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WINNIPEG, JULY 6, 1896.

Manitoba.

A license has been refused the brewery at Neopawa, on the ground that a local option law is in force in the district, and the people are strongly opposed to the local sale of the beer.

The June number of The Colonist, Winnipeg, contains an extended write-up of the town of Selkirk, the head of Lake Winnipeg navigation, and the headquarters of the fishing and lumbering industries on the lake. The number is profusely illustrated.

Robt. Douglas, saddler, Deloraine, has sold out to Mr. Rockett.

Winnipeg Prices a Year Ago.

Following were Winnipeg prices this week last year:

- Wheat.—No. 1 hard, Fort William, afloat nominal and weak at 80 to 85c.
- Flour.—Local price, per sack, Patents, \$2.25; Bakers, \$2.05.
- Bran.—Per ton, \$11.
- Shorts.—Per ton, \$18.
- Oats.—Per bushel, car lots, local freights, 33 to 33½c.
- Barley.—Per bushel, about 40 to 42c, local freights.
- Flax Seed.—Small sales retail at \$1.50 per bushel.
- Butter.—Dairy 8 to 10c and very dull. Creamery, 15c.
- Cheese.—New 6 to 6½c.
- Eggs.—Fresh, 8c net, jobbing 9½c.
- Beef.—City dressed, 5 to 6c.
- Mutton.—Fresh, 7 to 7½c.
- Hogs.—City dressed, 5½c.
- Cattle.—Butchers' 2½ to 3c.
- Hogs.—Live, off cars, 3½ to 4c.
- Sheep.—3½ to 3½c.
- Seneca Root.—Dry 17 to 19c lb.
- Poultry.—Chickens, 40 to 45c per pair, turkeys, 8c lb., live weight.
- Hides.—No. 1 cows, 7½c.
- Wool.—Unwashed fleeces, 9 to 10c.
- Potatoes.—45c per bushel.
- Hay.—\$1.00 to \$1.50 per ton, car lots.

Financial and Insurance Notes.

The governor and committee of the Hudson's Bay Company have recommended a dividend of 13s per share for the past year, carrying forward £26,082. The dividend paid last year was 12s per share, and \$25,805 was carried forward.

Wheat Stocks.

The visible supply of wheat in the United States and Canada, east of the Rocky Mountains, for the week ended June 29, 1893, shows a decrease of 959,000 bushels, against a decrease of 1,661,000 for the corresponding week last year, a decrease of 1,195,000 bushels the corresponding week two years ago, and a decrease of 765,000 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	80,228,000	81,238,000	45,907,000
Feb. 5...	88,376,000	79,883,000	81,390,000	43,161,000
Mar. 4...	78,766,000	75,609,000	79,068,000	41,556,000
April 1...	74,308,000	71,458,000	77,654,000	41,036,000
May, 6...	62,196,000	65,158,000	73,069,000	36,190,000
June 3...	52,229,000	59,294,000	71,080,000	17,910,000
July 1...	41,561,000	54,557,000	62,318,000	24,282,000
Aug. 8...	38,717,000	60,001,000	59,124,000	28,079,000
Sept. 7...	36,754,000	69,168,000	66,140,000	33,760,000
Oct. 7...	41,832,000	73,614,000	63,275,000	51,256,000
Nov. 4...	52,990,000	80,017,000	71,396,000	61,717,000
Dec. 2...	63,923,000	85,179,000	78,601,000	72,430,000

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

	1896.	1895.	1894.	1893.
Jan. 4...	69,842,000	87,856,000	79,053,000	81,786,000
" 11...	83,945,000	86,615,000	80,433,000	84,080,000
" 18...	67,928,000	85,288,000	80,332,000	82,327,000
" 25...	67,623,000	84,665,000	80,234,000	81,437,000
Feb. 1...	66,734,000	83,376,000	79,863,000	81,309,000
" 8...	68,119,000	82,332,000	79,860,000	80,973,000
" 15...	65,926,000	80,733,000	78,667,000	83,214,000
" 22...	65,011,000	79,478,000	77,257,000	79,433,000
March 1...	64,089,000	78,761,000	75,569,000	79,083,000
" 7...	62,696,000	77,717,000	74,607,000	79,103,000
" 14...	62,123,000	76,873,000	73,359,000	79,000,000
" 21...	61,318,000	75,773,000	72,163,000	78,203,000
" 28...	61,018,000	74,308,000	71,458,000	77,654,000
April 4...	60,322,000	72,703,000	70,762,000	77,293,000
" 11...	59,330,000	70,497,000	69,217,000	76,096,000
" 18...	58,493,000	68,626,000	68,425,000	74,862,000
" 25...	57,916,000	68,776,000	66,593,000	75,027,000
May 2...	55,619,000	62,196,000	65,158,000	73,069,000
" 9...	54,000,000	59,623,000	63,510,000	74,632,000
" 16...	53,116,000	56,481,000	62,014,000	71,526,000
" 23...	51,298,000	54,214,000	61,329,000	70,159,000
" 30...	50,840,000	52,229,000	59,394,000	70,387,000
June 6...	50,147,000	49,739,000	58,217,000	63,661,000
" 13...	49,486,000	47,717,000	57,105,000	66,376,000
" 20...	49,819,000	46,225,000	55,832,000	63,081,000
" 27...	47,860,000	44,561,000	54,637,000	62,316,000

Bradstreet's report of stocks of wheat in Canada on June 20 is as follows:

	Bushels.
Montreal.....	458,000
Toronto.....	153,000
Kingston.....	10,000
Winnipeg.....	140,000
Manitoba interior elevators	1,550,000
Fort William, Port Arthur & Keeswatin.....	2,120,000

Total stocks in the United States and Canada as reported by Bradstreet's were as follows, on June 20 1896:

	Bushels.
East of the Mountains.....	63,457,000
Pacific Coast.....	2,556,000
Total stocks a year ago were:	bushels.
East of the Mountains.....	56,591,000
Pacific Coast.....	8,445,000

Bradstreet's report for the week ended June 27, shows a decrease of 2,103,000 bushels in stocks of wheat east of the mountains, making the total 61,851,000 bushels on the latter date.

Worlds stocks of wheat on June 1, 1896, (United States, Canada, in Europe and afloat for Europe) were 117,969,000 bushels, as compared with 141,476,000 bushels on June 1, 1895, 160,892,000 bushels on June 1, 1894, 167,188,000 bushels 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.

Anthracite Prices Advance.

Further preparations have been made this week by the coal mining and transportation companies for the first of what it is anticipated in trade circles will be a series of advances in the price of anthracite. As was pointed out in these columns recently, the new order of things in the anthracite business has been from the company's point of view, decidedly successful. Under the agreement of the presidents the output has been restricted as it never was before, and the accumulated surplus of mined coal left over from the coal war of 1895 has been soroluced that it no longer occasions either anxiety to the trade or concessions in prices for the sake of moving it.

The advance now determined upon is 25c per ton in the circular figures, to take effect at once. All old contracts at lower prices are to be abrogated on the 31st of the current month.—Bradstreet's, June 27.

The Winnipeg Early Closing Law.

Re Cloutier.—Appeal from Chief Justice Taylor. The defendant, Ferdinand Cloutier, carrying on a boot and shoe store on Main street, was convicted before Police Magistrate Peobles of a breach of the early closing by-law, passed by the city council and fined \$10 and costs. A motion was made for a cartiorari to remove the conviction with a view to having it quashed. The matter was argued before the chief justice, who dismissed the application and defendant appealed to the full court. The court allowed the appeal, but without costs and the conviction is quashed. The court held that the by-law was objectionable.

United States Wool Markets.

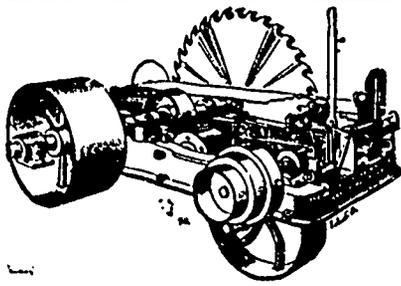
The volume of business shows a slight increase, but buyers are yet bidding below the market for any lines. The result of the St. Louis convention has made dealers a little firmer, and it looks as though the decline was checked. The strength comes largely from the interior, however, growers and holders in some sections having marked up prices ½ to 1c per pound. A large part of the new wools coming in are consigned, and in many instances are accompanied by instructions to hold until after election. The supply of old territory wools carried over is large, but dealers are not disposed to sell any lower at present.—Bradstreet's,

Silver.

The conspicuous factor in the silver market this week was the speculative buying of silver bullion certificates on the New York Stock Exchange. It was reported that this was based on the idea that a free silver platform will be adopted at the coming Chicago convention. The quotation for bars in this market advanced from 68½c per ounce to 69½ to 70c, and London though somewhat backward, had a sympathetic rise from 81 7-16d to 81½d. The market there is favorably affected by the strong tone of India exchange on the issue of a new rupee loan in India. On Friday both markets reacted slightly. Silver prices on June 19 were: London 81 9-16d; New York 69½ to 70c.

Canning Horse Meat

One of the dangers that threatens the American meat trade with Europe is loading invalided omnibus horses of London for Rotterdam and Antwerp, where they are converted into "canned beef, which is retailed throughout Europe in sealed boxes with American labels." This industry is calculated to ruin the American export meat trade.—Bradstreet's.

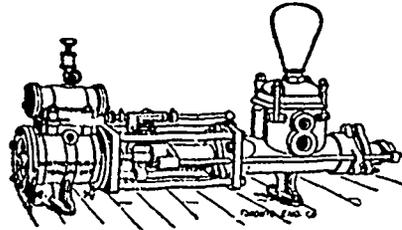


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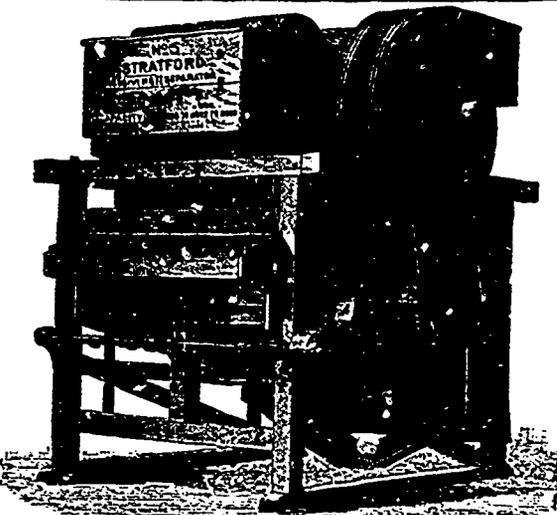
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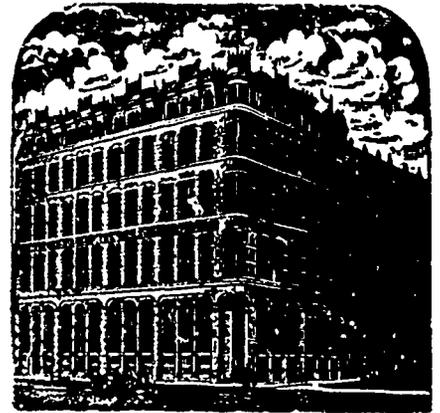
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MILL ROLLS GROUND & CORRUGATED.
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The Commercial

WINNIPEG, JULY 6, 1896.

THE ABSENTEE VOTER.

The late elections have brought the question of "one man one vote" prominently to the front again. This is one of the reforms in our election laws which The Commercial believes is urgently needed. If for no other reason than the inducement which it offers to corrupt practices, it would be well to have duplicate voting abolished. The absentee vote is one of the most uncertain features about elections, particularly in cities, and it is one of the principal incentives to corruption. Electors who are present in a constituency when a vote is being taken, should not need any inducement to lead them to record their votes. Their duty as citizens should be sufficient to cause them to vote promptly. With the absentee voter, however, it is different. Under many circumstances he can be fairly excused from exercising his franchise. The absentee voter could not be expected to neglect his business or go to much expense to visit a distant district in order to record his vote, and unless some inducement is offered he will not go. Here comes in the opportunity for bribery. If he can get his railway fair or expenses paid, he will go and vote, and thus corrupt practices are resorted to. If the principle of one man one vote were established, the absentee vote would be largely reduced, and in like proportion would the incentive to bribery be reduced, and the conduct of elections would be much more satisfactory.

Aside from this aspect of the matter, there are other reasons why the principle of one vote should be established by law. Our franchise does not rest on a property basis, and therefore why give one man two or more votes because he holds property in two or more constituencies? But even if property were the basis of the franchise, it would not uphold the principle of duplicate voting, as can be shown by the following reasoning: A man possessing property of great value in one constituency is entitled to but one vote, while another party with property of much less value, scattered over several constituencies, would have a vote in each. This shows the absurdity of the present law which permits duplicate voting. If property is the qualification, should not the man having all his property in one district be entitled to duplicate his vote in proportion to his wealth? Our law wisely recognizes no such principle; but on the other hand it improperly recognizes this principle where the property is scattered in different constituencies.

THE VOTE IN MANITOBA.

If the citizens of Winnipeg in particular, and Manitoba in general, could read all that a portion of the eastern press is saying about them just now, they would feel either very small indeed, or perhaps indignant. These papers represent that while the Liberals and many Conservatives also in the east were contending for Manitoba's rights, the people

here have sold themselves to the coercionists. On this basis they proceed to give Manitobans such a dressing down as we have never received from any source before. Well, perhaps we deserve it to some extent. At any rate, The Commercial can readily see how those who are not familiar with the situation here, would find good cause to criticize us harshly. Manitobans were supposed to be fervently attached to the cause of national schools, and prepared to vigorously oppose any attempt to enforce separate schools upon us. Through our public men we frequently declared that there would be no surrender. The Dominion government went to the country on the declared policy of coercion of Manitoba, and under our form of government the only way to oppose this policy would be to vote against the government. To support the government meant support for its policy of coercion. This is the way the eastern papers reason the matter out, and they therefore claim that Manitobans have stultified themselves before all Canada. They attribute base motives to the supposed change of front on the part of Manitoba, and scornfully state that we have been purchased by promises of public works or by direct bribes.

All this is not very pleasant reading for Manitobans. The Commercial must admit that so far as the outward appearance goes, the result of the elections here would indicate a change of front on the school question. The question which naturally arises to the outside is: What has led to the change? And in answering the question thus raised they generally decide that it was bribery, either by promises of public works, which were freely made, or by the direct purchase of votes.

This is very humiliating to spirited Manitobans, and we certainly feel like resenting it. No doubt the promises of public works had considerable influence, particularly on a section of the labor vote in Winnipeg, but not such as to decide the elections generally. There were many extenuating circumstances which, if understood by those who criticize us so harshly, would lead them to take a different view of the case. In the first place, if the total vote of the province were analyzed, it would be shown that it was largely opposed to the coercion government. In three out of the seven constituencies, there was a three cornered contest by the advent of a Patron candidate, and in two out of these three constituencies the Patron vote defeated the Liberal candidates, by splitting the vote in favor of tariff reform and opposed to coercion. Manitoba was therefore really entitled to five members out of seven in opposition to coercion. In a sixth constituency the Catholic electors have a majority and that naturally went to the government. The only real ground for criticism which eastern people have is therefore reduced to Winnipeg, and Winnipeg, we are told, was carried in favor of coercion by the outside vote. The government majority was about 125, while it has been reported that there were 600 outside votes for the government candidate. This, to a considerable extent relieves Winnipeggers of the charge of having stultified themselves, or of having been bribed into supporting the coercion government.

There were, of course, other influences at work to contribute to the result. Many Conservatives honestly believed that coercion would never be attempted by their party, and they stuck to their party. Some of the Conservative candidates here were pledged to oppose coercion. Others, just as honestly believed that the Liberals, if returned to power, would be as likely to take up a coercion policy as the Conservatives.

Another point is the fact that Manitoba is naturally Conservative, and like party men elsewhere, many of them will hold to their party, almost regardless of circumstances. At the very height of the anti-monopoly agitation Manitobans could not be induced to forsake the Conservative party. The people of the West have had it drilled into them for years that the Liberals as a party were always opposed to the development of the West. This has been so frequently asserted that it has been almost a general belief here. Viewing the matter, therefore, in the light of local conditions, the election of three members in opposition to coercion, and the defeat of two more through the splitting of the vote in a three-cornered fight, does not give so much reason after all to the Eastern press to refer so scornfully to Manitoba.

WHAT ABOUT THE TARIFF.

More or less uncertainty will certainly be felt in commercial and manufacturing circles owing to the recent change in the political situation. The defeat of the protectionist party and the return to power of a revenue tariff party is certainly a feature which will cause uneasiness to tariff-protected interests. Every word, therefore, which is dropped by the Liberal leaders, regarding the tariff is eagerly taken up and analyzed at the present time.

In the one brief reference which The Commercial made to the political situation previous to the elections, we submitted the opinion that a change of government would not lead to tariff revolution in this country, but rather that the Liberal party, if returned to power, would see the wisdom of making haste slowly and cautiously in the work of tariff reform. The suppression of Sir Richard Cartwright may be taken as indicating a moderate course by the Liberal party in regard to the tariff. It will have been noted that Sir Richard was scarcely heard from all through the recent conflict. Whether Sir Richard's suppression was voluntary or invited, it is an indication that the radical free trade element of the party is for a time in the background.

As for the utterances of the Liberal leaders we have Sir Oliver Mowat's declaration that "Laurier would deal carefully with the vested interests of manufacturers in any tariff changes, and that free trade as they had it in England was out of the question for many years to come." Or to quote the Liberal leader himself, as reported from Montreal since the elections:

"We have been elected on a platform of tariff reform and on those lines we intend to work. It is but fair that manufacturers and the people generally should understand that we are reformers, not revolutionists. During the campaign it has been frequently reiterated

ed that the manufactories would be closed and that business would suffer generally. What I desire to impress upon you is this: We believe our policy is the policy which will build up Canada, not one which will bring the Dominion into discredit, and it will be for the future to disclose whether our idea is correct or not. We shall apply ourselves at once to a revision of the tariff, but whatever we do will be done gradually and slowly, and moreover, no steps will be taken likely to affect any particular interest without due notice being given, so that all concerned may know what our intentions are, and why we consider it expedient to make the contemplated changes."

The Toronto Globe may be taken as a reliable exponent of the views of the Liberal leaders. Hear what the Globe says as to the future tariff policy of its party:

"We do not think that the question is one of a reduction of a quarter or a third, or 10 or 20 or 30 per cent. It is a question of principle, and of the circumstances of each of the industries which may be affected, favorably or adversely, by the existing tariff. Show us a duty which is levying an oppressive tax upon the consumer and making fortunes for favored individuals, and we say that that is a case for radical reform. Show us an industry which is content with fair profits and is paying good wages to a large body of men, and we say that that is a case for very careful and considerate treatment. We say that it is better for the community that a sum of money, say, \$50,000 a year, should be spent in wages than that it should go into the pockets of one man. For the one man may squander it, or his heirs or relatives may squander it, in ways that bring little or no benefit to the country from which it comes; but the working man is perforce obliged to spend the greater part of his money where he earns it, and thus to afford a market for farm products and for the products of his fellow-workman. We have no hesitation in saying that we think more of a working-man's home than for the maintenance of a theory, however sound."

Note particularly the last sentence in the quotation from the Globe. These assurances, from the various sources, are such as should remove the fear of a general revolution of the tariff. Vested interests, Mr. Mowat says, must be handled carefully. Indeed, if the Liberals can make a fair beginning in the direction of tariff reform within the life of the new parliament, it will be about all that can be reasonably expected of them. Of course there are special cases which will call for prompt action, but generally tariff reform can best be brought about by a moderate and careful policy. We cannot reverse the policy of twenty years in a day or a year, or five years.

GAMBLING ON THE ELECTIONS.

While the Winnipeg Free Press has had a good deal to say of late regarding the political situation with which The Commercial could not agree, that journal recently published one article with which we think almost everyone would agree. Reference is made to the article on election betting. It is perhaps not desirable to single out election betting for condemnation, but it serves the purpose to make some good points against betting in general. Those who gamble on the results of an election contest, because they think they have "a dead sure thing," are just as likely as not to be disappointed. As has been proved over and over again in the

past, there is nothing more uncertain than an election contest. It is about as unsatisfactory a thing to bet upon as can well be imagined. The open way in which betting was encouraged during the recent contest in Winnipeg, is not at all commendable to those who were accountable for it. One of the most objectionable features in connection with betting is the fact that it leaves a sting behind which the losing party will long remember. It is all very well to say that the betting is perfectly fair, and that the loser will have no grounds of resentment, but we know very well that the practical result of betting is often coolness or resentment between persons who would otherwise have been good friends. People will wager money which they cannot afford to lose, and in the pinch that comes afterwards there is sure to be some feeling of resentment. This is human nature. Anyway, betting in connection with elections tends in the opposite direction from purity and fairness in the conduct of the contest, and therefore is not to be encouraged.

EDUCATION IN GREAT BRITAIN.

To liberal minded Canadians who are not intimate with the situation in Great Britain, the educational bill of the present imperial government would seem like something almost beyond comprehension. How such a bill could be seriously introduced into a British parliament in these modern days, and that as a government measure, is quite beyond our conception. In Canada the tendency of modern thought has been directly in the opposite direction of that proposed by Mr. Balfour's educational bill, and it certainly seemed like a great step backwards to propose, as the imperial government has done, to pass a measure providing for such extensive clerical control over educational matters. Canadians will therefore not be surprised to learn that the imperial government has been forced to withdraw the bill. In fact, we can readily believe, as reported in the cable despatches, that the measure has led to a revolt within the Conservative party, such as has not been known for years, and Mr. Balfour has been severely criticized for his connection with the measure. It would indeed seem strange if even an ultra Tory government, with a large majority at its back, could pass such a measure through a British parliament in these days, and even if it had been forced through the house, it would no doubt have led to such a reaction throughout the country as would have swept the government out of existence.

THE FAST ATLANTIC SERVICE.

The proposed fast Atlantic service for Canada has reached the stage of opening of tenders for the establishment of the proposed line. The most favorable tender comes from the Allan Line, who offer to perform the required service for \$1,125,000 per year for ten years. Of this amount the imperial government is expected to contribute a quarter of a million or more. The contract is subject to the ratification of parliament. The proposals for a fast Atlantic service have been generally endorsed in commercial circles, though the price to be paid for it will make it come rather high. A million or

more per year judiciously expended in the internal development of our resources, would we believe, give better results to the country at large than the proposed fast Atlantic line. Hardly a dollar has yet been expended on the great waterways of Western Canada, between Lake Superior and the Pacific, where a moderate expenditure would prove of immense benefit to the country and a source of wealth to all Canada, by hastening the development of these new regions.

OUR EXPORT LUMBER TRADE.

The decision of Judge Wheeler of the United States circuit court, will have the effect of allowing the free importation of Canadian dressed lumber into that country. The United States tariff, as The Commercial understands it, admits lumber free, but provides for a duty on "manufactures of wood." The claim set up was, that dressed and tongued and grooved lumber was a manufacture of wood and therefore dutiable. Under this pretension dressed lumber has been shut out of the United States for some time, but this decision now removes the restriction. The decision seems a reasonable one. It would require an unusual amount of straining to make out that dressed lumber should come under the head of manufactures of wood. How long Canada will enjoy a free market in the United States for lumber is a matter of considerable speculation. It seems to be a foregone conclusion, owing to the demoralized state of the Democratic party, that the Republicans will carry the next elections, and with the advent of the Republicans to power again, the restoration of the lumber duties may be looked for, though it is by no means certain that this will be the result. However, should the duty be restored, Canada would be obliged to put an export duty on saw logs and wood pulp material. This is a weapon which gives Canada rather the advantage in the lumber trade with the United States. If they will not take our manufactured lumber free, we can close up a number of their saw and pulp mills by taxing the raw material which those mills can only procure to advantage in Canada.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

THE Globe semi-officially announces that the tariff will not be revised during the short summer session of parliament to be held shortly, but will remain unaltered until the early part of next year, the intervening period being occupied by a careful inquiry into the conditions of industry in all its branches, agriculture, manufacturing, etc.

THE friends of early closing in Winnipeg will regret the decision of the court declaring the local early closing by-law invalid. The by-law, however, has been upset on a technicality, and the decision does not affect the law itself. The early closing law still remains, and there is nothing to prevent the passing of another by-law, to bring the law into effect in the city. A great deal of good work, however, in the interest of early closing, will have to be done over again, and in the meantime the hour of closing business places will be at the option of the proprietors.

To the TRADE!

Our Travellers are now out with a complete line of new samples of our specialties in . . .

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

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

James Hall & Co.

Ontario Glove Works.

WINNIPEG BRANCH,
150 PRINCESS ST. BROCKVILLE, ONT.

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THE BEST SOAP and the BEST SELLING SOAP IN CANADA.

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Choice Horseradish in 16 oz Bottles
\$2 50 per dozen

Fresh Pork Sausage, German Sausage, etc.
J. S. Carveth & Co., Winnipeg.
Packers of Pure Goods.

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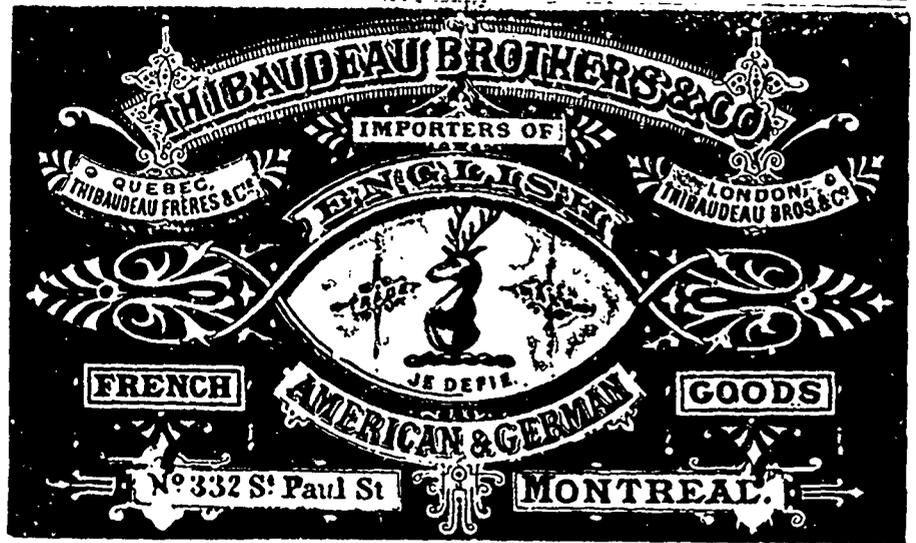
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Grocers supplies and General Merchandise handled on Commission. Best Cold Storage warehouse in West Kootenay. Correspondence and Consignments Solicited.

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Importers of HATS, CAPS AND MEN'S FURNISHINGS,

LIBERAL DISCOUNTS,
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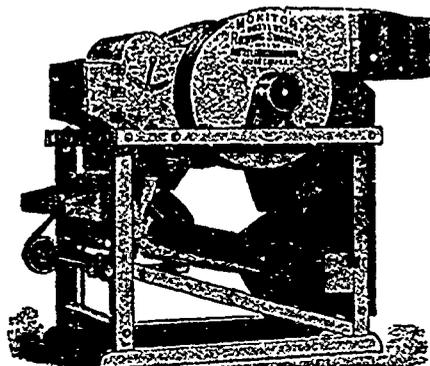
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Wheat Scouring, Polishing and Separating Machine.

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Also SEWING TWINES, JUTE,
COTTON and FLAX



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5-GALLON KEGS
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For EVERY PURPOSE

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

GRANULAR OGILVIE'S HUNGARIAN CREAMY HAS NO EQUAL. FLOUR. HAS NO EQUAL.

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 Su-
periority of

“OGILVIE'S FLOUR.”

Messrs THE OGILVIE MILLING CO., WINNIPEG, MAN.

Pear 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. Sewn with our Special Twine, Red White and Blue.

OGILVIE'S HUNGARIAN,

Unequalled for fine Cakes and Pastry. Stand's unvalued 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 Markets.

(BY WIRE TO THE COMMERCIAL.)

Vancouver, July 4, 1896.

There is a very heavy supply of Manitoba and territories butter here and prices are easy and shipments are still coming in fast. This may lead to a glut and very low prices. Other lines are steady.

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

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

Fish.—Prices are: Mounders 8c; smelt 4c; sea bass 4c; black cod 6c; rook cod 4c; red cod 4c; tommy cod 4c; herring 4c; spring salmon 7c; whiting 6c; soles 6c; steel heads, 6c; crabs 60c dozen; smoked halibut 10c; bloaters 10c; kippered cod 9c; sturgeon 6c; salt colachan, 25 and 50 lb. kets 5c; smoked salmon 12½c.

Vegetables.—New potatoes, \$1.85 per 100 pounds; onions silver skins, 1½ lb; California onions, 2c.; sweet potatoes \$2.25 per 100 lbs.; cabbage, 1½ lb; carrots, turnips and beets, \$10 a ton.

Eggs.—Lianch, 20c. Manitoba, 14c.

Fruits.—Fruit is sold by box unless otherwise quoted. Standard American boxes measure one foot ten and a half inches by eleven and a half inches with depth of eleven inches, inside measurement, and contain from 280 to 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, \$3.75; blood oranges, \$3.75; California lemons, \$3.50 to \$3.75; Australian apples \$2.25 to \$2.50 per box; Bluefield bananas, \$3 per bunch; bananas \$1.75 bunch; \$3.50 crate (2 bunches) \$3.50; Cherries, (10 lb box), \$1.40; Peaches, 20 lb boxes \$1.50; Plums 20 lb boxes \$1.75; Apricots 20 lb boxes \$1.40; Tomatoes, \$3.50.

Evaporated Fruits.—Apricots 11c per lb; peaches 7½c; plums 7c; prunes, French, 4c; loose Muscatel raisins 4c; London layer raisins \$1.65 box.

Nuts.—Almonds, 13c; filberts, 12½c; peanuts, 10c; Brazil, 12½c; walnuts, 10 to 16c lb.

Meal.—National mills rolled oats, 90 lb sacks, \$3.00; 45 pound sacks, \$3.10; 22½ 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; 2-45's, \$2.35. Manitoba Rolled Oats, 90's, \$2.25 45's \$2.35.

Flour.—Manitoba patent, per bbl., \$4.40; strong bakers, \$1.10; Oregon, \$1.20; Oak Lake patent \$1.20; do. strong bakers \$3.85.

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

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

Hay.—Nominal at \$8 per ton.

Dressed Meats.—Beef, 6 to 7c; mutton, 6½ to 7½c; pork, 6 to 7c; veal, 7c.

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

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

Sugars.—Powdered and icing, 6½c; Paris lump, 6½c; granulated, 5½c; extra C, 5½c; fancy yellows 4½c; yellow 4½c per lb.

Syrups.—80 gallon barrels, 1½c per pound; 10 gallon kegs, 2½c; 5 gallon kegs, \$1.50 each; 1 gallon tins, \$1 per case of 10; ½ gallon tins, \$1.75 per case of 20.

Teas.—Congo: Fair, 11½c; good, 13c. choice 26c. Ceylons: Fair 25c; good 30c; choice 35c per lb.

British Columbia Business Notes

J Bohman, shoemaker, Ashcroft, is succeeded by J. K. Wilson.

The estate of E Paton general store, Alberni, has been sold to H. S. Law.

The Kelowna Shippers Union Co., Kelowna, to deal in produce, etc., has been incorporated.

J. Wilson, baker, Nanaimo, is succeeded by Wilson & Matthews.

T. A. Muir & Co., druggs, New Westminster, have dissolved; T. A. Muir continues.

Wm. Keller, restaurant and bakery, Rossland, has sold out the restaurant business to Myers & Co.

Wm. Bunyan, general store, Salmon Arm, is succeeded by Timmin & Neelands.

The Vancouver Biscuit Co., Vancouver, has been incorporated.

John Towers & Co., Vancouver, are dissolving partnership.

Burrard Inlet Red Cedar Lumber Co., Victoria, is winding up business.

P. E. Davis & Co., auctioneers, Victoria, have dissolved; P. E. Davis continues.

Toronto Grain and Produce Market.

Wheat.—The receipts have fallen off since the prices to the farmers were reduced. Cars of red sold on the Northern to-day at 63c and white is quoted at 65c to 66c north and west. Manitoba wheat is quoted, No. 1 hard, 65c Midland.

Flour.—Is dull and easy. Cars of straight roller are nominal at \$3.30 Toronto freights. Manitoba flour is quiet at \$3.80 for patents and \$3.45 for strong bakers.

Millfeed.—The city mills are selling ton lots of shorts at \$11 and bran at \$10. Cars of shorts are quoted at \$10 and bran at \$8 west.

Barley.—Nominal at 35c for No. 1, 32c for No. 2 and 25c for feed outside.

Oats.—Cars of mixed sold north and west freights at 17c and white at 18c. Cars of heavy white sold on the track here this week at 22½c.

Butter.—Locally there is but a light demand and country shippers are overstocked and are pressing for sales. We quote jobbing prices: Choice dairy tubs, 10 to 12c; medium 8 to 9c; low grade 6 to 7c; fresh made creamery tub 15 to 15½c.

Cheese.—Small Canadian Stiltons are worth 9 to 9½c. Last summer's product sells rather slowly at 8 to 8½c and now cheese brings 7 to 7½c, jobbing prices.

Eggs.—The demand is light and an easier tone prevails. Good boiling lots go at 9 to 9½c, and No. 2 cases sell at 8½c. Split eggs sell at 6 to 7c.

Wool.—Prices low. Washed fleeces 18 to 19c.

Hides.—No. 1 green 5½c; tallow 3½ to 3¾c. Globe, July 1.

The Live Stock Trade.

Mr. Stewart, of Macleod, Alberta, is in Ontario buying up stocker cattle to ship west, and he may also look up some fat cattle for the Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition.

At Liverpool on June 29 notwithstanding the heavy supplies of cattle, the very slow trade and a number of lots being left unsold, the general tone of the market was firmer

and values improved ¼ to ½c per lb., as compared with last week's market. Choice light States and Canadian cattle sold at 10c, and other grades at 9 to 9½c. Sheep were also firmer, selling at 11c.

At the East End abattoir market Montreal on June 29, the supply of cattle was in excess of the requirements but the tone was steady. The quality of the stock coming forward is not what it should be for this season of the year. A few small lots of the best stock were picked up at 8½c to 8¾c per lb. The demand from butchers was slow. Choice steers and heifers sold at 8½ to 8¾c, good, 8c to 8½c, fair 2½c to 2¾c, and common, 2½ to 2¾c per lb. live weight. Sheep were dull of sale at 2½c to 3c per lb. live weight. The demand for lambs was fair and prices steady at \$2.25 to \$3.50 each. At the Point St. Charles market on the same day only two or three lots of cattle changed hands, on the basis of 8 to 8½c per lb. live weight. The demand was limited owing to the fact that they filled their wants pretty well in the Toronto market last Friday. A few small lots of sheep and lambs were picked up on local account. Owing to the light receipts of hogs for the past two weeks the tone of the market was stronger and prices advanced 15 to 25c per 100 lbs. There were 230 offered which met with a ready sale at \$1.25, and in one or two cases a trifle more was paid for really choice lots.—Gazette.

Export cattle sold at \$3.80 to \$3.90 per 100 lbs for a few of the choicest, but the general figures were about \$3.80 to \$3.80 per 100 lbs. Butchers sold at 8 to 8½c for good cattle, and a few picked touched a fraction more. Common cattle, 2½ to 2¾c per lb. Good bulls 9c, shipping sheep about 8½c. Choice yearlings, 9 to 9½c, lambs, \$2.50 to \$3.25. Hogs, choice bacon, 4 to 4½c per lb, heavy fat about 3½c light fat 3½ to 3¾c.

A company to be known as the Winnipeg Liv. Stock Exchange is forming in Winnipeg, to do a shipping and export commission business in live stock.

Monthly Trade Returns.

Customs collections at the port of Winnipeg for June, as compared with the same period in 1895 were:

Description	Value 1895	Value 1896
Exported	\$ 79,817 00	\$ 93,148 00
Entered for consumption, dutiable....	188,801 00	152,731 00
Entered for consumption, free.....	46,812 00	55,599 00
Total for consumption	235,673 00	208,330 00
Duty collected	57,730 31	45,491 28

Winnipeg Clearing House.

Clearings for the week ending July 2, were \$391,112; balances, \$196,749. For the previous week clearings were \$335,190. For the corresponding week of last year clearings were \$973,911 and for the week two years ago, \$662,428. For the month of June clearings were \$1,091,811 as compared with \$3,865,181 for April, 1895, and \$3,329,427 or May, 1894. Clearances for all Canadian cities this week were as follows:

Montreal.....	\$ 6,897,401
Toronto.....	4,767,457
Halifax.....	891,914
Winnipeg.....	891,112
Hamilton ...	510,910
	<hr/>
	\$18,964,794

Neelands & Gibbons, dry goods, Regina, have sold out to E. B. Ryar & Co., of Guelph, who will take possession in August.

Wanted.

A MAN To sell Canadian and U. S. grown trees, berry plants, roses shrubs, hedges, ornamental trees, and seed potatoes, for the only nursery having tested orchards in Canada. We give you the benefit of our experience, so your success is guaranteed. If you are not earning \$50 per month and expenses, write us at once for particulars. Liberal commissions paid part time men. Farmers sons should look into this! It pays better than working on the farm, and offers a chance for promotion. Apply now and get choice of territory.

E. P. BLACKFORD & CO.,
Toronto, Ontario.

W. R. Johnston and Co.

(Late Livingston, Johnston & Co.)
WHOLESALE MANUFACTURERS
OF READY MADE

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COR. BAY & FRONT STS, TORONTO

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CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED.

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WINNIPEG, MAN.

HONEST WEIGHT GUARANTEED.

HIGHEST MARKET VALUE.

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



STEPHEN NAIRN,
Rolled Oats, Oatmeal, Pot and Pearl Bar'ey,
Rolled Wheat, Breakfast Cereals.
ORDER THROUGH WHOLESALE TRADE OR
... DIRECT FROM MILLS....

THE HUDSON'S BAY CO.

MAKES THE

BEST FLOUR

HIGHEST AWARD WINNIPEG EXHIBITION.

To the Trade.

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

G. F. & J. GALT,
Tea Importers and Wholesale Grocers.

HOTEL LELAND,



The palace Family and Commercial
Hotel.

→ RATES, 2.00 TO \$4.00 A DAY. ←
Second to nothing in Canada.

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

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Dealers in all Classes of

Writings and Printings,

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Quotations and Samples on Application.

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To Merchants and Others:

I have a letter offering HIGHEST MARKET PRICE FOR BUTTER whenever I can make up a car load, SPOT CASH. Send your Butter and Cheese forward and get it sold, Address:

J. J. PHILP,

P.O. Box 586.

WINNIPEG

THE BUSINESS SITUATION.

WINNIPEG, Saturday, July 4, 1896.

There has not been any material improvement in business since elections, and the general report of local houses is that trade is dull. There is also a growing disposition to talk about money stringency of late. It was expected that there would be a brisk grain movement about this time, to relieve the monetary situation, but the low prices ruling for wheat and other agricultural products is a very depressing feature. The weather has continued favorable for the crops, and the outlook in this respect is very good. Bank clearings at Winnipeg this week show a decrease of 8.2 per cent as compared with the corresponding week of 1895, but the large increase of about 85 per cent over the like week of 1894. All Canadian cities show a heavy decrease in bank clearing this week, ranging from 25 to 30 per cent. Winnipeg therefore shows a much smaller decrease than any other place. The corresponding week last year, however, included the 4th of the month, which would make a big difference.

The total number of business failures in the Dominion of Canada for six months ended June 30, as reported by Bradstreet's is 1,181 for 1896, compared with 934 in 1895, an increase of nearly 27 per cent. Business failures were more numerous in the past six months than in the like portion of 1895, in each of the provinces except Manitoba and British Columbia. Total liabilities this year, \$9,231,000, against \$6,629,000 last year, a gain of 24 per cent. Aggregate liabilities were smaller this year than last in Ontario, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island and Northwest Territory. Only eight failures for six months are reported from Newfoundland, compared with 38 in 1895. Total liabilities there were \$114,000 in the first half of 1895 and are only \$25,766 this year.

Business failures in the United States for six months number 7,602, the largest six months' total since records have been compiled. The increase, compared with 1895 and 1894 is more than 1,000 in each instance, 15 and 16 per cent respectively. Compared with 1896, (including two months of the panic), the increase this year is about 1,340, or 22 per cent. Total liabilities of 7,602 failing individuals, firms and corporations are \$105,535,000. This has been exceeded only twice before in like periods, in the panic years of 1854 and 1893. The ratio of total assets to liabilities has been exceptionally heavy this year, more than 57 per cent, which is a characteristic of periods of abnormal business embarrassments.

Regarding the situation in the United States this week, Bradstreet's says: "Comparatively few changes are noted, but most of them are decreases in either prices or demand, quotations for wheat, corn, cotton, iron and steel are lower. Sugar has reacted after the decline last week, leather remains conspicuously firm, with shoe factories busily employed, and petroleum and anthracite coal are higher. The general industrial situation shows no renewal of activity. The apparent improvement in wool has disappeared. Manufacturers refuse to buy material simply because it is cheap. Excessive dullness marks dry goods, although this is the usual period for stock taking. Cotton mill treasurers controlling four million spindles have agreed to curtail production. A large amount of woolen machinery remains idle, and the iron and steel industries are as flat as heretofore."

There was considerable excitement in stocks this week and prices had a sharp decline at New York, but European buying supported

the market some. Money on call at New York yesterday was at 2 to 2½; prime mercantile paper 4 to 5½ per cent.

WINNIPEG MARKETS.

WINNIPEG, SATURDAY AFTERNOON, July 4.

[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.]

COAL.—Coal prices are very strong, the advance of 25c in Pennsylvania anthracite being the first only of an expected series of advances, under the new agreement of the producers. Dear coal for next winter is the outlook. The nominal price here now is \$9.50 retail.

DRUGS.—Glycerine maintains the firm tone abroad at recent advance. Cream of tartar is reported 2s higher abroad. Following prices are for parcels and will be shaded for full package orders: Alum per pound, 3½ to 4½c; alcohol, \$5.25 gal; bleaching powder, per pound; 6 to 8c; bluestone, 5 to 7c; borax 11 to 18 cents; bromide potash, 65 to 75c; camphor, 85 to 95c; camphor, ounces 90 to 1.00; carbolic acid, 40 to 65c; castor oil, 11 to 15c; chlorate potash, 28 to 35c; citric acid, 55 to 65c; copperas 3½ to 4c; cocaine, per oz., \$6.50 to \$7.00; cream tartar, per pound, 28 to 35c; cloves, 20 to 25c; epsom salts, 3½ to 4c; extract logwood, bulk, 14 to 18c; do., boxes, 18 to 20c; German quinine, 40 to 50c; glycerine, per pound, 90 to 35c; ginger, Jamaica, 30 to 35c; do., African, 20 to 25c; Howard's quinine, per ounce, 45 to 55c; iodine, \$5.50 to 6.00; insect powder, 35 to 40c; morphia sul., \$1.90 to \$2.25. Opium, \$1.50 to \$5.00; oil, olive, \$1.25 to \$1.40; oil, U. S. salad, \$1.25 to \$1.40; oil, lemon, super \$2.75 to 3.25; oil, peppermint, \$1.00 to \$1.50; oil, cod liver, \$2.50 to \$4 per gallon as to brand; oxalica acid, 13 to 16c; potash iodide, \$1.25 to 1.50; paris green, 18 to 20c lb; saltpetre, 10 to 12c; sal rochelle, 30 to 35c; shellac, 45 to 50c; sulphur flowers, 3½ to 5c; sulphur roll, per keg, 3½ to 5c; soda bicarb, per keg of 112 pounds, \$3.75 to \$4.25; sal soda, \$2 to \$3; tartaric acid, per lb., 45 to 55c; strychnine, pure crystals 80c to \$1.00 per oz.

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, 13½ 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, 8oz., \$7.83; No. 4, 1 lb., \$12.83; No. 5, 2 lb., \$24.30. Staminol—2-oz. bottles, per dozen, \$2.55; do, 4oz., \$5.10; do, 8

FISH.—There is the usual good supply of fresh fish in the market. Jobbing prices here for fresh fish are: Whitefish, 6 to 6½c; Lake Superior trout, 9c; pickerel, 4c; sturgeon, 8c; salmon, 14c; halibut, 14c lb; cod, 10c per lb; mackerel, 12½c per lb; smoked gold-eyes, 30c dozen; smoked salmon, 15c lb. Cured fish are quoted: Boneless codfish, 40lb boxes 7c, do crates 7½c; boneless fish, 40lb boxes, 5c; smoked herrings, 15 to 20c box; bloaters, large, \$1.35 per box; bloaters, small, \$1.00 per box; dry cod \$6 per box of 100 lbs.; salt whitefish, \$5.50 per barrel of 100 pounds; salt lake trout, \$6.50 per barrel; salt herring, ½-barrel \$4; salt salmon, 10c lb.

GROCERIES.—Sugars appear to have recovered from the recent depression and are on

the up grade. The demand is reported better and refiners are firmer. Granulated made a sharp advance of ½c at New York on Monday and yellows advanced ½c, and yellows advanced ¾c more on Tuesday. With the fruit season now on, one would naturally look for a strong market in sugars.

GREEN FRUITS.—Oranges hold very firm for what are now obtainable. Lemons are also very firm, with a good demand. California peaches, apricots and plums are in good supply. A few new southern apples have been in. British Columbia strawberries were received this week and were in fairly good shape, though on the soft side. Also some British Columbia gooseberries were received, which sold at \$1 per 10 lb basket. Native wild strawberries and gooseberries are offering on the street market. Prices are: Lemons, Messinas, \$1.50 to \$5 per box as to quality; California oranges, late Valencias, \$5.50 to \$6.00 per box; Bananas, fancy, Port Limon, \$2 to \$3 per bunch as to size; strawberries, 24 quart cases, \$5.00 per case; pineapples, \$2.50 to \$3 per dozen as to size; California cherries, none; California peaches, \$2.00 per box; California apricots, \$2.00 box; California plums, \$3 to \$4 box as to quality and variety; Watermelons, \$5 per dozen; Tomatoes, \$1.75 per crate of 4 baskets, cucumbers, 90c doz. Apple cider, 35c per gallon, in 30 gal. 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.—Prices are as follows:

TIN, lamb and 56 and 58 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, \$8.50 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 gauge, \$3.00; 22 to 24 and 26 gauge, \$3.25; 28 gauge, \$3.50.

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

GALVANIZED IRON.—Queen's Head, 22 to 24 gauge, per lb., 4½c; 26 gauge, per lb., 5c; 28 gauge, 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, net list; central fire pistol and rifle, American, 12 per cent.; central fire cartridge, Dominion, 30 per cent.; shot shells, 12 gauge, \$6 to 7.50; shot, Canadian, soft, 5½c; shot, Canadian, chilled, 6c.

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

ROPE.—Sisal, per lb., 7½ to 8c base; manilla, per lb., 9½ to 10½c base; cotton, ¼ to ½ inch and 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.

LUMBER.—business with the city yards is not brisk. In fact has been dull. There has been no trouble about plenty of water to move logs this season. On the other hand the drives have been delayed by the heavy flood of water. The logs for the Winnipeg mills are not down yet, but will be here within ten days probably.

Dimension and Timber—No. 1.

Sizes.	12ft.	14ft.	16ft.	18ft.	20ft.	22ft.	24ft.
2x4 to 2x12	19.50	18.50	18.50	19.50	20.50	21.50	22.50
3x6 to 3x12	20	20	20	21	22	23	24
4x4 to 4x12							
6x6 to 6x12							
and 8x6	22	22	22	23	24	25	26
8x10 to 12x12	22	22	22	23	24	25	26
2 x 4—10 at \$20.50.							
2 x 6 to 2 x 12—10 at \$18.							

No. 2 dimension \$2 less than No. 1.

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

Boards.—1st. common boards, red pine \$25; 2nd. common boards, \$18; 3rd. common boards, \$16; No. 1 cull boards, \$12; No. 2 cull boards, \$9; Spruce boards, \$16; \$1 per M. extra for stock boards. \$2 per M. less for 10 ft. and under. No. 1 box boards, 14 in. and up, \$30; No. 2, box boards, 14 in and up, \$26. Extra dressing per M. \$1.50.

Siding, Flooring and Ceiling.—2nd 4, 5 and 6 inch, white pine \$38.00; 3rd 4, 5 and 6 inch white pine \$28.50; 1st 4 5 and 6 inch red pine \$32.00; 2nd 4 5 and 6 inch red pine \$32.00; 3rd 4, 5 and 6 inch red pine \$26.00; 4th 5 and 6 inch red and white \$20.00; B. C. No. 1 fir \$36.00; B. C. No. 2 fir \$32.00; B. C. No. 9 fir \$28.00; B. C. spruce \$35.00. 4, 5 and 6 inch spruce native \$20.00; 8 and 10 inch pine \$25.00; No 1 cedar siding and ceiling \$39.00; No. 2 cedar siding and ceiling \$33.00; 3/4 inch cedar or fir siding and ceiling \$28.00; \$1.00 per M. advance for dressed both sides.

Boil Siding.—No. 1 white pine \$26.00; No. 2 red and white \$23.00.

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

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

Lath.—Pine lath, per M \$3.00.

Finishing.—1 1/2 inch, 1 1/4 inch and 2 inch. White pine, 1st and 2nd clear, \$65.00; white pine, 3rd clear, \$55; white pine, selects, \$15; white pine, shops, \$36.00; red pine, clear, \$10.00; red pine, selects, \$32.00; B. C. cedar clear, \$55.00; B. C. fir clear and stepping, \$15.00. \$5.00 per M. advance on 2 1/2 inch and thicker.

One inch. White pine, 1st and 2nd clear, \$60.00; white pine, 3rd clear, \$48.00; white pine, selects, No. 1, \$38; white pine, selects, No. 2 (extra 1st com.) \$30; red pine, clear, \$10; red pine, selects, \$30; B. C. cedar, clear, \$55.00.

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

Mouldings and Base.—Parting strips, per 100 feet lineal, 60c; lattice, 3/4 x 1 1/2 per 100 feet lineal, 75c; lattice, 1 1/4 x 1 1/2 per 100 ft. lineal, 85c; window and door stop, 1 1/2 inch lineal, \$1.25;

window and door stop, 2 inch lineal, \$1.50; 1/2 round and 3/4 covs, 75c; 1 1/2 round mould, \$1.50; 2 round mould, \$1.75; 2 1/2 round mould, \$2.00; 3 round mould, \$2.25; 3 1/2 round mould, \$2.50; 4 round mould, \$2.75; 4 1/2 round mould, \$3.00; 5 round mould, \$3.25; 6 round mould, \$1.00; 5 round window stool, 1 1/2, \$1.50; 6 round window stool, 1 1/2, \$5.25; 4 round casings, \$2.50; 5 round casings, \$2.75; 6 round casings, \$3.25; 8 round base, \$1.50, 10 round base, \$5.50; 12 round base, \$7.00; hand rail, 2x1, \$5.00; wainscot cap, 2 1/2 inch, \$2.35; wainscot cap, 3 inch, \$2.75; paper mould, 75c.

Moulding made from 1 1/2 stock add 25 per cent; 1 1/2 add 50 per cent.

Hardwood mouldings or mouldings to detail at special prices.

All shop work at special net prices.

PAINTS, OILS, ETC.—Trade is reported to be very dull. The principal feature is the weakness in linseed oil. Crushers reduced the price here yesterday 2c, and the jobbing price has been cut to the same extent. This reduction, however, is expected to be only temporary, and it is not guaranteed to hold for more than a few days, though, of course the future is always uncertain. The price of linseed oil, however, is the lowest for many years, and dealers do not expect that these low values can be maintained. Prices here are as follows:

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

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

DRY COLORS.—White lead, per lb., 8c; red lead, 5 1/2c; yellow ochre in barrel lots, 2 1/2c; less than barrels, 2 1/2c; golden ochre, barrels, 3 1/2c; less than barrels 4c; Venetian, red, barrels, 3c; less than barrels, 3 1/2c; American vermilion, 15c; English vermilion, \$1 per lb., Paris green, 18 to 19c; Canadian metallic oxides, barrel lots 2 1/2c; less than barrel lots, 3c; English purple oxides, 100 lb. kegs, 3 1/2c less, than kegs, 4c lb.

VARNISHES.—No. 1 furniture, per gal., \$1; extra furniture, \$1.35; pale oak, \$1.50, elastic oak, \$1.50; No. 1 carriage, \$1.60; hard oil finish, \$1.50; brown Japan, \$1; goldsize Japan, \$1.50; No. 1, orange shellac, \$2; pure orange shellac, \$2.50. Prices include cans.

SUNDRIES.—Glue, S.S., in sheets, per lb., 12 1/2 to 15c; glue, white, for kalsomining, 16 to 18c. Stove gasoline, per case, \$1.00; benzine, per case, \$1.00; benzene and gasoline, per gallon, 50c. Axle grease, Imperial per case, \$2.50; Fraser's axle grease, per case, \$3.75; diamond, do, \$2.25 per case. Coal tar, per barrel, \$8; Portland cement, per barrel, \$1.00; plaster, per barrel, \$3.10; plasterer's hair, 90c per bale; putty, in bladders, barrel lots 2 1/2c per lb., for less than barrels per lb., 2 1/2c.

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

LINSEED OIL.—Raw, per gal., 55c; boiled, per gal., 59c in barrels, less than barrels 5c per gallon extra.

TURPENTINE.—Pure spirits, in barrels, per gallon, 55c; less than barrels, per gallon, 60c. An additional charge for packages for small quantities.

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

REFINED PETROLEUM.—There is no change in burning oils. Prices here are as follows. Silver star, 2 1/2c; crescent, 2 1/2c; oleophene, 2 1/2c in barrels. In car lots 2c per

gallon discount is allowed off prices in barrels United States oils in barrels are quoted at 3 1/2c for cocene and 80c for sunlight.

RAW FURS.—Some large lots of very fine furs were in from the north shore country, north and east of Lake Superior. The finest furs which reach the Winnipeg market come from that region. On account of the competition here, and the high prices which usually rule for furs at Winnipeg, traders find it profitable to ship their furs west to Winnipeg from points east, rather than send them to eastern markets. While the tendency of late is to buy lower here, there is still keen competition and good prices are paid, compared with other markets. Prices are:

Badger	\$0 05 to \$0 60
Bear, black or brown	5 00 to 24 00
Bear, yearlings	2 00 to 8 00
Bear, grizzly	5 00 to 22 00
Beaver, large	5 50 to 7 50
“ medium	3 00 to 4 50
“ small	50 to 2 50
“ cubs	25 to 60
“ castors, per lb.	2 50 to 5 50
Fisher	3 00 to 8 00
Fox, cross	50 to 10 00
“ kitt	10 to 40
“ red	25 to 1 50
“ silver	20 00 to 75 00
Lynx, large	1 00 to 2 25
“ medium	1 00 to 2 00
“ small	75 to 1 25
Marten dark	1 00 to 4 50
“ Pale or Brown	1 00 to 3 50
“ Light pale,	75 to 1 75
Mink	50 to 1 50
Musquash, winter	08 to 10
“ spring	05 to 15
Otter	2 00 to 9 00
Skunk	25 to 70
Wolf, timber	1 00 to 1 50
“ prairie	25 to 65
“ brush or large prairie	75
Wolverine	1 00 to 4 00

WOOD FUEL.—There is very little business doing in car lots, city retail dealers having stocked up during the winter and early spring. There is very little poplar wood offering. Car lot prices are: Poplar, \$2.50 to \$3 per cord; pine, \$3.50 to \$3.75; tamarac, \$1.25 to \$1.50.

WHEAT—GENERAL SITUATION.—Wheat markets have been weak this week, but the market has been dull and the 4th of July holiday added to the quietness in the United States. The decline in stocks, affected wheat adversely for the bulls. Other features have been about the same as last week. Cable and telegraphic reports to Bradstreet's furnished totals of wheat stocks available in the United States, Canada afloat for and in Europe and in Australia on July 1, which aggregate 115,481,000 bushels, the smallest total reported at quarterly intervals since July 1, 1891. Exports of wheat from both coasts of the United States and from Montreal, flour included as wheat (one day's shipments missing from four Atlantic ports) aggregate 2,601,000 bushels, against 2,337,000 bushels last week, 2,007,000 bushels in the first week of July, 1895, 1,850,000 bushels in the corresponding week of 1891 and as compared with 3,677,000 bushels in the like week of 1893.

WHEAT—LOCAL SITUATION.—The market has been very dull this week, with scarcely any business. The week has been of a holiday character in the United States, all markets being closed on Saturday and many of them on Friday also, which affected the situation here. Buyers are not anxious for wheat in the present depressed state of the markets and prices are weak. The range of values has been between 66 and 67c afloat Fort William for No. 1 hard, but very little business done. Receipts at Fort William, and Port Arthur last week were 269,568 bushels;

STEVENS MANUFACTURING CO.

(SUCCESSORS TO STEVENS AND BURNS)

MANUFACTURERS OF

Portable Traction and Stationary Engines

ERTEL VICTOR HAY PRESSES.

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OFFICE: 228 KING STREET,

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Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

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Manufacturer of Carriage Tops and Trimmings.



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XMAS TRADE, 1896. ABSOLUTELY FIRST.

SECOND TO NONE

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HEADQUARTERS FOR ALL THE VERY LATEST NOVELTIES IN ENGLISH,
AMERICAN, FRENCH, GERMAN & AUSTRIAN TOYS.

SLEIGHS, TOBOGGANS, AND SNOW SHOES.

Our Mr. W. S. Crone will be at Hotel Manitoba, Winnipeg, from July 6 to 27th. He will be very pleased to show any legitimate dealer visiting the city during above dates, through his samples.

H. A. NELSON & SONS, - - MONTREAL, Que.

WOOL

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

Sacks supplied upon application.

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A practical and simple method of matting sulphide ores, such as nickel, copper, gold and silver ores, in localities where lead ores and fuels are scarce and almost unattainable, our pyritic, water jacketed Matte Smelter has been recognized with highly satisfactory results, and has been thoroughly tested on various pyritic, sulphide and arsenide ores, in capacity of 2 to 50 tons per day. It is the most practical, cheapest and simplest method of gold and silver ore matting and concentrating that is known to-day.

It requires no extraordinary skill, no lead ores, no fluxing material, and no fuel of any kind for the smelter after it is started. The sulphur in the ore is its natural fuel only, and its cost has no comparison with any other process of concentrating.

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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5726 Cheltenham Avenue, ST. LOUIS, MO.

Manufacturers of Furnaces for

Nickel, Copper, Gold, Silver and Lead Ores

Robt. I. Crisp & Co.,

Grain Produce and Commission Merchants
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Consignments of Butter, Eggs, Dressed Hogs etc., solicited, and returns made promptly. Agencies at Vancouver, Montreal and Toronto

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547 MAIN STREET,

P.O. Box 932.

WINNIPEG, MAN.

shipments 415,571 bushels; in store 1,705,000 bushels.

FLOUR—There is no change in the local market. Sales by millers here are made at \$1.75 to \$1.90 for patents and \$1.55 to \$1.60 for strong bakers per sack of 98 pounds, delivered to city retail dealers; second bakers \$1.30 to \$1.35; 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 broken lots.

OATS—The market continues dull and weak. In Manitoba country markets kets the price to farmers is about 9c at most points. About 10½c per bushel of 34 pounds is the outside price which would be paid for car lots of choice white, at country points on average through freights and we quote 9½ to 10c as about the extreme range of values. In this market cars have been offered, local freights paid, at 15½ to 16c. The street price to farmers here is 16c per bushel and some have been taken at 15c per bushel of 64 pounds. Eastern markets are lower this week.

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

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

OATMEAL—The following are the jobbing prices here for oatmeal: Rolled oats, 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, at 70c to \$1.

BUTTER—Butter holds fairly steady at about the same prices as we quoted last week for both creamery and dairy grades. The market for dairy is dull, and only a moderate demand for creamery. British Columbia markets are filled up, the supply of dairy particularly being large. Dealers and creameries at western points in the territories and along the Edmonton branch are sending a good deal of their make to the coast and other British Columbia markets. From the east the latest report was weaker for creamery, the quotation yesterday being 16 to 16½c at Montreal, which is a shade off from the top and the market had a declining tendency. Here we quote 14c being paid to nearby factories for creamery. In dairy butter the market is nominal, so far as local business is concerned, as there is none doing, but we quote good to choice dairy at 7 to 9c, as to quality.

CHEESE.—Cheese has been weak ever since our last report, and the tendency has been lower. Eastern markets have made a further decline since a week ago. Wires from Montreal yesterday quoted finest Ontario 6½c and fine 6½c and Quebec goods at 6½c. This shows a decline of about ½c from the top within two weeks. Here there has been very little business done in cheese yet. Sales so far have been for the local and western trade, but this is now supplied and it will be necessary to look east. Factories are now offering some large lots, but they are loathe to sell on the present shipping basis for eastern markets. The best bid which could be obtained from Montreal yesterday by wire for a lot of cheese offered was equal to about 5½c at Winnipeg, and 5½ to 5½c represents full value here on

the present basis. At Ingersoll, Ontario, on Tuesday, there were sales at 6½c and 6½c, and at Belleville the same day 6½ to 6½c was paid. White ½c lower than colored.

EGGS—The firmness which we noted in eggs a week ago has led to an advance of 1c which went into effect the first of the week. Dealers are now paying 8c, and are jobbing at 9½ to 10c. The quality of present receipts is very poor and some of the eggs appear to have been held altogether too long in the country. On this account there is a very heavy waste in candling. Those who hold for higher prices will be losers even at the advance in many cases, on account of the heavy waste in candling.

LARD.—Prices are: Pure \$1.70 for 20 lb. pails, and \$1.80 for 50 lb. pails; pure leaf lard in 3, 5 and 10 pound tins, quoted at \$6.25 per case of 60 pounds, tierces 8½c pound; cases of 30, one lb. tins, \$3.50.

CURED MEATS.—For canvassed meats, add ½c per pound to prices below or ½c 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, 8½c; Fancy clear, 8½c; smoked jowls, 5½c. Dry salt meats are quoted: Long clear bacon, 7c per lb.; shoulders, 6c; backs, 8c; barrel pork, heavy mess \$13.00; 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.—Mutton is easy, but the price still holds as quoted last week. We quote city dressed beef steady at 5 to 5½c. Fresh mutton 8½ to 9c. City dressed hogs, 5½c; country dressed 5c. Veal, easy at 5½c to 6½c.

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

VEGETABLES.—Potatoes have sold at 15 to 20c per bushel on the street market. Pie plant is now offered at \$1.50 to \$1.75 per 100 pounds. New native cauliflowers are now in.

HIDES—4½c is the general price for green hides, but in special cases 5c has been paid, owing to local competition, and 5c has been paid for No. 1 cured. 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.—Tallow is again lower, and the importation of tallow from the States, where it is very low, has caused a very weak feeling here, resulting in a decline of ½c per lb. We quote No. 1 rendered, 3½c per lb, and under grades 2½ to 3c.

WOOL.—While the talk is lower and the disposition is to reduce prices, an occasional lot is taken at the top price. The general range is from 8 to 9c for good, clean unwashed fleeco, but up to 9½c was paid for one or two lots. At the same time there are some lots offering, such as fine, short, heavy wools, which only bring 5 to 7c as to quality. Territory wools, particularly the finer grades, are very slow in the east, owing to the offerings of western States range wools there at low prices.

SENECA ROOT—Some lots are coming in and 15c per lb is about the top price paid for fine, well dried and clean root, and bulby and dirty 12 to 13c.

HAY—Easier at \$5.50 to \$6 per ton for baled on track here. New loose is offering on the market.

LIVE STOCK.

CATTLE—There have been no export cattle in for some time, but grain cattle will soon be fit to ship, when exporting will be resumed, which will be about July 15th to 20th. Really good cattle are not abundant at present, most of those obtainable being rather on the thin side. About 9c is about the top price for butchers stock, and down to 2c for common, as to quality.

SHEEP.—Very few sheep are being taken for this market. Butchers claim there is no money in selling mutton retail, on the present basis of wholesale prices, and they do not push the sale of mutton, and in fact, rather keep it in the background. We quote sheep at 8½ to 3½c off cars here, as to quality; Lambs, \$3 to \$1 per head.

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.

Montreal Grain and Produce Market.

Grain.—The local market for oats was weaker, and prices declined ¼ to ½c, with sales of No 2 Ontarios and Manitobas at 26 to 26½c in store. A recent sale of 20,000 bushels of oats for export was made at 21½ and 25½c afloat. Barley, feed, 34 to 34½c.

Flour.—The demand continues of a hand to mouth character, and business is very quiet. Prices are: Winter wheat \$3.85 to \$4; spring wheat, patents, \$3.75 to \$3.85; straight roller, 3.60 to \$3.70; straight roller, bags, \$1.70 to \$1.75; extra bags, \$1.10 to \$1.50; Manitoba strong bakers, 330 to \$3.50.

Oatmeal.—Dealers are offering carloads of rolled oats at \$2.65, and small quantities at \$2.70 to \$2.75, and even at these low prices they state that buyers will not be induced to take hold.

Feed.—Bran, \$10.50 to \$11.50; shorts, \$11.50 to \$12.50.

Cheese.—Demand is dull, and buyers are offering even lower prices than yesterday, their idea on Quebec makes being 6½ to 6½c, and on Ontario makes 6½ to 7c. Some holders are willing to sell at 7c for finest Ontario, but it is doubtful if a large line of June cheese could be bought at the price. Cable enquiries afford little encouragement.

Butter.—Butter has a dull tone, and at present it looks as though prices were going lower. To-day 16½c was paid by a local buyer, but the goods were hardly strictly first. For such, holders still hang out for 17c. On the other hand, shippers are only prepared to pay 16½c, and some say their limits do not even allow that price.—Gazette, July 1.

Saskatchewan.

S. McLeod, merchant, of Prince Albert, Sask., is laying down stone for the foundation of a new store which he will build at that place.

The new cold storage warehouse of the Winnipeg Cold Storage and Refrigerating Co. is nearing completion. The walls have been closed in for some time, showing the building to be large and substantial. The manager expects to have some of the cold storage apartments ready to receive goods toward the end of this week.

The Canadian Pacific and Northern Pacific railways have issued a circular at Winnipeg intimating that the cartage companies will not receive orders to deliver freight later than five o'clock each afternoon, to take effect July 10. This is in order to give reasonable time to make up shipments for each day.

PARIS GREEN.

The finest quality that is made. Is in advance of the Government requirements and is always to be depended upon if bearing the name of

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MONTREAL. TORONTO. VICTORIA.

'RIGBY' POROUS WATERPROOF CLOTHING AND CLOTH.

We are making Men's Cape, Long Sacque and Spring and Fall Overcoats, Bicycle Suits, Coachmen's Livery Overcoats and Ladies' Golf Capes of the Rigby Porous Waterproof Cloth. We are selling Rigby Cloth in Costume Cloths, and Ulsterings of various weights and colorings for Ladies' Wear, also Tweeds and Worsteds for Men's Suitings. It costs very little extra to have clothing waterproofed by the Rigby process, and does not alter the feeling or texture of the material. There is no rubber in the compound, and the marvellous thing about Rigby is that it remains porous. Patterns and price lists will be forwarded on application from the trade only.

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MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALE OF

MEN'S BOYS' AND CHILDREN'S CLOTHING.

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The Largest Factory of its kind in the Dominion.

LION "L" BRAND

PURE VINEGARS.

Manufactured solely under the supervision of the Inland Revenue Department.

Mixed Pickles, Jams, Jellies AND PRESERVES,

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MCINTYRE BLOCK, WINNIPEG.

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 barrel and lard and short ribs per 100 pounds.

Wheat was weak on Monday and closing prices were ½c under Saturday's close, influenced by lower cables, good crop weather, large northwestern receipts, etc. Closing prices were:

	June.	July.	Sept.
Wheat.....	53½	53½-7	55½
Corn.....	26½	26½	27½
Oats.....	15	15½	15½
Mess Pork..	—	7 00	7 15
Lard.....	—	—	—
Short Ribs..	—	—	—

On Tuesday wheat took a sharp turn upward, partly due to a natural reaction from recent declines and covering. Closing prices were:

	June.	July.	Sept.
Wheat.....	55½	55½-1	56½
Corn.....	26½	26½	27½
Oats.....	—	15½	15½
Mess Pork..	—	6 95	7 12½
Lard.....	—	3 92½	4 05
Short Ribs..	—	3 62½	3 80

On Wednesday cables were firmer, influenced to some extent by the excitement in the stock market. Closing prices were:

	July.	Sept.	Dec.
Wheat....	51½	56	58
Corn.....	26½	27½-3	—
Oats.....	15½-1	15½	—
Mess Pork..	6 82½	7 02½	—
Lard.....	3 87½	3 97½	—
Short Ribs..	3 60	—	—

On Thursday prices were stronger on less favorable spring wheat crop news. Closing prices were:

	July.	Sept.	Dec.
Wheat....	55½	56½	58½
Corn.....	26½	27½	—
Oats.....	15½	15½	—
Mess Pork..	6 95	7 10	—
Lard.....	3 90	4 00	—
Short Ribs..	2 67½	3 90	—

Wheat on Friday was weak. September option opened at 57c and declined. Closing prices were:

	July.	Sept.	Dec.
Wheat....	51½	56½	58½
Corn.....	26½	27½	—
Oats.....	15½	15½	—
Mess Pork..	6 65	6 82½	—
Lard.....	3 80	3 90	—
Short Ribs..	3 60	3 70	—

Saturday, July 4, holiday. No markets. A week ago to-day, July wheat closed at 51½c and a year ago at 69½c and two years ago, at 55½c.

Duluth Wheat Market.

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

Monday—May., — c., July 51½c, Sept. 51½c.
 Tuesday—May — c., July 50½c, Sept. 50½c.
 Wednesday—May, — c., July 50c, Sept. 50c.
 Thursday—May — c., July, 50c, Sept. 50c.
 Friday—May — c., July, — c., Sept. — c. Holiday
 Saturday—May —; July, — c. Sept. — c. Holiday

No market on Friday and Saturday.

A week ago price close at 55½ for July. A year ago July delivery closed at 71½c. Two years ago July closed at 61½c and three years ago at 61½c.

Minneapolis Flour Market.

The Market Record of July 2 reports flour very dull for export trade. Prices are as follows in barrels, f. o. b.: First patents, \$3.20 to \$3.50; Second patents, \$3.10 to \$3.15; 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. into,

\$10.50 to \$10.75. These prices are 5 to 10c higher than one week ago for patents.

Milstuffs.—Bran in bulk \$1.75 to \$5.00. Bran in sacks, 230 lbs, \$5.50 to \$6.00 Bran in sacks, 100 lbs, \$6.00 to \$6.50; Shorts, \$5.00; Middlings, fine, \$7.25 to \$7.75.

Minneapolis Wheat.

No marko' on Saturday, July 4. No. 1 Northern wheat closed on Friday as follows: July delivery at 53c, September at 53½c. A week ago July wheat closed at 51½c.

New York Wheat.

No market on Friday and Saturday, being holidays. On Thursday, June 2, July delivery closed at 62½c and Sept delivery at 64½c. A week ago July closed at 61½.

Grain and Milling.

The Montreal market for oats was easier on June 25, and prices were ¼ to ½c per bushel lower. Oats sold in car lots at 26½ to 26½c for No 2 Ontario white, and No. 2 mixed Manitoba are offering afloat for export at 25c.

Foreign Trade of Japan.

A report of considerable interest on the foreign trade of Japan has been prepared by Mr. Longford, the British vice-consul in Tokio. This report is transmitted with a communication from Sir Ernest Satow, the British minister in Japan, who directs the attention of British manufacturers to the present period of commercial activity in Japan, because of the great expansion in the volume of the foreign trade of that country in recent years, the increasing wealth of the people, the rapid development of manufacturing industries, and more especially the growing demand which the next few years are likely to produce for all kinds of metals, machinery, war material and ships, as well as for the ordinary staples of trade. With the conclusion of peace, as is known, a revival of industry and prosperity speedily took place, which soon surpassed anything ever experienced in Japan before. The demand for luxuries of every kind increased, prices rose, the carrying capacity of the railways was taxed to the utmost; industries of all sorts sprang up; what appeared a wild outburst of speculation took place, but the money still seems to flow in abundance for all enterprises. Wages in all classes of labor have risen, and the lower classes have a higher standard of living than ever they had before.

From statistics given it appears that the total value of the foreign trade of Japan last year was £28,150,735, of which the imports were £13,526,710 and the exports £14,624,025. The British share of the whole trade was £10,609,167, the United States coming next with £6,819,422 (mainly Japanese produce), then China with £3,283,921, France £3,218,452, and Germany £1,636,121. Special mention is made of the very rapid increase in the trade with India. The trade in raw cotton is increasing very rapidly, and the Indian article is growing in favor. Of 182,000,000 pounds of cotton used by the Japanese mills last year over 31,000,000 came from China and 72,000,000 from India. The quality of the Chinese cotton has caused much dissatisfaction. There was a continuous demand for railway material last year, and all rails for permanent way were obtained from England but light rails for portable railways were generally obtained from Belgium. Pig iron is supplied exclusively by England; but it is declared to be now evident that British makers of steel rails must in future reckon with German and American competition.

Wilson Bros. are opening a general store at Livingstone, Man.

The first of the summer Ontario farmers' excursions reached Winnipeg Thursday afternoon. There were nine cars, well filled with farmers, their wives and families. The majority will engage in farming in Manitoba. For the most part they are from the farming districts near Toronto.

According to latest official reports, Canada occupies the proud position of being the fifth maritime nation of the world. On the Dominion registry books there are 7,262 vessels, with 825,836 tons register. Two hundred and fifty new vessels were built last year. The value of the Canadian shipping is \$21,750,000.

The Commercial has received a little booklet which bears the title "The Science of Gloveology." The pamphlet is issued by the Ontario Glove Works, of Brockville, the large Canadian makers of gloves, mitts moccasins, etc., and gives some useful hints about those lines of goods.

W. S. Crone, western representative of H. A. Neilson, dealers in fancy goods, etc., Montreal and Toronto, is again in Winnipeg. He reports that he has an extra fine lot of samples this trip comprising many novelties in fancy and holiday goods. Mr. Crone will be at the Manitoba hotel here with his samples until after the Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition, where he will be pleased to meet his customers.



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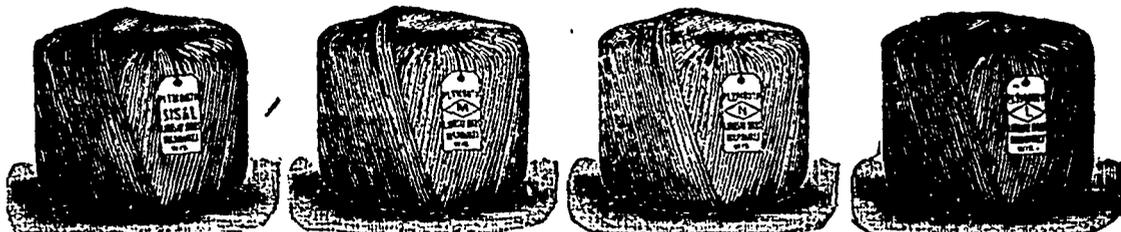
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 TO MERCHANTS—Now that good weather has come you may want Children's Balls, Express Wagons, Footballs, Baseball Goods, Croquet and Lawn Tennis Sets, Tennis Racquets and Balls or Lacrosse Sticks and Balls. We have them all. We have also a full stock of General Office, School and House Stationery. New Goods. Right prices. Prompt attention.
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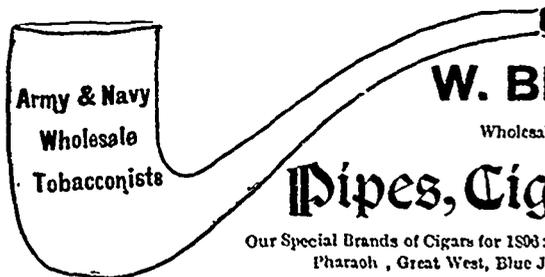
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CALIFORNIA AND FOREIGN FRUITS.

ORANGES, LEMONS, GRAPES, APPLES, PEARS, PLUMS, NUTS, ETC.

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WE NOW HANDLE A CAR OF BANANAS PER WEEK. SEND ALONG YOUR ORDERS.

A. C. MACPHERSON, Pres.

B. R. SCOTT, Sec.-Treas.

Freight Rates and Traffic Matters.

The Montreal Trade Bulletin of June 25 says: "New business has been reported in grain and oats at 1s 9d to Liverpool, but it is for forward shipment, all spot space having been secured. Glasgow room has been let at 1s 9d and London at 2s. Corn, oats and buckwheat have been taken for Hamburg by the Hansa line, at 2s 6d, sack flour being taken at 13s 9d for Hamburg. Sack flour to London is firm at 11s 3d, with a good demand for space. To Liverpool 8s and to Glasgow 10s. Provisions 20s to 22s 6d Liverpool, and 12s 6d to 15s London and Glasgow. Cattle 42s 6d to 45s. Cheese has advanced 5s to Glasgow, engagements being reported at 25s; to Liverpool and London 20s and Bristol 25s. In inland freights some business in grain has been put through on the basis of 2½c from Chicago to Kingston, which is equal to 5c through to Montreal, including canal tolls. The rate from Buffalo to Chicago is 1½c corn and 1½c oats. From Buffalo to New York, the rate is firm at 3½c wheat and 3½c corn. The Erie route is therefore cheaper than the St. Lawrence by ½c per bushel. The rate from Duluth and Fort William to Montreal is 7c to 7½c per bushel. Charters have been made of wheat from Duluth to Buffalo at 2½c, which is a low rate. From Kingston to Montreal 2½c wheat and 2c corn. From Prescott to Montreal 2c wheat and 1½c corn.

Hides, Wool etc.

Old stock of Texas wool is still offering at 7½c to 10c at Montreal. Montreal prices were: Greasy Cape, 14 to 16c; Natal 15c to 17c; Canadian washed fleeces, 19 to 20c; Buenos Ayres scoured 27 to 35c. In Canada pulled wool 22c to 23c is quoted.

A new series of wool and sheepskin sales opened at London on June 25. Generally there was little change from the prices at the last sales. Short woolled skins did best and advanced ¼d to ½d. Good full wooled merinos were unchanged. Wasty wools were easier. There was a fair attendance of operators.

The Montreal Gazette reports that market for hides moderately active and steady. Stocks have been pretty well reduced, and if present demand continues, values will no doubt be maintained. Montreal prices were: No. 1, 6c; No. 2, 5c, and No. 3, 4c. Lambskins 30c each and clips at 25c; calfskins, steady at 6c for No. 1 and 4c for No. 2.

The Toronto Globe says: "The receipts of wool so far this season are considerably larger than those for the same time last year. The large lots in the country are being held by dealers. There is no inquiry for export. The following prices are being paid on the streets to farmers: From 17c to 18c for merchantable fleece, 14c to 15c for rejections, 17c for tub washed and 10c to 11c for unwashed. Northwest wools are being sold to manufacturers as follows:—Short fine at 9 to 10c; medium fine 10c to 11c and coarse wools from 11 to 12c.

Hides at Toronto are steady and prices are as follows: Butchers' No. 1 5½ to 5¾c, No. 2 at 4c and No. 3 at 3c. Cured at 6c. Lambskins 30c and pelts at 15c. Horseshoes \$1.50 to \$1.75 each; wool pickings 8c. Tallow, 8½c to 9¾c.

The Close of the Indian Tea Season.

The Indian tea season, 1895-96, so far as Calcutta is concerned, has just closed, and does not appear to have been at all a good one. We read of "poor out-turn, poor quality, and still poorer prices," and tearful comparisons are made with the previous season, when prices were much higher and the out-turn was larger. The discrepancy is attributed to season, and to season entirely. According to a contempor-

ary: "It is to the weather we must ascribe both the previous good fortune and the present misfortune. Continuous periods of drought, followed by abnormal downfalls, spell failure both to return and quality, and when, as in Assam, the crop is mainly gathered after the rains have fully set in, an early cessation, as in 1895, means all but disaster. There can be but one opinion—the quality has been poor, or, the use the words of the brokers, common, an average of two to three annas worse than that of the previous year has been general, proving conclusively that the same climatic influence has pervaded all tea districts, and it is hard upon the interest that for one bad year tea stock should depreciate to the extent of fifty per cent."

It is, however, satisfactory to find that the total output of tea from India does not increase very rapidly, after all. Our contemporary estimates the increase for the past three years as very little more than six per cent per annum, which horridly states is not excessive, and compares "favorably" with the increase for Ceylon, which, our contemporary says, "has been a far more potent factor in depreciating prices." The following comments on Ceylon and its methods are also interesting:—

India does not seem to be awake to the efforts that Ceylon is making at home and elsewhere to push its teas. In Mincing Lane itself India more than holds its own; but it is when the tea reaches the trade that Ceylon is to the front; every planter that goes home from Ceylon seems to consider it a pride and a duty to push the produce of the Island. It also possesses an advantage. All tea from the Island is known as Ceylon—there is no diversity when asked for the tea. This is not so with India. The trade is confused with Darjeeling, Assam, Doars, &c.

Improving Lake Trade.

The New York Press says: "Bessemer, the first of Rockefeller's line of twelve steamers and consorts was launched at Cleveland recently. She is 412 feet long and will carry 4,600 tons of freight on 15 feet draught. She was one of three steamers launched that day at lake shipyards, one slightly smaller and the other slightly larger than the Bessemer. The shipyards of the great lakes had ninety vessels of various classes and dimensions under construction when the season opened this spring. A fleet of this number a dozen years ago would have meant comparatively little, for the size would have averaged far less than this one does now, for only 2½ are less than 100 feet long, and there are eight that will carry 5000 tons each, and there are twenty others that will carry 4000 tons or more, all on a draught of 15 feet. Nearly fifty of the new boats are to be of steel, which is now supplanting wood for all vessels of large size, in spite of the extreme liability of all metal boats to receive serious injury from contact with rock, which abounds in the passages between the lakes. Fortunes are lost every season by raking the bottoms of the big carriers on the rocks, but the ease of repairing them and rendering them as good as new holds the steel construction in favor. This new fleet will cost, when finished, a trifle less than \$10,000,000, and it will have a carrying capacity of close to 200,000 tons at a single load. As two weeks is rather more than the average time for a vessel to make a round trip on the lakes, unless it tows as well as carries, the amount of freight that the new fleet will move in the season of eight months is seen to be enormous; when it is added to the already great fleet in operation, some vessels of which are carrying more than 5,000 tons the size of the lake trade may be imagined. Now, as to ocean shipbuilding at home. There are under construction on our sea-

board, east and west, seventy-one vessels, most of them steel steamers, but many of them of moderate size. Only one, the cruiser Brooklyn, is 400 feet long. This is her exact length, while of the late list there are thirteen that are 400 feet long or more. The total length of the new ocean fleet is 12,500 feet instead of the 20,000 feet of the unfinished lake fleet. Business on the lakes is much better than was indicated when boats began to move a month ago. Most rates of freight are firmer and some are higher."

Linseed Growing for Australia

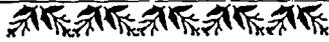
In a short article on the state of linseed growing in Canada, the Agricultural Gazette of New South Wales advocates an attempt at similar results in Australia. It appears that considerable success has attended the growth of linseed both for seed and for fibre in different parts of Canada. The price realized by the linseed in 1891, the yield of which in Ontario is estimated at 10 bushels per acre, was from 4s and upwards per bushel, the fibre being also valuable. In Manitoba nearly double the amount of seed is raised, but the fibre in that province has no value. The seed is sold to mills, where linseed oil is extracted, the residue, forming linseed cake, being in large demand in Europe for cattle feeding. Linseed is often sown as a catch crop where it is too late to sow wheat, or on land newly broken by the simple process of harrowing. Not more than half a bushel of seed is used to the acre, experience having shown that by sowing it thinly the plant bushes out so as to obtain the largest possible amount of seed. As the seed is very small in size, one half bushel to the acre is said to give to that area a larger number of grains to the acre than a bushel and a half or possibly two bushels of wheat. Where the object is to obtain fibre, it is recommended that the soil be not too rich, and that the linseed should never be grown on the application of fresh manure. It is asserted that the richness of the soil in Manitoba accounts for the fibre not possessing the strength of that grown in Ontario, and the same fact is reported in many of the Western United States, where hundreds of thousands of bushels of linseed are grown for the seed alone, the fibre being found to be useless. It is stated that linseed cannot be considered an exhausting crop with respect to soil, but the land requires to be kept perfectly clean. Clean land is the test insisted on, rather than richness of soil, the latter not being favorable to the growth of fibre, although conducive to large yields of seed. The crop is a rapidly growing one, and, therefore, valuable where the season is short, for an intermediate or catch crop.

There is no doubt that the seed could be grown successfully on the rich coastal lands of Australia and would pay handsomely. In addition to the value of the linseed oil, £5 a ton is obtained for the cake in Canada, where winter feeding of cattle appears to receive very little more attention than in New South Wales. Thus again, the fibre might be raised on some of the worn wheat lands of the tableland districts. In view of the depressing reports of starving dairy cattle from all parts of New South Wales, some crops to keep them through the hard winter months, particularly in a dry season like that now being experienced, would appear not only reasonable but abundantly necessary.

W. A. Robinson was elected president of the Hamilton board of trade, and W. F. Findlay, vice-president.

A Washington telegram says that indications are that the excess of government expenditures for the fiscal year ending June 30, will be about \$25,500,000, as compared with a deficit of \$48,000,000 for the fiscal year 1895.

NEW FRUIT HOUSE



BRIGHT & JOHNSTON,

Wholesale Fruit Importers and Commission Merchants

Oranges, Lemons, Apples, Bananas, Dried Fruits, Nuts, Etc.,

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CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

140 Princess St., Market Sq.

WINNIPEG, MAN.

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ISSUES a Policy absolutely free from all conditions. It is a simple promise to pay the sum insured in the event of death. Write for Information to the Winnipeg Office, or to any of the Company's agents.

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Man., N.W.T. and B.C.—Winnipeg Office, 467 Main Street,
C. E. KERR, Cashier.

J. K. MACDONALD, Managing Director
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McDONAGH & SHEA, Props.

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St. Lawrence Hall

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Every attention paid to Guests. First-class in every respect. Appointments perfect. Graduated Prices.

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embodying an absolutely new and unique method of compensation by which men of integrity, ability and energy, with or without experience, can now make Life Insurance their business, and secure a Definite Income continuous throughout life.

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MANUFACTURERS OF

Lumber, Shingles and Lath,

DOORS AND SASH.

MILLS AT KEEWAUEN. OFFICE: OPPOSITE C.P.R.
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SPRATT & MACAULAY, Storage and Shipping Merchants,

General Commission Brokers,

Large warehouse on water front, advantageously situated for receiving and handling consignments.

FULL LINES OF

ENGLISH AND CUMBERLAND BLACKSMITH COALS.

GOVERNMENT STREET,

P.O. Box 803.

VICTORIA B.C.

Wm. Ferguson,

—WHOLESALE—

Wines, Liquors and Cigars

8th Street, Brandon.

MAJOR & ELDRIDGE,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Vancouver, B.C.

Butter, Eggs, Cheese and Pork Products

FRESH EGGS WANTED.

Sole Agents for Vancouver, New Westminster and District for Leitch Bros. Celebrated Oak Lake Manitoba Flour.

OSMUND SKRINE & CO.,

VANCOUVER, B.C.

DEALERS IN

BUTTER, CHEESE, EGGS,

Choice California & Local Fruits

Our Specialty :

Consignments of Produce from Manitoba and Northwest Territories.

PROMPT RETURNS MADE ON THE 15TH OF EACH MONTH.

TRY US

J. & A. Clearihue,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

—DEALERS IN—

FRUITS AND ALL KINDS OF PRODUCE.

Special attention to consignments of Furs and Skins, Butter and Eggs.

Yates Street, VICTORIA, B.C.

P.O. BOX 536.

Agents: Edinboro Oil Works, B.C.; D. Richards, Laundry Soap, Woodstock, Ontario; Toller, Bohnwall Co., Montreal, Parisian Washing Blue.

We have a large cool warehouse with good facilities for handling Butter and Produce in quantities.

Consignments Received in all Lines. Correspondence Solicited.

McMILLAN & HAMILTON,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

—WHOLESALE DEALERS IN—

BUTTER, EGGS, FRUITS AND PRODUCE

A PERFECT SYSTEM OF

COLD STORAGE.

230 ABBOTT STREET, VANCOUVER.

P.O. BOX NO. 296.

Quote prices on first quality Dairy Butter or consign it to us and get top market prices.

Partner Wanted.

Wanted in an established and growing jobbing and retail business, a partner with business energy and some business experience sufficient to manage the commercial part of the business, while the subscriber manages the practical part. A capital of about \$3,000 necessary. To the proper party, the opening is an exceptionally good one.

Apply by letter addressed to

PARTNER P.P., Commercial Office, Winnipeg

CONFIDENCE! THAT'S WHAT YOU WANT

You want confidence in us as a square business concern, and you also need confidence in our ability to handle quickly and economically large or small consignments of Butter, Cheese and other Produce. We come to you saying we have all the necessary machinery for handling the business on a large scale, such as Cold Storage, British and Canadian connections. The right men AND THE EXPERIENCE OF 13 YEARS in the business in Winnipeg. Try us once, anyway, just to see how quickly and satisfactorily the machine works.

J. Y. GRIFFIN & CO., Produce and Commission Merchants, **WINNIPEG**

LEITCH BROS. OAK LAKE

"Anchor Brand"

FLOURS

—FROM—

No. 1 Hard Wheat.

BRAN, SHORTS

AND ALL KINDS OF

Chopped Feed and Grain.

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—MANUFACTURES OF—

LEATHER BELTING

MONTREAL and TORONTO.

Bonds of Electric, Steam or Horse Car Railways

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HOPE & CO.,

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OUR BRANDS STAND THE TEST.

Others Come and Go Again.

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Flor de Bahama.
La Toscana.
Amaranto.

Manufactured

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MONTREAL.

PURE HIGHLAND

SCOTCH WHISKIES

The Famous Lagavulin Distillery
Island of Islay, Scotland

The Lagavulin Whisky is famous for its fine quality, being made from pure SCOTCH MALT ONLY, and has long been the favorite beverage for Sportsmen. It contains no grain spirit, or other Whiskies one knows nothing of, and the Learned Physicians of the day prescribe it where a stimulant is required.

ASK FOR THE LAGAVULIN.

Mackie's Rare Old Highland 10 YEARS OLD
Gold Label, as patronized by Royalty and the Leading Physicians.

Sold only in the Northwest by:

G. Valle. Strang & Co. Q. F. & J. Galt. J. M. Carey
Hudson Bay Company. Richard & Co.
W. Ferguson, Brandon.

THE "MONARCH" FOUNTAIN PEN.

A LITTLE EXPENSIVE BUT THE BEST. THE PRODUCT OF 16 YEARS EXPERIMENTING.
CAN BE CARRIED IN ANY POSITION.



THREE STYLES
 No. 25, Plain Barrel No. 2 Gold Pen
 Retail Price, \$3.00 each
 No. 26, Chased Barrel No. 2 Gold Pen
 Retail Price, \$3.50 each
 No. 36, Chased Barrel, No. 4 Gold Pen
 Retail Price, \$4.50 each
DISCOUNT TO THE TRADE.

The Consolidated Stationery Co., Limited

41 PRINCESS STREET, WINNIPEG, MAN.

Flour Consumption per Capita.

For some time, there has been a general conviction that the existing estimates of wheat consumption per capita in the United States were far from correct. The estimate which has been commonly accepted, as authorized by the department of agriculture, was $1\frac{1}{2}$ bus per capita. This estimate was, however, apparently based on figures collected nearly 20 years ago, and therefore, was, by no means, satisfactory or convincing at present. Edward Atkinson, who has, for many years, given the subject of food consumption his close attention, believed that $4\frac{1}{2}$ bushels might be considered the average amount eaten annually, but with this, also, statisticians were dissatisfied.

In order to get a clearer light upon the matter, Bradstreet's recently decided to issue a form, asking information as to the amount of flour consumed during March, and 5,000 of these forms were sent out. They were widely distributed, in such a manner as to include all sorts of institutions, hotels, schools and families, and were placed in about the proportion of one-third in cities and two-thirds in small towns, villages and the country districts. The returns did not, however, come from these various classes of localities in the proportion in which they were sent out. Altogether, about 1,800 apparently correctly answered circulars were returned, and from them Bradstreet's compiled its figures. In these 1,800, almost every class of population is represented, and there is no reason to doubt that a fair idea of the average consumption for March is obtainable from them. It was remarked by millers, farmers, merchants and other business men replying that the flour wheat consumption during March is probably somewhat lighter than it is during most months of the year, owing to the fact that corn products, buckwheat, etc., are largely in use in that month. If this is the case, however, it only renders the results of the investigation the more remarkable in point of the large amount of flour found to be consumed per capita.

Summing up the figures given in detail by Bradstreet's, we have the following table, showing the amount of wheat flour eaten during March in various sections of the United States and Canada:

	No replies	No people	Flour eaten	Average lbs per capita
New England and middle states ..	248	6,899	117,656	18.3
Southern states ..	277	8,768	61,487	16.3
Western states ...	888	14,691	290,927	19.8
Northwest'n states	147	8,655	49,932	16.8
Pacific states	99	1,935	48,545	25.0

Totals, 42 states 1,168 80,227 576,612 19.7
 Canada 124 1,565 91,260 19.9

"It is a striking fact in the summary of replies," says Bradstreet's, "yet, in accord

with what may be regarded as preconceived notions, that at the south and in the northwest one finds the lowest rate of consumption of wheat flour per capita, 16.3 lbs in each instance, and it is due to special reports that replies from the Pacific states show the highest rate of consumption of wheat flour, 25 lbs. In the far-western states, and the territories included, next to the largest average consumption per capita is reported, 21.1 lbs, while in seven central western states, from which the largest number of replies are received, covering the largest number of people in any of the groups, the average rate of consumption is 19.8 lbs, and in the 10 eastern and middle states the rate is 18.3 lbs.

"There appears to be something more than a mere coincidence in the approximation to an average consumption of about 20 lbs of wheat flour per capita during March by more than 80,200 people throughout the country.

"This is borne out by the result of that portion of our inquiry which extended throughout the Dominion of Canada, from which region 106 replies were received referring to the quantity of wheat flour consumed in March by 1,452 people, amounting to 29,090 lbs, or 20 lbs each.

"Whatever value the foregoing analysis of the returns of the consumption of wheat flour per capita during March by 80,227 people throughout the United States may have, it can not be said to indicate less than that the average consumption did not, in all probability, vary much from 20 lbs of wheat flour per capita. Regarding the quantity of wheat flour consumed during March as one-twelfth of that for a year, and considering the average per capita consumption during March as approximately 20 lbs, it is plain that, so far as this test goes, the total annual consumption of wheat flour per capita is approximately 240 lbs.

"If the 196 lbs of flour in the average barrel require 4.40 bus wheat in its manufacture, then one pound of flour is the equivalent of 1.846 lbs wheat, and the 210 lbs of wheat flour which this enquiry seems to indicate to be the average annual consumption per capita, are equivalent to 323.25 lbs wheat, or 5.387 bus of 60 lbs each, or 1,224 bbls of flour. For those who chose to consider 4.40 bushels wheat to the barrel of flour too low, notwithstanding the opinions offered by numerous millers, a like calculation may be worked out by such as prefer to use 4.5 bus as the equivalent of a barrel of flour, or a higher proportion, but the result in either case will be that, instead of the average annual consumption per capita being 4.5 bushels wheat, as Mr. Atkinson has said was 'well ascertained,' or $4\frac{1}{2}$ bus of wheat, as the agricultural department has believed it to be, it is about 5.387 bus, a little more than 1 1-5 barrels of flour, per annum.

"It is plain that the results of this enquiry, if accepted, might further upset those who have been endeavoring to explain the existence of unusually large wheat reserves and underestimated wheat crop totals by the claim that the accepted estimate of consumption of wheat per annum is too high. Our attempt to test the question appears to show that we are eating more wheat per annum per capita than has hitherto been suspected, even taking into account the eliminated child under one year of age, in this investigation.

Binder Twine.

Farm Implements, an implement journal published at Minneapolis, Minn., has the following to say about binder twine:

The man who can correctly and with certainty read the future regarding the binder twine trade this year, is in a position to make a very nice thing out of his prophetic gift. With several of the mills out of the business entirely from one or another of the various causes, and with others under contract for their entire output while harvest has not yet begun even in the winter wheat section, and the dealers in the spring wheat territory still to come into the market for the bulk of their needs, a very complicated problem is presented to the interested student of the situation. With every condition favorable to a heavy growth of straw, thus requiring an extraordinary supply of twine, and with the most conclusive evidence of a shortage in the supply, the apathetic attitude of the dealers has been the means of maintaining the steady range of prices, though the firm condition of the market indicates that a slight cause is needed to inaugurate a change.

In the northwest, the houses which handle twine are more limited in number this year than ever before. The Standard Rope & Twine company has been out of the trade for several weeks. Aultman, Miller & Co. have been out of the market for a month, The Plano Manufacturing company withdrew early in the spring. McCormick has no twine except for regular customers. This leaves in the trade Lindsay Bros., of Minneapolis and Milwaukee, who sell the output of the Plymouth Cordage Company; Deere & Webber company, Minneapolis, with the Sewall & Day brand; the Northwestern Implement & Wagon company, Minneapolis, who are handling the twine from several mills, but who are covering much more territory than usual, and will therefore have less twine to supply to the trade in the immediate northwest; Deering Harvester company, whose too mills have a vast capacity, but who have their agents throughout the country to satisfy; Dean & Co. and Bradley, Clark & Co., Minneapolis, and the prison plant at Stillwater. This latter institution

Continued on Page 986.

The Dry Goods Trade.

For the last six or seven years worsted makes have predominated to the advantage of tweeds, but now that fashion calls for Scotch effects in tweeds it will give a chance to domestic makers to produce the better grades of tweeds in similar patterns. Shoddy goods are not in large demand and shrewd merchants are showing lines which they can guarantee as fast colors and pure wool. The patterns that have been shown for the last two seasons have been inclined to small effects, but are now somewhat bolder in design and colors. Merchants do not expect a great variety of tints for the autumn. Among the leading shades will be neutral tints of green; browns are likely to be next in favor. In medium grades there is a great variety of lines shown, following very closely the styles of the imported goods, both in the rough Scotch and the more dressy or smooth finish, which are sometimes preferred. Both these makes are in good demand by the tailoring trade for the making of ordinary suits. There is a tendency towards a better class of goods, which is very much in the interest of everyone, as with a demand for better goods some of the mills are turning out very creditable goods. One line in particular deserves special mention. It is an excellent imitation of a West of England whipcord. The demand for six-quarter suitings in Scotch finish is so far very good. Worstad serges continue to have their usual sale. Some very good effects are being produced in a good class of worsted trouserings. These are to a large extent taking the place of the cotton back worsted trouserings. The demand is principally on neat, quiet patterns, although there is said to be a tendency towards a somewhat bolder style. Domestic friezes are still in strong demand, and are being produced in a wide range of colorings. These goods have almost entirely superseded the similar makes in foreign goods. Preparations have been made for equally as good a season as last year. Some of the mills are producing a fine class of beavers and meltons, which reflect great credit on them. Black and blue, with a few browns, are the best sellers. Canadian makes appear to be gaining ground among the tailor trade, mainly on account of the fact that the best class of goods in a large variety of colorings are being produced. Notwithstanding the elections, which interfered with business, the advance orders for the present season are quite up to the mark, and in fact show an increase on last season's business. While prices cannot be said to have advanced, they are firm, and are likely to remain so for the balance of the season.—Toronto Globe dry goods report.

Montreal Grocery Market.

What with the elections and the change in the policy of the country, the sugar market during the past week has been quieter than ever, and refiners do not look forward to any immediate improvement. The raw sugar market abroad has been weaker and prices show a decline of 4½d to 6d since this day week. We quote: Granulated at 4½c in 250 barrel lots and over; 4 7-16c in 100-barrel lots, and 4½c in smaller quantities. Yellows range from 3½c to 3½c, as to quality, at the factory.

In syrup there is no improvement to note, the demand being slow and prices are nominally unchanged at 1½c to 2½c per lb, as to quality, at the factory.

There has been no important change in the situation of the molasses market. The demand on spot has continued slow, and no sales of importance are reported. Cargo lots of Barbadoes are offering at 27½c, car lots at 30c, and small quantities at 31c. Porto Rico is dull and quoted at 30c.

The demand for rice has been fair, and the market is moderately active and steady. 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 \$1.50 to \$7.50.

Business in spices has been dull, and the market is without any new feature of note. The following quotations are what jobbers can buy at only: Penang black pepper, 6c to 7½c; white pepper, 10c to 12½c; cloves, 7½c to 9c, cassia, 8½ to 9½c; nutmegs, 60c to 90c, and Jamaica ginger, 15½c to 18½c.

A small jobbing business has been passing in coffee, but the market on the whole is very quiet and values rule about steady. We quote.—Maracaibo at 17½c to 18c; Rio, 16 to 17½c, Java, 23c to 25c, and Mocha, 28c to 26c.

The demand for canned salmon so far this season has been very slow, and agents state that not a single sale of the new pack has been made, which is due, no doubt, to the fact that buyers are simply supplied with old stock for the present, and the indications are that few orders for this season's pack will be placed until present stocks are reduced. Prices at the coast are unchanged at \$1.50, f.o.b. for ordinary brands, and clover leaf brand, selected quality, fancy label flats, \$8; tails, \$5.50; British American, \$5.30 here. Clover leaf brand, f.o.b. coast, \$5.30 for flats and \$1.75 for talls.—Gazette, June 23.

Quebec Province.

In his address at the recent annual meeting of the Merchants Bank of Canada, general manager Hague made the following reference to the situation in Quebec:

"In our own province reports are generally very satisfactory.

"I referred to the development of agriculture in the province of Quebec last year, and all that has transpired since has confirmed me in the belief that its farming interests are undergoing a silent revolution in methods, all tending to a larger production of a better class of articles, realizing larger returns to the farmer, and diffusing a constantly increasing prosperity.

"The improved appearance of the villages and towns of our province, the new areas that are opened up to cultivation, the great improvement in our live stock and in our method of dairying, must all strike an observer.

"But the unsettled condition of affairs in the States is affecting prejudicially our great export of lumber to the American market. Fortunately the other great branches of the trade in our forest products are in a really prosperous condition. The English market is active and strong, and contracts for this year's sales in the United Kingdom have been made by the shipping houses at better prices than for years back, a state of things which has given rise to a feeling of satisfaction and hopefulness, especially in this province and throughout the Ottawa Valley.

There is one development of recent date, that is coming into increasing prominence. I refer to: the products of our spruce forests. Many of these forests have been neglected on the supposition that they were almost valueless. Now, however, they are becoming available for the production of pulp for paper making. "It is estimated that 75,000 cords of spruce pulp wood or about 1,000 canal-boat loads will be taken out of Canada this season through the Chambly and Champlain Canals and delivered at Ticonderoga and 'mills on the Hudson.' Perhaps it is a pity that so much immature timber is sacrificed and sent out of the country in this way, but developments may go on in the future of a character we can hardly estimate at present.

Experiments are now being made in Europe with a view to the production of a kind of silk from pulp wood, the process being a close

imitation of that by which raw silk is produced by the worm. If our forests, besides producing lumber and paper, can also be utilized to produce silk, we may be independent by-and-bye altogether of the looms of Lyons.

This, however, may only be a fanciful picture. Yet quite as strange things have happened, and anyone who has observed the extraordinary development of electrical engineering during the last decade may well be pardoned if he believes almost anything to be possible in the way of future development.

I need say little or nothing about our own city. You know very well how it is steadily growing, in spite of all drawbacks. Our manufacturing interests, which are now of such large extent, are generally in a prosperous condition. But this can hardly be said of our purely mercantile interests, with the single exception of those who sell goods for cash.

This is a development which has been so satisfactory in its results, both in Montreal and elsewhere, that it is likely to grow. The effects of this system are already very far reaching, and may in time so extend as to bring about a cure for that abuse of credit which has been spoken of.

Dairy Trade Notes.

At Ingersoll, Ontario, on June 24, the offerings of cheese were 8,677 boxes. Sales 227 at 7c. Market dull.

At Belleville, Ontario, on June 24, four factories offered 286 white and 19 colored cheese. The following were the sales: 615 white at 7c and 16 colored at 7c; 100 white at 6 15-16c; 190 white at 7 1-16c; and 30 colored at 7 1-16c; 190 white at 7c; 325 white at 7c.

At the cheese board at Woodstock, Ontario, on June 24, 22 factories offered 4,538 boxes cheese offered, 72 sold at 7c, the balance unsold. Buyers and sellers were apart in their views.

At the cheese board at Brockville, Ontario, on June 25, the total offerings were about 2,600 boxes. For colored 7c was bid, and 6½c for white. After the adjournment of the board a large quantity was sold, the colored at 7c and white at 6½ and 6¾. A few lots of white brought 7c. For the corresponding week of last year sales were: White 35c at 7½c; 208 at 7 15-16c; colored 1,490 at 8c.

The Montreal Gazette of June 27 says: "Cheese was dull and inclined to further easiness Thursday. The public cable declined the full shilling and shippers said that their limits meant the offer of less money. They were again prepared to pay 7 to 7½ finest to-day on spot, but holders cannot offer to sell under 7½c, and even at that price do not make any money. Townships make are not on the market, but nominally their cost is fully equal to Ont. makes, while Quebec range around 6½c. The butter market is unchanged in the main. Exporters were in the market at 16½c, but found it impossible to get finest at that as local jobbers were paying more.

At the cheese board at London, Ontario, on June 27, thirty-two factories boarded 5,237 boxes first half June. Sales—65 at 6½c, 1,838 at 7c and 895 at 7 1-16c. Bids from 6½ to 7 1-16c.

The Montreal Gazette of June 30 says: "The cheese market continues downward in its tendency. This was demonstrated plainly at the wharf yesterday, when 6,000 odd boxes were offered to slow demand. The basis was difficult to get at, but it was in the vicinity of 6½c, which is a decline of ½c on last Monday's ruling. Butter continues much as it was. Local jobbers paid 16½c for creamery to-day, with a fraction more in some cases, but all that shippers were bidding was \$16½c."

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Binder Twine.

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expects to turn out about 3,500,000 pounds of twine for this year, which greatly exceeds the output of any previous year, and is a very demoralizing factor in the northwestern trade; for while the twine is sold only within the boundaries of Minnesota, 150 cars of twine goes a long way in supplying the demands within the state, and would be a very large quantity for any single house to dispose of in a season. The competition is demoralizing, also, because of the price at which the product is sold; with other twine a cent above the prison product, the dealer who is unable to obtain it is at the mercy of the institution which he assists in supporting, until the output from that institution is disposed of, and even then is regarded with disfavor because of his inability to meet the price made by the state. Already about 1,800,000 pounds have been shipped from the prison factory, and the orders are reported by Warden Wolfers to far exceed the possible supply, and this despite the fact that fifty former employees of the Northwestern cordage company, at St. Paul, have been hired by the state authorities to operate the machinery as a night force, while the prisoners work twelve hours a day as a day force. There are a large number of brokers in the market this year, more or less responsible, but not many dealers will take chances or their offerings.

There are this year no aggravating complications in the way of carried over twine, which have in the past disturbed the calculations of manufacturers and jobbers alike. There was a small remnant of the stock of bankers' twine remaining on the market last fall, but that has been bought up by brokers and disposed of through other channels, and is only a minor factor. That the eastern manufacturers look confidently forward to an advance before the season is over, is evident from the fact that twine is to-day selling on a basis of six cents for sisal f. o. b. Philadelphia, while stock purchased earlier in the season is sold now for 5½ cents f. o. b. Minneapolis, in car lots, and was sold earlier in the season for 5½ cents. It would be as easy to obtain six cents in Minneapolis as to obtain 5½, if the jobbers decided to ask it.

There has been some uneasiness over the report that considerable twine would be imported into the United States for this season's harvest, but there seems to be no ground for the report. There may be a couple of million pounds brought in from Canada, but it costs as much to manufacture twine in Montreal or Quebec as in Boston or New York, and with no advantage in freights there would be no object in making the importation, even though there is no duty on the commodity. It is much more probable that twine from the United States will be needed to harvest the crop in Canada, as has been the case in the past, and will be imported by that country, they paying a duty for the privilege.

Harvest is now but six weeks off, and the clamor for twine will be loud within the next three weeks on the part of those who have not already placed their orders. It has been the experience of the past that prices in the northwest are at one extreme or the other at harvest time, and everything this year points toward the upward extreme for late buyers. If the demand in the winter wheat belt equals what at present seems probable, there will be little or nothing for shipment from the southern markets to the northwest, and the usual cause of depression will be removed. If the quantity used in the harvest fields to the south exceeds present expectations, there will be so much more drawn from the allotted supply for the northwest, and the price for what remains will advance proportionately.

What will the harvest be?

Grocery Trade Notes.

The New York Journal of Commerce and Commercial Bulletin says:—The report that the cannery and the striking fishermen on the Columbia river have come to an understanding, and that work will be resumed at once is confirmed. Said a prominent commission man in commenting on the compromise:—"The cost of raw fish last year was 5c per pound. The reduction now secured by the cannery men brings the difference between cost and selling price on the same parity as that of last year, hence no lower selling prices are to be expected. In fact, the loss in the pack as the result of the strike, estimated at fully 125,000 cases, cannot be made up in the short period remaining before the close of the packing season."

It is said that the recent decline in sugar in Europe is not due to any inherent weakness in the statistical position of the product, but on account of the demoralization of the speculative markets. Sugar is a favorable commodity for speculation in Europe as wheat is in America, and the foreign markets for sugar are as likely to get demoralized sometimes without apparent cause as the domestic wheat markets.

A letter received from Smyrna says in regard to the outlook for Sultana raisins:—"The late frosts have materially damaged this fruit. The extent of the damage, however, has been considerably exaggerated. For the past month we have had exceptionally fine weather, and barring any sudden change, we calculate the crop will amount to 35,000 tons, as against an equal quantity for 1895, 28,000 tons in 1891, 30,000 tons in 1893 and 37,000 tons in 1892."

A New York report says: Santos coffee is firm; offers are 2½c down from the offers of about six week ago, while the decline on Rio offers has been about 2c. It is said that the extreme low prices now quoted from Santos are partly due to an unusually large supply of so-called Bourbon or small bean coffee, the relative value of which it would be difficult to determine before its arrival on spot.

Advices from Barbadoes report an advance of 1c to 1½c first cost on molasses, with supplies small and decreasing.

Advices from Smyrna state that it cannot be said with certainty what the output of figs will be, but that if the weather then prevalent, and which was so propitious to the growth of the fruit, should continue, it is more than likely that the crop will be abundant and the quality good and sound.

Stocks of coffee in the United States on June 22nd, other than Brazil, was 168,860 bags, including 181,165 bags in New York, 2,775 bags in New Orleans and 31,920 bags in San Francisco.

The Amsterdam cable says that the Dutch sale went off at about ½c below brokers' valuation, with market quiet, and good ordinary Java at 50c.

According to advices from Liverpool, arrivals of Valencia raisins at that port from the beginning of the season to June 1, were 3,989 tons, against 4,614 tons for the corresponding period of last year.

The French peas of Bordeaux packing are said to be of much finer quality than was expected in view of reports of unpropitious weather during the growing season.

The arrivals of Sultana raisins in Liverpool from the commencement of the season to June 1 amounted to 623,371 packages. For the same period last year the arrivals were 639,021 packages.

Advices from California state that there are few last crop raisins left there. An offer of 2½c f. o. b. was rejected for a lot of three cars of two crowns, the holder wanting 2½c there.

W. F. Doll has had another pamphlet published, giving an account of his celebrated law suits with the Toronto Watch Case Co. In it he makes a vigorous attack on the protection policy. The Montreal Herald recently published the pamphlet in full, with illustrations.

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