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of British north america.

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Paid-up Capital£1,000,000 Stg. Reserve Fund.....£255,000 "

LOSDON OFFICE-3 Clements Lane, Lombard Street, M.C.

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Mand Office in Canada—St. James St., Montreal. E. E. Grindley, General Manager. E. Stanger, Inspector.

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We receive accounts of corporations manufacturers, firms and dividuals on favorable terms. Interest allowed on deposits, Sterling and American exchange bought and sold. Drate issued on all the principal points in Canada. Letters of Credit issued for use in Great Britain and elsewhere. Collections promptly attended to.

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Moneys advanced upon Farm and City Properties, MORTGAGES, MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES a SCHOOL DEBENTURES purchased. Scrip held for use of Clients. Clients title deeds are not sent out of the Province but are lodged in the Company's vaults at Winnipeg, where they may be examined at all times. Agents at all principal points throughout the Province. For further information write to the Manager of the Winnipeg Branch.

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DRY GOODS.

343 and 345 Richmond St., LONDON, Ont.

Complete range of Samples with Andrew illender, McIntyre Block, Winnipeg.

UBLEE. RIDDELL & CO

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reen and Dried Fruits.

15 OWEN STREET.

WINNIPEG

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CAPITAL PAID UP - - \$1,200,000 RESERVE FUND - - 150,000

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F. L. PATTON, Manager, - -WINNIPEG.

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Yuebeo, Que. Smith's Falls, Ont. Toronto, Ont. West Winchester, Ont. Winnipeg, Man

Foreign Agents London—The Alliance Bank (Limited). Liverpool -Bank of Liverpool (Limited). New York—National Park Bank Eoston—Lincoln National Bank. Minneapolis—First National Bank.

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202	Railway Pen, fine point	40c.
212	Peruvian Pen, medium point	
220	Oncen Pen, fine point	70c.
232	Ledger Pen, fine point	70c.
242	Beaver Pen, turned up point	65c.
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282	Public Pcn, fine point	45C.
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Wholesale Stationers, Paper, Envelope and Account Book Manufacturers.

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339 Main Street, Winnipeg, Man

Municipial, School and other Debentures negotiated.

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INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

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For the Collection of Old and Worthless Debts anywhere in the Provinces of the Dominion of Canada or United States.

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Investment Broker and Financial Agent.

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ROOM 19 CANADA CHAMBERS,

28 St. Sacrament Street, - MONTREAL

Robertson, Linton & Co

CORNER OF ST. HELEN AND LEMOINE STR. MONTREAL

Importers of British and Foreign Dry Goods, Canadian Tweeds, Cottons, Etc.

Complete set of Samples with J. N. Adams, Rooms 14 and 15, Rowan Block, Winnipeg. (Opposite Queen's Hoel.)

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Attention this summer is largely directed to the Sunset Province of the Dominion. All those desirous of obtaining information regarding its mines, farm and fruit lands, timber, real estate, or any other subject convocted with its resources, are invited to communicate with C. WHETHAM & CO., real estate, insurance, mining, financial, mercantile and commission agents. Vancouver, who will take pleasure in replying fully and promptly to all loquines.

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WHOLESALE COMMISSION MERCHANTS ESTABLISHED 1882.

41 BANNATYNE STREET EAST, WINNIPEG.

AGENTS FOR THE CANADA SUGAR REFINING Co. Ld. Montreal

THE CANADA SUGAR REFINING CO. Ld. Montreal Sugars and Syrup.
THE CANADA JUTE CO., Ld. - - - Montreal Jute and Cotton Bags, Twines, Hessians, &c.
THE EDWARDSBURG STARGH CO., - Montreal THE DARTMOUTH ROPE WORK CO., - Halifax Binder Twine, Sisal and Mauila Cordage.

MESSRS. CUDAHY BROS. - - Milwaukee Smokedand Dried Meats, Mess Pork, Lard, &c.

THE SIMCOE CANNING COMPANY, Simcoe
Canned Goods.
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Pails, Tubs and Woodenware.
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Dealers in

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CROCKERY GLASSWARE LAMPS,

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SILVER-PLATED WARE & PARCY GOODS 330 MAIN ST., WINNIPER,

GROCERS, ATTENTION I ASK FOR THE CELEBRATED

"Reindeer Brand" CONDENSED MILK, Condensed Coffee and Milk

THE BEST IN THE MARKET.

For Sale By All Wholesale Grocers.

Truro Condensed Milk & Canning Co. Ld TRURO.

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Hardware, Gutlery, Guns, Ammunition, Du Pont Gun Powder,

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STOVES AND TINWARE.

PAINTS, OILS AND GLASS,

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Corner Main and Bannatyne Streets.

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SPECIAL PRICES TO CLEAR OUT LINES OF SUMMER GOODS.

Our travellers are now out with full line of New Samples of Fall and Winter Goods.

27 Portage Ave. Rast, WINNIPEG.

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TORONTO -AND MONTREAL

DIRECT IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS

Fancy Goods and Tovs.

ALL THE NEWEST NOVELTIES

European and American Markets.

Represented in Manitoba, Northwest Territories and British Columbia, by W. S. CRONE.

Mackenzie, Powis ₹ Co.

Have now in Store the most complete range of

TEAS INDIAN

Bought at the late favorable turn in the market.

BUYERS SHOULD EXAMINE.

Also on the way first crop choicest JAPANS together with first crop CONGOUS.

Mackenzie, Powis & Co.,

WHOLESALE GROCERS.

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STAINED GLASS WORKS

Jos. McCausland & Son, Proprietors. TORONTO, ONT.

Memorial and other Windows for Churches and Public Buildings.

Household Stained Glass from Original Designs.

British Plate Glass, Bent and Bevelled Glass, ETC., ETC.

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Redwood Brewery

Fine Ales, Extra Porter and Premium Lager.

Most Extensive Establishment of the kind in Western Canada.

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WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.

Highest cash price paid for good Malting Barley.

The Commercial

specially devoted to the interests of Western Canada, including that pertion of Ontario west of Lake Superior, the Provinces of Manitoba and British Colum-bia and the Territories.

Eighth Year of Publication. ISSUED EVERY MONDAY

SUBSCRIPTION, \$2.00 PER ANNUM (in advance).

ADVERTISING RATES. 30 80 per line. 0 75 1 25 2 00

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Fine Book and Job Printing Departments. 43 Office, 4 and 6 James St East,

JAMES E. STERN,

Publisher.

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

WINNIPEG, JULY 14, 1890.

Manitoba.

- F. Loader has opened a restaurant in Winni-
- J. D. Chapelaine has sold out his hotel at Cypress River.
- J. Fletcher, hotelkeeper, Binscarth, has given up business.

The fees from the Winnipeg market for June amounted to \$115.30.

Middleton & Co., boots and shoes, Winnipeg, have given up business.

Two tons of woolen yarn were shipped from the Rapid City mills last week.

Mrs. E. Clay has opened out in the fruit and confectionery business at Rapid City.

Hamilton & Spence, hotelkeepers, Winnipeg, have dissolved; each continuing alone.

A. W. Bailey, harness maker, Rapid City, has added boots and shoes to his husiness.

Campbell & Leflar, general merchants, Rapid City, have dissolved; Leflar continues the busi-

Wm. Madder, general storekeeperand farmer, Douglas, is opening in lumber business at Mad-

Brandon merchants are complaining of a scarcity of change since the American silver has been expelled.

The contract for putting an electric light in the Portage la Prairie paper mills has been awarded to a Montreal firm.

The by-law to grant exemption from taxation to the Winnipeg soap factory was defeated by popular voto last week. The vote was very small, and stood for the by-law, 277; against

J. H. Holman, representing H. Shorey & Co., clothing, Montreal, at Winnipeg, has moved his sample rooms from 35 Lombard St. to '.8 Rowand Block, corner Portage Avenue and

The report of the immigration offices for the first six months of this year show the number of bona fide settlers coming to Manitoba and the Western Territories to have been: January, 230; February, 232; March, 2,146; April, 1,868; May, 1,904; June, 1,098; total, 7,478.

The transactions of the Dominion Government's Savings Bank at Winnipeg for June were: Deposits, \$16,972 86; withdrawals, \$25,803.96; withdrawals exceed deposits by \$8,831.10. The balance due depositors on July 1st, 1890, was \$814,873.58.

W. J. Bird, hide inspector at Winnipeg, has presented his half-yearly report, in which he shows that the total number of hides inspected were 4,812. This would indicate a falling off in numbers. The decrease is accounted for by low prices, scarcity of hay, and by shipments east and south. The total amount of fees collected during the half-year was \$210.60

Saskatchewan.

Reports from Prince Albert say the hay prospects are good.

A letter from Mr. Biggar, engineer of the Great Northwestern Central railway, says that work on the survey west of the Elbow, on the south side of the Saskatchewan, is progressing rapidly as nearly as possible along the survey of the original line of the Canadian Pacific railway.

The Prince Albert Saskatchewan is evidently doing its best to place the advantages of the district it represents before the world. A sixteen page issue of that journal has just come to hand containing an exhaustive article on the advantages of the territory of Saskatchewau in general and Prince Albert district in particular. This relieves the newspaper of all responsibility in the matter, and if the people will second the efforts of the publishers and see that this number is liberally distributed in eastern Canada and even as far as the old country, we are sure it will be of great value as an advertisement of the resources of the Territory.

Assiniboia.

Bredenbury wants a general store.

- A. Gaudry has opened a butcher shop at Moose Jaw.
- H. Ferguson has bought out the butcher business of Bate & Ferguson at Moose Jaw.
- J. D. Sibbald, the popular and well known business man of Regina, has taken unto himself

The merchants of Moose Jaw have signed an agreement to close their stores at 7 o'clock every evening except Saturday, and on Wednesday at 2 o'clock.

The stock of Narvolansky & Ripstein who were burned out in the recent fire at Moosomin and who afterwards assigned, is to be sold by auction on the 16th inst. at Brandon. The stock is valued at nearly \$5,000 and consists of jewellery, boots and shoes and dry goods,

Alberta.

- J. W. Power, jeweler, Calgary, has assigned.
- J. W. Power, joweler, Calgary, has assigned.
- F. Gillespie, tea importer, Calgary, has made an assignment.

The H. B. Co, at Edmonton, has paid out \$23,379 for freight since Feb. 1st, 1890, of which \$16,500 was to residents of the town.

The residents of Edmonton district have form. ed themselves into an association for the purpose of terminating indiscriminate credit.

The Calgary Water Power Company has been organized, and the following elected directors: J. K. Kerr, P. A. Prince, F. H. Moon, D. R. Moon and J. E. Prince.

Northwestern Ontario.

The Porcupine silver mine was sold recently to the Budger company for \$50,000.

Some trouble is being experienced in passing the machinery for the Rat Portage reduction works through the customs office at Port Arthur. It is being hald by the officers there for duty which the reduction works people refuse to pay, as they say that all mining machinery is exempt from duty according to an order-in-council passed by the Government. The company have been compelled to stop work pending the settlement of the dispute.

General Notes.

New counterfeit Dominion \$2 bills are afloat in Ontario.

A company is being organized for the manufacture of glue in Toronto.

The new prohibition law went into force in North Dakota on July 1st and promptly at midnight every saloon was closed.

The traffic returns of the Grand Trunk Railway for the week ending June 21st, 1890, show a decrease of \$10,043 over the corresponding week of 1889.

Excursion tickets from St Paul and Minneapolis to Port Arthur and return, a distance of 200 miles, are being sold for \$16 by the St. Paul & Duluth road.

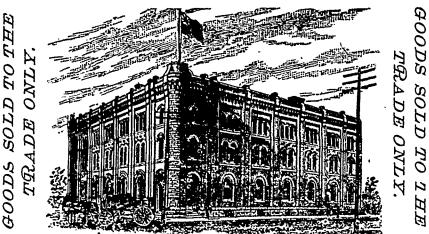
A Connecticut genius has gotten up an egg opener, the purpose of which is to open raw or boiled eggs without soiling the fingers or mixing fragments of the shell with the egg.

The Toronto Canoe and Boat Company, Toronto, has been organized with a capital stock of \$50,000 and has taken over the boat building and boat house business of W. H. Clendinning.

The customs receipts at the port of Montreal for the month of June were \$715,398.12. The annual statement for the year ending June 30th, 1890, shows a decrease of \$488,530.59 as compared with the year ending 30th June, 1889.

Capitalists are proposing to establish a mill for the manufacture of linen at Minneapolis, Minn. Much depends for its success upon the passage of the McKinley tariff bill, with the linen schedules practically unchanged.

Various reports are coming in as to the state of business in the principal commercial cities of the Jaited States. A decline in the market value of cattle is one of the features and hogs have touched the lowest point of the year. Speculation has been influenced by doubts as to the final solution of the silver question.



G. F. & J. GALT. DIRECT IMPORTERS

CORNER PRINCESS AND BANNATYNE STREETS, WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.

Winnipeg Board of Trade.

The semi-annual meeting of the Winnipeg Board of Trade was held on Tuesday, July 8th. The following regorts were read and adopted:

The report of the board of flowr and meal examiners was presented by Mr. Stephen Nairn, chairman.

The board of flour and meal examiners beg to report that their duties for the past year have been fully attended to, and as referred to in the last annual report of their predecessors, these duties have been enlarged and made of more use to Manitoba and Western Canada generally by representation and attendance at the annual meeting of the Dominion Board of Examiners, held at Montreal.

The board sent two delegates to that meeting, who on their return reported flour and meal was principally inspected in Montreal and Quebec there being about 108,000 bns. of flour and about 400 bu' of oatmeal inspected for year ending June, 1889.

The products of Manitoba and Western Canada mills are mostly sold on their merits and brands, but as was shown at the Montreal meeting it is necessary to have established grades to judgo from, when any dispute arises between the buyer and seller as to quality, and for this reason the closer connection now made between the western producer and the eastern consumer, through this representation of your board on the Dominion board, must be kept up by the regular attendance of our representatives at the annual meetings of the Dominion board.

There has seen no movement yet as to the appointment of a flour and meal inspection, the work to be done not inducing any one to offer themselves exclusively for that duty, and the board would suggest that our grain inspector combine the duties of this office, the same as is done by the Toronto inspector.

The members of the board for past year were:

Stephen Nairu, D. H. McMillan, Samuel Spink, F. W. Thompson and James Anderson. All of which is respectfully submitted.

GRAIN ENAMINERS' REPORT.

The board of grain examiners beg to present their annual report.

Under the amend of Grain Inspection Act your examiners sent their delegates to the meeting held 24th September last to fix standards of grain grown west of Lake Superior. The working of the amended Act has proved, so far, to be quite satisfactory, the cost to the Dominion being very much less than under the old method.

Only one appeal from Inspector Horn's grading has been made during the pat year, and your examiners sustained the inspector's ruling.

Attached herowith is the inspector's return of all grain inspected by him at Winnipeg from 1st July, 1889, to 30th June, 1890.

GRAIN INSPECTOR'S RETURN.

Year ending June 30th, 1890, -crop 1889 inspected at Winnipeg.

Wheat→				Bushels.
Extra Manitoba Hard.	77	cars:	at 650 bu.	50,050
One Hard	1.324	**		860,600
Two Hard	990	**	44	643,500
One Northern	59	44	44	38,350
Two Northern	397		46	251,550
Three Northern	35		44	22,750
One White Fyfe	29		44	18,850
One Rejected			44	105,300
Rejected	333		44	216,450
Rejected	333			210,430
Total3				0.007.400
1941	,330 €	ત્રાષ્ટ	•••••	2,207,400
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One winteryie	•••••		4/4	
Two Northern			137	high grade.
Two Northern	• • • • • •	••••	1197	
Three Northern				
One Rejected	••••	• • • • •	43%	
Rejected	• • • • •		91%	
			— <u>-</u> 27% 1	ow grado.
				-
			100%	

ELECTION OF EXAMINEES.

The following boards of examiners were elected for the year 1890.91:—

Board Grain Examiners—R. P. Roblin, J. A. Mitchell, N. Bawlf, S. A. McGaw, S. Spink.

Board Flour and Mill Examiners—S. Nairn, D. H. McMillan, S. Spink, F. W. Thompson, Jas. Anderson.

Board Hide and Leather Examiners—E. F. Hutchings, W. N. Johnson, D. Bawlf, P. Gallagher, F. Ossenbrugge.

A fire in Scattle on July 1st destroyed \$30,000 worth of property in the business portion of the town,

WHOLESALE JEWELER.

Manufacturer and Importer of

Watches, Diamonds,

Jewelry, Clocks, Etc.

Tools, Material,

ETC., ETC.

Prices guaranteed as low as any House in Canada. Write for quotations. Call and see us when in the City.

433 and 435 MAIN STREET.

W. F. DOLL,

To Dairymen.

The following letter from Jas. W. Robertson, dairy commissioner of the Dominion Experimental Farm, Ottawa, was read at the last meeting of the Winnipeg board of trade:

The Hon. Mr. Carling, Minister of Agriculture, has asked me to take a trip through Manitoba and the Territories in August and September, for the purpose of addressing a series of meetings, to encourage and instruct the farmers of those provinces how to engagemore extensively in animal husbandry, especially in connection with the development of the dairy business. The importance of that branch of agriculture to the farmers of Manitoba can hardly be over-estimated. My programme as provisionally arranged for Manitoba is as follows:

Winnipeg, Wednesday, August 13th. Munitou, Friday, August 15th. Glenboro, Saturday, August 16th. Brandon, Tuesday, August 19th.

Portage la Prairie, Wednezday, August 20th. Minnedosa or some other point on the M. & N. W. railway, for Friday, August 22nd. I then go to Moosomin, N.W.T., for Monday, August 25th. Any assistance which you can rende in securing the attendance of a large number of farmers at these meetings will be appreciated and will doubtless be of direct benefit to the business men of your city.

Insurance Briefs.

The Indiana Supreme Court has decided that death resulting from alcoholism does not vitiate a life policy.

A life insurance company is being organized in St. Louis with a capital of \$1,500,000, to be led the Merchants Life Insurance Company America.

The Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York has added \$500,000 to its deposits with the Dominion Government. This is the outcome of the new law which demands that American companies doing business in Canada shall increase the amount of their deposits.

Senator Pettigrow, of Dakota, says enough tin will be produced in Dakota next year to supply the whole of the United States.

W.D. PETTIGREW & CO.

WHOLESALE

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Plaster of Paris, Plasterer's Hair, Wheelbarrows

SEND FOR PRICES TO

528 Main Street, WINNIPEG.

STEWART HOUSE

Cor. Main & Ellis Sts., Manitou, Man.
First-Class in every respect! Re-fitted! Re-furnished
Good Table! Good Rooms! Three best Sample Rooms
in the Province.

ROUNTREE & CONNOR, Proprietors.



LAKE OF THE WOODS MILLING CO.

The most perfect Flouring Mill in Canada. CAPACITY 1,600 BARRELS A DAY.

Barrel Factory at the Mill and Grain Storage Capacity of 550,000 bushels in addition to which a system of handling Elevators are now being constructed throughout the Northwest.

A11 Grades of HARD WHEAT FLOUR in Barrels and Bags.

FOR QUOTATIONS AND OTHER INFORMATION APPLY TO THE MILLS,

KEEWATIN, - ONTARIO.

THE DARTMOUTH ROPE WORK COMPANY

HALIFAX, Nova Scotia.

THE LARGEST CORDAGE FACTORY IN THE DOMINION.

Manufacturers of CORDAGE of Every Description.

ALSO SOLE MANUFACTURERS OF THE CELEBRATED

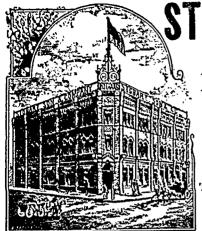
Blue Ribbon Binder Twine

Head Office: HALIFAX, N.S.

SOLE AGENTS FOR MANITOBA AND NORTHWEST:

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STOBART, SONS & CO

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WINNIPEG, Man., and LONDON, Eng.

FALL, 1890.

Travellres are now out with Fall and Winter Samples. . ALL NEW IMPORTATIONS.

Kindly reserve your orders till you see them.

Jas. O'Brien & Co.

-MANUFACTURERS OF-

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Montreal and Winnipeg.



HEAD OFFICE AND MANUFACTORY: VICTORIA SQUARE, MONTREAL.

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REGISTERED BRANDS:

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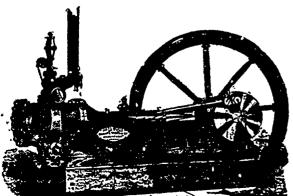
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AND FEED.

MILLS:

		CAPACITY	DAILY (CAPACITY
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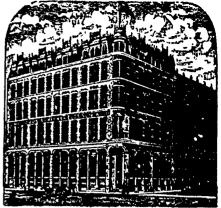
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COLD, WHALES & HONEY.

Honey in Manitoba, Whales in Hudson's Bay, Gold in British Columbia And rich nuggets all through

The Colonist.

A mine of curious and interesting reading. Have you seen it? A \$2-page illustrated magazine on fine paper. A perfect guide to Western Canada from Lake Superior to the Pacific Ocean.

SEND TEN CENTS FOR BANGE. STANGS TAKEN, Address: --THE COLONIST, Winnipog; Can

The Commercial

WINNIPEG, JULY 14, 1890.

THE CORDAGE COMBINE.

Renewed interest has been given to the question of binder twine by the recent announcement that a combination of the Canadian Cordage manufactories has been affected.

It has been known for some time that a move was on foot to form a combination of the different cordage works in Canada. This has now been effected, under the name of the Consumers' Cordage Company, Limited. This company now controls all the rope, cordage and binder twine factories in Canada, with the exception of the factory at Brantford, Ontario.

The factories in the combine are those located at Halifax, Montreal, Lachute, Quebec, Foronto and St. John. Some United States capitalists are interested in the deal in conjunction with Canadian Cordage manufacturers.

The effect of this move will be watched with interest by the trade. The United States capitalists interested are manufacturers in the same live in that country, and the deal will bring the Canadian manufacturing interest into accord with that in the United States. It is claimed that the United States manufacturers have secured a corner on manilla and sisal, which is the raw material principally used in the manufacture of rope, twine, etc., hence it was necessary in order to obtain this material, that the combination should be effected. The leaders of the combine deciare that by this consolidation of the Canadian manufacturing interest they will be able to obtain their supply of raw material at a reduction of 30 to 40 per cent., as the parties holding the corner on the raw fibre are also in the new company which controls the Canadian factories. It is annonneed that the price of twine will not be reduced this season as the stock of high-priced twine on hand at the various factories had to be taken over by the new company. It is "generously" stated that Canadian consumers will be given the benefit of the reduced cost off the raw material next season. Time will show whether the combine will carry out this promise.

THE RETAILERS ASSOCIATION.

The secretary of the Retailers Association is sending out a circular to all murchants in Manitoba and the Territories, asking them to become members of the organization. This is in accordance with a resolution passed at the convention of retail merchants held in Winnipeg last winter, when the association was formally organized. It is to be hoped that there will be a general response to the circular. The membership fee is very small, having been placed at the small sum of fifty cents, which amount it is expected will be sufficient to defray the current expenses of the association. It is the desire of the officers that the membership should include as nearly as possible the entire mercantile element of Manitobs and the Territories. L' any merchant should not receive a circular, it will be because his nane has been accidentally

ommitted from the list. Therefore if any should not receive the circular, they are invited just the same to send their name and the membership fee to the secretary, W. T. Reid, whose address is at Neepawa, Man. The fee is so small, that those who do not reply may be considered as either neglecting the matter through carolessness, or that they are opposed to the objects of the association.

Organization is a feature of the age. Nearly ail the professions have their organizations, and there are few important industrial pursuits which are not thoroughly organized by the formation of associations of some kind. Retail merchants appear to be the most tardy to move in this direction, but of late years some successful efforts have been made to organize retail merchants' association in Eastern Canada. The first effort in this direction in the west culminated in the convention held at Winnipeg last winter. That the convention was a great success, was generally acknowledged by those present, and it was unanimously resolved to effect a permanent organization. A great deal of preliminary work had to be accomplished at the first meeting, which will not have to be done over again, and consequently when the merchants come together again, they will be able to start where they left off the last time. On account of the work of organization which had to be undertaken, it was not to be expected that a great deal could be done at the first meeting of a general nature of interest to merchants. Still those who were present went away satisfied that they had inaugurated a good work, and had gained much information which would be useful to them in conducting their

This association, if properly conducted, will result in great good to the retail trade of the country, and the only way to have it so conducted is for each merchant to take a lively individual interest in the organization. While the country is young is the time to place trade upon a proper basis, and by uniting now in an endeavor to educate the people into correct business habits, the merchants should be able to attain excellent results. The time for holding the next convention will soon come around, and it is not too soon for merchants to bestir themselves, and do what they can to further the interests of the association in preparation or the fall meeting.

THE PROHIBITION FARCE.

The situation in the Territories as regards the liquor question, is not improving. Evidently the introduction of four per cent. beer has not helped matters much, but rather the contrary. It has, if anything, still further complicated the situation and rendered the alleged restrictivo regulations more farcical than ever. Personal investigation of the conditions now ruling discloses the fact that in the western portion of the Territories at least. there is more disregard for the law than ever before. The restrictive regulations regarding the importation and sale of liquors in the country have always been more or less of a dead letter over a large portion of the country, but at the present time there appears to be no regard whatever for the law on this matter. In

fact the restrictive regulations are simply regarded with supreme contempt. This is not a pleasant thing to contemplate in a country otherwise considered to be inhabited by a law-abiding people. It is not a good lesson for the people, to continue laws which are disregarded in such a wholesale and barefaced manner. If the liquor regulations are impractical of enforcement, they should be radically changed. If they can be enforced, then let them be carried out to the letter, or as closely as possible.

The present state of things in the country is simply disgraceful to those who are responsible for it. The number of places where liquor is sold in the western territorial towns is certainly greater than in any portion of Canada, in proportion to population. This is the state of things existing in a country where the sale of liquors is supposed to be absolutely prohibited, except that one or two hotels in each community are licensed to sell "four per cent." beer. We were assured upon good authority, that in one town with a population of twelve or fifteen hundred, there were fully fifty places selling liquors, and not four per cent. beer alone either. A little investigation appeared to bear out this statement. Now, what town in Canada outside of the Territories, with a like population, can approach such a record? And in this town there is a detachment or two of mounted police, the special minions of the Dominion Government which imposes these "restrictions" upon the Territories. Do these men do their duty? It looks rather as if they were charged to leave the business alone, for the purpose of rendering the law unpopular.

However, the police are not as much to blame as those not acquainted with the situation would imagine. In the first place, it is always a disagreeable task to enforce a law which is thoroughly unpopular, and naturally the local officials shrink from taking action to enforce the law. Then the permit system renders it very difficult to secure convictions against violators of the act. When a seizure of liquor is made, there is usually a permit on hand from some quarter to cover it. Permits to bring liquor into the country appear to be granted simply upon request and the payment of the fee. Liquors brought in in this way are not supposed to be for sale, but it is very difficult to prevent a party having liquor legally in his possession from selling it. To show the extent to which the permit system is carried it may be stated that at one small station seventeen empty whiskey kegs were put upon the train to be returned to the shippers.

Of course a great deal of liquor is brought into the country which does not come in by permit. How it gets there is not our business to enquire, but it gets there all the same in unlimited quantities, and in nearly all the varieties known to the vendors of such goods. The authorities pounced upon a few poor men who were trying to make a living by the manufacture of light beers in the Terrouries, and ruthlessly robbed them of their property and mode of livelihood, bringing some of them to ruin. These men thought they were acting within the law, and as they had not been interfered with for years, usage apparently sanctioned their

occupation. But their business was destroyed without compensation, while in other respects there is no effort made to enforce the law. There is absolutely no restriction upon the promiscuous sale of liquors in some of the western towns, and the number of places where liquor is sold is wonderful. Drunkenness is very much more prevalent than in Manitoba where licenses are granted, and the temptations to drink are immeasurable greater. Especially is this the case as a result of the permit system, for when a person of a social disposition obtains a quantity of liquor on the permit plan, he will invite his friends in to have a "big time" with

This is the moral aspect of the case. Commercially, the tendency is to encourage smuggling and underhand dealing, in a business which would otherwise be done in something like a business way. Then the Government licenses one or more hotels in each place to sell light beer, but little or no effort is made to prevent others from selling liquors of all kinds without a license.

It will be understood that this article applies to the western portion of the Territories. In some sections, particularly in the east, disregard for the law is not so generally apparent. It is evident, however, that a change is required, and the easiest plan would seem to be to allow the people to pronounce upon the question. If they want a prohibitory law, then let them have it, free from "four per cent. beer" and "permit" clauses. If the people declare for a license system, it will certainly be a great improvement upon the present situation. The present regulations, with the "beer" clause and the ridiculous permit systen, under which one man grants individual licenses to import liquors according to his personal whims, are to outrageous in their nature to be tolerated in a country where the people are supposed to enjoy civil liberty.

OUTLOOK FOR BUTTER.

There is every indication that the present year will be one of unprecedentedly low values in butter, and merchants will be obliged to exercise unusual care in handling the article, if they are to get through without loss. Anything but best quality is likely to be practically un salcable this season, except at suca prices as it will bring for soap grease or some such purpose. The existing conditions point to very low values for butter in all the leading markets, both in Canada and the United States. It has been stated on reliable authority that eastern makers are offering to lay down creamery butter at Vancouver at 20c per pound. This statement is in keeping with the general conditions of the si. tion in butter, and Manitoba merchants will require to exercise every care in buying and handling butter this year, if they are to come through the season without loss. Special care will have to be given to t'e matter of quality, as it will certainly be very difficult to find a market for medium and poor grades. As to prices country dealers will have to exercise great care, if they are to avoid the mistake made last year by many merchants, of paying more for butter than they could sell it for later in the season.

Handlers of butter should bear in mind that the conditions are entirely different in Manitoba to what they were a few years ago, when the province was barely able to supply itself with this commodity. With the supply hardly up to home requirements, better prices could of course be obtained, and with a light supply and high prices there was more ready sale even for medium qualities. Consumers were obliged to take what was offered, and not be too particular as to quality. But with a large surplus at home, prices tending lower and holders anxious to sell, consumers will not have inferior qualities forced upon them. They have abundance to select from and they will select the best. This applies to the local demand, and thus it is seen that even for the home trade greater our in regard to quality must be exercised.

Then a few years ago there was quite a demand for Manitoba butter from points westward in the Territories, where now the local supply is in excess of requirements. Some points which were partly supplied from Manitoba have now a surplus, and are competing with Manitoba shippers for the trade of points still farther west.

There is a limited market in the mountain towns and on the Pacific coast for butter, but there are several active competitors for this trade. In the first place we say the demand is limited, and this is evident from the fact that the total population of the district to be supplied is only in the neighborhood of 75,000. In the second place a portion of this demand is supplied by home producers of butter in British Columbia. Then during the first six months of the year, fresh grass butter from California comes into the British Columbia markets, and with a taste for this prime article acquired, it is difficult to dispose of packed butter of the previous season, even when it is of good quality, much less to induce consumers to take the ordinary dairy article. Then in the summer and fall, when there is some demand for butter in British Colun.bia, we have Ontario shippers to compete with. Last year Manitoba made the mistake of holding for too high prices, while Pacific coast markets were being filled up with Ontario butter. Such demand as there is in British Columbia for packed butter should be supplied by Manitoba and the Territories, but it will not do to hold for high prices, as the commodity can be shipped through to the coast from Ontario just about as cheaply as it can be sent from Manitoba. In addition to this we may add that it is useless to send anything but choice butter to the coast at any time. Considerable loss has already been experienced by declers here through the shipment of common and medium qualities to those markets.

In a general sense there has been an improvement in the quality of butter marketed in other countries. Strenuous efforts are being made to improve the quality of butter in eastern Canada. and the same thing is true in other butter-making countries. Consumers the world over are becoming more particular in their tastes and more discriminating in regard to this article. This is shown to be the case from the fact that the large experts of butter from Canada to Great Britain have fallen away to next to nothing. The reason is that Canada has not kept pace with other countries in improving the

quality of her butter. The British consumers soon noticed this and refused to take our stuff when they could get a better article elsewhere. Our butter trade with Britain has therefore been lost, and in the present condition of the butter markets it will be almost impossible to regain it. First it will require a great improvement in the average quality, and then we will be obliged to sell at prices to successfully compete with other exporting countries.

Now as to prices, we have already intimated that indications point to unusually low values. Late Montreal advices report sales of "choice fresh creamery" at 17 to 18 cents per pound. These figures are certainly low enough. With choice fresh creamery worth 17 to 18 cents at Montreal, what is ordinary dairy butter worth in Manitoba? Certainly a long way under these quotations. Choice Eastern Townships, which ranks well up to creamery in quality, is quoted one to two cents lower, while for anything but choice it is noted that there is no demand whatever. Choice fresh western dairy was being taken at 14 cents.

Looking up Toronto markets we find choice dairy tubs quoted at 13 to 14 cents, and it is noted that a lot of old stuff had been cleared out at about 5 cents per pound.

In the United States butter prices are low in all important markets. At Minneapolis, the principal produce market for the Northwestern States, we find creamery butter quoted at 11 to 14 cents, while good to fancy dairy ranges from 8 to 12 cents. Store packed goods it is noted are going mostly into packing stock, which is in demand at 31 to 5 cents.

The different markets quoted certainly show that values are low enough to suit the greatest butter bears. It is also everywhere reported that medium and poor qualities are not wanted at all. On the basis of values as existing elsewhere, it is questionable if Winnipeg prices are not still too high. At any rate, it would not be safe for country merchants to buy on a full parity with prices quoted here during the past few weeks. Our markets, to be on a reasonably safe basis, should be something lower than quotations in eastern Canada markets, instead of being fully as high, if not higher, when average quality is considered. If we have any considerable surplus of butter this year, it will be necessary to export a portion of it eastward, as the western trade will not absorb it all. But if prices here are higher than in the East, what position will holders be in to ship eastward! Then we have already said that Manitoba and the Territories should have all the western trade. But if prices are held higher than in the East, shippers there will be sending car lots through to the coast again, the same as they did last year. All things therefore point to the necessity of using special care this season in handling butter, both as regards quality and prices paid therefore.

BINDER TWINE OUTLOOK.

The local situation in binder twine is somewhat interesting at present, and it seems to be the impression that there will be a lively scramble for twine before the season is over, with the prospect of a sharp advance in prices. It is a well known fact that last year's trade in twine was very unsatisfactory for dealers. The large implement firms, who are the principal handlers of twine, secured their orders in advance from the farmers and brought in a supply of the article in accordance with their estimate of the demand. When the harvest came on, however, it was found that the quantity of twine on hand was greatly in excess of requirements; Crops turned out much lighter than expected, and many farmers throughout the country only took a small portion of what they had previously ordered from dealers. The dealers did not care to force the twine upon farmers, and by general consent decided to carry it

Notwithstanding the fact that twine was sold on rather a close margin last year, the local dealers decided to reduce prices about three certs per pound this year. The standard price last year was to farmers was 20 cents per pound, though there was some cutting in prices toward the close of the season. This year the price was fixed at 17 cents per pound. When it is considered that large stocks were carried over from last year, upon which interest and insurance charges have accumulated, it will be easily understood that local dealers are not making much out of binder twine this season. In fact the margin left is hardly sufficient to pay the cost of handling the article. So far as local dealers are concerned, there is practically no money in handling twine, and counting the cost of carrying last year's stock over and the cost of handling, they will do very well if they clear themselves on twine carried over. Neither will there be any money in handling new twine purchased this season, for while local dealers have reduced the price three cents to farmers, the wholesale price at the factories has actually been advanced a fraction of a cent per pound. An advance on binder twine at the factories was announced the first of this month, probably as a first result of the consolidation of the manufacturing interest.

The most interesting feature of the local situation at present is the prospect of a shortage in the supply. Crops promise to be heavy this year, and a large quantity of twine will be required. On the other hand dealers who found the trade so unsatisfactory last year, are likely to be careful in ordering this season, to avoid the possibility of last year's experience. As there is no money in handling the article any way, there is nothing to be gained by having a large stock. It is also supposed that manufacturers are not largely stocked this year, as their experience last year was anything but satisfactory, and this, with the prospect of cheaper raw material in view, would cause them to make their output rather light. It is said they have only been manufacturing to fill actual orders, while so far as local dealers are concerned, they have curtailed orders to nearly within the limits of their sales made for future delivery. In view of the present conditions it would be advisable for farmers to place their orders at once, as it is quite possible that those orders at once, as it is quite possible that those who delay will be obliged to pay higher prices, while those who neglect ordering until the harvest is on may be unable to obtain supplies except at very high prices, if at all. At any rate twine will certainly not be any cheaper, while an advance very shortly is within the probabilities.

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3,000,000 - RED CEDAR SHINGLES.

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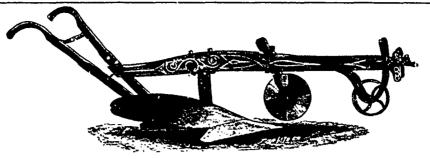
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See ours before you buy any others.



WAGONS

WE ARE NOW BELLING

Contractors & Teamsters

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STUDEBAKER WROUGHT STEEL SKEIN

The same as used in the Finest American Wagons.

We have always on hand a large Stock of BUGGIES, CARRIAGES, BUCKBOARDS and other Wheeled Vehicles of the Finest Makes.

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Pure Highland Scotch Whiskies.

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The Lagavulin Whisky is famous for its fine quality, being made from pure Scoren Malt Only, and has long been the favorite beverage of Sportsmen.

It contains no grain spirit, or other Whiskies one knows nothing of, and the most eminent Physicians of the day prescribe it where a stimulant is acquired.

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PURE OLD BLEND

10 YEARS OLD.

GOLD LABEL

AS PATRONIZED BY ROYALTY AND THE LEADING PHYSICIASS.

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Special attention given to

Teas, Coffees, Canned Goods,

CORNER KING AND ALEXANDER STREETS WINNIPEG, MAN.

McALPINE TOBACCO CO

TRY OUR

"SILVER ASH"

Cut Smoking.

A Strong, Mellow and Lasting Smoke in
IO CENT PACKAGES.
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FINE CUT CHEWING

The Superior of any Cut Chewing Tolacco in Canada.

WORKS: NEW YORK CITY, AND ESPLANADE. - TORONTO

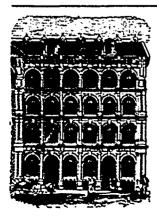
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WHOLESALE

Albert Buildings, Victoria Square, MONTREAL.

Represented by WM. H. LEISHMAN, Sample Rooms, Nos. 30 and 32 McIntyre Block,

WINNIPEG MONEY MARKET.

The amount of mercautile paper falling due the early part of this month has not been heavy, but such as it is a large portion has gone to renewal, and among this number some rather heavy notes are spoken of as having been renewed in full. The only hope at present is in future prospects, and until a return can be received from the crops, there will be nothing but to grin and bear it. This the trade is evidently doing in as philosophical a way as possible. Discounts hold at 7 to 8 per cent. for choice to good commercial paper, A large number of loans on farm property are reported by the loan companies. They are nearly all for small amounts, and the rate for such holds steady at 8 per cent. About 61 per cent. is now near the standard rate for loans on good Main street city property, while occasionally loans negotiated at a fractional lower rate are heard of. Advances on the security of other city property are generally made at 7 per cent.

WINNIPEG WHOLESALE TRADE.

The features of wholesale trade last week were a steady feeling, without any great activity in any branch, but a fairly satisfactory movement in most lines. There has been a fairly good trade in lumber and building supplies, hardware, etc., with if anything a firmer feeling in the former. In implements there has been quite a heavy demand for hay harvesting machinery, which promises to even exceed the supply of those goods. In other branches the features are unimportant. The produce markets show an increase in the supply in cheese, meats, stock, hay, vegetables, etc., and a general tendency to lower prices, some commodities making sharp declines.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

The feature in this branch is a brisk demand for mowers and hay rakes. The trade in these articles this season is very large, and there is some prospect that the demand may exceed the supply. This would indicate that a large cut of hay will be made. The high prices which have ruled for hay, the past winter and spring will no doubt have the effect of inducing a good many to go into the business of putting up hay. As to binders there is considerable disposition to hold back orders as late as possible. A good deal of interest is being taken in the question of press drills. These drllls had a very large sale in Manitoba last spring, though up to that time they had been almost unknown in the country, and had not received anything like a thorough practical test as to their value. The number in use this year, however, is sufficient to decide the value of the implement. Upon this point there is still a good deal of doubt. While the implement has its friends, there are also those who claim that it has not been a success, and that in damp soil at least it cannot be made to work satisfactorily.

DRIED PRUITS.

l'rices hold atcady. Some minor changes in quotations will be noted this week. Prices are: California Lendon layer raisins, \$3.00 perbox, do. \(\frac{1}{2}\) bexes, \$1.00; Valencia raisins, \$2.80 to \$2.90 per bex; Valencia layer raisins, \$3.25 per bex; currants, 7c per lb.; dried apples, 7\(\frac{1}{2}\) to 8c per lb., evaporated apples, 14\(\frac{1}{2}\)c; choice new Eleme figs in 10 lb. bexes, 16c per lb.; choice figs, 13c per lb.; fancy Eleme layer figs, 20 lb bexes, 18c per lb.; figs in 1 lb cartoons, per doz., \$1.75;

golden dates, in 50 lb. boxes, 9c per lb.; California evaporated fruit—apricots, 22 to 24c per lb.; peeled peaches, 27 to 30c per lb.; pitted plums, 13c; raspberries, 35c; prunes, 7½ to 11c per lb. as to quality, the higher quotation for choice of best varieties; nectarines, 21 to 23c.

DRUGS.

Business is keeping fairly brisk in this branch, but without change of prices in staples. Quotations here now are as follows: Howard's quinine, 60 to 75c; German quinine, 50 to 60c; morphia, \$2.25 to \$2.50; iodide of polassium, \$4.25 to \$4.75; bromide potassium, 65 to 75; English camphor, \$0 to 90c; glycerine, 30 to 40c; tartarie acid, 65 to 75c; cream of tartar, 35 to 40c; bleaching powder, per keg, \$6 to \$8; blearb soda, \$3.75 to \$4.50; sal soda, \$2.50 to \$3; chlorate of potash, 25 to 30c; alum, \$4 to \$5; copperas, \$3 to \$3.25; sulphur flour, \$4 50 to \$5; sulphur roll, \$4.50 to \$5; American blue vitrol, 10 to 12c.

FISII.

Stocks of fresh fish have been light, and the variety in the market limited, as dealers have to be careful owing to the hot weather in handling fish. The following varieties are quoted: Salmon, 15c a pound; jackfish, 1c; pickerel 3c; Lake Superior trout, 10c; smoked goldeyes, 40c per dozen; salt whitefish, \$5 per 100 keg.

GREEN FRUITS.

Fruits were beginning to come in more freely last week, and toward the close of the week the market was fairly well stocked. California fruits arrived in considerable quantity, but a good deal of these are over ripe for re-shipping a distance. Native wild strawberries have been offered in large quantities on the market at \$1.50 to \$2.25 per pail. A few blueberries have arrived; also new apples. Oranges are firm and quotable higher again. Lemons also continue to advance. The hot weather has caused a regular "boom" in lemons, and all leading markets report a heavy sale, often the demand being in excess of supplies, consequently there have been sharp advances in prices, sales an \$3 to \$10 per box having been made in some eastern and southern markets. The demand has been unprecedented, and bolders of lemons in large markets have made good money. Watermelons are lower. Quotations are:-Rodi oranges, 200 size, \$8.50 per box; do. 300 size \$9 50 per box; Messina lemons, \$8 to \$9 per box; Bananas, yellow, \$3 to \$3.75; do., red, \$2.75 to \$3.50; tomatoes, \$2.50 per crate of 25 pounds; watermelons, \$6 to \$7 a dozen; strawberries, \$3.00 to \$3.75 per crate of sixteen quarts. California fruits are quoted: Peaches, \$3.50 box: apricots, \$3.25 per crate.

GROCERIES

The sugar market holds very steady. Willett & Gray, of New York, in their last weekly review of the market say: "Refined unchanged. Raws declined 1-16c. Meltings for the month of June were 120,472 tons, against 104,016 tons last June, and 94,182 tons in June, 1888. The meltings for the six months have been 42,105 tons more than same time last year, which increase has increased refiners' profits. The past week has been quiet and steady with nothing of special interest for or against the market. Total stocks in all countries indicate a full supply of sugar yet remaining say 1,020,-\$10 tons, against 667,722 tons at same time last year. Growing crops are thus far reported in favorable condition." In tess some figuring

is now being done on new crops, though there is nothing of course in the market yet. The arrival of some samples of new teas is reported from some markets. New pack of canned goods in some lines, such as lobsters, strawberries, etc., are now being offered. Quotations are as follows: Sugars, yellow, 61 to 7c as to quality; granulated, 72 to 8; lumps, 87 to 9c. Coffees, green,-Rios, from 24 to 25c; Java, 27 to 29c; Old Government, 29 to 32c; Mochas, 33 to 35c. Teas: Japan, 23 to 46c; Congous, 22 to 60c; Indian teas, 35 to 60c; yound hyson, 26 to 50c. T. & B. tobacco, 56c per pound; lilly, 7s, 52c; diamond solace, 12s, 48c; P. of W., butts 47c; P. of W., caddies, 471c; Honeysuckle, 7a, 55c; Brier, 7s, 53c; Laurel Bright Navy, 3s, 56c; Index d thick Solace, 6s, 48c; Brunnette Solace, 12s, 48c. McAlpine Tobacco Co's plug tobacco: Old Crow, 46c; Woodcock, 52c; Beaver, 63c; Jubileec, 60c: Anchon, 59c; cut tobacco: Silver Ash, 65c; Cut Cavendish, 70c; Senator, 80c; Standard Kentucky, light, 85; do dark, 80c. Special brands of cigars are quoted: Reliance, \$50; Gen. Arthur, \$50; Mikado, \$10; Terrier, \$30 per 1000. Mauricio, \$42.50; Soudan Whips, \$40.00; Turkish Caps, \$35.00; Commercial Traveller, \$25. Lion "L" brand mixed pickles, in kegs, are quoted: Three gallons, \$2.50; do five gallons, \$3.50; do 10 gallon kegs, \$6.50.

HARDWARE.

A fair movement is reported in this branch, but with the usual grumbling about collections. Quotations are steady being: Cutnails, 10d, and upwards, \$3.30; L. C. tin plates, \$6 to \$6.50 as to grade 1.; C. tin plates double, \$12.00 to \$12.50; Canada plates, \$4 to \$4.25; sheet iron, \$4.25 to \$5.50, according to grade; iron pipe, net pieces, 1 inch, 11.20c; 1½ inch, 14½c; 1½ inch, 18½c; 2 inch, 28c per foot; ingot tin, 32c per lb; bar tin, 33c per pound; sheet zine, 8c per lb; galvanized iron, 28 guage, 7½ to 8½c lb; bar iron, \$3.60 per 100 lbs; shot, 6½ to 6½ per lb.; tarred felt \$2.40 to \$2.50 per 100 lbs.; barbed wire, 6½ nett.

LEATHER, LEATHER GOODS AND FINDINGS.

The feature in leather is the sharp advance which has taken place in hides, rendering the price of leather proportionately very considerably below that of the raw material. While hides have advanced in castern markets from 50 to 75 per cent., leather has advanced only about 10 to 15 per cent. This situation would indicate higher prices for leather soon. Locally prices are unchanged as follows: Spanish sole, 26 to 28c; slaughter sole, 26 to 30c; French calf, first choice \$1.25 to \$1.50; Canadian calf, 75c to \$1.00; French kip, \$1 to \$1.10; B Z kip, 85; Bourdon kip, 70c; slaughter kip, 55 to 65c; No. 1, wax upper, 40 to 45c; grain upper, 50c; harness leather, 26 to 29c for plump stock. English oak butts, 60c; buffe, 17 to 21c a foo.; cordovan, 17 to 21c; pebble, 21c; colored linings, 12c; shoe uppers, from \$1.25 to \$2.75.. Horse collars-Short straw, \$22 der dozen; long straw, \$33 per dozen; long straw bodies, \$22; Boston team (thong), \$27 der dozen.

LUMBER.

There is no further change to note in lumber, though a firmer feeling in prices is reported. List prices f.o.b. at the mills, however, still hold as follows: Dimension: 2x4 to 12x12, 12 to 16 ft long, \$14; do. 10, 18 and 20 ft long, \$15; \$1 per M advance on each inch over 12in surface; 50c per M on each foot over

the above lengths to 24ft long; \$1 per M advance on each foot over 24ft long; surfacing, 50c per M; surfacing and sizing, \$1 per M. Boards: 1st common, rough, \$16.50, dressed, \$17.50; 2nd common, rough, \$14, dressed, \$15; Culls, rough, \$10, dressed, \$11; 1st common, stock, 12in, rough, \$19, dressed, \$20; do. 8 and 10in, rough, \$18, dressed, \$19; 2nd common, stock, 12in, rough, \$16, dressed, \$17; do. 8 and 10in, rough, \$15, dressed, \$16; 10ft long and under, \$1 less per M. Shiplap: 10in, \$16; Sin, \$15.50; 8 and 10in flooring and siding at \$1 per advance. Siding, ceiling and flooring: 1st, 6in, \$29; 2nd, 6in, \$25; 3rd, 6in, \$21; 4th, 6in, \$18; 1st, 5in, \$29; 2nd, 5in, \$25; 3rd, 5in, \$20; 4th, 5in, \$17; 1st, 4in, \$29; 2nd, 4in, \$25; 3rd, 4in, \$19; 4th, 4in, \$16; \$1 per M advance for dressing on both sides; \$1 per M less for lengths 10 feet and under. Bovel Siding: No. 1, 1st siding, ½ in x 6 in, \$20; No. 2, 2nd siding, ½ in x 6 in, \$17. Finishing (11, 11 and 2in): 1st and 2nd clear, \$45; 3rd clear, \$40; selects, \$30; shop, \$25; 1 inch, 1st and 2nd clear, \$40; 3rd clear, \$32; No. 1 stock, \$35; No 2 do. \$30; No 3 do. \$25. Mouldings: window stops, per 100 ft lineal, \$1; parting strips, do, 60c; } round and cove, do., 75c. Casing: 4 in O G, per 100 ft lineal, \$1.75; 5in O G, do, \$2.25; 6in O G, do, \$2.50; Sin O G, base, do, \$3.50; 10in O G, base, do, \$4.25. Lath, \$2. Shingles: No. 1, \$3; No. 2, \$2.50; No. 3, \$1.50; No. 4, \$1.

PAINTS, OILS AND COLORS.

The principal feature of interest is centred in linseed oil, which is in good demand, and as the local mill has been closed for some time, there is difficulty at times in keeping up the supply. Car lots are arriving almost daily, and prices fluctuate some according to the supply on hand. It may be be stated as firm at quotations, which are the same as given last week, though higher prices have been asked at times. In other commodities business is dull. Turpentine is firm at the late advance, and these prices are expected to hold for some time. White lead is easier, and quoted 25c tower this week on all brands. Glass is reduced also to \$2.10 for first break. The quotation of \$3.25 on Michigan plaster can be shaded for round lots. Pricesare: Turpentine in barrels, inscribed gage 7Sc per gallon; turpentine in barrels, guaranteed measurement, or in 5 gallon cans, 83c gallon; linseed oil in barrels, raw 81c; boiled 84c; benzine and gasoline, 50c; pure oxide paints, in barrels, 90c per gallon; coal tar \$6 a barrel; Portland cement, \$4.90 a barrel; Michigan plaster, \$3.25 a barrel; putty, in bladders, 31ca pound, bulk in Larrels, 3c; whiting in barrels, \$1.50 a cwt; Crown pure white lead, \$7.25; Royal Charter, \$6.75; Railroad, \$6.25; Elepnant pure white lead, \$7.25; Elephant No. 1. do., \$6.25; Bulls head do., \$5.75; Calsomine, \$6 per 100 pounds; Alabastine, \$7.25 per case of 20 packages. Window Glass, first break, \$2.10.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

Quotations are unchanged and as follows: Canadian rye whiskey, five year old, \$2.40; seven year old, \$3; old rye, \$1.75; Jules Rohin brandy, \$4.50; Bisquet Debouche & Co., \$4.50; Martel, vintage 1885, \$6.50; vintage 1880, \$7.50; Hennesy, \$6.50 to \$7.50, for vintage 1885 to 1880; DeKuyper gin, \$3.50; Port wine, \$2.50 and nowards. Jamaica rum. \$4 to \$4.50 1855 to 1850; Dektyper gin, \$3.30; Fore wine, \$2.50 and upwards; Jamaica rum, \$4 to \$4.50 Dektyper red gin, \$12.06 per case; Dektyper green gin, \$7.00 per case; Tom gir, \$9.00 to \$10.00; Martel and Hennesy's brandy, one star, \$15.00 per case of 12 bottles; v. o., \$20 00; v. s. o. p., \$22.50.

WHOLESALE PRODUCE MARKETS.

WINNIPEG.

WHEAT

The principal interest in wheat is still centred in the crop prospect. The July winter wheat report of the United States Department of Agriculture represents the crop as harvested in all but its more northern latitudes. It shows some advance in the condition where it was the lowest in June, in Michigan, Indiana, Illinois and Missouri, and a slight decline in Ohio, Kentucky, the Pacific coast and in the Southern States. The general average is 76.1, against 78.2 last month, and the reduction is mostly in non-commercial districts. The commercialsupply States, taken together, make nearly the same average as in June. The spring wheat average has advanced from 91 3 to 94.4. The averages of the principal States are as follows: Wisconsin, 93.; Minuesota, 98.; Iowa, 99.; Nebraska, 88; the Dakotas, 94.; Montana, 93.; Colorado, 90.; Washington, 93. gether, winter and spring v'at make an average of 87.1, instead of 82.4 last month. Returns from the south are very unfavorable, indicating scarcely more than half a full crop. The vitality of the crop was greatly impaired by March frosts. After the injury from frost that followed the growth of the mild winter, the crop fell an easy prey to all the plagues that infest it. A heavy reduction in the condition during June is reported in Kentucky. The yield and quality, as tested by the thresher, are worse than was anticipated. The plant is thin on the ground, heads light and the berry Ohio and West Virginia make shriveled. slight reductions, winter killed areas disappointing expectations. while unscathed fields rield sound and plump grain. In Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, and Kansas the least injured fields manifestly improved during the last month and promised better results in threshing. The average was slightly advanced in all of these states. Some counties in Kansas claim 16 bushels, some 20 per acre, and one reports the best crop ever known in quality and yield, while others admit damage and disappointment.

One of the most favorable features so far as wheat prices is concerned, is the recent move in flour. United States markets report a steady improvement in the domand for flour, both for export and domestic trade. The situation in leading wheat markets was uneventful last week. There were several ups and downs in prices, but closing figures did not vary materially on an average.

FLOUR

Remains steady. Locally the situation is unchanged, with jobbing prices here as follows: Patents \$2.70; strong bakers, \$2.50; XXXX, \$1.30; superfine, \$1.15; middlings, \$2.70; Graham flour, \$2.50 per 100 pounds.

MILLSTUFFS.

There has been a decline in millstuffs, prices having dropped \$1 last week, the abundance of new hay decreasing the demand for feed of this nature. Bran is now held at \$9, and shorts at \$11 per ton. Corn and out chop is jobbing in small lots at equal to \$21 per ton.

MEALS.

Prices are unchanged as follows: Oatmeal, standard, \$2.60; granulated, \$2.65 per 100 lbs.; rolled oats, \$2.75 per sack of 90 lbs. Rolled oats are also obtained in \$0 lb sacks at \$2.65. Cornmeal is held at \$1.50 per 100 lbs.

vance east has stopped shipments from Ontario, and importations are now about all from the south. Cars on track are held at about 47c, while small jobbing lots are going at 48 to 50c per bushel.

BEANS AND SPLIT PEAS.

White beans are jobbing at \$2.25 per bushel in small lots. Split peas are held in the same way \$2.75 per 100 pounds.

CHEESE.

This product is still bringing a good price, jubbing lots moving at 101 to 11c per pound, and round lots quoted at 10c. Factories have been getting good prices so far, as the market has been rather bare; but the prospect is for lower rates.

BUTTER.

The quantity of butter being received in the city cannot be said to be large, but the demand is very slow. The city retail trade is supplied to a considerable extert by farmers, which reduces sales through jobbers. Sales in small lots to the city trade have been made at 13 to 15c per pound, with 14c the usual price for good dairy, though some very fair quality has been turned over at 13c. Prices are decidedly in favor of buyers, and the latter often have the fixing of prices at their own figures. There is still quite a quantity of old butter held, for is still quite a quantity of old butter held, for which holders are anxious to find a market at mostly any figure. A sale of a round lot was reported at about 8c, which cost the holder about 15c on an average. The tendency is toward lower values. New Ontario butter is now being offered in British Columbia markets, and if Manitoba is to secure even a considerable portion of this trade, it will have to be at very low prices. If we cannot hold the western trade to relieve the province of the surplus, the outlook will not be very encouraging.

The supply of country eggs coming in from day to day is bearly equal to the daily demand, and stocks are occasionally supplemented by importations from the south. The heavy falling off of receipts of country eggs in this mar-ket this season, as compared with former years, is one of the remarkable features of the trade, for which it is difficult to account. In past years a large quanty of eggs have been packed every spring for use the following winter, while this year the supply has hardly exceeded the daily demand at any time, and for a good por-tion of the season importations from the south have been coming in to make up the deficiency in the local supply. This means that very few eggs have been packed for winter use and that prices will be high for some time in the future, probably until next spring. After this date any considerable increase in receipts is not expected, and the packing season is practically past. Jobbing prices are at 14 to 15c per dozen, fresh local bringing the best figure usually.

LARD.

Unchanged at \$1.25 per pail of 20 pounds.

CURED MEATS.

There is practically nothing in the market in the way of home cured goods. Packers have not done anything this season, as the supply of hogs has never been in excess of requirements by butchers, and prices have been too high for packing. Nothing is likely to be done before fall by local packers, as by present indications there will be no material to work on before that time. Imported goods are offering freely at the following prices: Dry salt bacon, 10c; smoked long clear, 11c; spiced rolls, 12c; boneless breakfast bacon canvassed, 13 to 13½c; smoked hams plain, 13½ to 14c; canvassed, 14½c. German sausage, 9c lb.; Bologna sausage, 9c lb.; ham, tongue and chicken sausage, 9c per ½ pound

DRESSED MEATS.

randard, \$2.60; granulated, \$2.65 per 100 lbs.; olled oats, \$2.75 per sack of 90 lbs. Rolled oats realso obtained in \$0 lb sacks at \$2.65. Cornheal is held at \$1.50 per 100 lbs.

OATS

The supply of beef is gradually becoming more liberal, and rices are declining at about the same ratio. Offerings are now quite large, but the quality is still inferior, being usually on the thin side. However, with the good feel now existing, it is expected that a couple of

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weeks will show a decided improvement in the quality. Prices show a further decline on beef of about 1c, with jobbing prices at 61 to 7c, and an easier tendency still existing. Mutton is now the most difficult article to obtain. No imported sheep have been brought into the country this year, and dealers have been depending upon the local supply, which is hardly sufficient for requirements. This is the first season in which the local supply of mutton has not been supplemented by importations of sheep from the south. Mutton is jobbing at 12 to 12jc. Pork is still on the scarce side and job-bing at 8 to 8jc. Veal is plentiful at 6 to 7c.

POULTRY AND GAME.

Chickens are offering fairly liberally, at 50 to 60c per pair. Turkeys are worth about 12c live weight.

LIVE STOCK.

Cattle are now offering more liberally, but there is room for considerable improvement in there is room for considerable improvement in the average quality. Prices are decling. One sale of a picked lot was reported at 3½c per pound live weight, while the balance of the lot went at 3c. Really good beef cattle are scarce indeed, but for such as are offering 3 to 3½c is about the present range of values.

HAY.

There has been a further heavy tumble in the price of hay. The high prices have drawn out large offerings of new hay, until the supply has been in excess of the demand. Prices for new loose hay on the market have declined to \$5 to \$\$ per load, the variation being due to quality and the desire to sell, the loads being equal to about a ton. There is still considerable old baled hay held here, which has been shipped in from the south to sell, and holders of this were offering at \$\$ per ton for cars on track, which shows a big tumble in values, as it is not much more than the cost of freight and duty on the article. Buyers will not take new hay in excess of their immediate requirements, as it is har lly yet in safe condition to hold for any har ily yet in safe condition to hold for any | not to healthy reasons commercially.

length of time. It is therefore to be hoped that I would seem to be the case from the fact that the cut will not be in excess of immediate wants, as cutting so early injures the ground for a crop the following year

SENACA ROOT.

There have been two or three drops in the price of this commodity of late, owing, it is said, to the very large supply gathered this season. It is estimated that about 50,000 lbs. season. It is estimated that about 50,000 lbs. have been gathered in Manitoba this spring, while both the spring and fall gathering last year did not quite equal this amount. The estimate above includes what is still supposed to be held in the country, and is, of course, only an approximation. The commodity is now quoted at about 20 to 22c per pound, or about 5c under earlier prices of the season. about 5c under earlier prices of the season.

VEGETABLES.

The market is now fairly well supplied with the market is now tarry well supplied with home grown green stuff, though some varieties are still being imported. Gardens in the vicinity of the city are looking remarkably well, and there is every prospect of an abundant supply of all varieties of vegetables. Vegetation is perhaps a little later than usual Vegetation is perhaps a little later than usual, but is coming on very fast. Prices are: Old but is coming on very fast. Prices are: Old potatoes easier and offering on the market at 40 to 50c per bushel. Now potatoes, imported, are now coming in in ear lots, and are declining in price. The latest quotation for these was \$1.50 per bushel. Cabbage quoted at 7c per lb.; cucumbers, 75c per dozen; tomatoes, \$2.50 per crate of 25lbs.; celery, 50c per dozen heads; onions, \$7.50 per barrel for new imported southern. Green stuff in bunches is quoted: Radishes, 25c per dozen bunches; beets, 40c; lettuce, 15c; green onions, 20 to 25c; rhubarb, lettuce, 15c: green onions, 20 to 25c: rhubarb, 25c, all by the dozen bunches. Cauliflower are beginning to come in, but are rather poor yet.

HIDES.

Eastern advices reported a sharp advance in hides of 1 to 1½c per pound. This advance is reported to be due to extreme competition, and reported to be due to extreme competition. This

would seem to be the case from the fact that leather is proportionately very considerably below a parity with hides, and unless leather advances hides must come down. In the local market prices are unchanged. Heavy steers are still quoted at 5c per pound for No. 1, and cows at 4½c for No. 1. For No. 2. 3½ to 4½c is quoted, and 2½ to 3c for No. 3. Calfskins, No. 1, 5c; No. 2, 4c. Sheepskins, 50 to S5c. Tallow, 2½c for rough and 4½ to 5c for rendered.

WOOL

Wool.

Wool is coming in freely and brings 10½c for ordinary unwashed, with pure Southdown or Shropshire bringing 11 to 12c per pound unwashed. Unwashed western fine wool brings 12½ to 13c. Washed wool is quoted at 13½ to 14c for ordinary, though for the latter higher prices have been paid.

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23 Jemima St., WINNIPEG.

Chicago Board of Trade Prices.

A sharp advance in wheat was the only noticeable feature in Monday's market, caused by wet weather news from Europe. A gain of 2 to 21c was made. The market was active and strong on the upturn. July had a range of 872 to 89c; August 89 to 904c, and September 892 to 914c. The corn market was greatly excited also, opening wild with a big demand, and heavy buying on all futures. A moderate trade was done in provisions, offerings being higher than for some time. Closing prices for futures were:—

	July.	Arg.	Sept.	Oct.
Wheat	883	99	903	
Corn	36}	371	371	-
Oats	28}	279	27#	_
Pork	12.25	11.821	11.70	
Lard	5.773	5.87	8.00	6 074
Short Ribs	5.17	5.221	5.35	5.40

Wheat moved within a narrower range on Tuesday and the market was not nearly so active. A nervous feeling was noticeable all day. Prices fluctuated within a range of 1c. Outside news were mostly bullish in tenor, but not wholly so. The oat market was quiet and weakened considerably towards the close of the session.. Closing prices were:

	July.	Aug.	· Sept.	Uct.
Wheat	88}	893	901	
Corn	36	363	371	375
Oats	23	272	271	
Pork	12.20	11.75	11.70	
Lard	5.77	5.87	6.00	6.10
Short Ribs	5.15	5.20	5.30	

Wheat sold lower on Wednesday to the extent of §c. Cooler weather and rains in the east, caused the drop. Some heavy selling was done just before the close of the market which was an additional cause for the weakness. A fair trade was reported in the market for hog products. While prices averaged a little lower, there was rather more steadiness to the market at the decline. Receipts of hogs were quite liberal. Closing quotations for futures were:—

	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.
Wheat	873	893	892	-
Corn	361	367	37₫	331
Oats	28	271	271	271
Fork	12.15	11.70	11.60	
Lard	5.773	5.874	6.00	6.10
Short Ribs	5 10	5.15	5.25	5.30

The wheat market was quiet on Thursday. The principal feature of the day's business was the unusual activity in corn. Numerous reports of damage to the crops kept coming in all day and for a time the excitement was intense. In spite of the heavy trading done, the closing quotations for September, which seems to be the favorite month, was only ic higher than Wednesday's close. Oats sold higher, in sympathy with corn, but only a light business was done in them. Closing figures were:—

	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.
Whost	_	88	801	90
20m		S71	371-371	333
Osta		253	23	277
Fork		11.80	11.00	11.25
Lard		5.771	5.85	5 971-6
Short Ribs			5.121	5.221

On Friday wheat opened strong and higher, but broke later in the day fully 2c from the highest point and closed Je lower than Thursday. The crop news was decidedly bullish all day. Closing quotations for futures were:—

	Junc.	July.	Aug.	Sept
Wheat		873	881	891
Corn	_	363	371	371-3
Oats	-	29	231-1	281-1
Pork	-	11 90	11.90	11.15
Lard	-	5.974	5.85	5.97}
Ribs.,,	_	5,00	5.10	5,20

Toronto Markets.

Flour-In good demand and firm. Millors' brands sold at \$4.60 for straight roller.

Bran-Sellers at \$10.25.

Wheat—Firm and in good demand. All outside markets higher. No. 2 white, north and west, held at 96 to 97c, with buyers at 95c. Spring sold at 93c on the Midland and at 96c here in the early part of the day, but later there was a report of a 58-pound lot at 95c, and it is doubtful if buyers could have obtained any more at less than that figure late in the day. Manitoba wheat opened 1c higher at \$1.17 for No. 1 hard, and at the close holders wanted \$1.18 in sympathy with the advance in Duluth. No. 1 hard Duluth would now cost \$1.172 laid down here.

Oats-Quiet at 41 to 411c for mixed cars on track.

Provisions—Mess pork, \$16.00 to \$17.50; bacon, long clear, per lb., 8½c. to 8¾; lard, tubs and pails, 9¼ to 9¾; hams, per lb., 11¾c to 12½c; rolls, per lb., 9½ to 9¾.

Butter—Receipts were fair and the market was harely steady. The range of prices was from 12 to 15c. for medium to choice sweet tubs. Most of the sales were made at 13 to 14c. A lot of selected old sold to the local trade at 8c in tubs. Cheese, new, sold at 9 to 9 jc.

Dried apples—There are very few sales reported; dealers are paying 43 to 54c, and selling at 54 to 54c. Evaporated scarce and firm at 11 to 12c for old, and 12 to 13c for new.

Hides and skins—Dealers are paying butchers for No. 1 cows and are selling average weights of cured at 6½ to 6½c. Skins firm at 30c for pelts and 50c for lambs.

Wool-Buyers are paying 21c for average quality fleeco.—Empire, July 8.

Montreal Stock Markets.

Following were closing quotations on July 11th:

Banks Sellert, Buyers.

lith:		
Banks-	Sellert.	Buyers.
Bank of Montreal	223	222
Ontario	120	116
Molson's	170	160
Toronto		212
Merchants		1431
Union		90
Commerce		1291
Miscellancous.		
Montreal Tel	981	97
Rich, & Opt Nav		61
City Pass. Ry		1934
Montreal Gas		2051
Canada N. W. Land Co		702
C. P. R. (Montreal)		
C. P. R. (London)		833
Money—Time		
Money—On call		

Minneapolis Market.

Following were the closing wheat quotations on Thursday, July 10:—

_ •••	July.	Aug.	Sept	On track
No. 1 hard	88	89	છ	01-92
No. 1 northern	S6}	87	86	88
No C porthern	99	S3	82	\$2.51

The feeling in wheat was quite bullish at times, with other periods of weakness, but trading was light about all day. The government report was waited for as it has in the past been noted for considerable change following it. The inquiry for cash wheat and the brighter outlook in the flour markets caused a wholesome fear of going short.

Flour-The demand for flour was still good

and for bakers' active. The higher grades of patents ranged from \$4.60 to \$4.90 in quotations sent out, second patents from 50 to 70c under, while bakers' were quoted at \$3.35 to \$3.85 and low grades at \$1.30 to \$1.75.

Bran and Shorts—Business was steady and in fair form. Bran that was "specky" sold at about \$7.75 with better qualities in some cases held up to \$8.50 and even \$8.75. Still good bran was offered by others at \$8 to \$8.50. Shorts went at \$9.50 to \$10.25 and middlings \$10.50 to \$11.

Corn—There was a firm feeling caused by something of a general advance and the most of the corn held here was held strongly at about 34c though buyers were not inclined to pay the advance.

Oats—The late offerings had been smaller ar prices were rather firm for fine stock. The range of samples was mainly from 27 to 28\cdot con track.

Hay—Considerable poor hay offered that was not saleable at satisfactory figures, good new hay that was not heating was worth about \$7 to \$8 with choice old \$7 to \$7.50 and some poor hardly wanted.—Market Record.

Prices at Vancouver.

The latest quotations in the local market were as follows: Flour, Manitoba patent \$6.50 per bbl.; Manitoba bakers, \$6.00; Oregon, \$5.25; California, \$5.50; Premier, \$5.90; Graham, \$6; bran, \$25 per ton; shorts, \$27 per ton; wheat, \$37; corn, \$35; oats, \$45; chopped feed, \$35; oatmeal, granulated, per sack, \$3.50; standard, \$340; rolled oats, per bbl., \$7.00; cornmeal, per sack, \$2.85; hay, per ton, \$18.

Fruits: Bananas, \$4 to \$5 per bunch; oranges \$4 to \$4 50; California oranges, \$5 50; apricots, \$1.50 to \$2 per box; cherries, \$1 50 per box; strawberries, 15 to 20e per box; gooseberries 8 to 10c per box; currents, 8 to 10c per lb.; apples, \$1.25 to \$1.50 per box.

Butter: \$1.50 for 5 lb. cartoons of Ontario creamery; dairy old, 10c; fresh. 20c per lb.

Eggs, 18 to 25c per dozen. Fresh eggs limited

Fish: Halibut, 7 to 10c; salmon, 6 to 10c. Meats: Hams, 17c; bacon, 17c: rolled bacon, 14c; beef, 10 to 18c: veal, 10 to 18c; mutton, 10 to 18c and pork, 10 to 18c.—Telegram.

The city of Montreal will prosecute all persons selling milk without a license.

The failures in Manitoba for the past three months were eight with liabilities of \$53,275.

A Detroit despatch says the strike of carpenters has collapsed after lasting since May 14.

Osler & Hammond. of Toronto, have purchased the debentures covering the floating debt of Aylmer, amounting to \$5,000. They draw five per cent interest.

The gentleman who insured five hundred cigars, smoked them, and then sent in a claim on the ground that they were destroyed by fire, has had the laugh turned upon him. The company threatened to arrest him on a charge of arson.

Macaulay, Higginbottom & Co., general merchants, of Whitewood, Assa., write The Commercial circles that they were dissolving partnershlp. They say there is no foundation whatever for the report.

Manitoba Crops.

Since our last weekly report the weather has been most favorable for the growing crops; indeed, if it had been made to the order of the people here, it could not have been more favorable. The heavy rains of the first of last week, and the latter part of the previous week, extended all over the country, refreshing those districts where it was most needed. A few cool days which followed would be good for the grain. Toward the middle of last week another very heavy rain was experienced. The Winnipeg district seems to have received the heaviest drenching, but the entire country received a liberal supply. So far as grain crops are concerned, nearly all parts of the country have now received enough rain to bring the crops through without further moisture, and an occasional shower for gardens and vegetable crops is all that is needed. The grain crops now require reasonably warm weather to ensure a safe harvest, and this we are at present

Grain is now well headed out and the promise is good; though it is just as well to remark that the great majority of reports sent out have been altogether of too glowing a description. Nothing is to be gained by going wild over the prospect and sending out greatly exaggerated reports, such as some which have been published. Especially is this true of the estimated yields which have been sent abroad. Experience has shown that estimates of yields made before harvest are generally misleading, and the majority of such already made on the Manitoba crop for 1890 will no doubt prove to be grossly evaggerated. In fact a great deal of rot has been talked about the crop prospect in Manitoba this year.

All the same the outlook is good, and the prospect is for a fair average yield. In those districts in the central portion of Manitoba which suffered from drought in June, the wheat crop will be below an average, and some fields will be poor. There is no disguising the fact that those sections suffered considerably from the drought. On the other hand the eastern and western portions of the province will probably give more than an average yield, which will make up the deficiency in the other sections. Barley and oats did not suffer as much as wheat in the limited sections affected with drought in June, being later, and these grains promise a very heavy yield all over the province. More than an average crop for the province can be safely estimated for these grains. The only serious damage to crops so far reported from hail was the storm of about two weeks ago at Wawanesa, on the Northern Pacific Brandon branch. It is estimated that about 5,000 acres were destroyed by this storm.

Hay has made a heavy undergrowth as a result of the recent rains, and the crop will be better than expected. Considerable hay has been cut already, and for this the benefit which might have been derived from the undergrowth has been destroyed. If some regulations could be made to prevent the early cutting of hay, except such as is required for immediate use, it would be a great improvement upon the present system, which is having the effect of ruining the natural hay meadows.

Campbell & Simpkins, tailors, Victoria, contemplate dissolution.

General Notes.

Japan's first Parliament under the new constitution will convene in Tokio in November. Mr. Kaneko, of the Japanese Privy Council, who is taking note of parliamentary proceedings in Europe and America, is now in Washington City. He prefers the English system, on account of its decorum at ' dignity.

The Dominion Organ and Piano Company of Bowmanville, Ont., and the Clough and Warren Piano and Organ Company of Dotroit, will, it is said, consolidate their interests under the name of the first named company, and ercet very extensive piano and organ works at Mimico, the new manufacturing town in the western suburbs of Toronto.

A traveller for a Montreal eigar firm on visiting St. Catherines recently found that he could not sell any imported cigars there. His suspicions were aroused and the Department of Inland Revenue at Toronto was notified, an investigation was made which resulted in the seizure of a number of boxes belonging to a St. Catherines dealer, supposed to be imported cigars. It was found out, however, that they were manufactured in Toronto and the matter is now being looked into by the authorities.

The customs returns for Toronto for the fiscal year which ended on June 30 show a considerable increase as compared with those of the preceding twelve months. The total collections in Toronto amount to \$4,322,318 for the present year, as against \$4,003,159 last year. The largest increase was in the first quarter, when it amounted to \$200,000; in the second quarter it was \$140,000, in the third quarter \$28,000, but in the fourth quarter there was a decrease as compared with the fourth quarter last year of \$54,000. The decrease in the month of June was \$23,000.

The well known wholesale dry goods house of John Macdonald & Co., Toronto and Manchester, has admitted James Fraser Macdonald a partner, the style of the firm remaining unchanged. The new partner is the second son of the late Senator Macdonald, and is admitted in accordance with the wish of his father, as expressed in his will. The firm is now composed of John Kidston Macdonald, Paul Campbell and James Fraser Macdonald. They make a strong trio, and there is every reason to believe that the house will not only maintain that prominent position which it has so long held, but that it will steadily increase in popularity among the trade of Canada.

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Consignments of Produce and other Goods Sold of Commission and Prompt returns made.

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Stephens' Elastic Enamel—For Household Decorations such as Tables, Fancy Chairs, &c., in a large number of delicate shades.

Stephens' Pure Oxide Paints—(Almost everlasting)—For Elevators, Granaries, Roofs and all Rough Surfaces exposed to the Weather.

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Ornamental Glass-In almost Endless Variety.

A fuil Stock of Painters' Supplies Including Dry Colors, White Lead, Varnish, Brushes, Etc. Artists' Oil Colors and Brushes.

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To the Millers of Manitoba and the Northwest:

Gentlemen:—The Hercules Manufacturing Co. of Petrolea, Ont., beg to announce that Messrs. Robert Muir & Co. of Winnipeg have been appointed our Agents for Manitoba and the Northwest, who are prepared to give estimates on all kinds of MILL MACHINERY manufactured by us, and also on the remodeling of old mills to our latest improved system.

THE COCHRANE ONE BELT DRIVE, CONTINUOUS TRAIN OF ROLLS, which are now at the head of all others. A saving of 50% in power doing 35% more work. Can not be put out of Train. A more even granulation, giving a larger percentage of Patent Flour, thereby increasing the capacity of the Bolts. This is the mill of the future; all others have to give place to it. Why spend you time and money on Rolls which the millers of the United States and Canada have tried and found warring and are replacing with the COCHRANE ONE BELT DRIVE.

THE HERCULES WHEAT CLEANING MACHINERY—Guaranteed to do better work in ONE operation than any other will do in FIVE. Removes fuzz entirely from end of berry—something unattempted by any other Scourer.

THE HERCULES PATENT FLOUR DRESSER and a full line of FLOUR MILL MACHINERY and MILLERS SUPPLIES.

Hercules Manufacturing Company,

Eastern Business Changes. ONTARIO.

G. Arnold, brewer, Bridgeport, has assigned. Robert Anthony, tinsmith, Coleman, has sold out.

R. Eaton & Son, merchants, St. Marys, have assigned.

John Lumsden, shoe dealer, Toronto, has assigned.

James Giddens, hotelkeeper, Amherstburg, has sold out.

Mrs. F. A. Bell, dealer in dry goods, Toronto, has sold out.

E. L. Wagner, merchant, Elzevir township, has assigned.

Peters & Hymmen, tailors, Berlin, contemplate dissolving.

D. Brown, builder and contractor, Owen Sound, has assigned.

P. Ewan, salt merchant, Saltford, has been burned out; partially insured.

J. C. Norsworthy, insurance agent and banker, Ingersoll has sold out.

The Wm. Hamilton Manufacturing Company, Peterboro, was damaged by fire: partially insured.

QUEBEC.

Charles Vaudry, painter, Montreal, has assigned.

Joseph Masse, shoe dealer, Doucets Landing, has assigned.

H. A. Riopelle, grocer, Montreal, is offering a compromise.

Le Boutilier & Co., general storekeepers, etc., Gaspe Basin, have assigned.

- P. F. Couillard, general storekeeper, Carleton, has offered a compromise.
- L. Blanchet, manufacturer of shoes, Montreal, has made a compromise.
- J. Thomson, furniture dealer, Montreal, has called a meeting of his creditors.

Lagrenade, Beauchamp & Co., manufacturers of shoes, Montreal, have assigned.

The Renovo Company, Montreal, has dissolved; G. L. Kemp continues the business.

NOVA SCOTIA.

George Russell, hotelkeeper, Bridgetown, is dead.

Maurice Moore, dealer in dry goods, Stellarton, has assigned.

McLelan & Blaikle, shippers, Great Village; A. W. McLelan is dead.

Wilson & Wade, dealers in flour and groceries, Bridgewater, have dissolved.

Grain and Milling.

N. Bawlf, grain dealer, is erecting a ware-house at Winnipeg.

The Lake of the Woods Milling Company are building an elevator at Carberry.

Ten thousand bushels of No. 1 hard wheat were shipped from Rapid City the week before

The California wheat crop of 1890 will not be less than 33,300,000 bushels, according to a San Francisco paper.

The Lake of the Woods Milling Company are erecting an elevator at Griswold, with a capacity of 30,000 bushels.

The Portage Milling Company will light their mill at Portage la Prairie by electricity this fall. The dynamo is being placed in the mill now.

The Hagersville, Ont., Milling Company, Limited, with \$40,000 capital, has been incorporated for the purpose of buying and selling grain and the manufactured products of grain.

At the annual meeting of the Farmers' Elevator Company, held in Portage la Prairie last week, a board of directors was appointed, and Mr. Metcalfe was again elected to the position of manager.

The American crop bulletin issued at Washington on July 5 says: "The weather during the past week in Minnesota and Dakota has favored the growing crops, although localities in South Dakota need rain, and occasional reports of rust come from Minnesota. Wheat, oats and barley are heading, and corn is reported in good condition. Throughout the principal corn producing States the weather was especially favorable for harvesting, which is well advanced. The condition of corn is generally reported as excellent. The warm weather in Oregon the early part of the week caused some injury. Spring wheat is reported as more promising, fall wheat fine, fruit and hops good. Wheat in the eastern country is in good condition. In California the grain and fruit crops in the northern portions will be below the average, while in the southern portions fruit crop will be above the average."

The collections of the excise branch of the Inland Revenue office at Montreal for the month of June were \$238,391.92.

The Exhibition By-Law.

The by-law to raise \$30,000 by debentures in aid of an annual exhibition at Winnipeg, was voted upon last Wednesday. The vote polled was a very small one, only 638 votes having been given for the by-law and 38 against it. This shows great apathy on the part of the citizens, and if the by-law is defeated, it will be through sheer carelessness. A very large majority of the electors were certainly in favor of the grant, but they did not take sufficient interest in the matter to go to the trouble of recording their votes. It is not yet known whether the by-law has received the number of votes sufficient to make it legally carried. The clerk is at present engaged in making up the voters' list to ascertain the situation. If the by-law is defeated it will be due to the disgraceful carelessness of the electors. If this is all the interest the citizens of Winnipeg take in the welfare of their city, the outlook for the future is not promising.

Five Months' Imports.

The statement of imports into Canada of metals and hardware for the five months ended May last, as compared with the same period of last year, is given below. The total imports were valued at £418,737, as against £465,133 last year, a decrease of £46,396. In hardware and cutlery there is a decrease of £4,129. The imports of iron, etc., show decreases of £21,436 in pig, £17,800 in railroad, £2,083 in bar, £4,361 in cast and wrought iron, and £1,411 in unwrought in. There are increases of £1,507 in tin plates, £3,189 in steel, £2,139 in lead and £815 in hooks, sheets, etc.; with regard to machinery steam engines are responsible for a reduction of £1,615, but other descriptions were imported to a larger amount by £5,801. We reported last month copper ore to the value of £2,000, but none was exported previously to May this year, and up to the end of May in 1889 we sent out no copper at all.

Five months ended May	1889.	1890.
Iron, etc-		
Pig iron	23,303	£ 6,932
Bar, etc	20,705	18,624
Railroad	105,196	87,396
Hoops, Sheets, etc	45,026	45,841
Tin Plates	73,785	63,278
Cast, Wrought, etc., Iron	43,703	39,348
Steel	39,672	42,861
Lcad	17,746	19,885
Tin, Unwrought	12,092	10,681
Machinery-		
Steam Engines	5,120	3,505
Other Descriptions	26,962	32,763
Hardware and Cutlery	46,752	42,623
-Toront	o Hardi	ware.

The Fur Trade.

Business is progressing quietly and favorably, and considerable orders have been secured; fashionable articles are firm in price, and in fairly active demand. Prices generally are satisfactory, and are certainly lower than they will be when the season fully opens. It is a favorable feature that jobbers hold no stock carried forward from last season, as they will in consequence purchase carly.

Seal continues to hold the leading place; Astrakhan, wool seal, beaver, skunk, and fine Persian lamb are in good request, and will do well; other furs, with few exceptions, are quiet.—New York Fur Trade Review.

A New Electric Coal Cutter.

The Thomson-Houston Motor Company, of Boston, has put in operation an electric coalcutting machine which has attracted a good deal of attention from mining men throughout the country. The machine is in practical operation near Osceola, Pennsylvanic. plant consists of a seven-horse power steam engine belted direct to a seven-horse power generator. The electric current is conveyed through the mine to the coal-cutter, by a wire suspended along the roofs of the chambers. The cutter in this case is nearly a mile from the generating plant. A five-horse power motor operates it, and is compactly placed on the same bed-plate with the machine. The cutter itself consists of an iron frame twenty-four inches high, eight feet six inches long, and thirty-six inches wide. Nine augur-shaped drills, similar to those now used in mining drills, are placed in the lower part of the frame. Between each drill is a steel-cutter bar which cuts all coal left between the holes drilled by the augur bits. On the under side of each cutter-bar are attached several scrapers which hang loosely, and pull all the coal back as fast as it is cut or drilled, keeping it out of the way and making the opening clear. All coal taken out of this cut is coarse and none is wasted.

The height of the cut is four inches. The machine makes two cuts in five minutes, and it is easily handled and needs only to be pushed along the breast by lever bars. The switches and the controlling devices are so placed that one man easily operates the cutter. machine is provided with twin wire cable which is long enough to extend along any ordinary chamber and does away with the need of permanent wirings except in the headings. A suitable truck is provided for the cutter upon which it may be carried around the mine with ease. An ingenious device is to be provided on future machines, by means of which the motor will pull itself and the cutter off and on the track as required. The weight of the complete m chine is a little over one-half a ton. One strong point in favor of this machine is the readiness with which it accommodates itself to varying hardness of the strats. The motors are wound for but 220 volts pressure, so that all danger from high potential currents is done away with. The capacity of the machine is 180 tons of coal per day, of ten hours, in a four foot vein. Several improvements on the first machine will be embodied in the regular apparatus which is now being manufactured at the Thomson-Houston Motor Company factories in Lynn, Mass.—Black Diamond.

General Notes.

The Dairy Bulletin for July from the Experimental Farm, Ottawa, has been issued. This number is a special one for cheese makers. Dairymen can obtain a copy free, printed in either English or French, by addressing the Dairy Commissioner, Experimental Farm, Ottawa.

The Canadian Pacific earnings for May, 1890, were: Gross earning, \$1,319,423; working expenses, \$854,721; net profits were \$380,-599, and for the five months ending May, 1890, the figures are as follows: Gross earnings, \$5,555,316; working expenses, \$3,968,291; net profits, \$587,025; for five months ending May, 31st, 1889, the net profits were \$1,419,960.

Application has been made for the incorporation by letters patent of the Eagle Sulky Harrow Company, (limited). The capital stock is fixed at \$100,000, and Brantford is to be the chief place of business.

An English syndicate is negotiating with the shirt and collar manufacturers of Canada with a view to establishing a trust to take over that industry. The syndicate is anxious to secure the control of three large factories in Montreal. two in Toronto and one in Berlin, Ont.

Action is being taken by the Dominion Government to obtain from the city of Toronto a rebate of 50 per cent. on water rates, which was to be allowed if paid within a certain time. Toronto contends that the Dominion Government is not entitled to the rebate as it pays no taxes on its public buildings.

The fire loss in the United States and Canada for May as compiled by the New York Com. mercial Bulletin was \$8,839,100 showing that the gratifying reduction in the waste of the National resources over the two preceeding years continues. The loss in May, 1889, was \$9,915,300 and in 1888, \$9,188,500.

At a meeting of the Provincial Natural Gas and Fuel Company, of Ontario, held in Toronto recently, it was reported by the general mana. ger that the total production of the company's wells was 12,000,000 cubic feet per day more than what was required to supply St. Cathirines, Thorold, Merrilton, Welland and adjacent places. It was decided to run a pipe to Buffalo to dispose of the surplus gas.

··· TO THE ···

As Red Cedar is the proper name for the timber of this province that has been commonly called cedar, without the qualifying word RED, I will hereafter designate my shingles and lumber manufactured from this timber as

Red Cedar Shingles

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Just received car New Potatoes; Water-melons, California Fruits, Southern Onion-, and Fresh Vegetables.

Open at all times to give highest price for Fresh Eggs.

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(Late Livingston, Johnston & Co.) Wholesale Manupacturers

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W. E. SANFORD M'F'G CO., Ld.

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British Columbia.

Riddle & Johnston have opened a shipsmith shop at New Westminster.

The firm of John Whelan & Co., hotelkeepers, Vancouver, has been dissolved; G. F. Winters retiring.

Giles & Holland, real estate agents, Vancouver, have dissolved; Giles will continue the

Johnston & Mason, real estate agents, Vancouver, have dissolved; Mason will continue the business.

Wilson, Matheson & Co., contractors, New Westminster, have dissolved; Wilson continues the business alone.

F. Bilodeau, proprietor of the new Dapot Hotel, at New Westminster, expects to have it ready to open this week.

The job printing and book binking business of Kennedy Bros., New Westminster, was sold by them recently to Lewis & Greig.

A complaint has been lodged with the customs department that butterine is being imported into British Columbia contrary to law.

A fire destroyed a considerable part of Jins & Kozakura's stock of Japanese curios at Vancouver on June 27th. The loss will amount to about \$1,500.

The Victoria agricultural exhibition is to be held the first week in October, and the New Westminster show will be held in the latter part of September.

Shipments of coal from the Island mines for June were: New Vancouver Coal Company, 21,809; Wellington, 558; East Wellington, 2,389; Union mine, 4,500. Yotal, 29,256.

The shingle mill on Gambier Island, belonging to W. L. Johnston & Co., of New Wessminster, was burned on July 1st. The loss was total there being no insurance on stock, building or machinery.

The steamer Idaho, which was wrecked near Port Haddock, has been purchased for \$500. Divers are at work bringing up her'cargo. So far 200 barrels of salmon and 150 barrels of oil have been obtained, which will sell for about \$5,000.

The customs collections at the port of Victoria, for the month ending June 30, amounted to \$75,188.48; at Vancover, \$27.496.13, and at Nanaimo, \$3,835.72. The total value of Victoria's imports was, \$276,812; exports. \$81,100. Vancouver's imports aggregated \$104,191.

Lumber Cuttings.

Setterly Bros.' saw-mill at Bearbrooke, On., has been burned. Loss, \$30,000; no insurance.

A fire at Sibley & Bearinger's !umber docks, East Tawas, Mich., destroyed & 200,000 worth of lumber.

The clearances of lumber from Burrard Iulet, B.C., for May were 1,209,212 feet of lumber for Valparaise.

It is said that two new saw-mills will be erected in the vicinity of Vancouver, B. C., in a short time.

An abundant lumber crop is expected in New Brunswick this summer as nearly all the drives are coming on bringing 50,000,000 or 60,000,000 feet hung up last year.

The largest boom of logs ever built in British Colubia is now on its way from the northern part of the province to Vancouver. The boom consists of one million feet of logs and is consigned to R. R. Morse.

A meeting of the lumber manufacturers of the Northwestern States has been called to discuss the matter of a uniform price list. A committee appointed at the last meeting of this body have a price list prepared for submission, which it is 'bought will meet with general approval.

G. F. Slater's shingle mill at Vancouver, B.C.. is shortly to be increased in capacity. The mill has been gradually increased until the capacity is 100,000 shingles per day. A Challoner's shingle machine is now being purchased, which will bring the capacity up to 130,000 per day. A Sturtevant dry kill is also being put in, which will dry the total cut in twenty-four hours, or as fast as turned out. The mill is located on False Creek, and also is reached by a spur track of the Canadian Pacific Railway, thus affording every facility for receiving and shipping material expeditiously and economically. In addition to shingles, machinery was recently put in for the manufacture of clear red cedar lumber for factory work. Only the finest quality of red cedar will be used, and a specialty will be made of supplying clear lumber, etc., to sash and door factories and for other special purposes. Slater's red cedar shingles are already known throughout Manitoba, where they have gained a reputation possessed by no others. About 100 cars of these shingles were shipped to Manitoba last year, and more were wanted, but could not be supplied with the facilities then enjoyed. The mill is now the largest as well as the most complete of the kind on the l'acific Coast. The success of this mill is mainly owing to the growing demand from Manitoba for the shingles, where the goods from this mill have given great satisfaction. The best quality of material and square dealing has been the secret of success in this case. H. H. Spicer, the business manager, is a person with whom it, is a pleasure to do business, owing to his pleasant and manly disposition. In addition to the Manitoba and Territorial trade, occasional shipments from this mill are also being made to eastern points in the United States and Canada.

American dealers report a very steady distribution of canned salmon. Prices continue low and fairly liberal orders are still being placed for best brands.

Apple Exports of 1889-90.

An article on the export of apples from the United States and Canada appears in the Boston Cultivator. It says that the apple exports for the past season were not on nearly so large a reals as a year ago; they did not aggregate 50 per cent. of the total exports of last season. "This shows an unusually large decrease, al thoug's seasons of 1882 83 and 1883-84 sliowed even a larger difference. But when the conditions of the apple crop and market are considered, such a falling off the past winter can be accounted for. The United States apple crop was exceedingly small. The West was the only place that produced a really fair sized crop. Just the reverse was noted in New England. Most of the apples shipped were below the best quality, many being really poor. Then the market on the other side was liberally supplied, there being a very fair yield of apples all through Europe. The original cost of apples for export was about 100 per cent. more than last year." The opening prices in England were fair, and at close the price was 10s higher. Thus figures ruled high. The New York State apple crop was small, and but very few New York apples were shipped. But shipment of Canadian apples by way of New York was very large, making up fully that deficiency.

The total exports of apples from the United States and Canada in 1859-90 were 680,884 barrels, as against 1,401,382 barrels in 1888 89 and 608,588 barrels in 1887-88. The large shipment of 893,375 barrels was made in 1885-6, and about the same the next year; 787,785 barrels in 1884-85, but only 81,532 barrels in 1883-84. Boston shipped 132,293 barrels in all, 121,461 barrels to Liverpool, 9,712 barrels to Glasgow, 3,820 barrels to London, 300 to other ports; New York sent 167,304 barrels, half to Liverpool, 51,605 barrels to Glasgow, 18,818 barrels to London, 10,206 barrels to other ports; Montreal sent 162,526 barrels, 88,615 barrels to Liverpool, 55,371 barrels to Glasgow, 15,407 barrels to London; Portland shipped 122,739 barrels, all to Liverpool; Halifax sent 56,012 barrels, 345 barrels to Liverpool, 55,667 barrels to London; Annapolis sent 37,010 barrels, all to London. Of the entire country season's shipments, 419,835 barrels went to Liverpool, 116,683 barrels to Glasgow, 130,722 barrels to London, and 13,639 barrels to various other ports. Of the shipments from Portland to Liverpool, 76,819 barrels contained Maine apples and 45,920 barrels Canadian apples.

A Big Tree.

Preparations are being made to take out a section of a big redwood tree from Tulare County, California, for the purpose of exhibition at the Chicago World's Fair.

This will be the largest section of any big tree ever taken from California. The tree measures 99 feet in circumference, making it 33 feet in diameter. The section to be taken out will be nine feet in height and 60 feet in circumference. It will be divided into three cuts.

The first cut will be one foot in height by twenty feet in diameter. This cut will be split once across, making two half rounds. The next cut will be seven feet in height by twenty feet in diameter, and will be hollowed out, leaving the bark and sap and about four inches of the timber. The last cut will be the same as

the first, allowing all the timber to remain and only splitting once. All three cuts will be set up together when on exhibition.

The manuer in which this tree will be gotten out will convince the most skeptical of people that this is not misrepresented, but the largest section of any big tree over taken from California. The World's Fair Big Tree is to be taken from Mammoth Forest, Tulare County, Celifornia, which is located 52 miles east of Tulare City, at an altitude of 6,325 feet above the level of the sea.

The work of felling the tree has already begun. Ten skilled workmen have been engaged and are busy at work. The saw to be used in getting out these sections is 22 feet in length, and was made to order by the Pacific Saw Company of San Francisco. It is said to be the largest crosscut saw ever made of one piece of steel, and is supposed to require eight men to handle it. It will take an men at least two months to complete all the work to be done. Considerable time will be required for the timber to dry, as the weight of the green redwood is very considerable.

Everything will be in readiness long before the proper time arrives for shipment.

Three flat cars will be necessary .r transportation, as the total weight will not be less than 65,000 pounds.—Mining and Scientific Press.

Warping of Wood.

As lumber is now sawn, every board but one will warp and curl up in the process of seasoning. The reason for this is plain. If the board be sawn from the side of a log, the grain rings of the wood lie in circles, which have a greater length upon one than upon the other side of the board. A board cut from the very centre of the log has grain circles of equal length upon each side, and will lie perfectly flat when seasoned.

When selecting the lumber for a tool chest or some other fine job, pick out boards which show that they came, as near as possible, from the centre of the log. A method is in use which compensates for this tendency to curl in seasoning. This is known as quarter sawing, and quartered oak, of which so much is said at present, is sawn by this process.

It consists in cutting out boards radically from the centre to the outside of the log. Suppose a log to be split into four pieces, each of these pieces is sawn diagonally so that the grain rings run through, instead of the circles running into, part way through, and out upon the same side of the board.

Quarter sawn lumber will not warp in drying, neither will it yield so readily to changes of weather. It has the disadvantage of being more expensive, as in sawing each quarter a narrow board is first taken off, then one a little wider. The boards increase in width, until the middle of the quarter is reached, making the widest board equal to the diameter of the tree. The narrow boards may be glued up into wide strips, but that shows considerable sap and they cannot be used in some kinds of work.

To prove that the circles or sap rings cause curling during the seasoning process, it is only necessary to take such curled boards and wet the concave side, or to apply heat to the convex side. If each or both be done, the boards will straighten out forthwith. This method is often taken advantage of by carpenters, in working twisted or warped boards. The seasoning process is also controlled by frequently turning boards over so that each side may receive just enough heat and air to keep the boards flat.—
Woodworker.



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ight. 119. Class. Benger. 117. Class.	es from infpeg.	STATIONS. Central Standard Time.	senger. 118. Class.	ereight. No. 120. 3rd Class.
				ļ
12.00p 4.5spp 11.29a 4.30p 11.00a 4.30p 10.35a 4.18p 9.58a 4.00p 9.57a 3.45pl 8.44a 3.23p 8.00a 3.03pl 7.00a 2.50p	9.3 15.3 23.5 27.4 32.5 46.8 56.0 55.0	A Winnipeg D Portage Junction St. Norbert Cartier St. Agathe Union Point Siliver Plains Morrie St. Jean Letellier West Lynne D Pembina Grand Forks Winnipeg Junction Brainerd Duluth Minneapolis	10.27a 10.41a 11.00a 11.10a 11.22a 11.40a 11.56a 12.16p 12.40p 12.50p	6.04p 6.20p 6.65p 7.10p 7.27p 7.54p 8.17p 8.44p 9.20p 9.35p
Eastward.	192	D St. Paul A	4.000	
No. 4. Express No. 2. Atlantic Mail.		Main Line. Northern Pacific Railway.	No. 1. Pscific A. Mail.	.08
8.05p 2.05a 7.48a 1.43p 10.00p 4.05a 4.45p 10.55p 1 11.18p 6.35a 5.25p 12.45a 7.00a 2.50p 1	487 786 1049 1172 1554 1699	Winnipeg Junction Bismarek Aitles City Livingstone Helena Spokane Falls Pascoo Junction Tacoma via Cascade div.) Portland (via Pacific div.)	9 27a 8 50p 8 00a 1 50p 5 40a	11.30p 9.57a 8.15p 1.30a 5.05p 10.50p 10.50a
PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE BRANCU.				

Mixed. No. 5. 2nd Ci's.	Miles from Winnig	stations.	Mixed. No. 6. 2nd Cl's.
10.25a	0	Winnipeg	5.05p
10.132	3	Portage Junction	5.17p
9.402		Headingly	Q10.0
9.17a	21	White Plains	6.27p
8.522	20	Gravel Pit	6.53p
8 312	1 55	Eustace	7.140
8.0Sa	42	Oakrillo	7.37
7.412	01	Assiniboine Bridge	8 05p
7.25a	55		8.20p

MORRIS-BRANDON BRANCH.

Mixed. No. 8. 2nd Cife.	Miles from Winnfig	STATIONS.	Mixed. No. 7. 2nd Ci's.
S. 45p	40	Morris +	12 20p
3.11p	50	Lowe's	12.53p
2.33p			
2 13p	65	Roland	1.450
1.52p	73	Rosebank	2 150
1.30p	80	Miami t	240
12.31p	89	Decrwood	3.261
12.15p		cila	
11 47a		Somerset	
11 28a	108	Swan lake	4.39
11 05a		Indian Springs	
10 482	110	Maricapolis	5.15
10.202	196	Greenway	5 370
10.012		Balder	
9.312	142	Belmont	6.50
9.05a	140	Hilton	0.55
8 202	100	Wawanesa t	7.45
7.494			8.327
7.263	177	. Wartingille	9 051
7 002	185	MartinvilleBrandon	9.50

tMoals.

Nos. 117 and 118 run daily.

Nos. 119 and 120 will run daily except Sunday.

Nos. 5 and 6 run daily except Sunday.

No. 7 will run Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

No. 6 will run Tucsdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. Pullman Palaco Sleeping Cars and Dining Cars on Nos. 117 and 118.

Passengers will be carried on all regular freight trains. J. M. GRAHAM, General Manager, Winnipeg. H. SWINFORD SWINTO..... General Arent, Winnipeg.

Manitoba and Northwestern Ry.

TIME CARD

Taking Effect Monday, June 16th, 1890.

Pass Tuesday Thursday and Saturday	Miles from Ninni- peg.	STATIONS.	PASS Monday Wednesdy and Fridays
LHAVE 11 00 ar 12 50 } do 13 00 } 14 45 15 50 16 45	0 56 91 117 135		ARRIVE 17 20 15 30 de 16 20 ar 13 55 12 28 11 45
ar 17 45	150	Rapid City	10 10 do
18 24 19 45 20 25 21 55 }	171 194 211	Shoal Lake t Hirtle Thr. Sat. Binscarth	9 57 8 55 de 7 55
ar 21 05	223	A Russell B	7 15 de
21 32 } 23 02 } 22 30 } 24 00 } ARRIVE	236 262	Thr. }c Langenburg D Sat. }c Saltcoats D	6 48 5 50 de

A Thursdays and Saturdays. s Wednesdays. o Thursdays and Saturdays. D Mondays and Fridays.
If any passengers for stations between Winnipeg and Portage is Prairie, train will stop to let off, and when flagged to take on passengers.

A. M'DONALD, Asst.-Gen. Pass'ge Agent. W. R. BAKER, Gen. Super't.

N. W. C. & N. Co's Railway

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Read Down.	CTATION'S	Read Up.
GOING EAST. No. 1 Daily.	STATIONS.	No. 2 Daily.
14 00 Do	Lethbridge	A = 7 Š0
15 55	Woodpocker Purple Springs	
10 50	Purple Springs	22 40
18 00 Do } ····	t Grassy Lako	
18 50	Cherry Coulce	20 55
2C 00	Wiarifred	J De 20 00
90.65	Seven Persons	1 AT 19 55
22 10 Ar	Dunmore	De 17 30
	4.453.	

J. BAILEY, Supt., Lethbridge. E. T. GALT, anager. Lethbridge

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