,625 bush.; oats 2,000 bush.; barley 2,097 bush.; peas 1,213 bush.; and rye 442 bush.; against on the corresponding date last year: flour, 2,850 bbls.; fall wheat, 73,462 bush.; spring wheat, 42,732 bush.; oats, 700 bush.; barley, 26,155 bush.; peas, 772 bush.; and rye, 341 bush.

WHEAT.

Offerings are still small, and holders of old stock do not seem inclined to push sales consequently trade is slow. Values are not so strong, and prices are: old No. 3 fall 83c; new red winter 80 to 83c; No. 2 spring 90c; and goose 70c.

OATS.

The demand continues active and prices are firm, as offerings have been extremely light. Extra choice white in car lots have changed hands at 43c; heated at 40c; and street receipts at from 44 to 46c.

BARLEY.

No receipts and no demand, consequently quotations cannot be given.

RYE.

Nothing doing either in car lots or on the street.

PEAS.

In peas there is little or nothing doing. Prices, however, are fairly steady at 73 to 74c.

FLOUR.

There is no improvement in the demand—deadness is still the market's characteristic. Holders are more anxious to sell but buyers are scarce and values have followed wheat to some extent. Guaranteed superior extra has been freely offered at equal to \$4.65 here, and

extra can be bought at \$4.40 to \$4.45. The market closes dull and weak.

POTATOES.

Car lots are not yet on the market, street receipts being the only supply which are moving moderately well at \$1 to \$1.25 per barrel.

BUTTER.

There is no change in the situation of the butter market. Choice dairy is scarce and firm at 18c; medium is more enquired after. On account of the scarcity of choice dairy, other grades are dull and lifeless. Street receipts are small, and prices firm at 20 to 22c for pound rolls, and 16 to 18c for tubs and cracks.

EGGS.

Receipts have increased during the week, and the demand not being urgent, prices have eased off a trifle. Round lots have changed hands at 15 to 15½c. Street receipts are in fair supply, and prices range from 17 to 18c.

CHEESE.

A steady feeling prevails in this branch of trade. Small lots of prime are selling at 11 to 11½c. No movement in inferior grades.

PORK.

Steady and unchanged. Small lots have sold fairly well at \$21.

BACON.

The market for this product has a firm appearance, as stocks are running very low. Long clear in case lots has changed hands at 1½c, and Cumberland at 10c. Ribs and bellies are very scarce; the former is quoted at 13 and the latter at 14c.

HAMS.

are still in good demand at 15 to 15½c for smoked and canvassed, and pickled at 13½c.

LARD.

There is more enquiry for lard, and prices have an upward tendency. Small lots of pails and tennets have sold fairly well at 11½ to 11¾c. No sales of round lots reported.

APPLES.

The week's receipts have been large; all have found a ready sale, however, but at shaded prices. Windfalls have sold down to \$1; inferior about \$1.50 and good choice stocks range from \$2 to \$2.75 per barrel.

POULTRY.

No change to note in this trade. The demand continues fairly active, and prices are: chickens 50 to 60c per pair, and ducks 60 to 75c.

GENUINES.

Nothing doing in dried apples. Oatmeal per 136 lbs., \$4.25 to \$4.40. Cornmeal none.

New York Markets.

Correspondence to the *Northwestern Miller* from New York, dated Aug. 17th, says:

The view set forth in my letter last week as likely to prove the governing influence over prices of wheat in the immediate future has thus far proved correct. Wheat is lower, Indian corn is cheaper, and concessions have been made in prices of flour. No encouragement has come from abroad to the breadstuffs market on this side of the water. The earlier reports of more damage to the grain in France than had been anticipated, and like stories from Germany, as the outcome of the severe storms during July, do not amount to much. As it has been expressed in London, even if the French wheat crop should turn out to be a good deal shorter than has been promised "till the new crop in America is large and very quickly brought over, and this, with other sources of supply so handy

must keep prices in check, barring much hot weather." Ten days have passed since this opinion was printed and cables from London are weaker and the market price for foreign stuff is quoted lower and lower. On this side exporters are selling futures just to keep busy. Of course more or less wheat is going abroad each week, but as compared with the outflow a few weeks ago, or with the movement which might have been expected at this period of the year, the quantity has been small. Reports from the wheat growing regions at home are emphatically bearish, and promise to become more so. It is evident that Pennsylvania, Virginia, Ohio, Indiana and perhaps Illinois are shipping wheat to the seaboard direct, with some freedom, for the Atlantic ports receipts are too large to warrant their being shipments "from primary markets" at the west, the receipts and shipments of which are recorded weekly.

The new grain received here fully bears out the earlier accounts of its superior quality, and the new standards or grades to be made by the produce exchange are thereby rendered comparatively easy of formation. Especially so, inasmuch as the stocks of No. 2 red, old, have fallen very low. As has been pointed out in former letters, the late grading of wheat at New York has been found fault with abroad. It has created no little disturbance at home and resulted in a lively clashing of interests in the appointing of the grain committee. President Herrick was firm, however, and the appointees were ultimately confirmed. As is customary in August, the preliminary meeting has been held to arrange for the new grades. Considerable interest was manifested by the trade, as was eminently proper. On motion of Mr. Hulshizer, it was resolved that a committee of five be appointed to act as a conference committee in connection with the grain committee, to establish the grade of No. 2 red for the ensuing crop. Thus, the committee named for the especial purpose of establishing the grade is to be assisted by representatives, presumably of the various classes of interests on the floor of the exchange. H. T. Kneeland offered a resolution to the effect that it is the sense of the trade that the committee report back to the trade, before the final establishment of the grade. This was unanimously adopted, also, and one can thus perceive that the "system of checks and balances," if it may be so termed, which surround the determination of the contract grade of winter wheat at New York, is such to meet the demands of the most extreme of the two wings on the subject of wheat grading.

The reports of receipts of wheat at the Atlantic seaboard during the past three weeks have shown the arrival at Newport News, Va., of about 420,000 bus. This is the point at which New York exporting interests have erected a large elevator on the water front, where the harbor, second only in many of its advantages on the seaboard, permits ocean vessels to come alongside and take grain from the bins. The port is to be fed by the Chesapeake & Ohio railway, and Newport News elevator certificates are dealt in exclusively on the floor of the New York produce exchange, where they constitute "a good delivery." The

receipts at Newport News within three weeks places that port far ahead of Portland, Me., as a port of export, and so far as the figures given go, ranks it even with New Orleans. Baltimore's receipts have not been as heavy thus far as were to be expected, and it may be possible that some grain which would have gone there has been diverted to Newport News. As the Chesapeake & Ohio railway taps a heavy corn belt, as well as the southern tier of the older winter wheat states, its probable importance as a port of receipt and export of corn as well as wheat directs attention that way.

The marked reduction in rates to be paid by the Minneapolis millers for wheat has attracted public notice once more to the outlook for the farmers' profits. If the reported heavy growth of wheat at the northwest holds true, there will be no such lack of margins as the staticians have in some instances figured out. But the opinion more generally expressed is a desire to wait and observe the result of the natural rivalry between Duluth and Minneapolis to secure wheat for shipment east, the inference being that the price last decided on (Aug. 15.) will be bid up. In the reports telegraphed here respecting the reduction of rates by the Millers' association, the impression is conveyed that no margins are to be left on No. 1 hard to warrant its shipment east, while soft is to have a relatively greater cut for reasons just the reverse.

The market for Indian corn has been weaker, mainly through the belief in a decline of receipts of contract grades and owing to a sympathy with wheat.

On Saturday the market opened higher, in spite of weaker cables, owing to reports of rain in Kansas and the northwest. Transactions were limited and there were no signs of a basis which was purely temporary. There was no gain in flour. Receipts are moderate—about equal to sales—which keeps the deck comparatively clear.

A New Application of Electricity.

The applications of electricity are continually being added to, but we doubt if one more curious or characteristic of the age in which we live has been adopted than the lighting up of a battlefield after nightfall to clear it of the wounded, in order that they may be more readily and speedily succored than can be the case with the ordinary methods of search. Last year experiments were made with success at Vienna by Dr. Baron Mundy, and this year following the example at Vienna, experiments have been made at Aldershot. The National Society for aid to the Sick and Wounded in War provided the funds, and on the 23rd July Dr. Baron Mundy himself with Surgeon H. R. O. Cress, A. M. D., and a large party of army medical experts made the experiments at Aldershot. A movable steam engine was drawn by a pair of horses to a position on the brow of Cambridge Hill, about a hundred yards in front of it was placed a stand on which were the dynamo, the lamp, and the apparatus for burning the light, connected by a cable with the engine in the rear. A battle had been supposed to have taken place whilst daylight lasted, and the wounded were scattered on the

slopes and in the valley. These men the bearer column with the aid of the electric light were to find, dress their wounds and take them into the collecting station in the valley. The electric apparatus did not work so smoothly as was desirable, the light being very intermittent (this defect can no doubt be remedied by other lamps or carbons). When the light was on, the searchers could not possibly have missed a wounded man lying in the white light, there was abundance of light for dressing wounds. The whole of the imaginary battlefield was searched in sections, the light being turned on to the next station as soon as the one immediately preceding it was cleared of the wounded. The experiments proved the success of the principle, but many details will require to be perfected before it can be considered absolutely successful. The next step that we may expect to hear of is the continuance of a battle after nightfall by the illumination from the electric light. These experiments show that there is still further scope for the electrical engineer *Journal of Commerce.*

Checks Upon Dishonesty.

The July *Century* contains an editorial on "Dishonesty in Commerce and Politics," from which the following remarks are quoted:

"The most powerful check upon dishonesty would come, of course, from an increase of the genuine religious spirit, from a deeper love of ideal virtue, and an endeavour, so far as humanity can, to reach it. Whenever in the history of mankind such a sentiment has existed, and men have tried, in obedience to their own higher impulses or to some great teacher or exemplar, to reach a higher standard of life, mere material good has ceased to have that commanding importance which in most men's eyes it is apt to have. There is no reason to doubt that what has always proved true in this respect in ages past would prove equally true in our own time, if by any means the right impulses could be more deeply stirred than they are now in the hearts of men.

"Another antidote to dishonesty would be the cultivation among business men of the true business ideal, which consists in a sincere and hearty devotion to the commercial interests of society and the intelligent management of the commerce of the world, and not in the mere accumulation of wealth for one's self. Even now this spirit prevails among many capitalists, and their example is powerful in making dishonest practices much less frequent than they would otherwise be. Such sentiments as these, if once highly developed in a community, would put a powerful check upon dishonesty in all its forms, and the men guilty of it would become the scorn and detestation of their neighbours, and not as is sometimes the case now, objects of admiration.

"But we need also to cultivate the intellectual interests of humanity, which contribute so much to rise men above the sordid pursuits and temptations which attend them. The love of virtue and of the general good is never so strong as it should be and needs all the support it can get from other agencies, and nothing will serve so well for this purpose as the cultivation of the

higher pursuits of the intellect. A deep interest in the things of the mind tends to lift men above the passion for gain, and leads them to regard wealth as a means to those higher things, and not as an evil end in itself. True lovers of science, art and philology, while they know better than other men do the real value of wealth, never treat it as the great objects of life's aim, but always as subordinate to intellectual good. To be sure, all men can not devote their lives to rich pursuits; but there is no reason why all should not take an intelligent interest in them, and thus counteract that engrossing passion for material good which now corrupts the conduct and wears out the lives of so many."

Northwest Mineral Deposits.

The *Canadian Manufacturer* says. Dr. Dawson has just received copies of a pamphlet, containing a paper on the geology of the line of the Canadian Pacific Railway, read by him during his recent trip to Europe before the Geographical Society. In his lecture, the doctor described the geology of the country, as he passed over it. He stated that on Port Arthur to Rat Portage in bands of greenish schistose beds, probably Huronian, occur the veins now being worked for gold in this vicinity. He did not visit any of the mines, but saw specimens, more especially from the "Huronian Mine," about seventy miles from Port Arthur. They consisted of white quartz, holding visible gold and sylvanite, in a rock which appeared to be chloritic slate. Several of these veins are being worked on the shore of the Lake of the Woods, and are very accessible from Rat Portage. Describing a coal-bearing strata near Medicine Hat, the doctor stated that about ninety feet from the base of the section is a bed of coal three feet thick, and covered with a shale rock, or parting, of two feet six inches, above which is another stratum of coal, four feet thick, with a shale roof. For about fifty feet above this the cliff is occupied with shales holding several thin coals, and on this rests another bed of coal three feet ten inches thick, with a roof of shale three feet thick, and over this a small coal stratum ten inches thick. Above this shale again occur, and near the top a bed of ferruginous and pebbly sandstone. The less pure coals in this section are brown coals, composed of leaves and vegetable debris compacted together. The better coals, including the thicker beds are composed principally of coniferous wood, having the texture of a bright, hard lignite, approaching to the character of true bituminous coal, and affording a valuable fuel. Beds of this character are very extensively distributed over the region. Beds of coal, some of them supposed to overlie those seen at Medicine Hat, occur at Maple Island, Blackfoot Crossing and elsewhere near the base of the mountains. West of Calgary, as the Cretaceous and Laramie beds enter into the Rocky Mountains and approach the junction with the Palaeozoic rocks, they become much folded and disturbed, and the coals contained in them become harder and drier in quality, in some places approaching to anthracites.

The Timber Trade of America.

Prof. Rothrock, of the Pennsylvania University, in speaking of the danger of a timber famine, says that the area of the United States, including Alaska, is 2,306,560,000 acres. Of this, it is stated officially, 380,000,000 are in woodland chiefly belonging to private parties. In other words, taking our area as a whole, we have about sixteen and a half per cent. remaining in forest growth. Of this, we must remember, that a large proportion represents lands which have been cut over, and are covered with immature growth of good timber, or with trees of such kind as have no commercial value. It will, no doubt, be surprising to learn that as a whole, Europe has twenty-eight per cent. of its area remaining in forest. This, however, is very unevenly distributed, and, to be of further use as a point of comparison, we must examine into the timber statistics of each important district. The percentage taken in this are: Sweden and Norway, forty; Russia, thirty-nine; Austro-Hungary, twenty-three; Germany, twenty-three; Switzerland, nineteen; Italy, seventeen; France, sixteen; Belgium, twelve; Spain, eleven; Portugal, six; Great Britain and Ireland, about three. None of those countries which have less timber land than above seventeen per cent. of their total area have sufficient wood to get along with. They have to import. Making, as far as I can, due allowance, and testing, my results by various standards, I am now prepared to assert that we are in danger of a timber famine at any time our forests fall below fifteen per cent. of the entire area of the country. At this hour, so far as I can estimate, we have not more than 16.47 per cent. This gives 1.47 per cent. between ourselves and want, so far as our industries are concerned. Of all civilized countries driven to make the largest use of iron and to exercise the greatest economy in wood, Great Britain heads the list. Here then we might suppose there existed the greatest ability to dispense with it. Her importations of wood were valued at \$77,963,399 a year from 1872 to 1876, or \$2.50 worth for each soul per annum.

The Canadian Harvest.

The summer so far has been an unusually wet one down by the sea; and in Nova Scotia, especially, the crops have been greatly injured by the continued downpour of rain. In New Brunswick the crops are reported good, with the exception of hay, which is light, owing to the want of rain early in the season. Here in the west, and over the greater portion of the Northern States, the early part of the season was very dry, but a welcome change came the last week of June, and since then the weather has been on the whole extremely favorable for the filling-up and ripening of grain. During the last few weeks splendid ripening and harvest weather has prevailed in Ontario, in Manitoba and the Northwest, and in the States along the border. The Ontario official report shows a heavy yield of wheat and other grain and all of extra good quality, too. Flour from this year's wheat will be exceptionally good and barley is both heavy and bright.

In no part of the Dominion will the year's abundant harvest tell so effectively as in the Northwest. Last year's experience of frozen wheat had a most depressing effect on the settlers already there; and it may be conjectured that the stories of "frozen wheat," published far and wide, prevented the coming in of thousands more. The misfortune of a year is likely, however, to prove a permanent benefit, through forcing attention to the importance of early sowing. In the opinion of the best judges with proper attention to early sowing there need be no fear of frozen wheat oftener than once in a quarter or half a century. As the settlers now well understand, the right plan is to have the ground broken up the summer before, or turned over in the fall. Then, with the earliest opening of spring, in with the seed: the crop will thus get an early start, and before frost comes in the fall it will be past danger. It will be long before farmers out there get caught as they were in 1853.

A prevailing estimate is that Manitoba and the Northwest will this year have a surplus of at least five or six million bushels of wheat to send east, representing, even at present low prices, a cash value of something like four million dollars. From this inflow of cash a most vivifying effect on business of all kinds may be confidently looked for. Further, the proof established of the country's producing capabilities will almost certainly cause a rush of immigrants next year, and a rapid filling-up of the new Provinces will be the order of the day. A few years of just ordinary good harvests, nothing more, will suffice to diffuse cash and good credit throughout the Northwest, indebtedness to the east will be rapidly paid off, and the whole face of affairs out there, financial and commercial, will be changed as if by magic.

We see no reason at all for fearing that this is too sanguine an expectation. It is known that the deep, fertile soil of the prairies will grow wheat for forty years right along without manuring. But ten or a dozen good or ordinary good crops will suffice to make the country, and to put its prosperity on a solid basis. It will be quite time enough after that to take stock of the soil, and to begin those conservative methods of farming which older countries are compelled to adopt. On the whole, the proof this year afforded of what the Northwest can do as a wheat-producing country cannot fail to work very rapidly a welcome change in the business situation for the whole Dominion, causing all the Provinces to take a fresh start ahead. *Canadian Manufacturer.*

Canals.

The Imperial Canal of China is over 1,000 miles long. In the year 1681 was completed the greatest undertaking of the kind in Europe, the canal of Languedoc, or the Canal du Midi, to connect the Atlantic with the Mediterranean: its length is 148 miles, it has more than 100 locks, and about 50 aqueducts, and in its highest part it is no less than 600 feet above the sea: it is navigable for vessels of upward of 100 tons. The largest ship canal in Europe is the great North Holland Canal, completed in 1825. It is 124 feet wide at the water

surface, 31 feet wide at the bottom, and has a depth of 20 feet; it extends from Amsterdam to the Helder, 51 miles. The Caledonian Canal, in Scotland, has a total length of 60 miles, including 3 lakes. The Suez Canal is 80 miles long, of which 66 miles are actual canal. The Erie Canal is 350½ miles long; the Ohio Canal, Cleveland to Portsmouth, 332; the Miami and Erie, Cincinnati to Toledo, 291; the Wabash and Erie, Evansville to the Ohio line, 374. The Suez Canal is 26 feet 4 inches deep, 72 feet 5 inches wide at bottom, 329 feet wide at water surface; length a little short of 100 miles. The Panama Canal is to be 45½ miles in length.

To Temper Steel on One Edge.

Red-hot lead is an excellent thing in which to heat a long plate of steel that requires softening or tempering on one edge. The steel need only be heated at the part required, and there is little danger of the metal warping or springing. By giving sufficient time, thick portions may be heated equally with thin parts. The ends of wire springs that are to be riveted may be softened for that purpose by this process after the springs have been hardened or tempered.

PORTAGE LA PRARIE.

McIntyre & Davidson, jewellers, are building a store in Calgary.

J. R. Rowe, photographer, who was burned out last week intends rebuilding as soon as possible.

W. & A. Larcees, who was burned out have been allowed \$650 by the Insurance Co. as damages done to their goods.

W. J. Cooper has removed his law office from Alloway & Champion's building, to Ryan's building on Main Avenue.

T. B. Murdock, of Brandon, has purchased a half interest in the Northwest Brewery, from Thos. Cairns; the price paid was \$3,000.

EMERSON.

Business dull this week—no farmers in town at all.

The storm of last Wednesday, although of extreme violence, has done but little harm in this vicinity.

W. Shoultz of this place has secured a contract for grading on the M.&N.R.R. His work is just west of Minnedosa and quite heavy.

Mr. H. F. Despars, general store, and J. Heimar, wholesale liquors, doing business in Emerson West (formerly West Lynne) have rented stores on the east side of the bridges, and will resume their business in Emerson East. It is whispered that the Hudson's Bay Company will also follow suit and come on the East Side.

The bonus requested by Mr. Jas. Thompson for the erection and operation of a 25,000 bush elevator has been totally subscribed, the city of Emerson contributing nearly all. Work will commence at once and be pushed vigorously. It is confidently expressed that the elevator will be ready and in operation by the 10th of October.

Scotch Cantilever Bridge.

One of the greatest pieces of engineering work in course of construction is the cantilever bridge over the Forth in Scotland. Although from 900 to 1,200 men are employed in the work of preparing the steel, laying foundations for piers, etc., and the capital invested in the plant amounts to half a million dollars, the contractors will consider themselves fortunate if they can complete the bridge within six years. Immense workshops for preparing the metal work have been erected on the ground, where the workmen also reside, and work is carried on night and day by the aid of electric lights. The cantilevers are so long that, instead of attempting them through the workshops where the parts are put together, the workshop itself is moved with all its ponderous machinery. Hydraulic presses are employed to make steel tubes out of plates over twelve feet in length, four feet in width, and an inch and an eighth in thickness. Ten of these plates bent to form and riveted together make up a steel tube twelve feet in diameter. Each cantilever is to have a height of 350 feet above the immense stone piers, and will stretch out arms 650 feet in length, right and left of the centre. The completed bridge will tower more than 350 feet above the water level.

The Bell Telephone Co., of Canada.

ANDREW ROBERTSON, President. C. F. SISE, Vice-President. C. P. SCLATER, Secretary-Treasurer.

This Company, which owns the Telephone Patents in Canada of Bell, Blake, Edison, Phelps, Gray and others will furnish instruments of different styles, and applicable to a variety of uses. It will arrange to connect places not having telegraphic facilities with the nearest telegraph office, or it will build private lines for individuals or firms connecting their different places of business or residence.

This company is also prepared to manufacture Telegraph and Electrical Instruments, Electro-Medical apparatus, Fire Alarm apparatus, Magnets for Mills, Electric Gas-lighting apparatus, Burglar alarms, Hotel and House Annunciators, Electric Call-Bells, &c. Any further information relating hereto can be obtained from the Company.

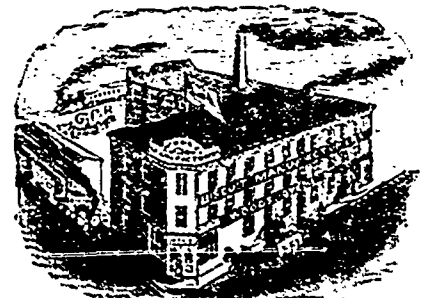
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 Will be held
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GROCERIES, DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING
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Canadian Pacific Railway.
(WESTERN DIVISION)

CHANGE OF TIME

On and after July 23th, 1894, trains will move as follows:

Going West.	Going East.
78.37 a.m. leave Winnipeg arrive	6.15 p.m.
10.38 " Portage la Prairie	2.50 "
2.30 p.m. Brandon	17.00 a.m.
9.00 " Broadview	2.45 "
3.05 a.m. Regina	10.20 p.m.
5.45 " Moose Jaw	7.45 "
1.00 p.m. Swift Current	1.00 p.m.
7.20 p.m. Maple Creek	7.40 a.m.
11.45 p.m. Medicine Hat	3.45 a.m.
1.30 p.m. arrive Calgary leave	3.50 p.m.

Three trains a week will run west of Moose Jaw, leaving Winnipeg on Mondays, Tuesdays and Fridays, with Sleeping Car attached, and will run through to Calgary. Returning train will leave Calgary Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, and arrive at Winnipeg Thursdays, Saturdays and Mondays. Daily trains will run between Winnipeg and Moose Jaw.

Going East	Going West
70.20 p.m. leave Winnipeg arrive	17.00 a.m.
11.50 p.m. Portage	1.05 a.m.
4.55 a.m. Barclay	8.05 p.m.
2.30 p.m. arrive Ft. Arthur leave	9.15 a.m.

Going South.	Going North.
8.35 p.m. leave Winnipeg arrive	6.40 a.m.
10.50 p.m. Emerson	4.00 a.m.
18.40, 9.15 a.m., leave Winnipeg arrive	4.00, 7.00 p.m.
10.30, 11.55 a.m., Morris	1.20, 5.05 p.m.
11.40 a.m., Greta	..00 p.m.
5.00 p.m. Manitou	8.30 a.m.

Train leaves for Manitou Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays only, returning next day.

Train leaves Winnipeg for Stonewall, Tuesdays Thursdays and Saturdays at 9.20 a.m., arriving at Stonewall 10.30 a.m. and Stonewall at 10.55 a.m. Return same days, leaving Stonewall at 1.30 p.m. and Tony Mountain at 2 p.m., arriving at Winnipeg 3 p.m.

Train leaves Winnipeg for West Selkirk Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 4 p.m., arriving at West Selkirk 5.40 p.m.; returning leaves West Selkirk Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 7.10 a.m., arriving at Winnipeg 8.50 a.m.

- ! Daily.
- ! Daily except Mondays.
- ! Daily except Saturdays.
- ! Daily except Sundays.

Train move on Standard time.

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Express trains leave Minneapolis at 1.15 p.m. and 8.15 p.m.; and St. Paul, 2.00 p.m. and 9.00 p.m.; arriving in Chicago at 7.00 a.m. and 2.00 p.m.

GOING WEST.

Express trains leave Chicago at 11.30 a.m. and 9.60 p.m., arriving at St. Paul at 6.00 a.m. and 1.00 p.m., and Minneapolis at 6.45 a.m. and 1.45 p.m.

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Trains leave St. Paul for Sioux City, Omaha, Kansas City and San Francisco at 7.10 a.m. and 3.35 p.m.

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