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**The Western Canada Loan & Savings Co.**

CAPITAL, ..... \$1,500,000.00.  
 RESERVE FUND, ..... \$350,000.00.

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 BRANCH OFFICE: Winnipeg, W. M. FISHER, Manager.  
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 For further information write to the Manager of the Winnipeg Branch.

THE CANADIAN.

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 Res. .... 1,200,000

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 ASSETS, \$1,500,000.  
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**REINDEER BRANDS**  
RELIABLE CONDENSED GOODS



Evaporated Cream  
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Condensed Cocoa and Milk  
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Will soon be on. Replenish your Stock. Satisfy your Trade. Order from your Wholesale Grocer.

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THE DISPUTE AS TO THE JUDGES' AWARD FOR OATMEAL EXHIBITED AT THE WINNIPEG INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION OF 1895 HAS AT LAST BEEN SETTLED.

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MANUFACTURED BY  
**DOW & CURRY**

PILOT MOUND  
HAS BEEN AWARDED  
FIRST ON ROLLED OATS  
FIRST ON ROLLED WHEAT  
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RETAIL MERCHANTS  
YOU WANT THE BEST  
Diamond Brand will Please your Trade  
Order from your Wholesale Grocer.

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RECOMMEND FOR  
EDWARDS' STARCHES IS THE FACT THAT THEY HAVE THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY STARCHES IN MANITOBA & NORTHWEST  
Retail Merchants, you want the best. Your Wholesale Grocer can supply you.

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Send for our new Illustrated Catalogue.

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**MAZAWATTEE CEYLON TEA**

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**OVER 15,000,000 PACKETS**  
Sold in Great Britain alone yearly, making it the leading package tea.  
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## JOHN W. PECK & CO. MANUFACTURERS OF CLOTHING Fur Goods, Shirts.

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Our Travelers are now on the road with samples **FOR FALL 1896.**  
Full and well-assorted stock of Spring and Summer Clothing, Gentlemen's Furnishings, Hats and Caps of all grades and prices. Letter orders receive careful and conscientious attention.  
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**MARTIN, BOLE AND WYNNE CO.,**  
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Enamelled & Colored  
Large Assortment now in Stock . . . and arriving . . .  
**G. F. Stephens & Co.**  
Glass Merchants, WINNIPEG.

## MACKENZIE & MILLS, — WHOLESALE — FANCY GROCERIES.

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Teas, Coffees, Dried Fruits,  
Canned Goods, Butter, &c.  
**211 PRINCESS ST., WINNIPEG, - MAN.**

# The Commercial

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

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JAMES E. STEEN,

Publisher.

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

WINNIPEG, JUNE 15, 1896.

## Manitoba.

P. Dickson has opened a general store at Miami.

Hickling and Basler have taken the Windsor hotel, Rapid City.

Robinson & Co., retail dry goods, Winnipeg, are adding a grocery department.

The Winnipeg city council has passed a resolution favoring the adoption of a one cent rate for drop letters.

It is proposed to replace the woolen mills, burned recently at Rapid City, by a larger one. It is likely a local stock company will be formed at Rapid City to build the mill.

At the court house, Winnipeg, on Tuesday before Justice Bain, John S. Douglas, charged with fraud, was brought up for election. He elected to be tried before a jury at the fall assizes and was remanded for trial, bail being accepted, himself in \$1,500 and two sureties in \$750 each.

Tenders are being asked for the construction of a large four story brick and stone block, 25x150 feet, on the northwest corner of Grahame avenue and Main street, opposite the Manitoba hotel, Winnipeg. The owner is John Dyke, of England.

The Toronto Hide & Wool Co., of 298 Ross St., Winnipeg are agents this year for the Central Prison binder twine. They carry a stock of the twine in Winnipeg, from which to supply western customers. The central pure manilla is claimed to be unexcelled by anything in the market.

W. D. Scott, immigration agent at Toronto for the Manitoba government, has returned to Toronto from a trip through Michigan. He made arrangements for three excursions of Michigan farmers to go to Manitoba and look over the land there. These excursions leave Toronto on June 30, July 7, and July 31.

The stock of William Burton, merchant of the town of Portage la Prairie, will be sold at a rate on the dollar, on Monday, June 15, at 11 a. m., at the office of S. A. D. Bertrand, Winnipeg, consisting of the following: Dry goods, \$6,766.81; fixtures in connection, \$223.00; clothing, \$6,241.21; fixtures in connection \$33.17; book accounts, \$1,280.35.

Mr. Geo. Tuckett, Jr., of the great Hamilton tobacco firm of Geo. E. Tuckett & Son Co., manufacturers of the famous T. and B. smoking tobacco, paid Winnipeg a brief visit last week. Mr. Tuckett is on a flying visit

to the west, accompanied by Mrs. Tuckett, and will go as far as Victoria, B.C. Mr. Tuckett informs The Commercial that they are adding cigarettes to their manufactures. Their cigarettes will be known as the "Churib," and will be made of fine tobacco.

It is said there is an opening in Winnipeg to make money for someone who will undertake to handle dead animals. In most cases dead horses or other animals can be had for the trouble of hauling them away. Animals are now carted to the garbage ground and burned, without even removing their hides, which are worth considerable. A horse hide, for instance is worth \$1 to \$1.25. Any one going into this business would have the hides, besides having the remains of these animals for the various purposes for which they are valuable. It is said that a man in Toronto who went into the business of handling dead animals has become quite wealthy by it.

## Wheat Stocks on June 1.

One year ago available stocks of wheat in the United States east of the Rocky Mountains fell away 16,079,000 bushels during May, the eleventh month in the cereal year, while in May, 1896, the corresponding falling off was only 11,617,000 bushels. In April, 1896, the like shrinkage was nearly as large as in April, 1895, but in preceding months of 1896 decreases in eastern stocks of available wheat were disappointing as compared with like changes one year before. On the Pacific coast the May decrease was little more than one-third in 1896 what it was in 1895, but in April it was twice as large in 1896 as in 1895. The total shrinkage in stocks of available wheat, United States and Canada, last month was, therefore, only 12,243,000 bushels, against 17,784,000 bushels in the like month of 1895, which is a practical continuance of the records of smaller decreases in months of this calendar year compared with last.

Total supplies of American wheat on June 1, 1896, amount to 71,329,000 bushels, compared with 72,820,000 bushels one year before, 80,520,000 bushels two years previously, and as compared with 89,050,000 bushels on June 1, 1893. The quantity held on June 1 has, therefore, been slowly growing smaller for three years past, although as large to-day as one year ago, an increase of 75 per cent as compared with stocks held June 1, 1892, and heavier increases as compared with supplies June 1, 1891, 1890, or 1889.

Details of stocks of wheat available, both coasts of the United States, together with those in Canada, on June 1, as reported to Bradstreet's, are contrasted with those on like dates in preceding years as follows:

|                   |            |
|-------------------|------------|
| June 1, 1896..... | 71,329,000 |
| June 1, 1895..... | 72,820,000 |
| June 1, 1894..... | 80,520,000 |
| June 1, 1893..... | 89,050,000 |
| June 1, 1892..... | 41,674,000 |
| June 1, 1891..... | 30,454,000 |
| June 1, 1890..... | 33,791,000 |
| June 1, 1889..... | 26,275,000 |

The total quantity of wheat available for immediate distribution in the United States and Canada, both coasts, plus the quantity afloat for Europe from all exporting countries, on June 1, added to available stocks in Europe, as reported to Bradstreet's, is as follows:

|                   |             |
|-------------------|-------------|
| June 1, 1896..... | 117,969,000 |
| June 1, 1895..... | 141,476,000 |
| June 1, 1894..... | 160,892,000 |
| June 1, 1893..... | 167,183,000 |
| June 1, 1892..... | 120,170,000 |
| June 1, 1891..... | 90,694,000  |
| June 1, 1890..... | 84,610,000  |
| June 1, 1889..... | 81,795,000  |

Unexpectedly well maintained stocks of visible wheat during recent months have

evidently not been without significance to the trade in importing countries, as shown by aggregates of stocks of wheat held in Europe on June 1 out of farmers' hands plus stocks afloat for Europe from all exporting countries. On June 1 in 1892, 1893 and 1894 supplies of wheat afloat for and in Europe amounted to about 78,000,000 or 79,000,000 bushels. During the same period stocks in the United States and Canada were steadily increasing, ranging from 41,000,000 bushels on the date named in 1892 to 89,000,000 bushels in 1893, and to 80,000,000 on June 1, 1894. By that time the succession of under-reported or underestimated crops of wheat in the United States has become generally recognized, and Europe began to hedge to the extent of permitting exporters of wheat, the United States among the rest, to carry more of the world's supplies, while it bought and carried less. On June 1, 1894, stocks of wheat in and afloat for Europe amounted to nearly 80,000,000 bushels, one year later to only 68,656,000 bushels, and on June 1, 1896, to only 46,640,000—a smaller aggregate than for years past at a corresponding date.

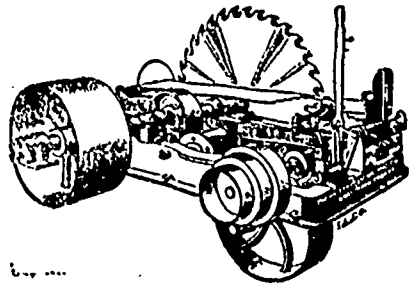
The foregoing explains why there is a sharp reduction in the volume of world's available wheat supplies as compared with June 1, 1895. It is due to the sharp shrinkage in stocks of wheat afloat for and in Europe as compared with a year ago—not of supplies in the United States and Canada, the latter being about as heavy now as on June 1, 1895. The disappointing character of the falling away in supplies since January 1, 1896, is shown in an accompanying table, with a decrease for five months of only 28,976,000 bushels east of the Rocky mountains against a shrinkage of 49,592,000 bushels in five months of 1895, and 28,820,000 bushels from January 1 to May 31, 1894. On the Pacific coast wheat bins emptied more satisfactorily, the falling off for the past five months being 4,560,000 bushels, against 4,864,000 bushels in the like portion of 1895, and 2,015,000 bushels in 1894. Combining totals for both coasts, the net loss of wheat in sight January 1 to March 31, United States and Canada, both coasts, is 83,536,000 bushels, whereas in a like portion of 1895 it was 54,195,000, and in 1894 it was 30,895,000 bushels.

In May, 1890, there was no net falling off in the world's wheat stocks, the early crop resulting in a net gain of about 1,800,000 bushels. In May, 1891, the net loss in supplies in the United States, Europe and afloat for Europe was about 5,100,000 bushels; in 1892, 5,700,000 bushels; in 1893, 4,900,000 bushels; in 1894, 10,800,000 bushels; in 1895, 18,510,000 bushels, all but about 1,000,000 bushels of the last decrease being accounted for in this country and Canada.

The most bullish aspect of the world's wheat stocks situation is found in the total June 1, 1896, 117,969,000, as compared with 118,857,000 bushels on August 1, 1895. With an average decrease in stocks for June, 1896, the outlook is for only about 106,000,000 bushels in the world's available July 1, compared with 130,876,000 bushels one and 146,519,000 bushels two years ago.

## United States Crop Report.

The government wheat crop report for June states that since the May report the condition of winter wheat has fallen 4.8 points, that of June being 77.9 against 82.7 on May first. The condition of spring wheat indicates a yield that closely approximate a full crop, the average for the country being 99.9 per cent. The average for the year 1895, was 97.8. The report places the acreage of oats at 98.9 per cent of last year's area. The acreage of rye is 96.9 of last year. The acreage of barley is 89.9 per cent, or area of 1895 and its condition stands at 98 per cent.

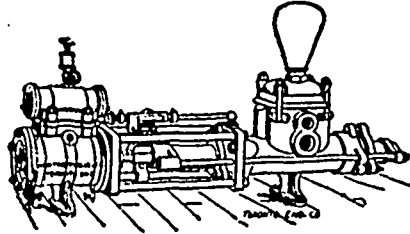


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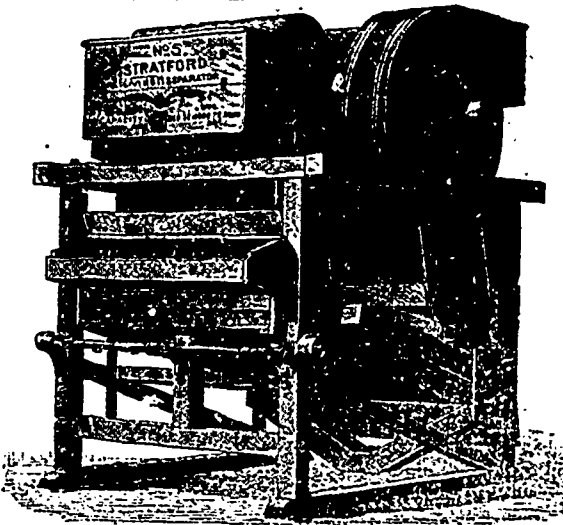
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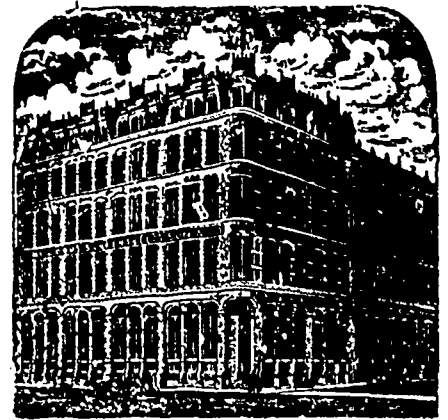
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Boot and Shoe Manufacturers,  
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26, 28, 30 FRONT STREET, WEST.  
TORONTO

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\* Lamp Goods and Gas Fixtures.  
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# The Commercial

WINNIPEG, JUNE 15, 1896.

## THE FREE COINAGE CRAZE.

Owing to the close commercial and social relations between Canada and her big republican neighbor to the south, affairs in this country are quickly affected by conditions in the United States. Severe commercial depression there will lead to an unsatisfactory business situation here, and prosperous times there will help greatly to make good times in this country. The political situation here is also influenced to some extent by conditions in the United States, while it is well known that striking social movements usually have their day in each country. We may therefore expect that the free coinage craze, which is the popular fad in the United States at the present time, will extend its influence to some extent at least to this country. Some years ago when the "flat money" craze was at its height in the republic, the agitation spread to Canada. The cry was taken up here by several of our politicians and others, and "rag babyism" had quite a following in Canada, while meetings were held throughout the country to work up popular interest in favor of the movement.

So far we have heard very little of the free coinage craze in Canada, though the movement has taken a very strong grip on the people in the United States at the present time, particularly in the south and west. The fact that we have a general election on hand here may have tended to draw attention from the free silver movement, and perhaps the Venezuela incident has made us for a time inclined to disregard events in the republic. At any rate, we have so far been tolerably free from the free coinage agitation, and it is to be hoped that conditions will remain so.

The agitation for free coinage seems to have gained ground very fast in the United States during the past two or three years, and at the present time it looks as though the silver men will control the Democratic party at the coming Chicago convention. In fact it is admitted by some who are opposed to the movement, that the silver men have a good prospect of controlling the convention. The silver men are not as strong in the Republican party, but they have quite a following there also. It has been rumored that if the silver men succeed in controlling the Chicago convention, that some of the leading "sound money" men may go over to the Republican party in a body, in case the Republicans take a firm stand in favor of sound money. The monetary question is really the great issue in the United States at the moment, overshadowing for the time being even the tariff question. Financial heresy seems to have run mad, and it may take the combined strength of all advocates of a sound currency, in both the great political parties, to stem the tide of the present "cheap" money movement. Undoubtedly the present agitation is the cause

to a large extent of the present commercial and financial contraction in the United States, and an important factor in securing the low prices ruling for many staples.

## STREET DRAINAGE NEEDED.

A short bulletin on road-making has been issued from the Ontario department of agriculture by the provincial instructor in road-making. This pamphlet lays great stress on drainage as the first requisite in making good roads. The pamphlet says, "Perfect drainage, first, of the foundation of the road-bed, and secondly, of the road surface, are the points in road-making on which too much stress cannot be laid." At the present time there is an agitation in Winnipeg for better streets. Perhaps it would be well to start by first securing better drainage. To say that Winnipeg's streets are badly drained is to pass over the matter very lightly. Pools of water standing in the ditches, without any outlet, are common even in the closely-built-up portions of the city, while in the western portions of the city in wet weather, the streets appear simply as streaks of mud, strung out between pools of water. Drainage is certainly very badly needed all around the limits of the city, to carry off these great pools of stagnant water, which stand for weeks festering in the sun after every spring freshet or heavy rain. Even in the central parts of the city, as we have stated, pools of filthy, slimy water are sometimes met with, where they lie for weeks, until gradually dried up by the sun or absorbed by the earth, leaving beds of sour, oozing mud, which give forth foul gasses for several days after the water has disappeared from the surface. Just a step off Princess street, and between that street and the central fire hall, right in the heart of the city, one of these foul pools of water, gave forth its offensive odors all last week to passers by. There does not appear to be a sufficient number of catch-basins to carry off the surface water even in the portions of the city where sewers have been built, or these ponds of filthy water would not be standing about in this way.

If good drainage is the first requisite for good streets, and the statement seems to appeal to common sense, then we might as well abandon the idea of having good streets until better drainage is secured for the city.

## JUG-HANDLED TRADE SITUATION.

France has decided to drop her so-called protectorate over Madagascar and fully annex that large island, making it a French colony. This is owing to the difficulty which has arisen between France on the one hand and Great Britain and other countries on the other, regarding treaties which the latter countries had with Madagascar. Great Britain refused to submit to the abrogation of her treaty with Madagascar, as desired by France, but now that the island has been proclaimed a French colony, Great Britain and other countries will have to submit to the abrogation of their treaties with Madagascar. The same difficulty exists between Great Britain and France in north-western Africa. France has extended her in-

fluence over the territory lying east of her colony of Algeria. These countries are nominally subject to Turkey. Great Britain has a treaty with Tunis, which France wishes to have revoked, since she has occupied the country, but as these countries are nominal dependencies of Turkey, they cannot be fully annexed by France.

European influence has been extended rapidly over Africa during recent years. Great Britain, France and Germany obtaining the larger portions. Commerce is the principle incentive to these acquisitions of territory. What is particularly worthy of note is the different policy pursued by Great Britain, as compared with other nations, in extending her territory. The British acquisitions are at once thrown open to the world, and British commerce has no special privileges nor protection therein. On the other hand, the French and German policy has been to force trade into their own hands by arbitrary laws and high tariffs. This policy is the most interesting feature of the great colonial extensions of European powers in Africa and elsewhere, of late years.

No doubt the plan followed by European countries in regard to commerce in their colonies, will have an influence on the debates at the great trade conference of the British Empire, in session at London at the time of writing. The question will be asked: Why should Great Britain throw her possessions open to those countries which systematically pursue the policy of driving all foreign commerce from their colonies? Considerable muttering has already been heard on account of this one-sided situation, and it will be interesting to learn just what view the great British trade conference will take of the matter.

## EDITORIAL NOTES.

LARGE settlements of Drunkards are being formed in North Dakota and other north-western states. These people are not so named from any over indulgence in alcoholic stimulants, as some might suppose the name implied, through an error in orthography. On the other hand they are said to be a very intelligent and thrifty agricultural people. The name distinguishes them according to their religious and social customs. They are as a community, greatly attached to agricultural pursuits, and are spoken of as being industrious, intelligent and progressive. They will undoubtedly form a very desirable addition to the population of the north-western states. Possibly some of these people might be induced to settle in western Canada, if an effort were made to attract them here. They are already, we are told, migrating in a large volume to the country immediately south of the boundary, which in a general sense, is in this direction, and it might not be difficult to induce some of them to locate on this side of the line.

LAST week an item was published in The Commercial regarding the disposal of elevator seeds. It was stated that the provincial department of agriculture had been made aware of the fact that elevator men and others were disposing of cleanings from grain, which is composed principally of the

seeds of noxious weeds. According to a provincial act, a severe penalty is attached to the sale of elevator or mill cleanings unless "the germinating qualities of the seeds contained in the same have first been destroyed by grinding or otherwise." As the act particularly specifies grinding, it might be interesting to learn by experiment if ordinary grinding will fully destroy the life of the seeds. The Commercial has heard it asserted on excellent authority that grinding does not destroy the life of all the seeds. In fact, it is asserted that a fine crop of weeds can be grown from ground feed or mill feed in which cleanings have been mixed before grinding. If this is the case it should be generally known by our farmers, as the fancied safety in using ground feed might put farmers off their guard and lead to very serious results in introducing noxious weeds among them.

THE bicycle industry has grown with great rapidity in the United States and already it appears a state of over-production has been reached. This week it is reported that some of the factories are closing down, in order to curtail production. There has been a tendency to cut prices of late, and the movement to close the factories, it is said, is with the object of forcing up prices as well as reducing stocks. The bicycle has come into use so rapidly that great attention has been drawn to the business and this has been one of the causes which has led to overproduction. If the bicycle had come into use more slowly and with less exciting circumstances, there would have been less likelihood of over-production than under existing conditions. At the present time bicycle riding has become a fad, just as roller skating was the rage some years ago. Of course the bicycle is a useful machine, and it is doubtful if the limit of its usefulness has been reached. At the same time, it would not be surprising if there should be a temporary diminution of the use of bicycles when the present craze for riding the wheel passes over.

THE case against John S. Douglas a Winnipeg retail merchant formerly in the fur trade here, is attracting much attention from business people. Douglas was first charged with obtaining goods by false pretenses, but the case was thrown out at the preliminary hearing. He was next charged with fraud, in disposing of his goods with the object of defrauding his creditors. On this charge he has been committed for trial. The Commercial is not in possession of very full particulars as to the evidence in the case, and even if we were aware of the circumstances we would not at this juncture be permitted to comment on the case. It is to be hoped, however, that justice will gain its ends, whether it be to convict or to prove the innocence of the man charged with so serious an offence. In the past, many to say the least suspicious cases have been passed over, owing to the great difficulty in obtaining a conviction in cases of this nature. Cases of this class are among the most difficult to handle which the law has to deal with. The difficulty seems to be to frame the law so as to secure the conviction of the

guilty and at the same time fully protect the innocent. Instances have occurred in which wholesale merchants were positively certain that they had been willfully robbed by the crookedness of some customer, but knowing the great difficulty in the way of proving a case in law, they have usually decided to suffer in silence. A few convictions would no doubt have a salutary effect upon evilly disposed traders.

It is perhaps a matter for regret that in no less than two electoral divisions in the West (one in Manitoba and the other in Saskatchewan territory), eastern men are before the people as candidates for parliament. To do these men justice, it is necessary to state that they did not offer themselves here, but were first publicly invited to become candidates by residents of the divisions mentioned. In fact each of these men is standing for an eastern constituency, and in each case will certainly represent an eastern constituency in parliament, if elected there. These men are therefore in no wise to be condemned for the position they occupy. The blame entirely attaches to our own people here. In the end, therefore, should either or both of these men be elected in the western constituencies, it is quite possible that another opportunity will be given in these constituencies to return a western man, as there is a probability, apparently, that each of the candidates will be elected in the eastern electoral division in which they are also seeking the suffrage of the electors. While this is the most hopeful view we can take of the matter from a western point of view, it does not fully justify the situation. We have plenty of good men in the West who are quite capable of creditably representing each and every electoral division. On account of this western country being new, of vast extent, sparsely populated, and in special need of the assistance of the government in developing its resources, while at the same time but little understood by eastern people, it is specially desirable that every western division should be represented in parliament by a man who is fully informed as to the requirements of the country. We believe that these two divisions will in the end be represented by western men, even should one or both of the eastern candidates be returned at the election, but it seems to be going at the matter in a very round-about fashion.

### Grain and Milling Notes.

The partnership existing between Wilson, Moore & Co., flour millers of Arden, Man., has been dissolved. Wilson & Co., will continue the business.

At Montreal on June 5, says the Gazette, a leading milling firm made a sale of 67,000 bushels No. 1 hard Manitoba wheat on Australian account for shipment via Vancouver.

The feature of the flour market at Montreal on June 5, says the Gazette, was the demand from abroad for Manitoba strong bakers' and a sale of 2,000 sacks was made on London account. A fair local trade in these grades was also reported, but sales are principally in small lots to fill actual wants.

At Toronto on June 5 there was more business done in Manitoba wheat due to the higher prices in Chicago for wheat, 10,000 bushels No. 1 hard sold afloat Fort William

at 60c, June shipment, but more was asked at the close; 10,000 bushels of No. 2 hard sold at 58c and 20,000 bushels of No. 3 hard at 56c.

A correspondent at Hartney, Man., says: Some wheat has remained in the stacks all winter and is reported to be in good condition. The continuous wet weather last month does not seem to have done any harm where the stacks were well built. A large number of oat stacks also still remain unthreshed. It is estimated that there is still to market here over 150,000 bushels of wheat, mostly of good quality.

A correspondent at Souris, Man., says: Hundreds of oat stacks still stand unthreshed. Many farmers say they will keep over better in the stacks than in the granaries, and the price is so low they are practically unsalable. It is estimated that there is still to market here over 200,000 bushels of wheat, this is principally of the best grades. Now that the farmers have waited so long for a high price and see no prospects of it they are beginning to draw their wheat to market, regretting they had not sold it last February when it was 50c. A leading farmer was heard to say that it would cost him five cents per bushel extra to haul his wheat now, besides the loss of time from other work.

N. Bawlf, grain exporter, Winnipeg, has returned from a trip to New York and other eastern points. Mr. Bawlf visited the new elevator at Prescott, Ont., while east, and reports it to be a fine structure.

### Winnipeg City Assessment.

Assessment Commissioner Harris reported at the last meeting of the Winnipeg city council on the completion of the assessment rolls of the city for the year 1896 as follows:

"The total assessment of the city for the current year is \$22,535,810, being an increase over the assessment of 1895 of \$366,920. This increase, taken in connection with the very marked reductions which have been made in valuations of lands in the outlying portion of the city, shows a continued and healthy growth; new buildings and improvements to others alone reached a valuation of nearly half a million dollars. The exemptions for the current year amount to \$1,695,780, being an increase of \$177,000 over that of 1895, and caused principally by the erection of school and other educational buildings.

The total business tax assessment for this year is \$3,059,700.

The population of the city after adding a percentage for the transient or floating portion thereof is shown to be about thirty-eight thousand (37,977).

### Wool in the United States.

The state of the wool market shows no improvement, trade ruling dull, with values easy and nominal in the absence of demand. Some buying is noted from week to week, but with a good deal of woolen machinery idle, it does not take much to meet manufacturers' needs. The latter see nothing in the future to induce stocking up. The amount of old wool carried over is larger than for many years, and with values for new wools held quite firm in the country seaboard operators see but little inducement to buy the new clip. Some local operators in the country have bought fairly of the new wools at prices too high to be sold at a profit in the east in hopes of a turn for the better, but they are having that market largely to themselves. If good orders for light-weight wools are taken it will increase the demand for wool and probably start business, but the present outlook is not very bright.—Bradstreet's.

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**GLOVES, MITTS, MOCCASINS,**  
Etc., for 1896,

Expect an early call and kindly reserve orders till seeing our samples.

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Commission Merchants

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Green and Dried Fruits.

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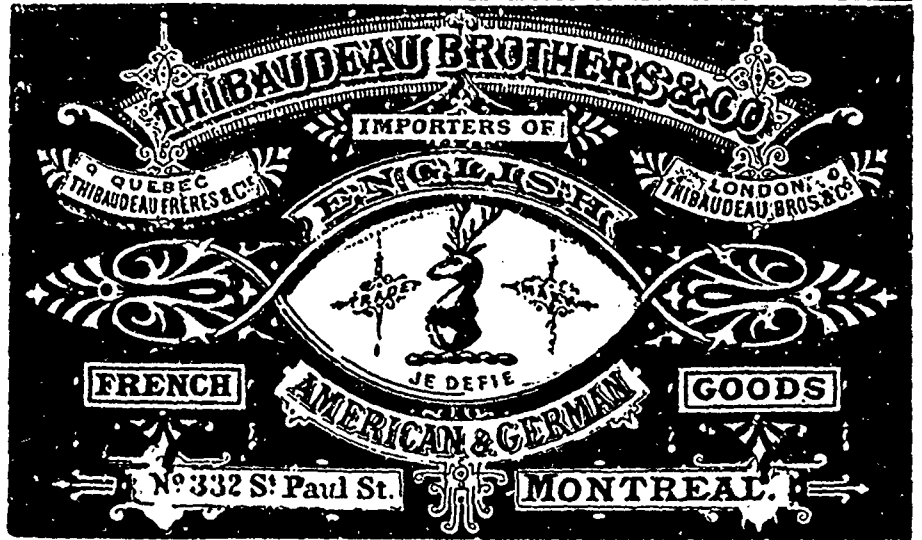
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Commission -:- Merchant

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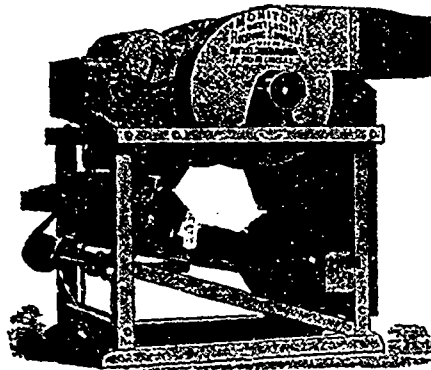
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Wheat Scouring, Polishing and Separating Machine.

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Oat Clipper and Scourer.

GENERAL AGENT for Manitoba and Northwest Territories

JOHN McKECHNIE,

Send for Catalogue and Prices

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**W. F. HENDERSON & CO., 124 Princess St., Winnipeg, Agents.**

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**STANDS** unparalleled in its Distinctive Qualities and Peculiar Advantages. We are aware others are attempting to imitate our Brands, which is the Strongest Guarantee of the Superiority of

**"OGILVIE'S FLOUR."**

MESSES THE OGILVIE MILLIKO CO., WINNIPEG, MAN.

Dear Sirs—We have pleasure in stating that the quality of the flour made in the Winnipeg mill, of which we have imported considerable on this crop has given the highest satisfaction to everyone who has baked it. Glasgow is pre-eminently a city of large baking establishments, some of them with a capacity of 2000 barrels per week, and all managed by gentlemen well qualified to give a sound verdict on the merits of any flour. With remarkable unanimity they have expressed the opinion that nothing finer than your Patent grade has ever been placed on the market. The baking results have been exceptionally high, both in regard to color and out-turn, and we can invariably command a higher price. We are, yours respectfully, WILLIAM MORRISON & SON.

—IN HANDLING—

**OGILVIE'S FLOUR**

YOU HAVE

**THE BEST**

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

**OGILVIE'S HUNGARIAN,**

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

# THE RIDDELL MANUFACTURING CO.

—MANUFACTURERS OF—

**HIGH CLASS BISCUITS AND CONFECTIONERY**

When you are stocking up in Confectionery, TRY OUR VELVETS

We warrant them equal, if not superior to the best made on this continent.

FACTORY AND OFFICES: CORNER OF HIGGINS AND ARGYLE STREETS.

WINNIPEG, - MANITOBA.

British Columbia Business Review.

Vancouver, June 8, 1896.

The lumber trade is at present dull, there being only two or threeships loading lumber in Vancouver. There is considerable stir in fishing circles, the early run of sockeyes known as the "brickyard run" has already commenced but "brickyards" readily slip through the big mesh of the nets used for spring salmon fishing, and are consequently of no profit to fishermen. Some cannors maintain that the early sockeye is being preserved by the government for no end or purpose. The fishermen on the Skeena river are still on strike, from last reports, no arrangement being arrived at between cannors and fishermen. The run of spring salmon continues light.

In all wholesale lines, with perhaps the single exception of flour and feed, there is considerable improvement, and some prices have materially changed. Sugar has advanced one-eighth of a cent all around and fresh meats are stiffening. Cured meats remain firm. Fruits are active.

A few days ago a pest was reported as having been discovered among a small portion of a big consignment of Tasmania apples, but it only proved to be a comparatively harmless insect easily checked. In spite of the backward spring the local fruit crop will be large owing to the great care taken by the fruit growers to keep their orchards in condition. The orchards in Westminster are a month later than usual. A carload of packages have arrived for the Co-Operative Fruit Grower's Association of British Columbia, and will be used by the members in shipping early fruits to Manitoba and the interior.

The customs returns shows a steadiness in trade on the coast. The official report from the four cities for May is as follows: Duty collected—Victoria, \$70,527.18; Vancouver, \$35,711.92; Westminster, \$4,519. Nannaimo, \$1,788.42; total \$107,448.87. Inland revenue collected from Victoria, \$12,865.92; Vancouver, \$8,077.99; Westminster-Nannaimo, \$956.25; total \$21,400.16. Imports—Victoria, \$258,905; Vancouver, \$186,005; Westminster \$45,981; Nannaimo \$14,878; total \$415,377. Victoria last month exported goods valued at \$69,539 and Westminster shipped out \$134,828. The following are the customs returns for Vancouver for the fiscal years mentioned (1896. present month estimated):

|                               |                |
|-------------------------------|----------------|
| Year ended June 30, 1888..... | \$ 63,016.76   |
| " " " " 1889.....             | 184,679.55     |
| " " " " 1890.....             | 210,815.79     |
| " " " " 1891.....             | 331,955.12     |
| " " " " 1892.....             | 330,038.65     |
| " " " " 1893.....             | 317,793.60     |
| " " " " 1894.....             | 312,432.94     |
| " " " " 1895.....             | 274,688.04     |
| " " " " 1896.....             | 345,000.00     |
|                               | \$2,920,075.89 |

Word has been received from Ottawa that cotton cordage used in the manufacture of nets will hereafter be entered free of duty.

British Columbia Markets.

(BY WIRE TO THE COMMERCIAL.)

Vancouver, June 18, 1896.

Dairy produce is weak and the tendency is lower. Fresh meats are also weak, sales being made in some cases 1 to 3c under quotations given below.

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

Cured Meats.—Hams 11c; breakfast bacon 11c; backs 11c; long, clear; short rolls 9c; smoked sides 9c. Lard held at the following figures: Tins 10c per pound; in rails and tubs 9c. Mess pork \$14; short cut \$15.

Fish.—Prices are: Flounders 8c; smolt 4c; sea bass 4c; black cod 6c; rock cod 4c; red cod 3c; tommy cod 4c; herring 4c; spring salmon 7c; whiting 6c; soles 6c; steel heads, 6c; crabs 60c dozen; smoked halibut 8c; bloaters 10c; kippered cod 9c; sturgeon 6c; oolachan 5c; smoked salmon 12c.

Vegetables.—Potatoes \$5 to \$6 per ton; ash-croft potatoes, \$3 to 7 per ton; New potatoes, \$1.85 per 100 pounds; onions silver skins, 1c lb; California onions, 2c; sweet potatoes \$2.25 per 100 lb.; cabbage, 1c lb; carrots, turnips and beets, \$10 a ton.

Eggs.—Fresh, local, 11 to 15c; Manitoba, 14c.

Fruits.—Fruit is sold by box unless otherwise quoted. Standard American boxes measure one foot ten and a half inches by eleven and a half inches with depth of eleven inches, inside measurement, and contain from 280 to 300 lemons, from 125 to 300 seedling oranges, or from 125 to 150 naval oranges. Standard Australian boxes for apples, etc., are smaller and contain from 125 to 150 apples in a box. Mediterranean sweets, \$3; St. Michaels, \$3; blood oranges, \$3. California lemons, \$3 per box; Australian apples \$2.50 to \$3.00 per box; bananas, \$1.75 per bunch, \$3.50 crate (2 bunches) \$3.50; Cherries, (10 lb box), \$1.40.

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

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

Meal.—National mills rolled oats, 90 lb sacks, \$3.00; 45 pound sacks, \$3.10; 2 1/2 pound sacks, \$2.60; 10.7 sacks, \$2.00. Oatmeal, 10-10's, \$3.25; 2-50's, \$3.00. Off grades, 90 lbs, \$2.25, 2-4's, \$2.85. Manitoba Rolled Oats, 90's, \$2.25 45's \$2.85.

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

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

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

Hay.—Nominal at \$8 per ton.

Dressed Meats.—Beef, 8 1/2 to 9c; mutton, 8 to 8 1/2c; pork, 6 to 7c; veal, 7 to 7 1/2c per lb.

Live Stock.—Steers, \$3.50 to \$1.00; per hundred lbs.; sheep, \$3.10 to \$3.25 per 100 lbs; hogs, \$5.75 to \$6.00 per 100 lbs; lamb \$3.00 to \$4 per head.

Poultry.—Chickens, \$6 per dozen, scarce.

Sugars.—Powdered and icing, 6c; Paris lump, 6c; granulated, 5c; extra C, 5 1/2c; fancy yellows 4c, yellow 4 1/2c per lb.

Syrups.—30 gallon barrels, 1c per pound; 10 gallon kegs, 2c; 5 gallon kegs, \$1.50 each; 1 gallon tins, \$1 per case of 10; 1/2 gallon tins, \$1.75 per case of 20.

Teas.—Congo: Fair, 1 1/2c; good, 18c. choice 26c. Ceylons: Fair 25c; good 30c; choice 35c per lb.

British Columbia Business Notes.

John Houston & Co., publishers, Nelson, have dissolved; John Houston continues.

The Sloan Store Co. Ltd., Three Forks, is giving up business.

T. W. Fletcher, pianos, etc., Victoria. Stock is advertised for sale by tender.

T. B. Pearson & Co., manufacturers clothing, Victoria, have assigned.

Langley & Co., wholesale and retail drugs, Victoria and Vancouver, are succeeded by Langley & Henderson Bros.

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

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

Winnipeg Prices a Year Ago.

Flour was firm and 5c higher for low grades. Manitoba wheat at Buffalo was reported sold to ship back to Canada, paying a duty of 15c. Eggs advanced 3c.

Following were Winnipeg prices this week last year:

Wheat.—No. 1 hard, Fort William, afloat sold 95 to 96c.  
 Flour.—Local price, per sack, Patents, \$2.45; Bakers, \$2.25.  
 Bran.—Per ton, \$12.  
 Shorts.—Per ton, \$18.  
 Oats.—Per bushel, car lots, local freights, 33 to 34c.  
 Barley.—Per bushel, about 38 to 40c, local freights.  
 Flax Seed.—Small sales retail at \$1.50 per bushel.  
 Butter.—Country dairy 10 in a small way, and very dull.  
 Cheese.—New 7c.  
 Eggs.—Fresh, 8c net, jobbing 9c.  
 Beef.—City dressed, 6 to 6 1/2c.  
 Mutton.—Fresh, 8 to 9c.  
 Hogs.—City dressed, 5 1/2c.  
 Cattle.—Butchers' 3 to 3 1/2c.  
 Hogs.—Live, off cars, 4c.  
 Sheep.—4c.  
 Seneca Root.—Dry 17 to 20c lb.  
 Poultry.—Chickens, 40 to 45c per pair, turkeys, 8c lb., live weight.  
 Hides.—No. 1 cows, 7c.  
 Wool.—Unwashed fleeces, 8 to 10c.  
 Potatoes.—40c per bushel.  
 Hay.—\$4.00 to \$4.50 per ton, car lots.

Winnipeg Wheat Inspection.

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

| Grade.                   | May 9 | May 16 | May 23 | May 30 | June 6 |
|--------------------------|-------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Extra Manitoba           |       |        |        |        |        |
| hard.....                | 0     | 0      | 0      | 0      | 0      |
| No. 1 hard.....          | 10    | 45     | 49     | 43     | 10     |
| No. 2 hard.....          | 9     | 19     | 32     | 17     | 20     |
| No. 3 hard.....          | 13    | 27     | 19     | 7      | 6      |
| No. 1 North'n..          | 11    | 3      | 8      | 1      | 0      |
| No. 2 North'n..          | 7     | 1      | 3      | 0      | 0      |
| No. 3 North'n..          | 2     | 0      | 0      | 0      | 0      |
| No. 1 white fyle         | 0     | 0      | 0      | 0      | 0      |
| No. 2 white fyle         | 0     | 0      | 0      | 0      | 0      |
| No. 1 Spring...          | 9     | 6      | 0      | 0      | 1      |
| No. 2 Spring...          | 0     | 2      | 0      | 0      | 0      |
| No. 1 frosted...         | 13    | 13     | 13     | 4      | 5      |
| No. 2 frosted...         | 3     | 6      | 7      | 5      | 9      |
| No. 3 frosted...         | 0     | 1      | 3      | 2      | 0      |
| No. 1 Rejected...        | 17    | 21     | 23     | 17     | 4      |
| No. 2 Rejected...        | 23    | 16     | 19     | 13     | 8      |
| No Grade.....            | 3     | 1      | 4      | 3      | 1      |
| Feed.....                | 0     | 0      | 0      | 1      | 0      |
| Total.....               | 120   | 159    | 100    | 125    | 64     |
| Same week last year..... | 181   | 180    | 185    | 105    | 47     |

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

D. Craig, boots and shoes, has opened in Minnedosa, Man.

D. S. Harvie, harness, Treherne, Man., has sold out to E. F. Hutchings.

Thos. Harrison, lumber dealer, Neepawa, Man., is giving up business.

J. Y. Griffin, of J. Y. Griffin & Co. Winnipeg, has returned from a trip to the Pacific coast. Mr. Griffin went south to California while at the coast.

DIPLOMA  
 AWARDED BY THE  
**WINNIPEG INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION ASSOCIATION**  
 TO THE  
**HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY**  
 For  
**BEST FLOUR MADE FROM RED CYPRUS WHEAT**  
 AT THE ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF 1895

CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED.

HIDES WOOL

**NORTHWEST  
 HIDE CO.**

HERMAN TELKE,  
 Manager.

230 KING ST.,  
 TELEPHONE 450

FUR TALLOW

WINNIPEG, MAN.

HIGHEST WEIGHT GUARANTEED.

HIGHEST MARKET VALUE.

SENECA ROOT SHEEPBELTS

Mills:

C. P. R. Track,  
 Higgins St.,  
 Winnipeg, Man.

**NAIRN'S  
 ROLLED OATS  
 AND  
 OATMEAL  
 WINNIPEG.**

**STEPHEN NAIRN,**  
 Rolled Oats, Oatmeal, Pot and Pearl Barley,  
 Rolled Wheat, Breakfast Cereals.

ORDER THROUGH WHOLESALE TRADE OR  
 ... DIRECT FROM MILLS ...

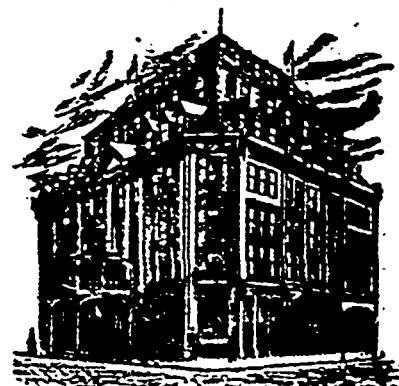
# To the Trade.

CASH and PROMPT PAYING BUYERS will find it to their advantage to get our prices before purchasing elsewhere,

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 Second to nothing in Canada.

**W. D. DOUGLAS,** - Mgr.  
 City Hall Square, WINNIPEG.

THE BUSINESS SITUATION.

WINNIPEG, Saturday, June 18, 1896.

The increasing excitement as the date of the culmination of the present federal election contest draws near, attracts attention considerably from business matters. Jobbing trade has been rather slow this week. Warmer weather is wanted to start an active demand for light summer fabrics. Building lines are not active. The weather has been favorable for the crops. Bank clearings at Winnipeg this week show an increase of 11.7 per cent over the corresponding week of last year and about 82 per cent over the like week of 1891.

There were 38 business failures reported in Canada this week, compared with 29 last week; 21 in the week a year ago, and 30 in the week two years ago.

Bradstreet's report of the situation in the United States this week says: "Mercantile collections continue slow and unsatisfactory, and there is no gain in the cotton, woolen goods, iron or steel industries. Western speculators are buying wool above a parity with prices offered from east. There is no likelihood of higher prices for wool, while so much machinery is idle. Nearly all branches of dry goods are somewhat depressed. Cotton goods are below a parity with raw material. The contest continues between pools in iron and steel and consumers. Pool prices for billets are maintained, but brokers are offering steel \$1.50 under pool prices. Pig iron production declined about 31,000 tons during May; stocks increasing less than 17,000 tons.

WINNIPEG MARKETS.

WINNIPEG SATURDAY AFTERNOON, June 13.

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

**AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.**—There is not much business doing just now, outside of vehicles. Some of the dealers report a good trade in buggies and carriages this season, notwithstanding the long spell of bad roads. Prices for wheeled rigs are much the same as last year, though manufacturers claim they should be able to obtain an advance of about \$2 per rig. Prices have been firmer in the States this season. A United States trade paper made an estimate showing that owing to increased cost of raw material, an ordinary buggy will cost \$3.10 more than a year ago, owing to higher prices for iron and leather.

**DRUGS.**—Cream tartar has advanced again abroad. Glycerine is likewise higher. Local prices are steady at prices quoted last week.

**DRY GOODS.**—Sorting trade has been rather slow. The early spring trade was good, but the sorting trade has not been active. Warmer weather is looked for to increase the demand for light summer goods.

**DRIED FRUITS AND NUTS.**—Grenoble Walnuts, 14c; Tarragona almonds, 15c; princess paper shell almonds, 20c; Sicily filberts, large, 12c; Brazil nuts, 14c; peanuts, roasted, 13c; peanuts greens, 11c; Ontario black walnuts, 8c; butternuts, 9c; hickory nuts, 10c per pound; cocoanuts, \$1.00 per dozen; figs, new, 9 lb. boxes, 14c; figs, superior, 35 lb. boxes, 19c; figs, fancy imperial, 55 lb. boxes, 22c per lb.; dates, new, 6 and 7c per lb., apricots, 18½ to 14c; dried apples, 5½ to 6c; evaporated apples 7½ to 8c per lb.

**FLUID BEEF, ETC.**—Following are prices of the goods put up by the Johnston Fluid Beef Company of Montreal:—Johnstons Fluid Beef—No. 1, 2-oz. tins, per dozen, \$2.70; No. 2 4oz., \$1.50; No. 3, 3oz., \$1.68; No. 4, 1 lb., \$12.63; No. 5, 2 lb., \$24.80, Staminal—2oz. bottles, per dozen, \$2.55; do, 4oz., \$5.10; do, 8

oz., \$7.65; do, 16oz., \$12.75 Fluid Beef Cordial—20oz bottles, \$10 Milk Granules—In cases of 4 dozen, \$5 10. Milk Granules with Cereals—In cases of 4 dozen, \$1.25

**GROCERIES.**—Agents of factories are now offering some lines of new canned goods. Strawberries are the principal line and are being offered at the lowest prices ever heard of here, quotations in round lots being as low as \$1.80. A year ago strawberries were being brought in from Baltimore, on account of the high price and scarcity of the Canadian pack, but the imported goods will not be in it this year. New strawberries will be received here soon. Some other lines are offering to ship later. Peas are offering rather low. New pack salmon is offering to ship at about \$1.50 per case at the coast for finest brands, with the usual difference in brands. Sugar was weak last week, but later advices report an upward turn again. Sugars had a sharp break at New York last week, but authorities claim the position of sugar is very strong notwithstanding the decline and they claim that the statistical position is such as to warrant a strong market.

**GREEN FRUITS.**—As indicated last week, in our report, oranges are already becoming scarce here and prices are held higher and very firm. Seedling oranges are out of the market, and other varieties are in limited supply. Some California late varieties, such as late Valencias will come forward yet, but prices will be very high, dealers figuring now that they will not be able to sell these late varieties under \$6 per box. In fact the orange crop is well cleaned up and oranges will be worth money from this time forward. Bananas are in good supply, though it was difficult to obtain ripened stock all the time this week. Lemons are firm. Tomatoes are lower. The strawberry season has been unsatisfactory so far this year, the fruit arriving irregularly and often in very poor condition. Prices here ranged this week at \$2.75 to \$3.75 per box, as to quality, for strawberries. Prices are: Lemons, Messinas \$1 to \$5 per box; California oranges, Mediterranean sweets, 1 ½ size, \$1 per box; 1 ½ size, \$1.75 per box; St. Michael's \$5 to \$5.50 per box; Messina blood oranges, ½ boxes, \$2.75 for 80, and \$3 for \$120 size; Bananas, fancy, Port Limon, \$2 to \$3 per bunch as to size; strawberries, 16 quart cases, \$2.75 to \$3.75 per case; pineapples, \$3.50 to \$4 per dozen as to size; California cherries, \$2.25 to \$2.75 per box. Tomatoes, \$2.75 per crate of four baskets, cucumbers, \$1 doz. Apple cider, 35c per gallon, in 30 gallon barrels; maple sugar 12c per lb; maple syrup, \$1.10 per wine gallon, in gallon tins; pie plant, \$1.75 per 100 pounds; Egyptian onions, \$3.50 per 100 pounds.

**HARDWARE.**—The barb wire trade remains unsatisfactory, owing to the low prices offered, very close figures being quoted for large orders for spot delivery. There has also been sharp cutting on linseed oil, prices having been quoted very close to cost. Prices are the same as quoted last week.

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

**TIN PLATES.**—Charcoal plates, I. C., 10 by 14, 12 by 12 and 14 by 20, per box, \$1.50 to \$1.75; I. X., same sizes, per box, \$5.75 to \$6; I. C., charcoal, 20 by 28, 112 sheets to box, \$9.50 to 9.00; I. X., per box, 20 by 28; 112 sheets to box, \$10.50 to 11.00.

**TERNE PLATES.**—I. C., 20 by 28, \$3.00 to 3.50.

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

**SHEET IRON.**—10 to 20 gaug, \$3.00, 22 to 24 and 26 gaug, \$3.25; 28 gaug, \$3.50, CANADA PLATES.—Garth and Blaina, \$3.00 to 3.10.

**GALVANIZED IRON.**—Queen's Head, 22 to 24 gaug, per lb., 4½c, 26 gaug, per lb., 5c, 28 gaug, per lb., 5½c.

**IRON PIPE.**—50 to per 60 cent. off list.

**LEAD.**—Pig, per lb., 4½c.

**SHEET ZINC.**—In casks, 5.75 lb., broken lots, 7.25.

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

**AMMUNITION.**—Cartridges—Rim fire pistol, American, discount, 40 per cent.; rim fire cartridges, Dominion, 50 and 5; rim fire military, American, not list; central fire pistol and rifle, American, 12 per cent.; central fire cartridge, Dominion, 30 per cent., shot shells, 12 gaug, \$6 to 7.50; shot, Canadian, soft, 5½c, shot, Canadian, chilled, 6c.

**WIRE.**—Galvanized barb wire, plain twisted wire and staples, \$3.10 to \$3.25 per 100 lb.

**ROPE.**—Sisal, per lb., 7½ to 8c base; manilla, per lb., 9½ to 10½c base, cotton, ½ to ¾ inch ar 1 larger, 15c lb.

**AXES.**—Per box, \$6.50 to 15.50.

**NAILS.**—Cut, per keg, base price, \$3.21 for 60 d. with usual extras, common steel wire nails, 5 to 6 inch, \$3.90 per keg; 3 to 4 inch, \$1.22 keg; 2 inch, \$1.50 keg.

**HORSE NAILS.**—Pointed and finished, oval heads. List prices as follows: No. 5, \$7.50 box; No. 6, \$6.75 box; No. 7, \$6 box; No. 8, \$5.75 box; No. 9, 10 and 11, \$5.50 box. Discount off above list prices, 45 per cent. Revised prices are as follows.

**RAW FURS.**—Following is the report of the London fur sales held this week so far as received:

- Bear, same as March.
- Beaver, 15 per cent lower than March.
- Fox, red, 7 " higher "
- Lynx, same as March.
- Martin, 10 per cent lower than March.
- Mink, 10 " " "
- Otter, 15 " " "
- Raccoon, same as March.
- Fox, grey, " " "
- Wolverine, 10 per cent lower than March.
- Fox, Kitt, 10 " " "
- Hair Seal, 20 " " "
- Muskrat 10 " " January.
- Wolf, 15 " higher March.

**WHEAT.—GENERAL SITUATION.**—This has been the most exciting week in wheat for a long time—perhaps since the big excitement of about a year ago—in Chicago and other leading markets. The spurt in wheat last week, leading to an advance between Monday and Saturday of 5½c at Chicago, raised general interest in the wheat situation, and prepared operators to look for something to happen this week; and something did happen. There was great excitement in the markets on Monday, prices fluctuating wildly, ranging over 2½c at Chicago, with heavy trading, prices losing about 1c compared with Saturday's close. On Tuesday there was a heavy break again, influenced by large receipts of spring wheat, weak cables, favorable crop reports, etc. The further decline on Wednesday was influenced principally by rumors regarding the official United States crop report, which appeared on Thursday, showing a rather favorable report. (See in another column). There were wide fluctuations again on Thursday, particularly at New York, owing to rumors about damage to the French crop, but closing prices Wednesday, Thursday and Friday did not show much change. Exports of wheat, flour included as wheat from both coasts of the United States this week amount to 2,920,000 bus.—last

week; 1,781,000 bus. in the week one year ago, 2,254,000 bus. in the week two years ago, and 3,834,000 bus. three years ago.

**WHEAT—LOCAL SITUATION**—Local prices have been irregular, in sympathy with the situation in leading markets. After the bulge on Saturday last, prices were higher here and sales were made at 62c for No. 1 hard, Fort William float basis, and it is reported that one small lot of a few cars was put through as high as 63c. After the collapse in outside markets very little business was done here and the price is not much more than nominal to-day at about 59c afloat Fort William for No. 1 hard. No. 1 frosted about 51c and No. 2 about 46c. In Manitoba country markets, prices have been irregular. As high as 47c was paid at some points for No. 1 hard, but the general price to-day is 42 to 43c, to farmers, for No. 1 hard. No. 2 hard, 8c less than No. 1 and No. 3 hard 4 to 5c less than No. 2.

**FLOUR**—Prices are unchanged. Sales by millers here are made at \$1.75 to \$1.80 for patents and \$1.55 to \$1.60 for strong bakers per sack of 93 pounds, delivered to city retail dealers; second bakers \$1.80 to \$1.85; XXXX \$1.05 to \$1.10, delivered. Brands of country mills usually sell at 5 to 10c under these quotations.

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

**OATS**—About 12½ to 13c is the top price which could be paid for car lots, at country points, per bushel of 34 pounds, to ship, for the best quality, on an average through freight rate. For the local market dealers pay 18c to farmers, per bushel, and car lots, local freights paid, are offered at 17 to 19c as to grade.

**BARLEY**—Car lots on through freights, nominal at 18 to 15c per bushel of 48 pounds, as there is no business doing.

**WHEAT**—Local farmers' market.—The price paid at the city mills for farmers' loads is nominal at 50c per bushel of 60 pounds for best quality.

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

**OATMEAL**—The following are the jobbing prices here for oatmeal: Rolled oats, 80 lb sacks, \$1.35; 40 lb sacks, 70c; 20 lb sacks 36½c; Granulated and standard meal, 98 pound sacks \$1.55, 49 lb sacks, 80c; rolled wheat, 80 lb sacks \$1.70.

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

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

**BUTTER**—The butter market is not in a very satisfactory shape. There are fairly large receipts of dairy butter, but there is no demand for it at present. Western markets are now pretty well loaded up with Manitoba dairy and prices are declining. In the Winnipeg market there is now scarcely any demand, as retail dealers are now being supplied by farmers and are not taking anything from commission houses worth mentioning. The local jobbing quotation for fresh selected dairy butter is 11c, but this price is almost purely nominal in the absence of business. Receipts of butter are simply going into storage, and later, when creamery begins to move eastward, stocks of dairy will also be shipped out. This would indicate that country buyers will require to exercise care in taking butter, to come out even, and they will have to buy low, at about 7 to 8c to be safe. Some creamery is being taken for the

western trade, but most of the factories are holding higher than can be obtained for the goods. Up to 14c has been paid for creamery, to factories, but this is more than could be paid to ship east. In fact, a jobbing sale of creamery was reported at 14½c here, which would not net over about 12c at the factory, deducting local freight and commission.

**CHEESE**—From 6½ to 7c has been paid for new cheese, to ship west. A few small lots have been taken at 7c, but buyers are not keen, and it would be hard to dispose of any large quantity at these quotations, as these prices could not be paid to ship east, and western markets of course can only take a limited quantity. As soon as the supply is in excess of the western demand prices will be lower. At Ingersoll, Ontario, on Tuesday, 6½ to 6½c was paid, and other markets about the same. At the weekly market day at Belleville there were sales at 6½ to 6½c. The grass is good here and the Manitoba make of both butter and cheese should be large. New goods both in cheese and creamery butter are favorable spoken of as to quality.

**EGGS**—Supply liberal and prices easy at 7c net for receipts. Dealers are jobbing at 8c. Retail dealers in the city are selling as low as 3 doz. for 25c, which indicates a weak market. Eggs are very low in the States. A Winnipeg dealer, who was in Dakota the other day, said they were selling at 5c per dozen at Neche, Dakota.

**LARD**—Prices are: Pure \$1.80 for 20 lb. pails, and \$1.50 for 50 lb. pails; pure leaf lard in 3, 5 and 10 pound tins, quoted at \$6.50 per case of 60 pounds, tierces 8½c pound; cases of 30, one lb. tins, \$3.60.

**CURED MEATS**—For canvassed meats, add ½c per pound to prices below or ¼c for parchment paper wrapping. Smoked meats are quoted: Hams, assorted sizes; 10½c; breakfast bacon, bellies, 11c; do., backs, 10c; picnic hams, 8c; short spiced rolls, 7½c long rolls, 7½c; shoulders, 7c smoked long clear, 8½ cents; Fancy clear, 8½ cents; smoked jowls, 5½ cents. Dry salt meats are quoted: Long clear bacon, 7c per lb.; shoulders, 6c; backs, 8c; barrel pork, heavy mess \$18.00; clear mess \$13.00; short cut, \$16.00; rolled shoulders, \$14 per barrel. Pork sundries, fresh sausage, 7c; bologna sausage, 6c; ham, chicken and tongue sausage, 10c per package; pickled hocks, 2½c; pickled tongues, 5c; sausage casings, 30c lb.

**DRESSED MEATS**—We quote city dressed beef steady at 5 to 5½c. Fresh mutton is easier at 8 to 8½c. City dressed hogs, 5½c; country dressed 5c. Veal, easier at 5½c to 6c.

**POULTRY**—Chickens are easier at 60 to 65c per pair as to quality. Turkeys would bring 10c per lb live weight, if they could be had, but none offering. No ducks or geese obtainable, and no game offering.

**VEGETABLES**—Potatoes have sold at 15 to 20c per bushel on the street market. A good many potatoes have been destroyed in the pits by wet weather. The plant is now offered at \$1.50 to \$1.75 per 100 pounds.

**HIDES**—The situation is about the same as last week. 4½c is the general price for hides, but in special cases 5c has been paid, owing to the reason previously noted. We quote: Green city hides, No. 1, 4½c to 5c; No. 2, 3½c; calf, 8 to 15 lb. skins, 4 and 6c per lb.; dekins 15 to 20c each; kips 4 to 5c; sheep 50 to 65c; shearlings, 5 to 10c; lambskins, 10c; Horsehides, 75c to \$1.25; tallow 3½ to 4c rendered and 2c rough.

**WOOL**—Some buyers are indifferent about taking wool at present prices, in view of the very weak markets in the United States and east. The Toronto market quotes unwashed wool at 10 to 11c. Here, however, as high as 9½c was paid this week for a lot or two of choice, light clean wool, and a good lot sold

on bid at 9½c, but the general price for ordinary unwashed fleeces is 8½ to 9c, while lots have been bought as low as 7c for fairly good wool, and 5c for heavy merino. Chaffy, burry or dirty lots at the usual reduction.

**SENECA ROOT**—Market weak. A little new root has come in, and when well dried has brought about 14c. The market is hardly established yet, but the outlook would indicate very low prices this season, ranging probably between 12 and 15c per lb, owing to the large stocks of old root held everywhere, where the commodity is handled.

**HAY**—The price holds at about \$7.50 to \$8 per ton on track here for baled prairie.

#### LIVE STOCK.

**CATTLE**—There has been nothing doing in export cattle this week at the yards here, the season for shipping stall fed animals being over and grass cattle will not be fit to ship for some time. A large number of Manitoba stocker cattle have been shipped west to the ranges within a few weeks. For butcher's cattle 5c is about the top price for good steers and heifers, good cows 2½c and common down to 2c.

**HOGS**—Steady at 3½c for good packing hogs off cars here averaging 150 to 300 pounds, heavy and light hogs 2½ to 3c, as to quality; stags 1½ to 3c.

**SHEEP**—Quiet and easy. The local market this spring has been supplied mostly with western range sheep, which, however, have not been in really good condition, being too thin as a rule; but they are improving all the time. We quote 3½ to 3½c off cars here for good butchers' sheep.

**HORSES**—An occasional car of horses arrives from the East. There is a good demand for delivery and general purpose horses. Western horses have sold at lower prices.

### Montreal Grain and Produce Market.

Grain.—No. 2 oats, per 84 lbs., 27 to 27½; barley, feed, 84 to 85c.

Flour.—Winter wheat, \$3.90 to \$4.10, spring wheat, patents, \$3.60 to \$4; straight roller, \$3.65 to \$3.75; straight roller, bags, \$1.70 to \$1.80; extra bags, \$1.40 to \$1.55, Manitoba strong bakers', \$3.90 to \$3.75.

Oatmeal.—Standard, brls., \$2.90 to \$3; granulated, brls., \$3 to \$3.10; rolled oats, brls., \$2.70 to \$2.75; rolled wheat, per 100 lbs., \$2.40 to \$2.50.

Feed.—Bran, \$11 to \$12; shorts \$12 to \$13.

Cheese.—The activity in cheese continues and higher prices were paid in the country to-day. On the other hand the public cable declined a shilling on both white and colored, while the majority of shippers protested that they could only afford to pay 6½c. It all depends, therefore whether the move on this side will be strong enough to force the up-turn. Spot values are difficult to quote, but yesterday's range of 6½ to 6½c may be repeated as a fair one.

Butter.—The best price on spot is 16c, which is being paid by local jobbers, a lot of stock which arrived at the wharf yesterday selling at that figure. The shipping demand is very indifferent.—Gazette, June 10.

### Mining Investments.

Mining properties in Western Canada are attracting much attention of late abroad. The Commercial has had several communications this week from the United States, in regard to Western Canada mining matters. One of these is from the Manhattan Investor & Securities Co., Limited, of New York, who offer to promote companies or sell mining properties, when those offered will stand investigation. The company also makes a specialty of placing street and other railway bonds.

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**Chicago Board of Trade Prices.**

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

The wheat market was active, wild and excited on Monday. In fact, no such excitement has characterized the market for nearly a year as was to-day apparent. Prices fluctuated wildly, having a range of 2½c. Closing prices were about 1c under Saturday. Closing prices were:

|              | June. | July. | Sept. |
|--------------|-------|-------|-------|
| Wheat.....   | 60½   | 60¾   | 61½   |
| Corn.....    | 27½   | 28½   | 29½   |
| Oats.....    | —     | 18½   | 18½   |
| Mess Pork..  | —     | 7 17½ | 7 32½ |
| Lard.....    | —     | 4 27½ | 4 42½ |
| Short Ribs.. | —     | 3 90  | 4 05  |

Wheat was weaker on Tuesday and prices made a big break, influenced by foreign selling, lower cables, favorable crop reports and large spring wheat receipts. Closing prices were:

|              | June. | July. | Sept. |
|--------------|-------|-------|-------|
| Wheat.....   | 58    | 58½   | 59    |
| Corn.....    | 27½   | 27½   | 28½   |
| Oats.....    | —     | 17½   | 18½   |
| Mess Pork..  | —     | 7 05  | 7 20  |
| Lard.....    | —     | 4 27½ | 4 32½ |
| Short Ribs.. | —     | 3 77½ | 3 92½ |

Wheat continued weak on Wednesday declining steadily under much the same influences as the previous day. Closing prices were as follows:

|              | June. | July. | Sept. |
|--------------|-------|-------|-------|
| Wheat.....   | 57½   | 57½   | 58½   |
| Corn.....    | 27½   | 27½   | 28½   |
| Oats.....    | —     | 17½   | 18    |
| Mess Pork..  | —     | 7 10  | 7 27½ |
| Lard.....    | —     | 4 12½ | 4 27½ |
| Short Ribs.. | —     | 3 72½ | 3 87½ |

On Thursday wheat continued weak and declined, but later became excited and advanced rapidly on reports of crop damage in France and an advance of 2c at New York, but the market quickly collapsed again, as it did also at New York. Closing prices were:

|              | June. | July. | Sept. |
|--------------|-------|-------|-------|
| Wheat.....   | 57½   | 57½   | 58½   |
| Corn.....    | 27½   | 27½   | 28½   |
| Oats.....    | —     | 17½   | 17½   |
| Mess Pork..  | —     | 7 22½ | 7 37½ |
| Lard.....    | —     | 4 22½ | 4 37½ |
| Short Ribs.. | —     | 3 90  | 4 02½ |

On Friday wheat was irregular but quieter than on previous days this week. Cables were easy. Closing prices were:

|              | June. | July. | Sept. |
|--------------|-------|-------|-------|
| Wheat.....   | 57½   | 57½   | 58    |
| Corn.....    | 27½   | 27½   | 28½   |
| Oats.....    | —     | 17½   | 17½   |
| Mess Pork..  | —     | 7 17½ | 7 32½ |
| Lard.....    | —     | 4 17½ | 4 32½ |
| Short Ribs.. | —     | 3 87½ | 4 02½ |

On Saturday July wheat opened at 57½c. The tendency was lower, the price touching 56½c. Closing prices were:

|              | June. | July. | Sept. |
|--------------|-------|-------|-------|
| Wheat.....   | 56½   | 57    | 57½   |
| Corn.....    | 27½   | 27½   | 28½   |
| Oats.....    | —     | 17½   | 17½   |
| Mess Pork..  | 7 12½ | 7 17½ | 7 35  |
| Lard.....    | 4 10  | 4 17½ | 4 32½ |
| Short Ribs.. | 3 82½ | 3 87½ | 4 02½ |

A week ago to-day, July wheat closed at 61½c and a year ago at 74½c and two years ago, at 58½c.

**Minneapolis Flour Market.**

The Market Record of June 11 reports flour very dull for export trade. Prices are as follows in barrels, f. o. b.: First patents, \$3.25 to \$3.50; Second patents, \$3.15 to \$3.20; First clears, \$2.45 to \$2.50; second clear, \$2; Export baker's, \$2.45; second export baker's

\$2 to \$2.10; Red Dog, per ton 140 lbs. jute, \$10.50 to \$10.75. These prices are the same as a week ago.

Milstuffs.—Bran in bulk \$5.50 to \$5.75. Bran in sacks, 200 lbs, \$6.25 to \$6.75 Bran in sacks, 100 lbs, \$3.75 to \$7.00; Shorts, \$5.50; Middlings, fine, \$7.25 to \$7.75.

**Minneapolis Wheat.**

No. 1 Northern wheat closed on Saturday as follows: July delivery at 5½c, Sept at 5½c. A week ago July wheat closed at 58½c.

**New York Wheat.**

On Saturday, June 13, July delivery closed at 63½c and Sept delivery at 63c. A week ago July closed at 67½c.

**Duluth Wheat Market.**

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

Monday—May, — c, July 6½c, Sept 6½c.  
 Tuesday—May — c, July 5½c, Sept 5½c.  
 Wednesday—May, — c, July 4½c, Sept 5½c.  
 Thursday—May — c, July, 6½c, Sept 5½c.  
 Friday—May — c, July, 5½c, Sept 5½c.  
 Saturday—May —; July, 5½c Sept 5½c.

A week ago price closed at 62c for July. A year ago July delivery closed at 76½c. Two years ago July closed at 60½c and three years ago at 62½c.

**Toronto Grain and Produce Market.**

Wheat—Cars of red wheat are quoted at 65c to 68c, and white at 67 to 69c, north and west. Manitoba wheat is steady at 62c for No. 1 hard, Fort William, 60c for No. 2, and No. 3 hard was offered there at 57c; No. 1 hard is quoted at 66c Midland, No. 2 hard at 68c and No. 3 hard at 60c there.

Flour—Is dull and nominal at \$3.35 to \$3.40 for straight roller, Toronto freights.

Milfeed—Dull and nominal at \$11 to \$11.50 for shorts and \$9.50 for bran west.

Barley—Is nominal at 85c for No. 1, 82c for No. 2, and 25c for feed outside.

Oats—Sales of mixed at 19c and white at 20c car lots, country points.

Butter—Buyers are neglecting creamery, preferring good dairy. Choice dairy tubs, 10c to 11c; medium dairy tubs, 8c to 9c; low grade dairy tubs, 6c to 7c; fresh made creamery tubs, 15c to 15½c.

Eggs—Large orders go at 9½c and single cases 10c is asked.—Globe, June 10.

**Winnipeg Clearing House.**

Clearings for the week ending June 11, were \$961,344; balances, \$170,428. For the previous week clearings were \$967,637. For the corresponding week of last year clearings were \$860,503 and for the week two years ago, \$727,899. For the month of May clearings were \$1,216,210 as compared with \$4,156,282 for April, 1895, and \$3,455,639 or May, 1894. Clearances for other Canadian cities this week were: Montreal, \$10,623,970, decrease 13.1; Toronto, \$7,511,911, increase 1.8; Halifax, \$1,151,661, decrease, 15.4; Hamilton, \$687,313, decrease 6.6; total, including Winnipeg, \$20,072,222.

**The Live Stock Trade.**

A report regarding the semi-weekly market at Toronto on June 5 says: "To-day's market for export cattle was perhaps the worst that has taken place since the opening of the season. There were some cattle sold to-day for \$3.60 per cwt., 1,375 lbs. average, which had cost from \$3.75 to \$1 per cwt. in the country. Good export cattle were selling to-day for \$3.25 to \$3.50, \$3.60 to \$3.75 and \$1 per cwt., the latter for really choice cattle. In butcher's cattle there were more cattle in

to-day than the demand called for. Good butchers cattle were selling all the way from 2½ to 8c per lb. Only picked cattle touched 8½c per lb. Some common cattle sold as low as 2c per lb., and quite a few were lost in the pens at the close of the day."

Early in July, says the Battleford Herald, Prince & Skelton, of this place, will ship a train load of two hundred head of fat cattle to the British market. Mr. Prince will by the same train send a carload of ponies to Montreal.

At Liverpool, on June 8, the market was steady, notwithstanding warm weather. There were no Canadian cattle offered, but choice States sold at 10½c, and sheep at 12 to 12½c. At London, choice Canadian cattle brought 10c, and Argentine sheep 11½c!

At the East End Abattoir market, Montreal, on June 8, the market was steady. The demand was fair, especially for choice stock for export account, and a number were picked up at 3½c to 3¾c per lb. In butchers' stock a moderately active trade was done. Choice steers and heifers sold at 8½ to 8¾c; good, 8 to 8¼c, and fair, 2½ to 3c per lb. live weight. The demand for sheep and lambs was fair, and all the offerings were taken. Sheep sold at 3c per lb. live weight. Lambs were lower at \$2.25 to \$3.50 each as to size. Calves met with a fair sale at from \$1 to \$1½ each as to size and quality, and young pigs brought from \$1.25 to \$2 each. At the Point St. Charles market on the same day, hogs were 15c lower at \$1.10 to \$1.25 per 100 lbs.

The Montreal Gazette says of freights: The demand for ocean freight space has been in excess of the supply and all the offerings have been taken up for this week and part of next, and on one of the leading liners it has all been engaged up to July 3rd to Liverpool, London and Glasgow. These facts coupled with a continued demand for space for early shipment, has given the market a decidedly firmer tone and rates have advanced fully, 2s 6d, recent engagements having been made at 40s to 45s without insurance.

At the semi weekly market at Toronto on June 9, business in export cattle was slow. The top price paid was 4c, for a car load of choice cattle of 1,419 lbs average. Good export cattle, however, sold at 8½ to 8¾c. For butchers' cattle, 3c was about the top, except a few picked animals, which went ½ to ¾ higher. Common cattle 2½ to 2¾c; bulls, 2½ to 3½c; lambs \$2 to \$3 per head; sheep, 2½ to 3c per lb; yearlings, 4c per lb; Hogs easier at 4c for best bacon hogs, off-cuts heavy fat 3½c; light fat 3¾c to 3½c; sows, 3c, stags 2 to 2½c.

**Small vs. Ripstein.**

Thursday morning at the court house in Winnipeg, Justice Dubuc delivered judgment in Small vs. Ripstein. The plaintiffs, E. A. Small & Co., wholesale clothiers of Montreal, sued David Ripstein, carrying on business as M. Ripstein, to recover \$678.60, balance of account owing for suits of clothes and other articles supplied. The defence was that the goods were supplied to Mary Ripstein, the wife of the defendant. David Ripstein was not to the defendant himself. Justice Dubuc held, upon the evidence before him, that David Ripstein represented to plaintiffs who he bought the goods that the business carried on in M. Ripstein's name, for which the goods were purchased, was his own business and that plaintiffs so understood it; and a verdict was entered for the plaintiffs for the amount claimed and interest.

J. G. Fitch, grocer, Carberry, Manitoba sold out to M. Finklestein.

Brumpton & Gatz, general store, Red Deer, Alberta, have dissolved; R. C. Brumpton retires.

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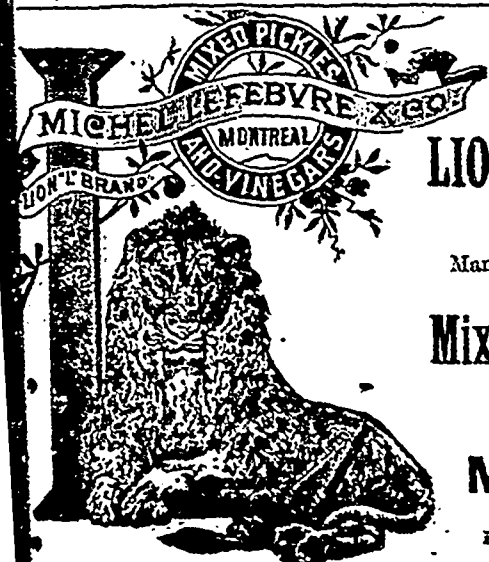
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**Wheat Stocks.**

The visible supply of wheat in the United States and Canada, east of the Rocky Mountains, for the week ended June 6, 1893, shows a decrease of 193,000 bushels, against a decrease of 2,490,000 for the corresponding week last year, a decrease of 1,183,000 bushels the corresponding week two years ago, and a decrease of 1,705,000 bushels three years ago.

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

|            | 1895.      | 1894.      | 1893.      | 1892.      |
|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
|            | bushels.   | bushels.   | bushels.   | bushels.   |
| Jan. 2...  | 88,581,000 | 80,223,000 | 81,213,000 | 45,907,000 |
| Feb. 5...  | 83,376,000 | 79,883,000 | 81,393,000 | 43,161,000 |
| Mar. 4...  | 78,785,000 | 75,569,000 | 79,083,000 | 41,550,000 |
| April 1... | 74,308,000 | 71,459,000 | 77,654,000 | 41,036,000 |
| May 6...   | 62,106,000 | 65,168,000 | 73,069,000 | 38,190,000 |
| June 3...  | 52,229,000 | 59,394,000 | 71,090,000 | 27,910,000 |
| July 1...  | 44,561,000 | 54,057,000 | 62,318,000 | 24,262,000 |
| Aug. 3...  | 38,517,000 | 40,001,000 | 59,124,000 | 26,079,000 |
| Sept. 7... | 36,784,000 | 39,103,000 | 58,140,000 | 33,780,051 |
| Oct. 7...  | 41,832,000 | 73,614,000 | 63,275,000 | 51,256,000 |
| Nov. 4...  | 52,930,000 | 80,017,000 | 71,396,000 | 61,717,000 |
| Dec. 2...  | 63,003,000 | 83,179,000 | 78,091,000 | 72,580,000 |

The following shows the visible supply by weeks, for four years:

|            | 1896.      | 1895.      | 1894.      | 1893.      |
|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| Jan. 4...  | 69,842,000 | 87,826,000 | 79,933,000 | 81,736,000 |
| " 11...    | 63,945,000 | 80,615,000 | 80,433,000 | 87,030,000 |
| " 18...    | 67,928,000 | 85,236,000 | 81,332,000 | 82,327,000 |
| " 25...    | 67,523,000 | 84,665,000 | 80,234,000 | 81,437,000 |
| Feb. 1...  | 66,734,000 | 83,374,000 | 79,383,000 | 81,390,000 |
| " 8...     | 68,110,000 | 82,322,000 | 79,566,000 | 80,973,000 |
| " 15...    | 65,026,000 | 80,473,000 | 78,607,000 | 81,214,000 |
| " 22...    | 65,011,000 | 79,736,000 | 77,257,000 | 79,414,000 |
| March 1... | 64,699,000 | 78,761,000 | 75,569,000 | 78,083,000 |
| " 7...     | 62,626,000 | 77,717,000 | 74,607,000 | 74,103,000 |
| " 14...    | 62,123,000 | 76,873,000 | 73,359,000 | 73,910,000 |
| " 21...    | 61,348,000 | 75,773,000 | 72,163,000 | 73,203,000 |
| " 28...    | 61,018,000 | 74,808,000 | 71,400,000 | 72,624,000 |
| April 4... | 60,322,000 | 74,703,000 | 70,762,000 | 71,593,000 |
| " 11...    | 59,330,000 | 70,457,000 | 69,217,000 | 70,066,000 |
| " 18...    | 59,453,000 | 68,636,000 | 68,425,000 | 70,369,000 |
| " 25...    | 57,946,000 | 65,776,000 | 66,533,000 | 75,027,000 |
| May 2...   | 55,819,000 | 62,196,000 | 65,158,000 | 73,039,000 |
| " 9...     | 54,000,000 | 59,625,000 | 63,510,000 | 71,632,000 |
| " 16...    | 51,146,000 | 58,491,000 | 62,014,000 | 71,528,000 |
| " 23...    | 51,285,000 | 56,244,000 | 61,339,000 | 70,159,000 |
| " 30...    | 50,340,000 | 52,219,000 | 59,394,000 | 70,367,000 |
| June 6...  | 50,147,000 | 49,739,000 | 58,214,000 | 63,062,000 |

Bradstreet's report of stocks of wheat in Canada on May 30 is as follows:

|   | Bushels.  |
|---|-----------|
| Montreal.....                             | 461,000   |
| Toronto.....                              | 64,000    |
| Kingston.....                             | 40,000    |
| Winnipeg.....                             | 235,000   |
| Manitoba interior elevators               | 2,250,000 |
| Fort William, Fort Arthur & Keewatin..... | 2,340,000 |

Total stocks in the United States and Canada as reported by Bradstreet's were as follows, on May 30 1896:

|                               | Bushels.   |
|-------------------------------|------------|
| East of the Mountains.....    | 68,773,000 |
| Pacific Coast.....            | 2,556,000  |
| Total stocks a year ago were: | bushels.   |
| East of the Mountains.....    | 64,875,000 |
| Pacific Coast.....            | 8,445,000  |

Bradstreet's report for the week ended June 6, shows a decrease of 1,851,000 bushels in stocks of wheat east of the mountains, making the total 66,919,000 bushels on the latter date.

World's stocks of wheat on June 1, 1896, (United States, Canada, in Europe and Africa for Europe) were 117,969,000 bushels, as compared with 141,476,000 bushels on June 1, 1895, 160,892,000 bushels on June 1, 1894, 167,138,000 bushels on that date in 1893, and as contrasted with 120,170,000 bushels on June 1, 1892, and with smaller totals on June 1 in preceding years.

Joyner & Elkington, of the Fort Qu'Appelle flour mill, have secured a number of Indian department contracts for flour for agencies in the Territories.

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### Dairy Trade Notes.

The Commercial has been favored with a bulletin from the Ontario Department of Agriculture, dealing with experiments in cheese making, carried on at the Ontario agricultural farm. The bulletin deals with the relation of fat in milk to quantity and quality of cheese produced, effect of salt, temperature, rennet and acid in cheesemaking, etc. The pamphlet is a very interesting and useful one to practical cheese-makers.

At the cheese market at Woodstock, Ont., on June 4, cheese advanced, the offerings selling rapidly at 6 1/2c. With water and pasture at its best, says the report, the make is now as large as it will be this season, and as a well-known dairyman stated: "Every maker ought to turn out the finest goods now; he has everything in his favor." The board, with one exception, was cleared in twenty minutes, the ruling price for both white and colored being 6 1/2c.

### Financial and Insurance Items

The Commercial has received a neat little reminder from the New York Life that that company is always ready for business, in the shape of a box of fine quality lead pencils, which will do good work in The Commercial sanetum for some time. Some figures printed on the box, show the enormous amounts which figure in the financial statement of the New York Life.

The town of Selkirk, Man., had a severe visitation from fire on Saturday, June 7. The fire started in a small stable near the Lisgar house, following is a list of the losses and insurance: J. Wilson, teamster, residence, contents saved, but the building is a total loss; no insurance. M. O'Donohue, stables, total loss, value \$2,000; insurance in the Queen's for \$1,000; contents partly saved. T. O'Grady, butcher, shop and stable burned; value \$1,000; insured in the Western for \$550; contents saved. J. Vess, blacksmith shop and stable, value \$500; no insurance; total loss. Reuben Comber, butcher, slaughterhouse and stables destroyed, value \$1,000; no insurance. R. Beal, carriage maker, dwelling and shop, value \$2,000; insurance \$1,000. Mr. Beal also lost four valuable horses. Selkirk Record newspaper office and plant, value \$4,500; total loss, no insurance. W. McDonald, blacksmith and carriage shop, value \$1,000, total loss, no insurance. F. W. Hooker, dwelling and stables, loss \$1,500, no insurance, policy having expired one week ago. R. W. Stewart, dwelling, contents saved; house a total loss, no insurance; house owned by J. S. Craig, Carman. W. Moore, dwelling, total loss. The total loss is estimated at \$30,000. The fire is supposed to have originated from the carelessness of a man in his stable with a lantern.

### Literary Notes

Current History begins its seventh year with an unusually fine number of 250 pages. In every quality that has marked this unique quarterly since the beginning of its career, the same high standard is maintained. As a handbook of information on all current questions in politics, international relations, science, etc., it is indispensable to every one who wishes to post himself on any topic. It is not confined in its review to United States matters, but covers the world; it is not a mere collection of clippings, but a carefully digested review in which the lost threads of incidents, facts, dates, names, etc., are woven into the framework of a complete, connected and very readable story. It is cheap, being aimed to reach even those already well supplied with periodical reading matter, who will find it an addition to their library, which, once known, they will not care to do without. It is a veritable history of the world, brought up to date, authentic, reliable, the product of ripened experience and intelligence. The present number (1st quarter, 1896) opens with an exhaustive account of the discovery of X rays by Prof. Rontgen (portrait) setting forth all that is known regarding the new phenomena, the highest scientific opinions as to the bearing of the discovery upon accepted hypotheses, and its utility as applied to surgery, metallurgy, etc. This article illustrated with drawings and photographs of apparatus, etc., is alone worth the price of the entire book. Among other prominent topics exhaustively reviewed, are the Venezuelan controversy; Cuban revolt; Crises in the Transvaal, and its significance; Abyssinian and Soudan Campaigns; Armenian question; Crisis in the Salvation Army; The Near-Eastern and Far-Eastern political situations; the work of Congress; the Bond Sale, Tariff and Reciprocity; Greater New York; the Raines Liquor law; Manitoba School question and Canadian politics; the political, educational, and trade problems of the British Empire; the French and Italian crises; Geographical explanation; progress of Science, Art, Education, Music, Drama, Religion; and full biographical sketches of prominent persons who have died. There are sixty-five illustrations, portraits, maps, etc. Buffalo, New York: Garrison Cox & Co. publishers. Sample 10 cents.

### Alberta.

At the recent annual meeting of the Calgary board of trade, the following officers were elected:—A. McBride, president; T. Stone, vice-president; I. S. G. Vanvart, secretary; and M. Morris, treasurer. A council of seven members will be elected at an adjourned meeting. The secretary and treasurer have been asked to call on Calgary business men and invite them to become members.

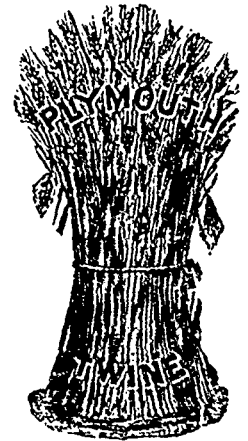
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## The London Conference.

The third congress of the chambers of Commerce of the Empire opened at London, England, on June 8, in the hall of the company of grocers, Princess street. The Canadian delegates present include Sir Mackenzie Bowell and Sir Sanford Fleming. After the reception the majority of the delegates visited the London and India dock's by invitation of the London and India dock's joint committee and enjoyed luncheon on board the steamship Caledonia, where they were the guests of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam and Navigation company. Some of the delegates visited the East London, Trades Industries and Art exhibitions and the general exhibition of the work of the students in the Polytechnic and Technical institute, at the People's Palace and other like places of interest.

The first business session of the congress opened Tuesday morning, when the members were welcomed by Joseph Chamberlain, secretary of state for the colonies, and honorary president of the congress. The congress continued under the presidency of Sir Albert K. Rollit, president of the London chamber of commerce, and there was a reception at the Mansion House by the lord mayor and lady mayoress, at 9 o'clock the same evening.

Mr. Chamberlain was enthusiastically cheered as he officially welcomed the delegates. Among other things he said was that he rejoiced at every fresh indication of the essential unity of the empire, upon which was founded all their hopes. The omens were never more favorable, and he trusted the deliberations would result in an advance towards the goal, to which all patriotic aspirations tended. Continuing, Mr. Chamberlain remarked: "The existence of this congress is evidence we have to a great extent annihilated space, and a further knowledge must tend to complete the agreement between the colonies and the mother country. The same note for closer union rings in all the resolutions; but, all proposals are dwarfed into insignificance in comparison with the proposals to secure the commercial union of the empire. Such commercial union will necessitate a council of the empire, to which should be committed all questions of commercial law in which the whole empire is interested.

But, this is not all. The imperial defences will also come within the deliberations of this council of the empire. This question is the root of the problem with which we have to deal. So far, however, there has been a dead-lock. The proposal of British free traders has been rejected by the colonies and the proposal of colonial protectionists has been rejected by Great Britain. Consequently we must find a third course and in give and take on both sides will be found terms for such proposal." Mr. Chamberlain then dwelt upon the resolution of the Toronto board of trade, which was as follows:

"Whereas, in view of recent events and the attitude of other nations towards Great Britain and of the fact there exists within the British Empire resources in men and materials and arable land for its every requirement, and whereas, while the trade legislation of other nations is framed to subservise their local interests, all British trade and other legislation should aim to secure within the empire a union of interests of federal character, and a policy for each British community designed to retain within the empire subjects whose labor would otherwise go to foreign lands, and whereas Canada has already formed a basis closer relations with the mother country and other colonies by building a highway across British America, by creating steamship connection between Vancouver, Hong Kong, New Zealand, and Australia, and giving a large subsidy for a fast Atlantic steamship service, as well as the

established precedent of confederation for British unity; and whereas closer commercial relations between the mother country, her colonies and dependencies, will be hastened by further subsidizing fast steamship services and completing postal, wire and cable communication with the different portions of the empire, thus making such routes for commerce, food supply, munitions of war, fastest and most secure from attack. Resolved, that in the opinion of this congress the advantages to be obtained by closer union between the various portions of the British empire are so great as to justify an arrangement as nearly as possible of the nature of zollverein, based upon the principles of freest exchange of commodities within the empire, consistent with tariff requirements incident to the maintenance of local government in each kingdom, dominion, province or colony now forming part of the British family of nations."

Commenting on the above resolution, Mr. Chamberlain said its adoption would establish immediately and practically free trade throughout the empire, while leaving the contracting parties free to make their own arrangements in regard to duties on foreign goods, except the essential condition of the proposal was that Great Britain would consent to moderate duties on certain articles largely produced in the colonies. In the opinion of Mr. Chamberlain, if this proposal was backed by any considerable support, it would not be met with a blank refusal upon the part of Great Britain. The honorary president also touched upon the resolutions adopted by other chambers of commerce including that of Montreal, which read:

"Whereas, the British empire, covering one-eighth of the inhabitable globe, with a population of 350,000,000 can amply supply the home market with productions of every climate at the lowest cost, and, whereas, a national sentiment of mutual interest and brotherhood should promote more extended commercial relations between the mother country and its many colonial possessions. Resolved, in order to extend exchange and consumption of home staple products of every part of the British empire, a preferential duty should be adopted by the imperial and colonial governments in favor of home productions against imported foreign articles."

The Edinburgh Chamber of Commerce moved that in the opinion of this congress it is the duty of the government to take immediate steps for the attainment of closer political and commercial union between the mother country and the colonies.

The various resolutions will be taken up during the course of the session Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, which will be the last sitting of the congress.

Nearly every chamber of commerce of any importance throughout the British empire is represented by a delegation, and these not able to do so endorsed the movement one way or another, looking to the establishment of a consultative imperial council to pass upon matters connected with the trade of the empire as well as its defence.

At the second day's session A. Sidney, Australia Delegate proposed, in view of combining the Toronto board of trade resolution and the amendment of Sir Donald Smith, recommending that steps be taken by the government to secure interchange of opinions on the subject between Great Britain and other governments of the empire, that, instead of a zollverein there should be an arrangement based on the principle of the freest exchange of commodities within the empire, consistent with tariff requirements incident to local government. Another Australian said there were insurmountable difficulties in the way of the proposals of Mr. Jos. Chamberlain, secretary of state for colonies.

With a view to reaching an agreement, Sir Andrew Kaye Rollitt introduced a resolution, which was unanimously carried with acclamation, to the effect that the establishment of closer commercial relations between Great Britain and the colonies was a subject which demanded prompt and careful consideration; and that an imperial conference should be called, representing all interests involved, in order to devise ways to bring about this object.

All other motions on this subject were withdrawn, and the congress began discussing the motion of the Birmingham chamber of commerce, which was as follows

"That as a first step towards imperial federation, it is desirable that a consultative imperial council should be formed, whose members, for the time being, should be resident in England. The council should be called together in cases where the interests of the colonies represented were affected in matters of trade, finance or imperial defence. That this council should consist of members elected by every self-governing colony in some adequate and relative proportion to its electorate and its functions should be purely consultative. Crown colonies should also be represented on this council."

Several resolutions on the same subject were moved by other boards, also resolutions in favor of codification of the commercial laws of the empire; uniform copyright and bills of exchange; arbitration of international disputes; decimal system of currency, weights, measures, etc. The Winnipeg board of trade resolution was also presented, in favor of directing British emigration into the colonies.

## Silver.

The silver market has been excited to renewed speculative activity by the success of the free silver coinage advocates within one of the national political organizations in the United States. This has resulted in not a little speculative buying both of bar silver and of silver deposit certificates. Trading in the latter, which has been non-existent for many months, has been resumed on the stock exchange. The London market for silver and silver securities at first hung back, but finally responded to the advance here. Silver prices on June 5 were: London, 31½ to 31¾; New York, 69½ to 69¾.

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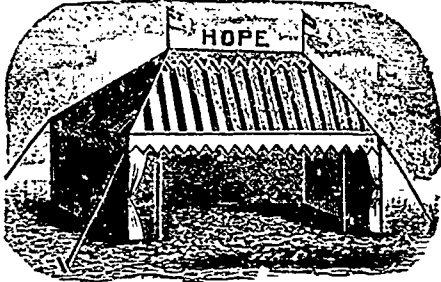
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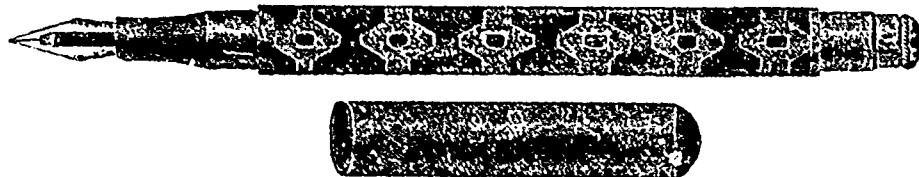
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### Silver and Wheat Prices.

In the current number of the *Revue des deux Mondes*, M. P. P. Deheran, professor in the school of agriculture at Grignan, devotes 30 pages to an article on "Science and Agriculture." While a large part of the discussion is of more interest to the farmer than the miller, there is much which cannot fail to interest all concerned with the sale of flour. The gist of his thought is found in the following paragraphs:

"During 1894, the last year for which we have precise information, 17,268,879 acres were devoted to wheat culture in France, the average return per acre being 19.5 bus, and the total crop more than 335,500,000 bus, or, in weight, over 10,000,000 tons. The average price per bushel was \$1.07, making the total value of the grain \$358,980,000. The straw added \$215,388,000, giving a total of \$574,368,000 for the entire crop. This crop of 1894 was exceptional. The average yield for the preceding 20 years was 297,000,000 bus. The average value of the straw and grain was \$405,300,000.

"Ten years ago, agriculturists declared that the price of wheat was below the cost of production. From 1875 to 1882, the price of wheat was \$1.40 per bu; in 1883, \$1.34; in 1884, \$1.24. During the period, the cost of production was \$1.40. Manifestly, farmers could not go on raising wheat at a loss. Here was an alarming situation, which must be speedily met. Without hesitation, the drop in price was attributed to the importation of foreign wheat, and, notwithstanding the legitimate repugnance which democratic assemblies felt toward an artificial increase in the price of the grain which forms the basis of national alimentation, protectionist ideas, were too strong to be resisted. The duties per 220 lbs on imported wheat were first 3 francs, then 5 francs and then 7 francs.

"Though, from 1887 to 1888, the selling price per bushel was \$1.26, and even rose to \$1.33 in 1890, and passed \$1.40 in the bad year of 1891, since that time, and notwithstanding the extraordinary protective duties, the price fell to \$1.25 in 1892, \$1.16 in 1893, \$1.07 in 1894 and 98c in 1895.

"Manifestly, the duties were powerless to maintain the price as high as had been hoped. It is well to notice, further, that this persistent lowering has not produced the disastrous effects predicted, and that the cultivation of wheat has not been abandoned in France. As it can be supposed that agriculturalists persist in producing at a loss, it must be admitted that the figure used to force a hesitating parliament was erroneous, and that the cost of production is not \$1.40 per bu.

"Therefore, what is it? It is important to accurately determine this figure, for, it

being clearly established, the method of combating the difficulties against which we strive to-day will be plainly indicated."

M. Deheran then goes into a long and interesting discussion of wheat-growing in France, giving its history and the methods followed in reaching the more satisfactory results of the present time. He points out that, from the earliest times there were periods of famine; that, without the cause being known the crop often failed; that at no time was there enough wheat to furnish bread for the people. He shows that, without knowing the reason why, the farmer learned to fertilize the soil and to rotate his crops. He then shows the improvement brought about by the experimental schools, says that a scientific inquiry into the soil conditions necessary to successful crops has been a great benefit, speaks of the experiments with seed wheats in different parts of France, and the distribution thereof, and, finally, of the increase in yield through reapers and threshers, which have gradually come into use, especially in those sections where showers are frequent and the wheat often spoiled by lying long in the field. He shows the difference in yield at the school at Grignan and the ordinary farm, the former being far in advance, presumably through improved scientific methods. He says: "Though the yield continues to increase, have we any assurance that the price will not continue to decrease? We know not what the end will be."

"The fluctuations in the price of wheat are very curious. M. D. Zolla has left us a record of these fluctuations in Grenette in Ain during the second half of the eighteenth century, and, though they furnish only local information, the variations in price are interesting. From 1741 to 1761, the price was very low, at the beginning of this period being only 60c per bu, then rising to 79c from 1746 to 1750. At the end of this period, it fell again, reaching 69c, the average for the 20 years being 78c. From 1766 to 1790, the price rose until it reached \$1.15. During the next 30 years, the increase in price continued, the average for the whole of France being \$1.61. From 1820 to 1850, the price was low, the average being \$1.33. Producers became restless, blaming foreign importations, and their clamors decided the establishment of the sliding scale. From 1850 to 1875, notwithstanding that, during the end of that period, foreign grain was admitted without duties, the increase continued, the price reaching \$1.59. But during the next 20 years the price fell to \$1.35. The decrease was not confined to France, but affected England and Germany, as well.

"As has been said, the fluctuations in price have no relation to importations. The latter only appeared under the Restoration and any considerable during the periods of

scarcity simply, when high prices insure profit to importers. It is, therefore, impossible to throw light upon the causes of the enormous fluctuations in the price of grain?

"The price of merchandise varies with its abundance or scarcity, but also with the abundance or scarcity of the precious metals which serve to acquire it. If, from year to year, the quantity of metal money remains fixed, I will give less if the grain be abundant than I will if it be scarce, and, reciprocally, if the quantity of grain remains invariable, but if the weight of precious metals put in circulation increases, I will give more for the same weight of grain. The increase in price is determined either by the scarcity of merchandise to be purchased or by the abundance of the metal which buys it, and the decrease by the contrary conditions. It is curious to note that the rise in price at the end of the eighteenth century coincided with the introduction into Europe of a considerable mass of silver from Spanish America, and that of 1850 followed the discovery and exploitation of gold in California.

"The present decrease seems to be due to a cause of the same order, even though opposite in principle. Beginning with 1878, several countries became monometalists. The enormous quantities of silver used up to that time ceased to be legal tender. Gold alone sufficed, and it was insufficient in quantity. Less was, therefore, paid for a given quantity of merchandise than for several years preceding this time. The decrease in price was the natural consequence.

"Will Europe find the means of restoring to silver the role it has played, conjointly with gold, during so many years? Will the gold mines of Central Africa throw upon the market a sufficient quantity of precious metal to fill the void caused by the retreat of silver?

"These are questions I am not able to discuss, because they do not belong to the domain of agriculture, whose mission has been to bring about the production in France of a sufficient amount of grain to insure the feeding of the people. While, from 1820 to 1824, the crops were so small as to leave a large part of the population without wheat bread, to-day the quantity produced nearly suffices for a consumption which is now more than 275,000,000 bus. This is a progress of which the French agriculturalist has reason to be proud."

LOUIS H. GIBSON.

The first annual Dominion furniture exposition will be held in Toronto from August 31 to September 12, next. A convention of retail furniture dealers will be held during the second week of the exhibition. For particulars write Wm. B. Rogers, 95 Yonge street, Toronto.

# WOOL

We are prepared to receive Wool Clip of the country at current market prices.

Sacks supplied upon application.

AGENTS FOR CENTRAL PRISON PURE MANILLA BINDER TWINE  
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## The Hardware and Paint Trade.

The Montreal Gazette says: The feature of the naval store market has been the weakness in turpentine, and a further decline of 1c per gallon has taken place which is due principally to the increased supply on spot and easy advices from the South. Low grade resins are firmer, the inside price now being \$2.75. Cordage rules steady, with prospects encouraging for a large trade in the near future. Montreal prices were: Turpentine, 40 to 41c; resins, \$2.85 to \$3, as to brand; coal tar, \$3.00 to \$3.50; cotton waste, 4½c to 5½c for colored, and 7c to 8c for white; oakum, 5c to 7c, and cotton oakum 9c to 11c. Cordage—Sisal, 7½c to 7¾c for 7-16 and upwards, and 10½c for smaller sizes.

Powders have advanced sharply in the United States, it is said, owing to an agreement among manufacturers. Sporting brands are chiefly affected, the advance on these being about \$1.50 to \$1.75 per keg. Blasting powders are also affected. As these powders have been coming into Canada freely, in competition with domestic makes, it is expected the advance will reduce importations and give the home trade more largely to Canadian makers.

Heavy cutting in prices of building paper is reported from Toronto, owing to the falling through of the agreement among manufacturers and jobbers regarding prices.

## Dry Goods Trade Notes.

The Merchants' Company has issued a circular announcing a decline in various lines of cottons. Grey cuttoms, twills and pillow cottons were reduced 5 per cent., and some lines of grey sheetings are reduced 7½ per cent.

China crape is looked upon as a very fashionable material. In Paris many of the recent gowns were designed from China crape. Watered poplin is another fabric in much favor. The height of a woman is considered a certain degree of beauty. To give the effect of elongating the figure stripes are used. Renaissance sleeves are the latest fashion. They are gathered at the seam, so as to set in wrinkles down to a pointed cuff, which comes over the hand. Some designers are making sleeves without lining, so that they will cling tighter to the arm.

Bradstreet says of the situation in the United States: The market continues very slow in all departments. Cotton fabrics are depressed through oversupply, and manufacturers find it very difficult to market their goods except at cut prices, made regardless of cost. Printed fabrics are dull, while ginghams are featureless. Trade in dress woolens is very slow with both agents and jobbers. Business in fall fabrics with the former has petered out much quicker than expected. Men's wear-woolens are slow, and the mar-

ket very unsatisfactory, with much machinery idle. Samples for the light-weight season are being prepared, and manufacturers are in hopes of a better business.

## Manitoba School Law

The Methodist conference, in session at Winnipeg last week, passed unanimously the following moderate resolution regarding the Manitoba school question:

Resolved (1) that this Manitoba and North-west conference of the Methodist church re-affirms its former expressions touching the school question and again endorses the deliverance of the general conference, touching the question of civil and religious liberty.

(2) That we desire to place on record our belief that the interests of this province will be best served by the maintenance in our midst of a uniform system of non-denominational public schools.

(3) That while we deprecate any legislation by this province or by the Dominion which will have the effect of restoring any such denominational school system as existed before the passing of the present public schools act, we are in favor of such amendment of our present school law by our provincial authorities as will remove any just cause of complaint on the part of our Roman Catholic fellow-citizens to whom we are most willing to accord every right and privilege in relation to education which we now or may from time to time enjoy, but whose claim to any special privileges beyond those we as Protestants are entitled to possess we distinctly deny.

## Winnipeg Board of Trade.

A meeting of the council of the board was held on June 8. N. Bawlf was elected to fill a vacancy in the council.

A communication from the Ottawa board of trade was read, regarding the proposed formation of a Dominion board. The opinion of the Winnipeg board was asked, as to the advisability of the movement. Similar communications have been sent to other boards, and if opinions are favorable, a meeting will be called at Ottawa, to be composed of delegates from all Canadian boards of trade or such commercial organizations, to establish the proposed Dominion board.

The conclusion arrived at by the council of the Winnipeg board, was that it was not advisable to attempt to form a Dominion board, but the Winnipeg council strongly favored the holding of a board of trade convention in one of the leading cities of Canada, particularly for the consideration of trade interests of the Dominion as a whole.

A. A. Andrews and C. H. McNaughton, the latter of the Arctic Ice company, were elected members of the board.

JOHN LOVA.

J. E. McALLISTER.

J. RILEY.

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We are prepared to furnish any size or capacity plant complete to substantial mining people, set it up and furnish our men to run it for them on easy payments. Prices and specifications furnished with references and testimonials on application.

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Manufacturers of Furnaces for

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Grain Produce and Commission Merchants  
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Fresh Pork Sausage, German Sausage, etc.

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Shafts, Spokes, Tops, Trim-  
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**Wool. Seneca Root. Furs, Hides, etc**

Jas McMillan & Co. have the following to say in their last circular

**Seneca Root.**—Seneca root is produced chiefly in Northwest Minnesota, North Dakota and Canada, and as many parts of this section are covered with water, digging is delayed. If no root is dug this year, enough has been carried over to last till next year, and at the very low prices ruling we advise not to dig much. We base our Seneca quotations on prices of old root. Old root is worth more than new, because seneca shrinks nearly 5% in weight when carried over a season. Both ginseng and seneca must be washed clean and dried thoroughly before being shipped.

**Wool.**—We wish we could say something encouraging; but we cannot because there is scarcely any demand from manufacturers. With the active movement of the new clip there will probably be a better demand. There are several reasons why the woollen manufacturing business is so poor. In the first place, there are about woollen mills enough in this country to supply woollen goods for the entire population in good times. At present times are hard and there is an under-consumption of woollen goods. Again, foreign manufactured goods, wool, shoddy and waste are being imported very extensively into this country, although times are so hard there is not enough business for our own mills. This makes a surplus of wools. Wool is going to do better, but whether the improvement will come in one year or in two must be left for each one to decide for himself. We are told that breeding sheep in Montana have advanced \$1.00 a head, indicating that the growers there think it is a good time to embark in the business while they can get in on a low basis. In some sections of the country the sheep are being killed off at a rapid rate, while in a few other western states they are nearly holding their own; but taken all together there is a heavy per cent. of decrease. Soon sheep will be so scarce that when times are again good, fat mutton sheep will command high prices.

**Sheep Pelts.**—We regret to say that the market is considerably lower, in sympathy with the low prices and slow sale of wool and finished sheepskins. Pelts are now bringing less prices by the piece than we have ever known. The skins from murrain pelts are not worth anything, and the labor of pulling and putting up the wool has to be added to the cost of the wool; unlike good butcher skins, whose skins pay for the pulling.

**Hides.**—On account of the scarcity, green salted hides and calskins are higher and dry hides are firm but not particularly higher. Do not ship hides green during warm weather or they will be spoiled when received.

**Furs.**—The receipts are decreasing, except for the interior, Canadian, winter-caught lots, which will be received as late as the first of August. The bulk of the furs are being exported to Europe, as has been the case for several years, and on account of so large a proportion being shipped abroad the prices there are kept down. When times are good, ours is one of the largest fur-consuming countries in the world, if not the largest; and American competition makes a great deal of difference in prices. Spring-caught furs are shedding, rubbed, moth-eaten or faded and grade No. 2 or 3, or if badly damaged No. 1. Bear caught in the spring soon after coming out of their dens before warm weather gets well. Beaver, muskrat and otter are good as long as the water is cold. No furs should be trapped between May 1st and November 1st, because the fur is of little or no value and it just destroys the animals.

**Tallow and Grease.**—There has been a further decline, but it does seem as though

prices must now have touched the bottom. During warm weather tallow and grease must be put up in tight two headed oil or glucose barrels to avoid shrinkage by leaking. Rough tallow, before it is rendered, can not be shipped in warm weather.

**Deer and Antelope.**—Horse hides, calf, sheep and goatskins are often substituted for deerskins and as these articles are low, deer and antelope are also low.

**Montreal Grain and Produce Market.**

There has been a decidedly weak feeling in the raw sugar market, and considerable excitement has prevailed for the past week, which has been due principally to the liquidation of longs in the speculative market; consequently the situation at present is very unsettled, and just how the market is going to act, it is very hard for refiners to express an opinion at present, for until the longs have finished unloading it is difficult to say how low prices will go. In sympathy with Europe, New York market for refined has been weaker, and prices for granulated have declined 5-16c to 4 13-16c. These weak advices, coupled with the cutting in prices here by large outside holders, has had a weakening effect, and in order for refiners to compete with the above, prices for granulated have been reduced 1/2c per lb., while yellows are now quoted 5-16c to 1/2c lower. This week it is reported that outside holders have sold round lots of granulated at 4 7-16c, and small quantities at 4 7-16c. The stock of sugars in first hands is very large, and in consequence of which, refiners in some cases have shut down. The demand continues slow and business is very quiet, but as we have already stated, refiners have got confidence in the future, as there are every prospect of an immense fruit crop this season. Consequently an active demand for sugars is anticipated. We quote:—Granulated at 4 1/2c in 250-barrel lots and over; 4 9-16c in 100-barrel lots, and 4 1/2c in smaller quantities. Yellows range from 3 7-16c to 3 1/2c, as to quality, at the factory.

There has been no change in the market for syrup. The offerings are small, and business quiet at 1 1/2c to 2 1/2c per lb., as to quality.

The decline of 1c at the Island last week, and another decline of 1c to-day, which makes first cost of Barbadoes molasses now 10c, has had a weak effect on prices here, and they have declined 1c, the Guild now selling at 30c in car lots, and 31c in smaller quantities. The demand here for car lots has been very slow, and although agents quote 28c, probably they would accept less if a buyer would make a firm offer. Porto Rico is also dull, and nominally quoted at 30c. The first arrivals of new crop Barbadoes molasses have come to hand. Two cargoes of about 1,000 puncheons, which, it is said, was all sold to arrive.

A fairly active business for the season is reported in rice, there being a good demand for small lots at steady prices. We quote:—Japan standard, \$1.25 to \$1.40; crystal Japan, \$1.75 to \$5.00; standard B., \$3.45; Patna, \$1.25 to \$5. and Carolina at \$6.50 to \$7.50.

There was no change in spices, the market being quiet and business of a jobbing character. The following quotations are what jobbers can buy at only:—Ponang black pepper, 6 to 7 1/2c, white pepper, 10c to 12 1/2c, cloves, 7 1/2c to 9c; cassia, 8 1/2c to 9 1/2c, nutmegs, 60c to 90c, and Jamaica ginger, 15 1/2c to 18 1/2c.

The demand for coffee continues slow and the market is without any feature of note. We quote:—Maracaibo at 17 1/2 to 18c; Rio, 16c to 17 1/2c, Java, 23 to 25c, and Mocha, 23 to 26c.

There has been some demand for new crop Japan teas, and sales aggregating about 400 to 500 packages have been made at prices

ranging from 21c to 25c. These teas are per steamship Empress of Japan and will likely arrive here tomorrow or next day. Outside of the above the market is very quiet, and the usual excitement which prevails at this season, when new crop goods commence to arrive, is absent this year.—Gazette, June 6.

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