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**THE MERCHANTS BANK OF CANADA.**

HEAD OFFICE, MONTREAL.  
 Capital Paid Up, \$6,000,000. Rest, \$3,000,000.  
 BOARD OF DIRECTORS—Andrew Allan, Esq., (of H. & A. Allan) President; Robert Anderson, Esq., Vice-President; Hector MacKenzie, Esq. (of J. G. MacKenzie & Co.); Jonathan Hodgson, Esq. (of Hodgson, Sumner & Co.); H. Montagu Allan, Esq. (of H. & A. Allan); John Cassin, Esq. (of Shaw Bros. & Cassin); J. P. Dawes, Esq. (of Dawes & Co., Leclaire); T. H. Dunn, Esq., Quebec; Sir Joseph Holston.  
 GEO. HAOUR, Gen'l Mgr. JOHN GAULT, Asst. Gen'l Mgr  
 NEW YORK AGENTS—52 William Street.

**WINNIPEG BRANCH.**

The position of this Bank as to amount of paid-up capital and surplus is the second in the Dominion.  
 Particular attention given to collections from and throughout the Dominion and the United States. Ample facilities; low rates; quick returns. Buy and sell Canadian and foreign exchange. Interest allowed at most favorable rates on deposits. Bank Accounts and Deposit Receipts. Accounts of Merchants, Manufacturers, Corporations and Individuals received on favorable terms.  
 A General Banking Business Transacted.

ARTHUR WICKSON, MANAGER

**IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA**

Capital authorized..... 2,000,000.00  
 Capital Paid up..... 1,354,525.00  
 Reserve..... 1,152,252.00

DIRECTORS: H. S. Howland, President. T. R. Merritt Vice-Pres.  
 William Rossney, Robert Jackson, Hugh Ryan, T. Sutherland Stayer, Hon. John Ferguson.  
 HEAD OFFICE, Wellington St., TORONTO.  
 D. R. Wilkie, Cashier.  
 E. Jennings, Asst. Cashier. E. Hay, Inspector

BRANCHES IN ONTARIO:  
 Essex..... C. Whittaker..... Manager  
 Fergus..... C. Forrester..... "  
 Galt..... G. C. Easton..... "  
 Ingersoll..... J. A. Richardson..... "  
 Niagara Falls..... J. A. Langmuir..... "  
 Port Colborne..... E. C. F. Wood..... "  
 East Portage..... A. C. A. Weir..... "  
 Sault Ste. Marie..... J. M. Wemyss..... "  
 St. Catharines..... C. M. Arnold..... "  
 St. Thomas..... M. A. Gilbert..... "  
 TORONTO—  
 Yonge & Queen Sts. G. F. Rice..... "  
 Yonge & Bloor Sts. G. H. S. Clark..... "  
 Welland..... S. D. Raymond..... "  
 Woodstock..... S. B. Fuller..... "

BRANCHES IN THE NORTHWEST.

Winnipeg, Man..... C. S. Hoare, Manager.  
 Brandon, Man..... A. A. Jukes,  
 Calgary, Alta..... M. Morris,  
 Portage la Prairie, Man..... N. G. Leslie,  
 Prince Albert, Sask..... J. E. Young,  
 Edmonton, Alta..... G. R. F. Kirkpatrick, "

AGENTS AND CORRESPONDENTS.

CANADA—Bank of Montreal and Branches.  
 GREAT BRITAIN—Lloyds' Bank (Limited), Manchester and Liverpool District Banking Co. (Limited).  
 UNITED STATES—New York, Bank of Montreal; Buffalo, Bank of Buffalo; Boston, National Bank of the Commonwealth; Chicago, First National Bank; Detroit, Detroit National Bank; Duluth, First National Bank; Philadelphia, Farmers and Merchants' National Bank; St. Paul, Second National Bank.  
 Agents in Canada for the CHIEF BANK, (Limited).  
 Cheques issued to tourists and others, available in any part of the world.

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**Western Loan and Trust Co., Ltd.**  
 Executive Office: 94 St. Francois Xavier St.  
 MONTREAL - QUE.

DIRECTORS.

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 VICE-PRESIDENT—J. S. BOUSQUET, Esq., Cashier, La Baque du Peuple.  
 R. PRÉPONTAINE, Esq., M.P., of Messrs. Préfontaine, St-Jean & Archer; J. N. GREENSHIELDS, Esq., Q. C., Messrs. Greenshields & Green-shields; W. HARGREAVES, Esq., J. S. E. STRICK, Esq., Ex-President of the Winnipeg Board of Trade; R. W. KNIGHT, Esq., Broker, Woodstock, Ont.; J. BOODLESS, Esq., of Messrs. J. Hoodless & Son, Hamilton, Ont.; R. A. ANDERSON, Esq., Mayor of Vancouver, B. C.  
 MANAGER—W. DARGLAY STEPHENS, Esq., Inspector—W. L. HOGG, Esq.  
 BANKERS—The Merchants Bank of Canada, La Ban, ue Du Peuple.  
 SOLICITORS—Messrs. Greenshields & Greenshields. Solicitors for Manitoba and Northwest Territories: Messrs. Allen & Cameron, Winnipeg.

In 1890 in United States had population over a million—New 3 Cities York, Chicago, Philadelphia and The North-Western Line is Best Line Minneapolis and St. Paul to these Cities.

**BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA**

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.  
 Paid-up Capital..... £1,000,000 \$6.  
 Reserve Fund..... £275,000 "\$

HEAD OFFICE—8 Clements Lane, Lombard St. London.  
 COURT OF DIRECTORS—J. F. Brodie, John James Cater, Henry R. Farrer, Gaspard Farrar, Richard H. Glyn, E. A. Hoare, H. J. D. Kendall, J. J. Kingsford, Frederic Lubbock, Geo. D. Whatman.

Head Office in Canada—St. James St., Montreal.  
 R. R. Grindley, Gen. Mgr. H. Stikeman, Asst. Gen. Mgr  
 E. Stanger, Inspector.

BRANCHES IN CANADA:

Brandon Hamilton. Ottawa. Toronto.  
 Brantford. Kingston. Paris. Vancouver.  
 Fredericton. London. Quebec. Victoria.  
 Halifax. Montreal. St. John.  
 Winnipeg. AGENTS IN THE UNITED STATES:  
 New York, 52 Wall St., W. Lawson and F. Brownfield.  
 San Francisco, 124 Sanson St., H. M. I. McMichael, and J. O. Welsh.  
 London Bankers—The Bank of England—Messrs. Glyn & Co.  
 Foreign Agents—Liverpool, Bank of Liverpool. Australia, Union Bank of Australia. New Zealand, Union Bank of Australia. India, China and Japan—Chartered Mercantile Bank of India. London and China, Agra Bank. West India, Colonial Bank. Paris, Lyons, Marseilles, Lyons & Cie. Lyons, Credit Lyonnais.

**BANK OF OTTAWA**

HEAD OFFICE, OTTAWA.  
 Capital Authorized & Subscribed, \$1,500,000.00  
 Capital Paid up..... 1,478,910.00  
 REST..... 843,536.75

DIRECTORS: CHAS. MAGER, President. ROBERT BLACKBURN, Vice-President.  
 Hon. Geo. Fryer, Esq., Alex. Fraser, Geo. Hay, John Mather, David MacLaren.

BRANCHES.

Arnprior, Pembroke, Carleton Place, Hawkesbury, Keowatin, Winnipeg, Parry Sound, Rideau St., Ottawa.

GEO. BURN, General Manager.

AGENTS IN CANADA—Bank of Montreal;  
 " NEW YORK—Messrs. W. Watson and R. Hobden.  
 " CHICAGO—Bank of Montreal;  
 " ST. PAUL—Merchants National Bank;  
 " LONDON, Eng.—Alliance Bank.

**WINNIPEG BRANCH.**  
 ESTABLISHED 1852.

Accounts of Merchants, Traders, Manufacturers, Corporations and Individuals received on favorable terms. Interest allowed on deposits.  
 Drafts issued on all the principal points in Canada, also on New York, Chicago and St. Paul and London, Eng. This Branch has special facilities for making Collections in Manitoba and North West Territories. Lowest rates are charged, and remittances promptly made.  
 J. B. MONK, Manager.

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

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

HEAD OFFICES: Toronto, WALTER S. LEE, Man. Director.  
 BRANCH OFFICES: Winnipeg, - W. M. FISHER, Manager.  
 Monies advanced upon Farm and City Properties, MORTGAGES, MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES & 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.

**BUNTIN, GILLIES & CO.**

WHOLESALE STATIONERS, AND PAPER DEALERS  
 HEADQUARTERS FOR—

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 PRINTERS' STOCK

Bookbinders' and Box Makers' Materials  
 Wrapping Paper, Paper Bags and Twines.  
 HAMILTON, ONTARIO.

**The Canadian Bank of Commerce.**

HEAD OFFICE - - - TORONTO.  
 Paid-up Capital..... \$6,000,000  
 Rest..... 1,200,000

DIRECTORS—Geo. A. Cox, Esq., President.  
 JOHN I. DAVIDSON, Esq., Vice-President.  
 George Taylor, Esq., W. B. Hamilton, Esq.  
 Jas. Crathern, Esq., Matthew Loggatt, Esq.  
 John Hoskin, Esq., Q.C., L.L.D. Robt. Kilgour, Esq.  
 B. E. WALKER, Esq., General Manager.  
 J. H. PLUMMER, Esq., Asst. Genl. Manager.  
 A. H. Ireland, Inspector G. de C. O'Grady, Asst. Inspector  
 New York—Alex. Laird & Wm. Gray, Agents

BRANCHES.

Alsea Oralg, Ayr, Bellarville, Berlin, Blenheim, Brantford, Cayuga, Chatham Collingwood Dundas Dunnville, Galt, Godorich, Guelph,	Hamilton, Jarvis, London, Montreal, Sault Ste. MAIN OFFICE, 157 St. James City B'chs 2034 Notre 273 St. Damo, Lawrence, Orangoville, Ottawa, Quepht,	Parkhill, Peteboro, St. Cath'rns Sarnia, Sault Ste. Marie, Scaforth, Simcoe, Stratford, Strathroy, Thorold, TORONTO, Waterloo, Windsor, Woodstock.	City B'ch's 712 Queen E 460 Yonge St 707 Yonge St 287 College 646 Queen W 415 Parlm't 128 King E Toronto Jct. Walkerton, Waterford, Waterloo, Windsor, Woodstock.
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BANKERS AND CORRESPONDENCE.

GREAT BRITAIN—The Bank of Scotland.  
 INDIA, CHINA AND JAPAN—The Char'd Bank of India, Aus Paris, France—Lazard, Freres & Co. (Italia & China AUSTRALIA & NEW ZEALAND—Union Bank of Australia.)  
 BARRIERS, BELGIUM—J. Mathieu & Fils.  
 NEW YORK—The Amer. Exchange Nat'l. Bank of N.Y.  
 SAN FRANCISCO—The Bank of British Columbia.  
 CHICAGO—The Amer. Exchange Nat'l. Bank of Chicago.  
 BRITISH COLUMBIA—The Bank of British Columbia.  
 HAMILTON, BERMUDA—The Bank of Bermuda.  
 KINGSTON, JAMAICA—Bank of Nova Scotia.  
 Commercial Credits issued for use in all parts of the world. Exceptional facilities for this class of business in Europe, the East and West India, China, Japan, South America, Australia and New Zealand.  
 Travellers circular Letters of Credit issued for use in all parts of the world.

Winnipeg Branch.

A General Banking Business Transacted.  
 F. H. MATHEWSON, Mgr.

**UNION BANK OF CANADA.**

HEAD OFFICE, - - - QUEBEC.  
 Capital Paid up - - - \$1,200,000  
 Reserve Fund - - - 250,000

DIRECTORS: ANDREW THOMSON, President. Geo. E. J. PRICE, Vice-President.  
 John Breakey, D. O. Thomson, E. Giroux, E. J. Hale, Jas. King, M.P.P.  
 E. E. WEBB, Gen. Mgr. J. G. BILLETT, Inspector  
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 Alexandria, Ont. Montreal, Que. Smith's Falls, Ont.  
 Boiservain, Man. Norden, Man. Souris, Man.  
 Carberry, Man. Moomson, N.W.T. Toronto, Ont.  
 Chertsville, Ont. Neepawa, Man. Wiston, Ont.  
 Iroquois, Ont. Ottawa, Ont. Winchester, Ont.  
 Lethbridge, N.W.T. Quebec, Que. Winnipeg, Man.  
 Merrickville, Ont. (St. Lewis St.)

Foreign Agents: London, Parr's Banking Co. and The Alliance Bank, Ltd. Liverpool, do. New York, National Park Bank. Boston, Lincoln National Bank. Minneapolis, First National Bank. St. Paul, St. Paul National Bank. Great Falls, Mont., First National Bank. Chicago, Ill., Globe National Bank. Buffalo, Queen City Bank. Cleveland National Bank. Detroit, First National Bank.

Winnipeg Branch, Main Street;  
 R. L. Patton, Manager.  
 Interest allowed at current rates on Savings' Bank Department and Special Deposits.

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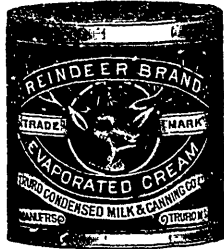
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 Every requisite for the Drug Trade promptly supplied.  
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 Wines, Liquors and Cigars  
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MILK AND CREAM  
For your Customers at All Times.

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**CONDENSED** { **MILK COFFEE & MILK**  
**COCOA & MILK**  
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**WINNIPEG.**

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**PARSONS, BELL & CO**  
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**STATIONERY,**  
BOOKS, FANCY GOODS, TOYS, &c., &c.  
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HAMMOCKS, CROQUET,  
EXPRESS WAGONS, WALL PAPER,  
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M. Staunton & Co., wall papers, Toronto.  
PRINCESS STREET, WINNIPEG.

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Two Tons Glycerine.  
Six " Sulphur.  
Two " Epsom Salts.  
Two " Saltpetro, ground.  
One " " crystal.  
Car-load Blue Stone.  
Ten bbls. Boathen's O.L. Oil.  
Fifteen gro. O.L. Oil, Emulsion.  
1000 oz. Pure Strvobnino Crystal.  
Full Line Fluid Extracts, Elix-  
irs, Syrups and Pharmaceutical  
Preparations always on hand.  
Write for quotations.  
**BOLE, WYNNE & CO.**  
WINNIPEG, MAN.

**J. H. ASHDOWN,**  
**HARDWARE IMPORTER,**  
**AND MANUFACTURER.**  
WINNIPEG, MAN.  
—DEALER IN—  
Iron, Steel, Hardware, Paints,  
Oils, Glass, Varnishes, Fire  
Brick, Fire Clay, Portland Cement,  
Sewer Pipes, Etc.

**MACKENZIE & MILLS,**  
**WHOLESALE GROCERS**  
Special attention given to  
**Teas, Coffees, Canned Goods,**  
**DRIED FRUITS, Etc.**  
CORNER KING AND ALEXANDER STREETS  
WINNIPEG, MAN.

**Redwood Brewery**  
Fine Ales, Extra Porter  
and Premium Lager.  
Most Extensive Establishment of  
the kind in Western Canada.  
AGENT FOR ARMOURS FLUID EXTRACT OF BEEF.  
**ED. L. DREWRY,**  
PROPRIETOR,  
WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.  
Highest cash price paid for good  
malting Barley.

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GREAT NORTHWEST  
**Saddlery House**  
opposite the City Hall, Corner  
Main and Market Sts.,  
**519 Main St. & 191 to 195 & 126 Market St.**  
The Largest Stock and Best Equipped Establishment in  
Canada. Lowest prices and Best Goods is our Motto.  
TRUNKS, VALISES, LEATHER AND SHOE FIND-  
INGS, SADDLERY HARDWARE, WHIPS, &c.  
Don't forget the new premises.  
**E. F. HUTCHINGS, Proprietor, WINNIPEG.**  
Send for our new Illustrated Catalogue.

**Mackenzie, Powis & Co.,**  
**WHOLESALE GROCERS,**  
JUST ARRIVED.  
First direct shipment of New Season  
Primo Selected Valencia Raisins and  
Imperial Selected Layers from Denia.  
Also two cars choicest Evaporated  
Apricots, Peaches and Prunes.  
**Over 1,000 packages, New seasons**  
**First crop, Congous, all**  
**Grades.**  
Cor. McDermott & Princess Sts., WINNIPEG.

**Plate Glass!**  
For Shop Windows and Private Dwellings.  
A large stock now on hand ranging up to 96  
inches wide, by 160 in length. Orders filled  
promptly.  
**Window Glass.**  
Single and Double Strength.  
Enamelled, Muffed, Tuscan, Cathedral and  
other patterns of ornamental glass in large  
variety of Tints and Colors.  
**Leaded, Transom and**  
**Door Lights.**  
**G. F. Stephens & Co.**  
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**J. W. PECK & CO.**  
—MANUFACTURERS OF—  
**CLOTHING,**  
**SHIRTS**  
—AND—  
**FUR GOODS**  
And Wholesale Dealers in Men's Furnishings  
WAREHOUSES.  
WINNIPEG, Man. VANCOUVER, B.C.  
Factory—MONTREAL.

# The Commercial

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

**Twelfth Year of Publication.**  
**ISSUED EVERY MONDAY**

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Fine Book and Job Printing Departments.  
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JAMES E. STEEN,  
Publisher

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

WINNIPEG, AUGUST 27, 1894.

## Manitoba.

A. Jackson is opening a general store at Thornhill.

Moses Lechtzier, tobacconist, etc., Winnipeg, has sold out to J. Russell.

Mr. Nicholls has resigned the managership of Molson's bank, Winnipeg.

Dr. Young and Stoyte, of Souris, has formed a business partnership.

Dr. Stoyte has sold his drug and stationery business at Souris to Sydney Smith.

Richard Stoffes is building a new store and starting a butcher's shop at Holland.

Hay Bros., of McGregor, will make a shipment of cattle in the first week in September, having purchased upwards of 200 head.

James Morrison, formerly connected with the Commercial Bank of Manitoba, has arranged to open a private bank at Virden.

The general rate of municipal taxation for the year 1894 has been fixed at 15.50 mills and the school rate 4.10 mills, making a total of 19.60 mills on the dollar.

The Neepawa Register says that one firm in that town has received fifty or more orders for new binders. This does not look like a light crop for that district at least.

A train load of cattle comprising sixteen cars, arrived at Winnipeg on Sunday from the Alberta ranches, en route to Great Britain, shipped by Gordon & Ironside.

Beresford Pheppoc, who has had charge of Molsons bank at Toronto Junction for nearly four years has been promoted to the managership of the Winnipeg branch of the bank.

The new Winnipeg city milk by-law comes into force to day (Monday), and its provisions will be strictly enforced. All dealers are required to take out licenses, otherwise they will be liable to prosecution.

Another train load of stock will be shipped east by Almack and Wake on the 30th inst. from northwestern Manitoba. Most of the

cattle have been purchased. Binesarth, Birtle, Solsgrith and Shoal Lako will be the points for making up the train.

Both the hotels at Souris, the Crescent and Transit hotels, owned by Harry Nugent, and W. Foster and D. McCallum respectively, have been refused licenses by the commissioner, and Souris is now a "temperance town."

Thieves entered Lawrie Bros.' store at Morris on Aug. 17, and made away with a quantity of goods, including watches, etc. This is the second time this store has been burglarized in the course of a short time. An attempt was also made to crack the safe in the building, but it proved unsuccessful, and the thieves did not succeed in securing any cash.

The destruction of bears out of season in Manitoba goes on. Within a week several accounts have been noticed in country papers of the slaughter of bears. If the animals were allowed to live a few weeks, their skins would become valuable, but they are useless at present. The killing of bears at this season looks very much like wanton destruction.

Rubleo, Riddle & Co. have purchased the Winnipeg biscuit and confectionery factory, lately conducted by Wm. Bateman & Co., from Thompson, Codville & Co. The factory will at once be overhauled and made ready for operation, and now that it is in good hands, its success is assured. The wholesale fruit business will be continued as before by Rubleo, Riddle & Co. The sale of this biscuit factory to W. J. Byrd, reported a couple of weeks ago, fell through.

## Alberta.

H. Wilson, general store, Edmonton; advertises selling out.

Geo. Thompson, drugs, etc., is starting business at South Edmonton.

Maloney & Johnston, horse and implement dealers, Calgary, have dissolved partnership; Maloney retiring.

A number of settlers from South Dakota, Minnesota and Middle States, arrived last week for the Edmonton district.

D. Collins, harness maker, has transferred his business to E. F. Hutchings of Winnipeg. Mr. Collins will continue to manage the store.

Bole, Wynne & Co., of Winnipeg, have taken over the drug business of Geo. Thompson, at Fort Saskatchewan, and Wm. Young has been placed in charge.

Carling & Lake of Golden B. C. have shipped a consignment of furs to Edmonton. The Northern Alberta town seems to be doing a large fur trade.

The Calgary Water Power company is busy erecting poles for lighting the streets with electricity. Arc lights are to be used, and the lamps are to be in use Sept. 1.

Haelip and Nagel, says the Edmonton Bulletin of August 16, are expected in with their outfit of fur from Fort Resolution this week. They are reported to have about \$30,000 worth with them.

The stockholders of the Calgary Herald Publishing company have decided to cease publishing their journal and retire from the publishing business. It is reported that a strong company will be formed to re commence publishing in a few days.

Edmonton Correspondent:—Edmonton is the centre of the fur trade; here is gathered the furs from the Mackenzie, Peace and Athabasca rivers, Lao la Biche, Jasper Pass and even British Columbia. About \$250,000 worth of furs have already been marketed here this year, and large shipments are reported on the way.

The Edmonton Bulletin says: "E. C. Campbell, representing E. F. Hutchings, Winnipeg, arrived last week and will superintend the two harness stores running under the direction of that firm. Mr. Campbell will remain here three months, probably longer, and should business increase it is the intention of the firm

to combine the two and build a suitable brick block to carry on business in."

Men have begun work under the direction of Dr. Solwyn, chief of the Geological Survey expedition, testing for oil in the Athabasca district. The first tests are being made about two miles from Athabasca landing, and at last reports the drill had been sunk fifty-five feet. The expect to strike oil at a depth of between 1,500 and 2,000 feet.

On Saturday last, says the Lothbridge News of August 15, the first shipment of cattle from this station for the Old Country markets took place and quite a number of our citizens went out to the stock yards to see them loaded. They were principally from the herds of Maunsell Bros., and Browning Bros., with some 70 head from the Circle ranch. They were as fine a looking lot of animals as can be seen anywhere and will bring credit on the part of Alberta. On Friday next two trainloads are to be shipped, and the cattle which are now being held about six miles down the river are well worthy a visit. We understand a large number of cattle are to be shipped from this point this summer, the Cochrane ranch alone having several train loads to ship. Besides these all the cattle from Pincher Creek and Macleod districts will go this way. They are all for Gordon & Ironsides, who have purchased nearly all the fat cattle in this section of country.

## North-West Ontario.

A Dominion government dredge has arrived at Port William. The river there will be dredged to a depth of twenty-one feet and a width of 400 feet.

The steamer Dixon brought in at Port Arthur a five stamp gold mill to be shipped to Ward Bros. It will be put in a mine near Rainy Lake city. The little American vein is now twenty-six feet wide and they propose building a forty-foot stamp mill on the island on which the mine is located. The present mill on the main land is to be used as a custom mill.

The steamer Highland Maid arrived at Rat Portage on Aug. 21 with the passengers of the steamer Monarch. They report that on Sunday morning, while the Monarch was ascending the Sault rapids, the boat swung and fell off down stream, striking and bumping the rocks until in a moment a hole was stove in near the stern, and the hold commenced filling. Every effort was made to keep the water down, the pumps, syphon and pails being used, but the water gained, only taking ten minutes to drench the fires under the boiler, and the boat gradually settled midst rushing rapids, until the boiler Jack was two feet under water. All passengers were saved.

## Assiniboia.

Mrs. T. B. McAlpine, fruit, confectionery and bakery, Moosomin, is succeeded by M. Airey.

Mr. Kobold, cattle dealer of Winnipeg, says a Regina paper passed through lately with three cars of fat cattle.


## Winnipeg Clearing House.

Clearings for the week ending Aug. 23, were \$634,670; balances, \$133,380. For the previous week clearings were \$845,289.

Following are the returns of other Canadian clearing houses for the weeks ended on the dates given:

	Clearings.	
	Aug. 9th.	Aug. 16th
Montreal .....	\$10,110,153	\$9,373,863
Toronto .....	4,864,232	4,112,562
Halifax .....	1,240,723	1,298,980
Winnipeg .....	885,321	845,289
Hamilton .....	593,921	535,869

Total ..... \$17,794,410 \$16,166,568

SILVER PLATED SPOONS<sup>S</sup> FORKS etc. STAMPED  
**1847 ROGERS BROS. A.I.**   
 ARE GENUINE "ROGERS" GOODS.

—And Guaranteed by the—

**MERIDEN BRITANNIA CO.**

If you want genuine Goods that will wear and stand the test of Time, insist upon having

"1847 ROGER BROS. A.I."

For Sale by all Responsible dealers.

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THE FAMOUS  
**LAGAVULIN DISTILLERY,**  
 ISLAND OF ISLAY,  
 SCOTLAND.

The Lagavulin Whisky is famous for its fine quality, being made from pure **SOOTH 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 required.

**ASK FOR THE LAGAVULIN.**

**MACKIE'S**  
**PURE OLD BLEND**  
 10 YEARS OLD.

**GOLD LABEL**  
 AS PATRONIZED BY ROYALTY AND THE LEADING PHYSICIANS.

Sold only in the Northwest by:  
 G. F. & J. GALT. RICHARD & Co.  
 HUDSON'S BAY Co.

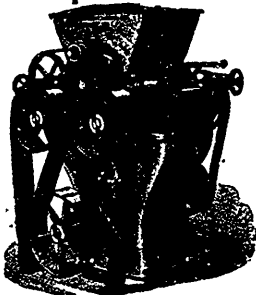
## Fancy Goods, Toys, and Xmas Novelties.

Our importations for Fall and Xmas Trade will be complete on July 1st, and will be by far the best and most comprehensive line shown in the Dominion. Wait for Our Traveller before placing your orders. It will pay you if you want the Latest Novelties.

**H. A. NELSON & SONS.**

TORONTO AND MONTREAL.

## Stuart & Harper.



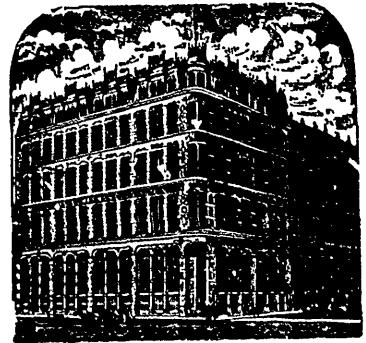
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 Agents for North American Mill Building Co.

Dodge Wood Split Pulleys and Rope  
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 Second Hand Machinery of Every Description  
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 MONTREAL.



Special Value in  
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We have made large clearing purchases from the Milling Mills which we offer below manufacturers' prices.  
 Sole agents for Canada for Pricetley's well-known Dress Fabrics and Cravenettes.

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**E. C. S. Wetmore,**

—REPRESENTING—

**McMaster & Co. of Toronto.**

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**Boot and Shoe Manufacturers,**  
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Importing and Manufacturing

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N.B.—Some Special Lines at low prices.

Write for Quotations.

# The Commercial

WINNIPEG, AUGUST 27, 1894.

## CHARGES FOR HANDLING GRAIN.

The recent action of the Great Northern Railway Company in reducing elevator rates at Duluth, has given rise to considerable discussion regarding terminal elevator charges. It seems probable that in the future terminal elevator business may be handled the same as ordinary freight. Indeed, it is said that the Great Northern management at first proposed to abolish the charge entirely for handling grain at its terminals, but was induced, through supplication of the private elevator interests, to stop half-way. The private elevators are of course interested in keeping up the rates, as they are obliged to meet the reductions of the railway terminal elevators. The railway companies handle other freight free of special charges in their storage houses, and why, we may ask, should any charge be made at all for handling grain? Railway elevators are simply freight or storage warehouses, built by the railways for their own convenience in handling their traffic. They make no charge for handling ordinary freight through their storage houses, and why should they charge for handling wheat, any more than for handling cases of dry goods and boxes of groceries? This of course applies to the receiving, elevating and discharging of grain, with storage for a reasonable time. Of course, where grain is allowed to remain in the elevator for a length of time, it would seem right that the railways should charge for storage. But for ordinary handling and short term storage, there is evidently no more reason why a charge should be made than in handling any other class of freight in and through the freight storehouses. The elevator rate now charged at Duluth is  $\frac{1}{2}$  cent per bushel for receiving, elevating and discharging, including storage for fifteen days. This is half the old rate. For storage beyond 15 days, the charge is  $\frac{1}{2}$  cent per bushel for thirty days or part thereof. It seems likely that a general reduction in elevator rates will follow this out of the Great Northern at Duluth.

## CANADIAN CATTLE IN GREAT BRITAIN

Cable information from London says the British board of agriculture has published the official documents concerning the importation of Canadian cattle. Mr. Gardner, president of the board, has decided that the prohibition must stand. The documents comprise the evidence of seventeen exports. The report says that no one testified positively that the carcasses examined were not cases of contagious pleuro-pneumonia, while many confirmed the decision of the officers of the board. The board considers that the evidence negatives the suggestion that the disease is croupous pneumonia. Hunting and Macqueen favored the theory that it is a disease hitherto unobserved. The board expressed the opinion that the next step rests with the Canadian veterinarians, and, in consequence, says: "It

is beyond question that a disease occurs in Canadian cattle which many of the ablest and best qualified veterinarians in Great Britain declare to be contagious pleuro-pneumonia, and which even those holding the opinion that it is a new disease pronounced bacterial, and that the disease could not have developed to the extent shown when the animals are killed, three weeks after shipment, unless contracted before leaving Canada. The matters deserve, and will doubtless receive, the serious attention of the Dominion government. In the meantime it is clearly the board's duty to maintain the regulation requiring slaughter at the port of landing."

It seems strange that if pleuro-pneumonia exists among Canadian cattle, as is the firm belief of the British authorities, it cannot be discovered in this country, and only becomes apparent after the cattle are sent to British ports. However, as the British veterinarians have failed to render a unanimous verdict as to the diagnosis of the disease, Canadians will continue to believe that the disease does not exist in this country. We should not, however, allow the matter to rest with this view of the case. Our officials should leave no stone unturned to follow the matter up and decide conclusively what the trouble really is. There is no use in saying that the cattle are all right, and that the British authorities are merely making use of the pleuro-pneumonia scare to protect the home cattle interests by placing restrictions upon imports. This kind of talk, though indulged in by some Canadians, is foolish. Evidently Canadian cattle are subject to some disease as they arrive in British ports. The consensus of British veterinarian opinion says it is pleuro pneumonia; but a minority believe it is some new disease of a bacterial nature. It should be an easy matter to determine if the disease exists among the cattle before they leave this country. An examination should be made of a large number of cattle as they are slaughtered at principal Canadian markets, with a view to discovering if similar diseased conditions exist in the cattle here. If similar conditions can be found here, the animals could be traced up, and the herds whence they were taken could then be subject to special examination. British veterinarians who have the confidence of the public over there, should be invited to assist in a thorough examination to be made in this country.

The Commercial took the ground when the embargo was first placed upon Canadian cattle in British ports, that it was not a very serious matter for this country. It prevents the shipment of Canadian stooker cattle to Great Britain, as such cattle cannot be slaughtered on arrival. Fat cattle, however, can be shipped right along, as they are in condition to be slaughtered at once. We do not believe it is an advantage to the country to ship stookers. If the British feeders can find it profitable to finish up Canadian cattle, our farmers and feeders should find it still more profitable to finish the animals here, before shipping, instead of selling them in a lean condition. The prevention of the landing of our cattle in Great Britain for feeding purposes is therefore rather a blessing in disguise.

So far as the existence of pleuro-pneumonia in Canada is concerned, there should be no effort to hide anything even if the disease does exist. The admission of the existence of the disease would not injure our cattle trade, as matters now stand. A more thorough investigation than has yet been made, should be undertaken at once, so as to have the matter cleared up, either one way or the other. If Canadian cattle are suffering from some new disease not heretofore known to veterinarians, let us know it as soon as possible, and find out what its symptoms are, where it exists, and what we must do to eradicate it. If it really is pleuro-pneumonia, the same reasons will apply for advising a thorough investigation.

## THE FREIGHT RATE QUESTION.

The question of freight rates is one which at present is a frequent subject for discussion in many parts of this continent. In nearly all parts of the United States west of the Mississippi river and the northwest, there is an agitation for lower rates, particularly on wheat. It is very reasonably pointed out, that the decline in the prices of commodities has made freight rates out of proportion to the value of produce, and a readjustment of freights on the basis of lower values for produce, is urgently demanded. In Manitoba we have our agitation for lower freights, and in Eastern Canada there are many apparently well grounded complaints of the inequality in freight charges.

At present the Dominion Millers' association, which is practically an organization of Ontario millers with a Dominion name, has a freight question on hand. The complaint of the millers is directed against the Canadian Pacific railway and the Grand Trunk railway. The millers also make complaint in regard to ocean freights, which are higher on flour than on wheat, thus favoring the export of wheat as against flour, to the detriment of the home milling industry. Specific complaints of discrimination are made against the railways by the committee on freight rates. In December last a carload of milling product was shipped from St. Louis to Toronto, a distance of 720 miles, over several lines of railway, at 14 cents per 100 pounds, while the rate from Collingwood to Toronto on the Grand Trunk railway, 95 miles; or Harriston on the Canadian Pacific railway, 97 miles, was 10 cents per 100 pounds. On small quantities a like condition of affairs existed. Five barrels were shipped from Indianapolis to Toronto, a distance of 470 miles over four or five different roads, and the rate was only 17 $\frac{1}{2}$  cents per 100 pounds, while to ship this same quantity from Toronto to Hamilton, less than 40 miles, the rate is 14 cents. To a point a couple of hundred miles east the rate of 32 cents per hundred pounds was asked on double the quantity. On flour intended for export the railway freights were shown to be very much greater than on grain for export.

It is claimed that these discriminations greatly injure the milling trade. The lower export freight rate on wheat, as compared with flour, gives grain exporters an advantage over the millers. It would of course be an advantage to have the wheat ground in the country

and exported in the form of flour, instead of sending the raw material abroad. The millers, therefore, seem to have good reason for complaint. The very low rate on flour from distant points in the United States, as compared with the high local rates charged in Ontario, is of course a great advantage to the western millers. If there were free trade in flour, it would result in placing Eastern Canada markets largely in the hands of the millers of the west and southwest. It is understood that the millers will demand interference on the part of the government with the railways, to stop the discrimination complained of.

It looks as though the government would be forced to take a more active part in endeavoring to control railway rates. With the millers in the east demanding action of this nature, and the farmers and others in the west agitating for redress of alleged freight rate grievances, the government will perhaps find it good policy to at least make a pronouncement of taking up the question. In fact, as well known, a government inquiry has already been announced. The government party will want a policy to go to the country with at the next elections, and the question of freight rates may indeed form a popular issue for the government to take up. Last election tariff reform was the chief plank; but now that the tariff has been "revised," some other issue will have to be raised, and the government will want something very "taking" to draw the popular mind from the tariff question. In this agitation about freight rates the government may find something which will serve them very well.

### TUBERCULOSIS AGAIN.

Since The Commercial first called public attention to the question of tuberculosis, events have occurred which have given additional interest to this important matter, and have fully borne out the wisdom of the course followed by this journal in vigorously urging the question upon the attention of the people. We have received private and other information from several sources regarding the existence of the disease in this country, from which it appears that our first article was not at all of an unnecessarily alarmist character. It appears that the disease exists in some of the best herds in the country. Indeed, it seems to be the case, that the best herds, including imported stock, suffer in greater proportion than ordinary farm stock.

The recent examinations at the Dominion Experimental Farm at Brandon, led to the slaughter of twenty-one animals, comprising most of the herd. This examination was an alarming revelation to those directly interested, as well as to the public. The most of the animals were in fine condition, and were not supposed to be diseased until the test was applied. This shows the great value of testing animals with tuberculin, which provides a sure means of detecting the disease in its early stages, before it has advanced sufficiently to be noticeable in any other way. Now that the value of this wonderful agent has become fully recognized, farmers and breeders should have all cattle examined before they complete any purchases.

The examination of the cattle at the Indian Head Experimental farm, following soon after the alarming result of the investigation at Brandon, did not improve the situation very much. At Indian Head, thirteen animals were found to be diseased. Reports have also been received of the disease being located in some private herds.

The reason why the general public should be warned about this disease is, that it is not only transmitted readily from one animal to another, but that it may also be transmitted from the lower animals to man.

Tuberculosis is simply consumption by another name, and the disease as now understood, is known to be readily transmitted from one person to another, and as stated, from the lower animals to man. Medical men about all agree that the disease is principally induced through inhaling the bacillus or germ of tuberculosis, or by taking it into the body with food or drink. The greatest danger from animals lies in the milk of diseased cows; and young children, who do not as readily throw off the germs as older persons, are the greatest sufferers. It is now known that several supposedly distinct diseases are simply different forms of tuberculosis, the symptoms varying with the different organs attacked.

If half that is now said by the authorities is true regarding the danger of transmission in this terrible disease, the apathy of the people is really surprising. A single case of small-pox is sufficient to create general alarm in a community, but here is a contagious disease which carries off its thousands where one case of small-pox occurs, yet it is regarded with general indifference.

To return to the question of the disease among cattle, it has been stated that the greatest danger is in the milk of diseased animals. There is also danger in the flesh, but cooking usually destroys the germs. The chief danger lies in the milk, and unfortunately it is among dairy cows that the disease is most prevalent. City dairy herds are by all odds the most subject to the disease. They are kept in considerable numbers together, often in unsanitary stables, and are confined more closely than other animals. These conditions are very favorable to the spread of the disease. It is alleged by authorities that a large portion of the deaths among children attributed to diarrhoea, cholera infantum, atrophy, etc., are really due to tuberculosis, and this in turn is attributed to milk from diseased cows.

If what a leading Winnipeg butcher said is true, the testing of the dairy cows of the Winnipeg dairies with tuberculin would reveal an awful condition of affairs. This butcher, who kills a considerable number of cattle every week, says that he rarely finds traces of the disease among young steers, but that it is very prevalent among dairy cattle. From his experience in killing such animals, he believes that one-half or more of the cattle in some of the city dairies are affected. He reports that he slaughtered about fifty diseased animals last spring, from city dairies. If even a few of the dairy cows are diseased, as is almost certain to be the case, and if the danger to our children is nearly as great as is represented by sup-

posed authorities, it would indeed be difficult to say anything too strong in endeavoring to draw public attention to the situation.

### EDITORIAL NOTES.

A BILL to amend the law to prevent the spread of noxious weeds, has been read a second time in the territorial legislature at Regina. The bill provides that any person who fails to exterminate weeds on his farm, after due notice, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding \$20. This, we believe, is a wise addition to legislation to prevent the spread of weeds. In Manitoba the farmers have been stirred up a good deal about this question of weeds, and the law is certainly more closely observed than formerly, but there is room for much improvement yet. The condition of some districts in the old settlements is deplorable, all through neglect to destroy weeds. The plan which has been followed of allowing land to lie idle, instead of seeding down to grass when not otherwise cultivated, has been the ruin of many good farms in Manitoba. If the principle of providing a fine for parties who did not destroy their weeds were introduced, and not only introduced but enforced, it would doubtless have a good effect. The local inspectors should also be fined heavily for neglecting to do their duty in not compelling residents of their districts to destroy the weeds in proper season. This is the difficulty with the law now, that the authority ends too soon. The authority of law should extend beyond the local inspectors or pathmasters, and the latter should be severely dealt with for failing to sharply fulfill their duties. If the principle were adopted of imposing a fine all around, on farmers and inspectors who failed to comply with the law, a change we think would very soon be apparent.

IT IS stated that at the sales of timber lands in Toronto, Ontario, on August 29, some 1,730 square miles of timber limits will be offered. This item of news will be read by many who will have no conception of the magnitude of the sale, unless they stop to think over it. A comparison or two will help to indicate what a vast area this is. It is more than one fourth greater than the total area of the state of Rhode Island; nearly as large as the state of Delaware, and nearly one quarter of the size of the important state of Massachusetts, which in 1890 had a population of two and a quarter millions. The fact that this vast area of government timber land is offered for sale in one province of Canada alone, will indicate something of the undeveloped resources of the country. This of course does not include all the unsold timber lands in that province. There are vast areas of land still owned by the government, portions of which have not yet been even surveyed, while other vast areas are held by private parties. Great is Ontario of the Canadians.

THE question of manufacturing binder twine in Manitoba has frequently been discussed. The consumption of binder twine here is large, and the demand is one which is found to increase, year by year. If some material could be produced here suitable for binder twine, it

(Continued on page 1193.)

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Tinners' Tools, Full Line, both American & Canadian.

Double Truss Cornice Brakes.

Engineers' Plumbers' and Steam Fitters' Supplies.

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BROCKVILLE, ONT. WINNIPEG, MAN.

Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in

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In addition to our regular line we have the exclusive control of the Celebrated Chester & Workers Suspenders for the Dominion. Neatest, Strongest and Best Suspender in the market at popular prices.

Customers may have sorting orders in any of our lines filled promptly from stock at our

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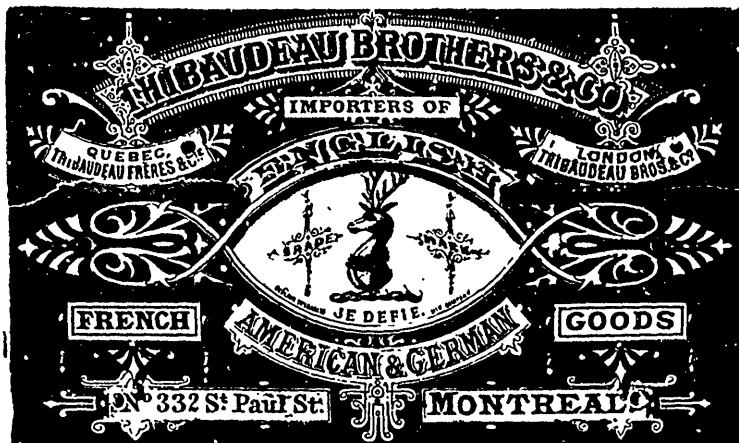
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## CLOTHING.

Cor. Bay & Front Sts., TORONTO.

Samples at McInlyre's Block, Winnipeg } REPRESENTATIVES:  
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## MATTHEWS, TOWERS & CO.

LATEST STYLES.

Stock Complete in all Departments.

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WHOLESALE MEN'S FURNISHINGS,

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THE J. C. McLAREN BELTING CO.



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## LION "L" BRAND.

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**BLACK TEA.**

½lb, 1lb and 2lb Metal Canisters, packed 48lb in case.

The best article in the market—No grocery stock is complete without it. Prices mailed on application.

THE TRADE ONLY SUPPLIED.

Perfect Gem Vegetables and Fruits. California Evaporated Fruits, New Turkish Prunes, hds, bbls and cases, English Malt Vinegar in quarter casks, West India Molasses, New Cheese



## G. F. & J. GALT,

Wholesale Grocers,  
WINNIPEG, MAN.

## Hudson's Bay Company,

Fort Garry Mills, Winnipeg.

Registered Brands:

## Hungarian and Strong Bakers Flour

Chopped Feed, Oats, Bran, Shorts, etc.

Sole agents in Manitoba, Northwest Territories and British Columbia for

### MYERS ROYAL HORSE AND CATTLE SPICE

In use for a quarter of a century. For full particulars, circulars, &c., address Chas. H. Steele, Manager, Winnipeg.

## FOR SALE.

1 Steel Return Tubular Boiler, 15 horse power; also 1 Power Attachment for connecting electric motor with hand hoist.

The above are both nearly new, only having been used a few months. Will close them out at a low price for cash.

**J. Y. Griffin & Co.,**  
PORK PACKERS, WINNIPEG.

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WHOLESALE STATIONERS,  
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Dealers in all Classes of

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Quotations and Samples on Application.

## TINWARE - -

Stamped,  
Plain,  
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Wire Goods.

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**Thos. Davidson & Co.,**  
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## CIGARS!

For a Pleasant Smoke try **REPUBLICS.**

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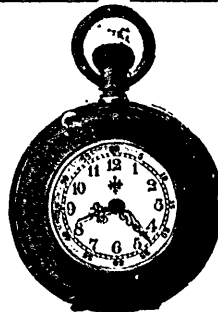
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—THE—

## Winnipeg Jewellery Co.

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In order to reduce our large stock of Jewellery, we will give to all our customers calling on us during the Exhibition week and up to July 30th, a discount of **25 per cent. for Cash.**

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## James Carruthers & Co.

**GRAIN EXPORTERS,**

BOARD OF TRADE. CORN EXCHANGE.

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## The Barber & Ellis Co'y,

Nos. 43, 45, 47 and 49 Bay Street,

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Manufacturers of ACCOUNT BOOKS,

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Importers of all Grades of Staple Stationery.

—DEALERS IN—

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**HO!** IMPROVED  
Compressed Mince Meat.

Put up in neat paper packages and packed (3) three doz. in a case. Price per gross net \$12.

GUARANTEED STRICTLY PURE.

**HORSERADISH**—Put up in 16 oz. bottles 2 doz. in a case. Price per doz. \$3. Patronize home industry.

**J. S. Carveth & Co., Winnipeg,**  
Preparers and Packers.

WINNIPEG WANTS

**PRODUCE I**

We are always open for

**BUTTER**

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At Highest Market Value. Write for full market

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**PARSONS PRODUCE COMPANY,**

WINNIPEG, MAN.

**\$50** TO \$100, FIRST PAYMENT, WILL buy a good farm in the Winnipeg district. Balance very easy terms. Apply at the Commercial office, by letter or personally.

## Winnipeg Markets.

WINNIPEG, SATURDAY AFTERNOON, Aug. 25.  
 (All quotations, unless otherwise specified, are wholesale for such quantities as are usually taken by retail dealers, and are subject to the usual reduction on large quantities and to cash discounts.)

**BINDER TWINE.**—There has been quite a little flurry about binder twine this week, stocks having run out at a number of points, and those farmers who carelessly neglected to order their twine in reasonable time to give dealers an opportunity to bring in ample stocks, have in some cases been inconvenienced. Last week we reported no shortage, and the report was correct up to that date, but orders came in fast about the end of last week, and stocks here ran short. There has been some twine in the city all the week, but it has been in few hands and held mostly for spot cash. The Massey-Harris Co., which is the largest handler of twine, sent out a circular to their agents at country points, asking them to report at once if they had any surplus of twine, and several reported some surplus on hand. This will be sent to points where there is a shortage, by express. Two or three hardware dealers here have had twine all the week, so that the market has not been completely bare. It has, however, been doled out carefully. The cost of twine has been increased considerably to the farmers who were late with their orders, as it has had to be forwarded by express, at heavy freight charges. This is of course all the fault of the farmers themselves, who should have ordered in reasonable time. There is really no profit to the dealers in the margin on which twine has been handled this year, and of course no one wanted to carry any over, consequently dealers brought in only what they were reasonably sure of selling. On account of the increased competition this year, the old handlers of twine expected that their sales this year would be considerably reduced, as there were more dealers in the field selling, and they bought accordingly. Then the Patrons went into the twine business and issued notices asking the farmers not to place their orders with the regular dealers. This had the effect of lessening the supply of twine brought in by the regular dealers, as it was expected the Patrons were supplying far more twine than it now appears they were able to place with the farmers. The shortage has really not been very great, but if two or three farmers are left without twine at any one point for a day or two, they raise a great commotion, and there appears to be a greater scarcity than is really the case. As the harvest is now practically over and the scarcity only occurred this week, it cannot have been very serious. Some twine will be in on Tuesday which will be available for the few late crops. The twine from the Dominion Government factory at Kingston penitentiary, which was sent up here after the seasons business was all over in the east, will mostly be needed here. The government did not send any prison twine here until the season was over in the east, so it may be taken for granted that the government had this surplus left over, and it was thus sent up here to be disposed of. The other factories knowing that the government was sending up this twine, curtailed their shipments here. Twine has sold very low here. In Winnipeg blue ribbon has been selling to farmers at 8½¢ per pound for cash right along, which is a very low price for this excellent brand of twine. Farmers at country points who delayed ordering so that the twine had to be sent by express, have had the cost increased to them 1 to 1½¢ per pound above what it would have cost if orders had been placed in time, and it is to be hoped they will profit by this experience and place orders in reasonable time in the future. Farmers should see to it to order sufficient to do them. Many farmers only order about half what they require and then when they all come in a bunch for a second supply in the middle of their harvest, they are sure to be left. A few pounds of twine would be nothing for each farmer to carry over, but it is to much to expect the

dealers to take the risk of carrying many thousands of pounds over, of a commodity upon which there is no adequate profit, and then have the farmers issue a notice to the farmers, as they do this year, warning them not to buy any twine which had been carried over from last year, as it would be worthless on account of its age.

**DRY GOODS.**—The filling of orders in about all fall lines is now in order, though there is a tendency to further delay in some cases. The harvest, however, is now pretty well assured, and dealers will be able to count on the future prospects with considerable confidence, Eastern advisers report firmness in wools. The crops while not remarkably heavy as a rule, speaking generally are good all over Canada, and there is every reason to look forward with some confidence to a fairly prosperous season for the country as a whole. There have been a good many failures in the retail dry goods trade in the East this year, which should in time have a good effect in thinning out weak houses. Manufacturers are said to have been buying wool freely of late, expecting firmer prices on account of the United States free wool clause having been adopted. Any advance in wool now would of course have more effect upon the price of woolsens for the spring trade, as fall goods are out of manufacturers' hands, and orders for the spring trade are now being placed.

**GREEN FRUITS.**—Car lots of California fruits have been coming forward and prices have held about the same. Ontario apples are arriving freely. Prices the same. Ontario tomatoes are 25¢ lower. The first car of mixed Ontario plums, pears, peaches, etc., will be in during next week. Watermelons are 50¢ lower. Blueberries are scarce. California grapes are expected next week. Prices are: Lemons at \$3.50 to \$7.00 per box. Apples, \$1.25 to \$1.50 per barrel; California fruits, peaches, \$1.25 to \$1.50 per box; pears, \$2.75 to \$3.00 per box; plums, \$1.50; bananas, \$3 to \$3.50 per bunch; watermelons, \$3.00 to \$3.50 per dozen; tomatoes, \$1.25 to \$1.50 per 20 lb. basket; blueberries, 7 to 8¢ per lb.; southern concord grapes, 50¢ per 10 pound basket.

**LUMBER.**—Those most directly interested have been expecting every day to hear of a reduction in freight rates from the Lake of the Woods mills to Manitoba points, but no such good news has yet come to hand. It is reported that 250 cars of lumber have come in from the States since the duty was reduced, and as there is lots of room for a reduction in freight rates, the rate being 1½¢ cents per 100 pounds from the Lake of the Woods mills to Winnipeg, a distance of 130 miles, it has been expected all along that the Canadian Pacific Railway would reduce the rate in order to assist the home mills in keeping out the imported lumber. The dealers made one reduction in prices, as reported in The Commercial at the time, but they say they cannot do much more to keep out the foreign lumber without assistance from the railways in the shape of a reduction in freight rates. Any reduction in rates would be met at once by a reduction in the price of lumber to the full extent of the cut in rates. There has been considerable cutting in prices of lumber here, by importers of Minnesota lumber, and as a result one city dealer was suspended from the lumber dealer's association at a recent meeting. It is hard to say what the end will be.

## GRAIN AND PRODUCE.

**WHEAT.**—Wheat has been a little better this week, but there has not been any very marked changes in prices. The visible supply statement on Monday showed an increase of 1,580,000 bushels, which is smaller than was expected, and assisted the advance in prices that day. Prices were maintained on Tuesday, but favorable Russian crop news assisted the decline on Wednesday, while on Thursday Liverpool headed a moderate advance again. The markets were all weak on Friday.

Locally there has been a little business doing, and sales of No. 1 hard are reported at 50 to 50½¢ and 50½¢ during the week, delivered free of elevator charges, Fort William. Stocks in store at Fort William on August 18 were 930,122 bushels. Receipts for the week were 44,008 and shipments 201,460 bushels. A year ago stocks were 1,231,304, being a decrease for this week of 119,893.

Harvesting has progressed rapidly throughout Manitoba this week, and wheat-cutting is now practically finished, under favorable weather conditions. In some sections there are a few patches to cut yet. Stacking has made considerable progress in the early districts. Some threshing is being done direct from the shock, and the wheat so threshed is being delivered at country points. The movement of new wheat has therefore commenced. Crop reports received this week indicate about the same yield as last year in quantity and approximately the same in quality.

Exports of wheat (flour included as wheat) from both coasts of the United States and Canada this week equal 3,182,100 bushels, against 2,970,000 bushels last week, 3,417,000 bushels the week before last, and as compared with 4,980,000 bushels in the third week of August one year ago. Two years ago the week's shipments amounted to 4,096,000 bushels, three years ago they were 6,348,000 bushels, and four years ago they were 2,662,000 bushels.

**LOUR.**—It is still difficult to give an exact quotation on flour. Of course, with some well known brands quoted at the advance mentioned the last two weeks, the feeling is firmer, but with other standard brands quoted at the old prices, we cannot say that a general advance has taken place. We, therefore quote lots to the local trade, delivered in the city as follows:—Patents, \$1.55; strong bakers, \$1.45, with some brands quoted 10¢ higher. Low grades, 75¢ to \$1.00 as to quality. Prices per sack of 98 pounds.

**MILLSTUFFS.**—The market is firm, particularly for shorts. Stocks are well cleaned up of the latter all the time, and even bran is scarce at times. Millers hold at \$11 for bran and \$13 for shorts, with small lots to dealers held at \$1 per ton higher.

**GRAIN MEAL, ETC.**—There is no change. Rolled oatmeal is quoted at \$2.25 for 80 pound sacks; standard, in 98 pound sacks, \$2.40 and granulated, \$2.40.

**GROUND FEED.**—Prices range from \$20 to \$22 per ton as to quality for pure oat and barley feed.

**Oats.**—There is very little business doing in oats. About the only business that has been done for many weeks has been in odd car lots for local account, as prices have been too high to ship east. Four cars, however, went east a short time ago, for which 31¢ per bushel of 34 pounds was paid here. The burning of the Northern Elevator Co's elevator here, destroyed the only stock of oats held in store in the city, but with a few loads of new oats already being marketed here and there, prices have an easy tendency, notwithstanding light stocks of old oats. We hear that 32¢ was paid for one car of track here this week. This would be for immediate requirements, and no stock ahead would be laid in at this price. In fact, the offering of a few cars, with the new crop in view would no doubt depress prices at once. We quote 31 to 32¢ per bushel. The first farmers' load of new oats was offered here one day this week, and a few loads have been offered at country points. While the outlook for prices for the new crop is considered favorable for good values, it is still hardly expected that the present price can be maintained.

**Barley.**—No business heard of in barley for weeks.

Continued on Page 1187.

**Grain and Milling News.**

The first car of new wheat was shipped by the Ogilvie Milling Co'y from Alexander on Tuesday, August 21st. It graded No. 1 hard.

The Farmers' elevator at Moosomin which is owned by constable Hunt, has been leased to Brigham and James. These two gentlemen were formerly connected with the Moosomin flour mill.

Brandon is now without a flour mill, since the burning of Alexander, Kelly & Co's. mill. A short time ago there was a proposition to grant a bonus for a second mill at Brandon, but it was rejected. Now it has been proposed to give Alexander, Kelly & Co., a bonus to enable them to rebuild. No doubt Brandon will very soon have a new mill again.

The damaged oats remaining from the fire in the Winnipeg elevator has had a rousing sale. The grain was sold at from 5 to 15 cents per bushel, and in three days it was about all taken. So great was the rush for the grain, that it was difficult to keep a passage open in the streets near the elevator.

The exact insurance on the Winnipeg elevator belonging to the Northern Elevator company, which was destroyed by fire on August 17, was \$7,000, divided as follows: Building, \$5,000; machinery, \$750; boiler house, \$250; engine, \$500; boiler, \$500, divided between the London, Atlas and Guardian Companies equally. The fire is thought to have originated from friction, in the cupola.

The loss sustained by Alexander, Kelly & Co. through the burning of their mill at Brandon will be very heavy. The following is a statement of loss: The total cost of the building and plant is estimated at \$85,000, divided as follows: Warehouse, \$3,000; flour mill and machinery, \$50,000; oatmeal mill and machinery, \$10,000; elevator and machinery, \$7,000; engine and boilers, \$12,000. The total loss will be \$63,000, while the insurance only amounts to about \$32,000.

There is always more or less smut in wheat, and great care will have to be taken in harvesting and threshing such grain to prevent heavy loss. If the grain is perfectly dry when stacked and threshed, the smut balls can be blown out without tagging the grain, but if at all damp either when stacked or threshed the wheat will be tagged or dusted with smut caused by the breaking of the balls and the loss to the farmer will be very great. Once the grain becomes darkened from smut its value becomes greatly reduced, but if handled carefully the smut can be got rid of without doing much damage.

A telegram from Collingwood, Ontario, says:—The Great Northern Transit company have decided to build immediately a first-class passenger steamer to run on the upper lakes, to be superior to any on the lakes in every respect, to have a speed of sixteen miles per hour, without forcing, and capable of being increased to eighteen or nineteen miles an hour. The new steamer will have the latest improvements throughout, both in machinery and accommodation to passengers. The steamer will be ready for business at the opening of navigation in the spring of 1895.

M. Frankenburg, proprietor of the Manchester, Eng., Globe Rubber company, interviewed Comptroller Wallace at Ottawa on August 22, to get in free of duty machinery necessary to start a new factory at Quebec, and jute cloth which is raw material, and which is now free when imported for the manufacture of oil cloth. Both requests were refused as the tariff does not admit of it and Frankenburg complains that this is no proper encouragement to a new industry, which is pledged to the corporation of Quebec city to employ one hundred hands. With a municipal bonus already obtained, free machinery and free raw material, along with a protection of 27 1/2 per cent on the finished product, Frankenburg thinks he could do well.

**Greene & Sons Company,**  
Manufacturers and Importers of

**Gentlemen's**      **FURS.**

Fall, 1894.      &      Fall, 1894.

**HATS,**      **Furnishings.**

Our Travellers are  
**NOW ON THE ROAD.**  
517 to 525 St. PAUL ST. - MONTREAL.

**SHEEP**

FOR SALE.

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100 EWES AND A FEW  
GOOD RAMS TO BE  
SOLD AT ONCE,

♦ ♦ ♦ ♦

Apply to **E. S.,**  
"THE COMMERCIAL" OFFICE.

**Columbia and Kootenay  
Steam Navigation Company, Ltd.**

TIME TABLE NO. 4.  
In effect Thursday, July 12th, 1894.

**Kaslo Route—Steamer Nelson.**  
Connecting on Saturdays and Wednesdays with Nelson & Fort Sheppard Railway for Kaslo and lake points.  
Leaves Nelson— Leaves Kaslo for Nelson—  
Tuesdays at 3 p.m.      Wednesdays at 2.30 a.m.  
Wednesdays at 5.40 p.m.      Saturdays at 2.30 a.m.  
Fridays at 3 p.m.  
Saturdays at 5.40 p.m.

**Bonner's Ferry Route—Steamer Nelson.**  
Connecting with Great Northern railway for all points east and west.  
Leaves Nelson for Bonner's Ferry, via Kaslo on Saturdays and Wednesdays at 6.40 p.m.  
Leaves Kaslo for Bonner's Ferry direct on Mondays and Thursdays at 6 a.m.  
Leaves Bonner's Ferry for Kaslo via Nelson on Tuesdays and Fridays at 2 a.m.

**Revelstoke Route—Steamer Lytton.**  
Connecting with the Canadian Pacific Railway (main line) for all points east and west.  
Leaves Revelstoke on Tuesdays and Fridays at 3 a.m.  
Leaves Robson on Wednesdays and Saturdays at 8 p.m.

**Northport Route—Steamer Lytton.**  
Connecting at Northport for points north and south on the Spokane Falls and Northern Railway  
Leaves Robson Wednesdays and Saturdays at 4 a.m.  
Leaves Northport Wednesdays and Saturdays at 1 p.m.

The company reserves the right to change this schedule at any time without notice.  
For full information as to tickets, rates, etc., apply at the company's office, Nelson, B.C.  
T. ALLAN, Secretary.      J. W. TROUP, Manager.

**COCHRANE, CASSILS & CO.**  
**Wholesale Boots and Shoes**  
Cor. Latour & St. Genevieve Sts.,  
MONTREAL.  
Manitoba and N.W.T. Agency: J. M. MACDONALD  
McIntyre Block, Winnipeg.  
British Columbia Branch: WM. SKENE, Van Horne Block, Vancouver.

**KIRKPATRICK & COOKSON**  
Established 1860.  
MONTREAL,  
**Commission Merchants,**  
Flour, Grain, Butter, &c.  
Advances made on Consignments to British or Continental markets

**CALGARY.**

Broker & Commission Agent.  
Financial & Real Estate Agent.

**A. J. Ellis.**

The only Commission House in Alberta. All transactions carried on under the best management. Agencies and Correspondence solicited. References: Molsons Bank, Calgary.

**Situation Wanted**

First-class dry goods hand wishes situation as salesman or representative. 12 years experience in the west. Can furnish first-class reference.

"BOX COMMERCIAL."

*Best*

Place to spend a winter improving your education is Winnipeg Business College and Shorthand Institute. Annual Announcement Free.  
C. A. FLEMING & CO., Winnipeg, Man.

**A Bookkeeper,**

Thoroughly competent, wishes a situation. Experience in wholesale establishments and banking. For references or further information address.

"THE COMMERCIAL,"  
Winnipeg.

**Feed Wheat**—No wheat of any kind is offering locally in this market. Wheat for chicken feed is bringing the comparatively high price of 55c. at which price it has sold in lots of 50 to 100 bushels. Sometimes fairly good wheat is given at this price, in the absence of lower grade stuff.

**Oil Cake**.—Ground oil cake meal is quoted at \$24 per ton in sacks, with small lots at \$25.

**Butter**.—The movement is slow all around. There is not much coming in and not much wanted. When the cooler weather sets in the movement will of course increase. Buying to store for the fall and winter trade is quiet, and buyers rather indifferent. One or two dealers who handled large quantities last year, say they are at the market this year altogether. The western trade is not expected to be very much to rely on now. A round lot was reported sold here at 11c, but this was not of extra average quality. We quote small lots 12 to 14c for fair to choice dairy and round lots at 10 to 11c per pound for fair to good quality.

**Cheese**.—The market is firm. Good late cheese is held at 3c, and jobbers are selling at 10c lb. At August 20, Ontario, on August 21, first half of August make sold at 9c.

**Eggs**.—The market is rather easier. Buyers are lower for country lots as they arrive, there being considerable waste in sorting over before they can be sold to retailers. We quote 10c per dozen for country lots, with dealers selling candled stock at 12 to 12½.

**CURED MEATS**.—Prices are steady and unchanged. Hams, 10½c for heavy, and 11½ to 12c for ordinary sizes; breakfast bacon, backs, 12c; bellies, 13c; dry salt long clear bacon, 8c; smoked long clear, 9c; small smoked sides, 9½c; dry salt shoulders, 3c; dry salt backs, 9½c; spiced rolls, 9c; boneless hams 12c; mess pork \$15.00, selected mess \$17.00 per barrel. Sausage is quoted: Fresh pork sausage, 8c; bologna sausage 7½c per pound; German sausage, 7½c; ham, chicken and tongue sausage, 6c per half lb. packet. Pickled hogs tongues, 5c lb. Pickled pigs feet, \$1.40 per pair; pickled hocks, 3c lb; smoked jowls, 6c.

**LARD**—No change. Pure, \$2 for 20-lb pails, and \$5.00 in 50 lb. pails; compound at \$1.70 per 20 lb pail; compound in 3, and 5 pound tins, \$5.00 per case of 60 lb. Pure leaf lard in 3, 5 and 10 pound tins, quoted at \$7.00 per case of 60 pounds.

**DRESSED MEATS**—Beef continues to tend lower in price, but notwithstanding low prices, business is quiet. Most of the beef is selling now at 5c. per lb. for good quality, though ½ to ¾ higher is obtained for fancy sides. We quote 5 to 5½c for beef. Hogs, 5½c for country dressed, with city dealers selling at 6c. Mutton, 8c; lamb, 10c. Veal, dull at about 6c.

**POULTRY**—Prices are: 14c for turkeys dressed, or 10c per pound live weight. Ducks about 60c per pair, or 10c per pound live weight. Chickens, 45 to 50c per pair, as to quality, and spring chickens 30 to 35c per pair.

**VEGETABLES**—Prices are still lower again for potatoes, and some other vegetables are also lower. Potatoes have sold at 30 to 35c per bushel for loads on the market. Prices are: Onions, 3 to 3½c per lb; cabbage, 40c per dozen; peas in pod, 60c per bushel; green beans, 60c per bushel; cauliflower, 30 to 50c per dozen; celery, 20 to 25c per dozen. Green stuff by the bunch is quoted: Lettuce, 10c; onions, 15; radishes, 10c; turnips, 15c; beets and carrots, 15c. Green corn, 8 to 10c per dozen ears. Ontario tomatoes, \$1.25 to \$1.50 per 20 lb. basket; native tomatoes, 7c per lb; cucumbers, 7 to 10c per dozen as to size.

**WOOL**.—There is little or nothing doing here, though a little higher has been paid here lately for some lots. We quote 6 to 8½c for unwashed Manitoba fleeces. The wool situation is uncertain, and there is more or less difference of opinion as to the course prices will take in view of the free wool tariff going into effect in the United States. In London prices advanced 2

to 3c, while the Boston market was rather weaker at latest advices.

**HIDES**.—The hide markets are reported rather firmer in the United States. Some local dealers quote 2c for No. 1 cows, 1½c for No. 2, and 1c for No. 3, and 2½c for No. 1 steers and 1½c for No. 2 steers, 1½c for heavy branded steers. One house quotes 2½c for No. 1 cows and steers alike, 1½c for No. 2, and 1c for No. 3. We quote: Calf, 8 to 13-lb skins, 4 to 5c per pound. Kips about the same as hides. Sheepskins, 15 to 20c, lambskins, 15 to 20c. Tallow, 4½c rendered; 2 to 3c rough.

**SENAGA ROOT**.—There has been little or nothing doing this week. Prices are about the same, and we quote 22 to 24c for good dry root. For a round lot held here 24c was refused.

**HAY**.—Now baled offering at \$1.50 per ton, on track at country points.

**LIVE STOCK**.—Scarcely anything has been done on local account this week. Cattle easy. The only sale since our last report was one load said to have sold at 2½c, for fair butchers' stock. One load of small and rather indifferent quality of sheep came in and is said to have brought 3c per pound. No hogs in, but buyers who are in the country looking for hogs, report a difficulty in picking up desirable stock. We quote 4 to 4½c for hogs off cars here. The local packing house is short of ice, and is idle at present, but there are buyers to ship to Eastern packers. A train load of western range cattle went east for export on Monday, and train loads will be passing through frequently for the balance of the season, from the western ranges. A couple of train loads of Manitoba cattle are now in view to ship soon, one from the Northwest district, and one from the Canadian Pacific Railway west, besides other lots not reported no doubt. At Toronto on Tuesday cattle were rather easier. The best price was \$3.65 for butchers' stock and 4c for export animals. Hogs were unchanged, best packers bringing \$5.35.

### Estimating the Wheat Yield.

Mr. McGaw, of the Lake of the Woods Milling Co., has spent the last month driving through Manitoba examining the crops. Every district has been closely inspected, and a record kept of the probable yield. Considering the dry weather that has prevailed this season, Mr. McGaw finds the prospect almost better than could have been hoped for. The crop has rather improved since July 1. He reports that the crop is very irregular, which makes it a hard one to estimate closely. In some districts, particularly about Holland, Treherne, and Manitou, he never saw better crops, while other sections will be decidedly poor. There is also a great difference in the same localities. Along side of fields which he estimated at 5 to 10 bushels per acre, are other fields which will yield from 20 to 30 bushels. This shows the value of careful cultivation, which is always more apparent in dry years. The straw is not all light, as some have supposed. There are some fields which make a heavy stand of straw, but light straw is the rule. There is more smut than last year in some parts, but the weather has been very fine for harvesting, and if the straw is dry when stacked and threshed, the smut will be blown out. If handled damp, the grain will be damaged from the smut. In some fields the wheat has not ripened evenly, but as a rule the quality is good. The wheat is early all hard, and if the weather continues favorable for stacking and threshing, it will be an excellent milling crop. Carberry, Neopawa and Portage districts also have good crops.

The general condition of the crop, Mr. McGaw believes to be if anything rather better than last year, in point of yield, and in quality the crop will also approximate that of last year.

The saw mill at Birtle, Man., has about finished the season's cut of logs.

### Lumber Trade News.

W. F. Wilson, who was formerly connected with the lumber trade in Winnipeg, but who during recent years has been connected with the trade in British Columbia, arrived in Winnipeg on Friday, and proposes making this place his headquarters again. He is now representing the Red Cedar Lumber Co., a new concern which has established mills at Port Moody, and has its head office at Victoria, British Columbia. He has a "big scheme" on hand for handling British Columbia lumber here, but is not yet prepared to state just what lines the enterprise will be worked on.

The rotunda of the Toronto Board of Trade will be given up to lumbermen on Wednesday, the 29th inst., when an immense area of timber limits will be offered for sale by auction. The properties comprise some of the best timber limits in Ontario, scattered from Thunder Bay to the far Ottawa. In extent of territory this will be by far the largest offering of pine limits ever presented at one sale on the continent, being in extent 1,730 square miles, or more than five times the distance from Toronto to Montreal, by a mile deep, or the distance from Toronto to Quebec, by a depth of three and a half miles, and much larger than many European countries. This vast area of unsettled land in the single province of Ontario alone, will convey some remote idea of the magnitude of this country, and its great future prospects.

### The Money Market.

The effect of the passage of the tariff bill on the New York loan market is mainly anticipatory and sentimental, but is nevertheless, of a tangible kind. The principal manifestations are a firmer attitude on the part of lenders, though their views as to rates have been reinforced by a little better demand for time loans and a slight increase in the growing offerings on commercial paper. As far as rates are concerned time loans are still 1 per cent, but the inquiry for time money is perceptibly better, and though the offers from the usual sources are ample, rates are better held; 1½ to 2½ per cent. is quoted for 30 to 90 days and 3 to 4 per cent. for longer periods. The demand for commercial paper is still large both for city and out-of-town buyers, but the offerings of first-class names, though taken up with rapidity, are better and rates are firmer, being quoted at 3 to 4½ per cent for best names and indorsed bills receivable.—Bradstreet's August 18th.

The engines, boiler and fittings for Jos. Kidd's new flour mill at Prince Albert, have arrived.

Russell, Gardner & Russell, of Ottawa, Ont., wholesalers in notions, haberdashery, etc., have made an assignment.

A harvest excursion left Toronto on August 22 for the west. It consisted of 300 people, but they will be too late to help much in the harvest, as the crops in Manitoba are now about all cut.

The need of a good business education is being felt more keenly as the years roll around. Good business colleges have now a recognized standing which years ago they did not possess. The value of the business college is every day becoming more apparent. In these days of advanced ideas of education, the time of the ordinary schools is so greatly taken up with the cramming of the young minds with such a conglomeration of relics of one kind and another, that it is a relief to be able to turn to the business college to secure a practical education, such as is required in every day commercial life. The Winnipeg Business College and Shorthand Institute, during the last few years, has done good work in training the young people of the west. The scope of this institution has recently been enlarged, and it is now in affiliation with the Northern Business College, of Owen Sound, Ontario.

# WHY NOT NOW?

YOU should have a Furnace, and you are not in it unless you have one of **Clare Bros. & Co's.** famous **Marvel** or **Hilborn** Furnaces for coal or wood. They are the best furnaces in Canada. They have many imitations, and no rivals. We also handle their **Heating and Cooking Stoves**, which are unexcelled in this market. We are also agents for the celebrated **Volman Perfect Washer**. Thousands sold in Manitoba and the North-West, every one giving satisfaction. Have you tried any of our **Paints**, or **Mander Bros. English Varnishes**, the standard for excellence for 100 years, **Simmes' Brushes** of all kinds. We carry a full line of tinware, **Japanned** and **Galvanized Ironware**; also the only complete line of **Artist's materials** in **Winnipeg**.

Send us your Orders and increase your business.

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**FORTIFY YOURSELF AGAINST THE HOT WEATHER, BY STRENGTHENING UP.**

The regular use of **Johnston's Fluid Beef**

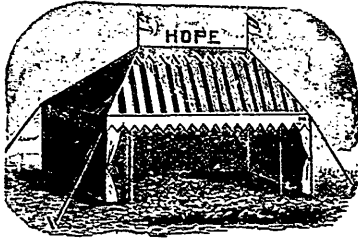
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**Effect in Keeping the system well Nourished.**

THE BEST SAFEGUARD AGAINST DISEASE IS TO KEEP STRONG.

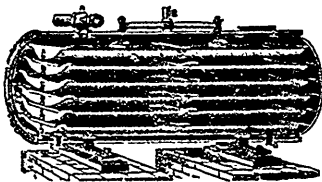
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**TENTS, AWNINGS, PAULINS, WAGON & CART COVERS, MATTRASSES, WOVE WIRE SPRINGS, BOLSTERS, Etc., Etc.,**



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**Live Steam Feed Water Purifier.**

Will remove Alkali, Carbonates, Mud, Sand and all impurities. You will save fuel and the expense of repairing your boiler by using pure water.

**WATEROUS ENGINE WORKS CO., LTD., - Winnipeg, Man.**

**DICK, BANNING & CO**  
 MANUFACTURERS OF  
**Lumber, Shingles and Lath,**

**DOORS AND SASH.**

MILLS AT KENWATIN. OFFICE: OPPOSITE C.P.R. PASSENGER DEPOT, WINNIPEG

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**Commission Merchants**

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# VARNISHES !

IN HANDY CANS.

**Furniture Varnish,  
 Brown Japan,  
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 Outside Varnish,**

MANUFACTURED BY—

**A. RAMSAY & SON**

MONTREAL.

**COMMERCIAL JOB DEP'T**  
 Awarded First Prize for Job Printing  
 Winnipeg Industrial '01 and '02.

**Chicago Board of Trade Prices.**

Wheat on Monday gained about 1½c over Saturday's close, under stronger cables and a smaller increase in stocks than was expected. Closing prices were:—

	Aug.	Sept.	Dec.
Wheat.....	54½	55½	63½-68½
Corn.....	53½	53½	—
Oats.....	30	30½	—
Pork.....	—	13 62½	—
Lard.....	—	7 57½	—
Short Ribs.....	—	7 22½	—

On Tuesday wheat was irregular, but closed higher. Closing prices were:—

	Aug.	Sept.	Dec.
Wheat.....	54½	55½	68½
Corn.....	54½	55	—
Oats.....	30½	30½	—
Pork.....	—	13 60	—
Lard.....	—	7 62½	—
Ribs.....	—	7 80	—

Prices took a turn downward on Wednesday. Closing prices were:

	Aug.	Sept.	Dec.
Wheat.....	53½	54½	57½
Corn.....	54½	54½	—
Oats.....	30½	30½	—
Pork.....	—	13 60	—
Lard.....	—	7 62½	—
Ribs.....	—	7 27½	—

Prices on Thursday were uncertain and the tendency weaker, particularly for December option:

	Aug.	Sept.	Dec.
Wheat.....	54	54½	57½
Corn.....	53½	53½	—
Oats.....	30½	30½	—
Pork.....	—	13 60	—
Lard.....	—	7 70	—
Ribs.....	—	7 37½	—

On Friday prices continued easy, and trading of a light local nature. Closing prices were:

	Aug.	Sept.	Dec.
Wheat.....	54	54½	57½-57½
Corn.....	54	54½	—
Oats.....	80	80½	—
Pork.....	—	13 62	—
Lard.....	—	7 70	—
Ribs.....	—	7 37½	—

On Saturday, Aug. 25, wheat closed at 54½c for August, 54½c for September and 57½c for December. A week ago August wheat closed at 53½c, 5½c for September and 56½c for December.

**Duluth Wheat Market.**

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

Monday—Aug., 56c; Sept., 55c; Dec., 57c.
Tuesday—Aug., 57c; Sept., 56c; Dec., 58c.
Wednesday—Aug., 56½c; Sept., 55½c; Dec., 57½c.
Thursday—Aug., 56c; Sept., 55c; Dec., 57c.
Friday—Aug., 55½c; Sept., 55½c; Dec., 56½c.
Saturday—Aug., 56c; Sept., 55c; Dec., 57c.

A week ago prices closed at 55 for Aug. delivery per bushel, 54½c for September and 56½c for December. A year ago August wheat closed at 53½c, and September at 53c per bushel.

**Minneapolis Wheat.**

No. 1 Northern wheat closed on Saturday at — for August. September delivery closed at 53½c; and December at 54½c. A week ago Aug. wheat closed at 53½c and Sept. at 52½c.

**New York Wheat.**

On Saturday, August 25, wheat closed at 53½c for September. December closed at 61c. A week ago September wheat closed at 57½c., and December at 60c.

**Live Stock Markets.**

The cable from Liverpool on August 20, says:—The receipts of Canadian and United States cattle are fair, and the general supply is fair, but owing to the demand being weak, an easier feeling prevailed and prices show a decline of ¼c per lb. since last Monday, the tops being 10½c, as against 11c last week. This date last year prices were the same as they are to-day. The supply of sheep was fair and the

market was weak, with prices fully 1c per lb. lower than a week ago. The cable quotes: Finest steers, 10½c; good to choice, 10c; poor to medium, 9c; inferior and bulls, 8½ to 8c; best sheep, 12c; secondary, 10 to 11c; Merinos, 9½ to 10½c; inferior and rams, 7 to 8½c.

The Montreal Gazette of August 20, says: "There has been no important change in the situation, except that the market for export sheep to day was weaker and the top price for choice stock was 3½c, and some sales were made as low as 3¼c. The sharp advance in prices which took place in the Liverpool cattle market a week ago, evidently was not intended to be maintained, as our cable advices to-day were weaker and noted a decline of ¼c per lb. On the other hand private cables from other sources were about steady, London being quoted at 53½. Latest mail advices from Liverpool say that the shipments of frozen mutton and beef from Australia and New Zealand are going to be curtailed to some extent for the next two months owing to the ruinous prices realized of late and the fact that the banks refused to advance any more money for meat shipments."

At the Montreal stock yards, at Point St. Charles, there was no particular change in the situation, except that an easier feeling prevailed in sheep, which is due to the large offerings of late. Sales transpired at 3½c per lb. live weight. Lambs were very plentiful and no one seemed to want them, sales were slow and prices ruled low at \$2 to \$3 each as to size. A fair business was done in cattle and the market ruled about steady. There was little enquiry for export stock for which the offerings were light. A few small sales were made at about 4c and one choice lot of three head realized 4½c, but this figure cannot be taken as the ruling price. A lot of 126 head averaged 1,450 lbs. each was sold in the West at 4c to 4½c. Owing to the small run of butchers' stock the demand was good and droves as a rule made a clearance at 2½c to 3½c per lb. live weight as to quality. The market for hogs was fairly active and firmer, due to the light receipts and improved demand. Sales were made freely at 5½c per lb. live weight.

The receipts at the Canadian Pacific stock yards, Montreal were 75 cars of stock, there was a train load or 250 head of Northwest ranch cattle for Gordon & Ironside.

**Viewing the Crops.**

Mr. Thompson, manager of the Ogilvie Milling Co., Winnipeg, accompanied by Mr. Black, returned the first of the week from an extended trip throughout the grain districts of Manitoba. All parts of the Province were visited and a close record was kept of the condition of the crop. Mr. Thompson comes back from this trip with very gratifying opinions about the crop, which he says will yield far better than has been generally counted upon. He believes the government estimate of the yield will fall short considerably of the actual quantity of wheat which will be available. The quality is decidedly good, being nearly all No. 1 hard.

Mr. Thompson has always taken a great interest in the smut question, and is a firm believer in the value of bluestone as a preventative of smut. Indeed, it is largely through his efforts that the farmers of Manitoba have been educated to treat seed wheat with bluestone. Wherever he found smut on this trip, he always made it a point to enquire, and invariably it turned out that the seed had not been treated with bluestone before sowing. One man had a large crop entirely free of smut except one small patch. He learned in this case that the farmer had run out of the seed which had been treated with bluestone, and finished up with seed which had not been treated with the result that the latter was full of smut, though the seed was the same in each case. This seems conclusive evidence of the value of bluestone when properly applied.

Mr. Thompson spoke of the railway right of way in some districts as being a favorite breed-

ing place for gophers. The gophers find the railway grades a convenient place for breeding, whence they come in dry seasons to attack the crops. He thinks the section men should be entrusted with the work of exterminating the gophers along the railway, in the settled districts.

Altogether Mr. Thompson is pleased with the outlook. He says the farmers are in good spirits, and are apparently contented and prosperous.

**The Crop Situation.**

Edmonton, Alberta, August 16.—Copious showers during the past ten days have delayed haying and harvesting operations, but greatly improved the grasses, and the trees seem to have taken on the freshness of early summer.

Niverville, Aug. 18.—Harvesting is well advanced here. The wheat is all cut, but there is still some late oats and barley to cut yet. Stacking is now general and threshing will begin in a week or ten days. The sample and yield of wheat will be fully equal to last year, which was No. 1 hard, average about twenty bushels per acre. Oats and barley are not so good as last year. Hay is a fair crop in some sections, in others very light.

Deloraine Times, Aug. 17.—It has been reported that the crops at Oxbow were partially destroyed by a three days hot wind. Mr. Young says however that the crop there, though not as good as was expected earlier in the season, will be fairly good. From Pierson to Carievale a hot wind prevailed and did considerable injury to the grain.

Burnside, Aug. 20.—The cutting of the grain is over half done and will be finished by the end of this week.

Rocnbwaite, Aug. 20.—All the wheat in this district will be safely cut by the 25th, and while the yield might be greater, the sample of grain will be No. 1 hard.

Hartney Aug. 12.—Most of the wheat is in stacks and some are stacking, while others are thrashing out of the shock. It is very much better than was expected, heads are well filled and the grain is a good sample. This locality will average seventeen bushels to the acre. The late oats is going to be a heavy crop owing to the later rains; also the root crop.

Thornhill, Aug. 20.—Wheat will be all harvested here this week and threshers will start this week.

McGregor, Aug. 22.—Harvesting is progressing very favorably. About 80 per cent. of the wheat is cut and about one-third of the oat crop, and is an exceptionally fine sample. Twenty-five new binders have been sold here this season, besides mowers and rakes.

Edmonton, Aug. 20.—The crops in the Edmonton district this year are excellent. Wheat will be better than last year and oats and barley first-class in quality, but not quite so heavy as last harvest. There are no reports of 125 bushels to the acre as there were last year; but on new ground there are some heavy crops. Hay is abundant and able to supply all home demand, leaving some for export.

**Late Western Business Items.**

The western board of grain examiners will meet in Winnipeg on September, 11th and 12th to fix standards for grading this crop.

T. E. Williams, Grocer, Winnipeg. Has sold out his branch business on Higgin Street to Henry Clemens.

Hopper, Bros., General Store, Rapid City. Are opening a branch at Nowdale.

**Saskatchewan.**

S. McLeod is building a 22x25 ft. addition to his store. When completed, the full length of the store will be 71 feet.

# WILLIAM L. KEENE & CO

(Successors to Chipman, Morgan & Co.)

## SHIPBROKERS & COMMISSION MERCHANTS

632 Cordova St., Vancouver, B.C.

Importers of Rice, Sacks, Japan, Indian and China Teas, Steel, Iron, Rope, Cement, Oils, Fruit, Canned Goods, Etc., Etc.

### BRITISH COLUMBIA.

#### Business Review.

Aug. 20, 1894.

The Empress of Japan has arrived with a full cargo silk and general merchandise, in all 3500 tons possibly the biggest cargo on record arriving at this Port from the Orient. She brings news of wars and rumors of wars mostly rumors as the Oriental Governments are prosecuting all newspapers who publish the news of battles.

All the newspapers to hand declare that there have been many engagements and Japan is getting the worst of it. Both China and Japan have stopped all exports of provisions. The features of the week in the local business world is the big run of salmon and the magnificent washups of the Cariboo hydraulic miners.

A number of the canneries have finished their pack. On the Neas river 20,000 cases have been put up, Lowe Inlet 9,000 while on the Skeena River the following packs have been reported, Inverness 8,000, North Pacific 9,500, Aberdeen 8,000, Balmoral 7,000, British America 7,500, Diamond C. 8,000, Royal Canadian 8,000, Standard 8,500.

The numerous canneries along the Fraser and the gulf have about 75% of their pack completed. On the whole it will be a successful year for the canneries and barring unforeseen circumstances will bring into the country about a million and a half of specie.

Two bricks are on exhibition at the Bank of British Columbia, they are worth \$10,021. Exactly their weight in gold as they are made of the precious metal it's self. The largest one weighs 302½ ozs. and is the result of 48 hours washing at the Cariboo hydraulic mine. The smaller one is from the horsefly hydraulic mine and weighs 287-ozs., the result of 106 hours work. There have been many rumors of big wash ups and finds all season but here is proof positive of news which caused a ripple of excitement in Vancouver recently and stimulated miners all through the province to extra exertions. That story about there being millions of gold in Cariboo, as much and more than has already been taken out seems to be corroborated in most minds by the massive yellow bricks displayed in the tellers cage of the Bank of B.C.

#### B. C. Market Quotations.

**BUTTER**—Australian butter, 23c; California cheese, 14c; California dairy butter, 15 to 18c; Eastern creamery, 22c; Canadian, cheese, 13c.

**CURED MEATS**—Upward tendency. Hams, 14c; breakfast bacon, 14½c; backs 13½c; long clear 10c; short rolls, 11½ to 12c. Lard is held at the following figures: In tins 12½c per pound; in pails and tubs, 11½c; mess pork, \$18; short cut, \$22.

**FISH**—Prices are: sockeye Salmon, 5c; steelheads, 5c; flounders, 4c; smelt, 6c; scabbers, 4 to 5c; halibut, 8c; smoked salmon, 12c; smoked halibut, 10c; blasters, 10c; kippered cod, 10c; no cod in market.

**VEGETABLES**—New potatoes, \$18 per ton; onions, silver skins, 1½; cabbage, 2½c; carrots, turnips and beets, ½ to 1c a lb. Quantities of vegetables in market.

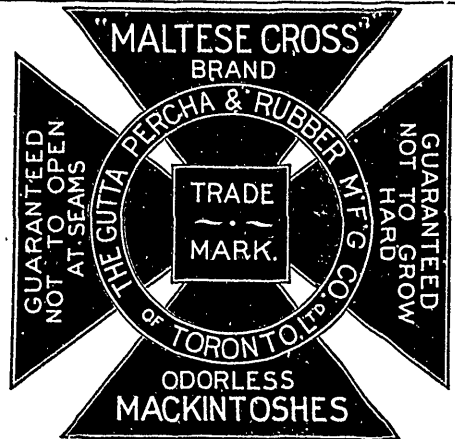
## Every Mackintosh

Bearing this Trade Mark is  
Thoroughly Guaranteed.

These are not merely "dew proof" or "shower proof" goods they are THOROUGHLY WATER PROOF and will absolutely withstand all changes of climate.

For Sale by all the Leading Wholesale Houses.

Try them and you will Buy Again.



#### Eggs—Fresh, 15c.

**FRUITS**—Lemons, California, scarce and firm, \$4 to \$5; Australian, \$3.00; California oranges, \$3.25; Australian, \$2.50; peaches, \$1.00 to \$1.50; California apples \$1.25; plums, \$1.00, prunes, \$1.00; tomatoes, \$1 00; cucumbers; \$1.00; bananas, Honolulu, \$2 50 to \$3 00 per bunch; pineapples, per dozen, \$2.00; cherries, per box, \$1.00; cocoanuts, per dozen, 60c; apricots, per box, \$1; pears, per box, \$1.20; grapes, \$1.30 to \$1.50; melons, 30 to 50c.

**FLOUR**—The Ogilvie Milling Co. and Keowatin Milling Co. quote, in car load lots at Victoria, and Vancouver: Patent, per barrel, \$4.00; strong bakers, \$3.75. The Columbia Flouring Mills closed down. Oregon, \$3.75; Oak Lake, patent Hungarian, \$4.00; strong bakers \$3.70.

**GRAIN**—Manitoba oats, per ton, \$31; United States oats, \$30; wheat, \$25; hay, \$10 on bank. Local hay crop promises to be plentiful.

**MEAL**—Oatmeal—National mills, Victoria, at Victoria, 90-lb sacks, \$3.15. Cornmeal, per 93-lb sacks, \$2.15; per 10-10, \$2.55.

**GROUND FEED**—Manitoba chopped feed, \$28 per ton; chop barley, \$28; California chop, \$24.00; feed wheat, United States, \$18 per ton. Add freight and duty on the stuff from the United States.

**MILLSTUFFS**—Bran, \$20.00; shorts, \$21; oil cake, \$36.

**DRESSED MEAT**—Beef, 7½ to 8c; mutton, 8½ to 9c; pork, 8 to 9c; veal, 9c; lamb, per head, \$3.50 to 4.00.

**LIVE STOCK**—Calves, 5 to 6c; steers, 3½ to 4c; sheep, 3½c; hogs, 6 to 7½c; cows, 2½ to 3c.

**SUGARS**—Powdered and icing, 6c; Paris lump, 5½c granulated 4½c; extra C, 4½c; fancy yellow, 4½c; yellow, 4½c; golden C, 3½c.

**SYRUPS**—30 gallon barrels, 2½c per pound; 10 gallon kegs, 2½c; 5 gallon kegs, \$2 each; 1 gallon tins, \$4 25 per case of 10, ½ gallon tins, \$5 75 per case of 20.

Australian mutton is selling at \$2 per carcass of 50 pounds, and beef 4 cents by quarter, at auction rooms.

#### Brief Business Notes.

M. B. Lamb, general store, Golden, is dead. A Morris, painter, Kamloops, has sold out to Walsh, Smith & Stratat.

J. S. Smith, grocer and baker, Kamloops, has sold out his baking business to Wm. Johnson.

McInnes & Eaton, grocers, New Denver, have sold out to The Balfour Trading Co.

J. W. Harvey, dry goods, New Westminster, has been closed by chattel mortgages.

McGregor & Kerr, bakers, New Westminster, are succeeded by John Ferguson.

Dora, (Mrs. A.) Ducksteador, general store, Port Haney, has suffered loss by fire.

Rowling & Milton, loggers, Vancouver, have dissolved partnership.

Walsh & Nightingale, grocers, Vancouver, have suffered loss by burglary.

Postill Bros., butchers, Vancouver, have dissolved; W. Postill continues.

Lucas & Croghan, bakers, Victoria, have dissolved. Wm. Croghan continues.

E. & M. Woodbridge, millinery, advertise their business for sale.

J. J. Grant, hotel, Courtenay, is succeeded by William Sharp.

M. Whitney & Son, publishers, etc., Courtenay, have moved to Union Mines.

Kootenay Mining and Smelting Co., Ltd., (foreign), Pilot Bay, registered August 6th.

B. & C. Phillips, clothiers, etc., Victoria, have dissolved; Barney A. Phillips continues.

J. R. Dalton & C., commission and produce, Vancouver, have dissolved.

Mrs. W. Merkle, millinery, Vancouver, is giving up business.

P. Dunn, tailor, Vancouver, is moving to Union.

Atkins & Atkins, druggs, Vancouver, are opening a branch at Nanaimo.

Colonel Forrester has opened his new house at Sicamous and is now again ready to entertain the travelling public.

C. R. Shaw, late of New Westminster, has gone into the painting and decorating business at Kamloops.

McPhee & Moore, general store, Comox, are opening business at Courtenay and Union Mines.

A vigorous effort is being made to deal with tuberculosis in British Columbia. About 150 cows have been destroyed as being affected with this disease.

#### Freight Rates and Traffic Matters.

The Chicago Trade Bulletin of August 18 th, says: There was less business for eastern roads, but rates were held steady during the week on the basis of 20c per 100 lbs for Flour and Grain and 30c for Provisions to New York. Ocean rates were easier, and business light. The rate on Flour to Liverpool was 18 00 to 18 75; Wheat, 7½c per bu. and Corn, 7½c per bu. Provisions, 36½ to 41½c per 100 lbs. Glasgow and Antwerp were about 1c over Liverpool rates. Through rates to New York were steady at 7c for Wheat, 6½c for corn and 5½c for Oats. Flour rates via lake and rail were steady at 15c per 100 lbs. New England rates were steady at 8½c per bu for Corn and 5½c for Oats. A fair demand existed for vessel room and Lake rates were steady at ½ to 1c for Wheat and ¾c for Corn to Buffalo, 2½c for Wheat to Kingston and ¾c for Corn to Port Huron, and ¾c for Wheat to Milwaukee.





**A Common Error.**

**CHOCOLATE AND COCOA** are by many supposed to be one and the same, ONLY that one is powder (therefore easily cooked) and the other is not

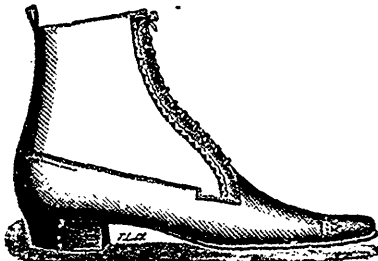
**THIS IS WRONG** - -  
 Take the Yolk from an Egg,  
 Take the Oil from the Olive,  
**WHAT IS LEFT ?**  
**A RESIDUE.** So with COCOA.  
 —IN COMPARISON—  
**COCOA is skimmed milk.**  
**CHOCOLATE pure cream.**  
**C. A. CHOUILLOU,**  
 12 and 14 St. John Street, - MONTREAL.

**Western Milling Co., Ltd.**

**STRONG BAKERS AND HUNGARIAN PATENT FLOUR.** Awarded medal and Diploma Columbian Exhibition, Chicago, 1893.  
**Manufacturers of Flour, Feed, And dealers in Grain.**  
 Best Hard Wheat only used.  
**REGINA, N.W.T.**

**Savage Indians** Used to wage war where Minneapolis and St. Paul now stand. To-day these great cities are inhabited by people of culture and good taste and they travel via **The North-Western Line.**

**THE J. D. KING COMPANY, Ltd**



Manufacturers, Importers and Wholesale Dealers in **Fine Boots and Shoes.**

122, 124 and 126 Wellington St. West, TORONTO.

One of the comforts of life is to have a new Boot or Shoe that fits your foot so nicely and comfortably that you are not conscious that it is the first time you have worn them. Such boots are made by the J. D. King Co., Ltd. in sizes and half sizes, and from two to six different widths. You will find our boots sold by all the principle dealers.

**BOECKHS'**

**BRUSHES & BROOMS**  
 Always Reliable.

**Woodenware,**  
 Clothes Pins, Wash Boards,  
 Tubs and Pails all A 1.

Butter Tubs equal to the best with the required number of Hoops.

Jno. E. Dingman, Agent,  
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**Robt. Wm. Clark,**

**BROKER**

**And Commission Agent,**

**Vancouver, B.C.**

Correspondence Invited.  
 Consignments Solicited.

Andrew Allan, President. John McKechnie, Supt  
 F. H. Brydges, Vice-President. W. R. Allan, Sec.-Treas

**THE VULCAN IRON COMPANY,**  
 OF MANITOBA LIMITED

**MILL ROLLS GROUND & CORRUGATED.** Architectural Iron Work.  
**ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS,**  
 GENERAL BLACKSMITHING.  
**POINT DOUGLAS AVE., WINNIPEG.**

**MUNROE & CO,**

Wholesale Dealers in  
**Wines, Liquors and Cigars**  
 OF THE BEST BRANDS  
**9th STREET, - BRANDON**

**Victoria Rice Mill**

VICTORIA, B.C.  
**CHINA and JAPAN RICE,**  
**RICE FLOUR AND BREWERS' RICE.**  
 WHOLESALE TRADE ONLY.  
**HALL ROSS & CO. - Agents**

**Crows Fly** From point to point by shortest distances so when they fly from Minneapolis and St. Paul to Chicago they follow **The North-Western Line.**

**Stewart, Lewthwaite & Co.**

WHOLESALE —

❖ **Comm'ssion and Fruit Merchants,**  
 Butter, Cheese, Eggs, Flour,  
 Grain, Fruit.

Consignments Solicited. . . .  
 VANCOUVER, B. C.

**B. C. Milling & Feed Co.**

MANUFACTURERS OF  
**ROLLED OATS, OAT MEAL, GRAHAM FLOUR**  
 Split Peas and all kinds of Chop Foods.

QUOTATIONS SOLICITED for Barley, Oats, Wheat and Peas for milling and feed purposes in sack or bulk car load lots. **BATCHELOR & QUINE,**  
 New Westminster Mills, B.C.

**MAJOR & ELDRIDGE,**  
 COMMISSION MERCHANTS,  
**Vancouver, - B.C.**

Butter, Eggs, Cheese and Pork Products  
**FRESH EGGS WANTED.**  
 Sole Agents for Vancouver, New Westminster and District for Leitch Bros. Celebrated Oak Lake Manitoba Flour.

**The Brackman & Kerr Milling Co.,**

LIMITED  
 Oatmeal and Ground Feed Millers.  
 WHOLESALE DEALERS IN  
**FLOUR, FEED, GRAIN AND PRODUCE.**  
 CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED  
**VICTORIA, - - B.C**

**J. & A. Clearihue,**  
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—DEALERS IN—  
**FRUITS AND ALL KINDS OF PRODUCE.**  
 Special attention to consignments of Furs and Skins, Butter and Eggs.  
**Yates Street, VICTORIA, B.C.**  
**P.O. BOX 536.**

AGENTS Skidgate Oil Works, B.C.; D. Richards, Laundry Soap, Woodstock, Ontario; T. Baker, Bostwell Co., Montreal, Parisian Washing Blue.  
 We have a large cool warehouse with good facilities for handling Butter and Flour in quantities.  
 Consignments Received in all Lines. Correspondence Solicited.

**McMILLAN & HAMILTON,**  
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—WHOLESALE DEALERS IN—  
**BUTTER, EGGS, FRUITS AND PRODUCE**  
 A PERFECT SYSTEM OF  
**COLD STORAGE.**  
 230 ABBOTT STREET, - VANCOUVER,  
 P.O. BOX NO. 296.

**S. A. D. BERTRAND,**  
 OFFICIAL ASSIGNEE

For the province of Manitoba, under the recommendation of the Board of Trade of the city of Winnipeg. Insolvent and Trust Estates Managed with Promptness and Economy.  
 Special attention to Confidential Business Enquiries.  
**Corner 2nd Avenue and 2nd St. North,**  
**WINNIPEG, MAN.**



**THE HARVEST = =  
IS CLOSE TO HAND!**

HAVE YOU OBTAINED YOUR SUPPLY OF

**—==TWO BUSHEL==  
WHEAT SACKS!**

**WE HAVE THEM**

**Jute and Seamless Cotton.**

Write us for Samples  
and Prices. . . . .

**W. F. Henderson & Co.**

WINNIPEG.

Agents for The Canada Jute Co., Ltd, Montreal.

**LEITCH BROS.  
OAK LAKE**

"Anchor Brand"

**FLOURS**

—FROM—

No. 1 Hard Wheat.

**BRAN, SHORTS**  
AND ALL KINDS OF

Chopped Feed and Grain.

—ADDRESS—

**OAK LAKE**  
MANITOA.

**A. GARRUTHERS**

**WOOL PULLER.**

Dealer in Hides, Skins, Furs, Wool,  
Tallow and Senega Root.

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**McINTYRE, SONS & CO.,**

**MANUFACTURER'S AGENTS**

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**SPECIALTIES:**

LACES,  
DRESS GOODS.  
KID GLOVES.  
SMALLWARES.



**IMPORTERS OF DRY GOODS.**

**MONTREAL.**

Northwestern Representative, J. M. McDONALD, McIntyre Block, Winnipeg

**"MONSOON"**

**PURE INDIAN TEAS.**

Always reliable, never changes. In cases of 60  
1 lb caddies, or 120 halves.

**STEEL, HAYTER & CO.**

Growers' and Importers,  
Write for Samples, **TORONTO.**  
GEO. PARR, Agent, 316 Edmonton Street.  
WINNIPEG, . . . MAN.



### Interesting Legal Decisions.

**Thompson vs. Didion.**—This was a suit brought before the Chief Justice, in equity sitting, to set aside as fraudulent and void a judgment recovered by the defendant, Catharine Baube Didion, against her husband, Edmund Didion. The bill alleged that the husband was indebted to the plaintiffs and other persons, that he carried on business as a merchant at Turtle River, and from time to time rendered to his creditors statements of his affairs which did not show any indebtedness to his wife, that on February 14, 1894, a writ was issued against him at the suit of his wife to which the same day an appearance was entered and a declaration filed, that on February 23 judgment was signed, execution issued and judgment registered. These proceedings, it is alleged, were taken in pursuance of a fraudulent scheme between the defendants to delay, defeat and defraud the plaintiff's other creditors. The bill asked that it might be declared that the judgment was fraudulent and void as against the plaintiff and other creditors. The defendants denied the charges of fraud, and claimed the husband was indebted to the wife for moneys advanced to him by her out of the sale of real estate, which she inherited from her father who formerly lived in Belgium, and specified the amounts advanced. His Lordship held that the bill must be dismissed with costs. The case did not come under the provisions of the act as to fraudulent and preferential assignments. The judgment might be, indeed there was little doubt that it was a preferential judgment, but it was not on that account void. It was a judgment recovered in regular course, not obtained in any of the modes forbidden by the act.

### Dominion Millers' Association.

On August 7 a large number of prominent millers assembled at the Toronto Board of Trade building on the event of the annual meeting. The president, A. H. Baird, occupied the chair. The treasurer's report for the year showed receipts \$1,458.18, with the balance from last year of \$223.11, making a total of \$1,681.29. The disbursements were \$1,473, leaving a balance now on hand of \$208.29. This report was adopted.

Among the subjects that received attention was that of export freights. Underbidding, fraught with so much mischief, was reported to have been nearly stamped out. Probably the most important matter before the meeting was the question of freight rates. The grievance is that railways do not allow the same rate for export on flour as they do on wheat. It is claimed as a result the farmers of Ontario are not in so good a position as those of Michigan. On the contrary, the railways contend that while the steamships charge a higher rate for flour than wheat, the matter cannot be remedied.

The president in his annual address stated that: "Whilst the year just ended has been exceptionally trying, still the Canadian millers had much to be thankful for since the country has been free from the financial disasters which visited other countries. With reference to the crop prospects for this year, they are very good. He drew attention to the fact that foreign governments were encouraging the milling industry. In Germany the miller can import any quantity of foreign wheat and escape paying duty by exporting a like quantity of native grain. Thus they are enabled to obtain any desirable quantity of foreign wheat for grinding or mixed purposes free of duty. A similar rule obtained in Portugal, Italy and France."

James Goldie, of Guelph, read a very interesting paper on chattel mortgages on farmers' grain. He gave his experience in a suit he had with a farmer, and where he would have had to pay for the wheat twice except for a technicality in the mortgage. As the law stood at present, the man who had a mortgage

on the wheat could make the buyer pay for it even if the farmer had been paid.

An interesting paper was read by M. McLaughlin on our export trade. In the discussion that followed Mr. Plowes said that there was no use Canadian millers trying to export flour at a profit as long as they paid New York prices for wheat. The millers were paying far too much for their wheat, and the farmers were getting all the benefit out of the tariff. He advised the millers to pool together so as to be able to make large shipments of flour at one time. On small lots they had to pay excessive freights.

In the evening session some discussion took place about grain buying. A number of papers were also read, after which the election of officers took place, which resulted as follows: Harold Barrett, Port Hope, president; Alexander Dobson, Beaverton, first vice-president; James Hood, Stratford, second vice president; William Galbraith, Toronto, treasurer.

Executive Committee—Messrs J. L. Spink, Toronto; J. D. Saunby, London; A. H. Baird, Paris; M. McLaughlin, Toronto; James Hood, Stratford; John Goddie, Guelph; Robt. Noble, Norval.

Following is the personnel of the arbitration committee—J. S. Stark, Paisley; W. D. Galbraith, Allandale; J. Goldie, Ayr; J. C. Vanstone, Bowmanville; W. H. Baldwin, Aurora; A. Wolverton, Wolverton; G. Hamilton, Toronto.

### Adulterated Tea.

The decree of the government of the Dominion prohibiting the importation of adulterated tea is giving satisfaction to others than Canadians. Leading tea men of New York express satisfaction. Everybody knows that most of the adulterated teas which have found their way into Canada in the past have been those which the inspector at the port of New York had previously rejected. Only last year, it will be remembered, there was a wholesale rejection of adulterated Piqueur teas at New York, and a wholesale entry of them subsequently into Canada. And this was the last straw that broke the patience of the trade in this country and induced them to make such representations to the government that ultimately led it to issue the prohibitory decree that it did the other day. The reason whereof the tea men of New York are glad at this move of the Dominion Parliament, is that there is less inducement to ship spurious tea to New York. The tea adulterators in the past knew if their goods failed to pass the inspector at the latter place there was in Canada a market for at least a part of them. Now, with Canadian ports closed against the spurious tea, the chance of finding a market for it on this continent is reduced to a small point indeed. Hence New York is not likely to be bombarded with this objectionable class of tea as often as it has been, and the tea men there anticipate more peace of mind thereat.

Numbered appear to be the days of the Chinese tea adulterators; and there are a concomitant of circumstances contributing towards that end. A year or two ago the Chinese government, recognizing the evils resulting to the tea trade therefrom, issued a decree to all whom it might concern, prohibiting the adulteration of tea, and threatening penalties dire if any of its subjects were found violating it. The effect, judging from even the adulterated teas that have found their way to this continent, has not been very wholesome. But still the decree itself shows that the authorities are doing something towards mitigating the evil. In England, tea not accounted fit for consumption is denied entry. Across the border there are inspectors whose duty it is to keep out the spurious article, and now Canada has awakened to her duty and forbidden the importation of any more of the adulterated tea which has so long found a market within her borders. Another obstacle to the entry of adulterated teas into the United States is seen in the fact that a number of leading importers

in that country are sending notices to tea men in Amoy and Formosa to the effect that tea will be rejected when not delivered pure. John Chinaman's opportunities for palming off spurious tea on the consuming markets of the world are indeed getting within narrow limits.—The Grocer.

### End of Farm Pests.

Farmers' bulletin No. 19, issued by the United States Department of Agriculture, gives some directions concerning the preparation and use of a few of the insecticide agents having the widest range and attended with the greatest usefulness, economy, and ease of application. There are constant calls for information of the character contained in the bulletin, and the effort has been made to give in a concise, yet complete, manner the best method of preparing and applying the remedies suggested, by which the best results can be obtained.

The overwhelming experience of the past dozen years, the bulletin says, makes it almost unnecessary to urge, on the ground of pecuniary returns, the adoption of the measures recommended against insects. To emphasize the value of such practice it is only necessary to call attention to the fact that the loss to orchards, garden and farm crops frequently amounts to from 15 to 75 per cent. of the entire product, and innumerable instances could be pointed out where such loss has been sustained year after year, while now, by the adoption of remedial measures, large yields are regularly secured with an insignificant expenditure for treatment.

It has been established that in the case of the Apple crop spraying will protect from 50 to 75 per cent of the fruit, which would otherwise be wormy, and that in actual marketing experience the price has been enhanced from \$1.00 to \$2.50 per barrel, and this at the cost of only about 10c per tree for labor and material.

The Cotton crop, which formerly, in years of bad infestation by the leaf worm, was estimated to be injured to the extent of \$30,000,000, is now comparatively free from such injury, owing to the general use of arsenicals.

Facts of like import could be deduced in regard to many other leading staples, but the foregoing, the bulletin says, are sufficient to emphasize the money value of intelligent action against insect enemies, which, with the present competition and diminishing prices, may represent the difference between a profit or a loss in agricultural operations.

### The Fruit Crop.

The United States Agricultural Department publishes a table summarizing the reports of fruit production collected for the census year, which the department says was less than an average year in its yield of fruits, and yet this table shows a product of more than 149,000,000 bushels of apples, of 36,000,000 bushels of peaches, and of 7,000,000 bushels of pears, cherries, apricots, plums and prunes. This great product of more than 187,000,000 bushels is to be added to the record of production of tropical and semi-tropical fruits, published by the census some time ago.

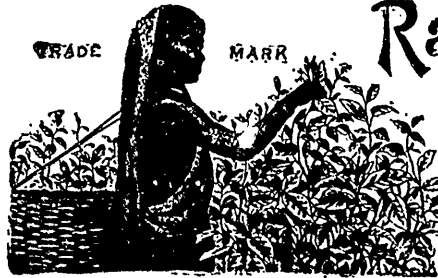
### Panoramic Supplement.

The Commercial returns thanks to its many contemporaries who have given such flattering notices of our Panoramic Number, issued recently. Those journals which have not yet noticed the number, will accept thanks in advance.

The sugar factory at Ciano, California, the largest beet-sugar factory and refinery in the United States, has started up. With this season's addition to the plant, made at a cost of a quarter of a million of dollars, the factory will use 1,000 tons of beet per day, and its daily output of refined sugar will be 140 tons.

**J. & T. BELL**  
FINE  
**BOOTS & SHOES**  
MONTREAL.

Representative for Manitoba, N. W. T. and  
British Columbia,  
L. GODBOLT, WINNIPEG, McIntyre Block.



**Ram Lal's**  
**PURE**  
**INDIAN TEA**

GUARANTEED ABSOLUTELY PURE  
AS MANUFACTURED ON THE  
GARDENS IN INDIA

Sold by Turner, Mackend & Co., Wholesale Grocers, Winnipeg.

**FARMERS !**

DO NOT be led astray by reports circulated throughout the country that a shortage in Binder Twine is probable. We will have ample Supplies to meet all requirements.

We Guarantee . . .  
**Low Prices,**  
**Standard Brands,**  
**Liberal Treatment.**

**Blue Ribbon and Redcap are still Unequaled.**

**CONSUMERS CORDAGE Co., Limited.**

New York Life Building, Montreal.

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

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

WINNIPEG, Oct. 5th, 1893.  
Messrs. Ogilvie Milling Co.,  
GENTLEMEN:—I have great pleasure in giving you my opinion of the two grades of flour, Patent and Bakers, you are now manufacturing. It excels all other flours that I have ever used, and makes more bread per barrel, and gives me splendid satisfaction in my business, and I am very glad to express my opinion after a number of years experience in flour. Yours is certainly the best I have ever used. H. LISTER, Baker.

—IN HANDLING—  
**OGILVIE'S FLOUR**  
YOU HAVE  
**THE BEST**  
Each bag guaranteed. Sown with our Special Twine, Red White and Blue.  
**OGILVIE'S HUNGARIAN,**  
Unequaled for fine Cakes and Pastry. Stands unrivalled for Bread Making. Make the sponge thin. Keep the dough soft. Do not make it stiff. For pastry use little less flour than usual.

**K FARMERS' WHEAT BAG!**

Will hold two bushels and tie easily.

Our K Bag is fast superseding the seamless cottons, and is nearly 50 PER CENT. CHEAPER, and will leave the retailer a far better margin of profit.

Quotations and Samples on application to our Manitoba and Northwest Agents:

**MERRICK, ANDERSON & CO., Winnipeg.**

## Irrigation in the West.

The progress of irrigation in the arid region is such that 3,631,381 acres, with 54,137 irrigators, are under cultivation, and the approaching irrigating congress to be held at Denver will undoubtedly do much to determine the future development of this immense region. The first cost of the irrigation system already introduced is put at \$22,611,000, and the increase of value of the irrigated areas has been from \$77,400,000 to \$208,850,000. Many persons are urging that the government should engage in irrigation enterprises, but it is believed that this work can be better carried on by the states and territories, under wise restrictions, than by the general government. A great deal of the arid land can not be profitably irrigated, and apparently the best way to develop the rest is by private enterprise, so regulated that no undue advantage can be secured by individuals or corporations. The fact that so large an extent of this region has been brought under cultivation would seem to show that in some way irrigation is sure to be developed wherever it can be introduced with profit to the owner of the land.—Boston Herald

## A Big Apricot Crop.

Los Angeles Times says. It looks as if before long the apricot crop would figure as one of the most valuable products of the state. It is estimated that the dried apricots of the state this year will be worth in round figures no less than \$2,000,000. The fruit will be carefully graded for the first time this season. This a job which has been undertaken by the San Francisco Fruit Exchange, and it will undoubtedly result in obtaining better prices for the fruit in the east, as purchasers will have more confidence. It has been decided in principle that there shall be four grades of dried apricot—prime, standard, choice and fancy—the last named being the highest class. As yet only the standard has been fixed—those apricots falling below it being considered prime. The highest grade of the fruit are received later, in August and September, and will be classified in a week or two.

It is reported that the growers in some sections, such as Winters and Yacaville, are holding out for 10 cents a pound for their dried apricots, and that in some sections, owing to the railroad strike, the fruit is over-ripe and has been badly dried.

In the course of detailed article on the outlook for the present apricot crop, the San Francisco Examiner says:

A large share of the apricot product is now dried. The later sections—such as the Santa Clara Valley—are now in the midst of drying. The quantity of this year's product of dried apricots is established variously at from 700 to 1000 twelve-ton carloads, or from 8000 to 12,000 tons. The largest dried apricot yield ever produced in California was the crop of 1891, which aggregated about 6000 tons. Owing to comparatively short fruit crop in the eastern states and to nearly if not quite all of our product of dried apricots and other dried fruits of the crop of 1893 having been consumed, California producers were in hopes of getting good prices, especially for all the early stock. Some shipments were made the very last of June, but on account of the railroad strike none of these shipments got outside of California. In the meantime the pressure to sell by growers was great, owing to many causes, first of which was their failure to realize on green-fruits shipments, which were entirely stopped, together with all other shipments, by the railroad strike.

## The Currant Crop.

G. Marcopoli & Fils, Patras, Greece, write under date July 26, 1894, as follows regarding the currant crop: "The prospects for a small crop are still further increased day by day. Hot, dry winds continue to damage the fruit, which, where not entirely destroyed, will ac-

lost lose a great deal in both color and substance. This applies almost entirely to the vineyards on high ground, those in the plains having evaded these evils owing to irrigation. The present crop estimate is 130,000 tons, not more, and no doubt this figure will be still further decreased. Messenia (Calamata) is said to be from one half to even one third of what it was last year, and Pergos from two-thirds to three-fourths. With regard to quality of different provinces it is said that Gulf will be up to the average, high ground Vostizza and Patras poor, but low ground very fine. Pergos will be nothing extra, but Prifilla, (Filiatra, etc.) excellent. From Calamata and Campos we have confusing reports and cannot vouchsafe any information. Our own opinion is that really good fruit will have abnormally high value. Prices apparently have a tendency towards opening on a basis of 9s. 31. to 9s. 6d. f. o. b. cases for good average Provincial. This however is but a mere supposition, and in fact anything we may write at present, may, owing to the great possibility of the state of things being changed from day to day, be subject to alteration.

## New Laws for the Territories.

At the Territorial Legislature at Regina last week, Mr. Prince's bill to amend ordinance No. 8 of 1889, entitled "An ordinance concerning receipt notes, hire receipts and orders for chattles," was read a second time. This bill provides that a full description of the chattles be contained in the document. It also repeals section 2 of said ordinance and substitutes in lieu thereof a section providing that the registration of such receipt notes, hire receipts or order, shall give to such receipt notes, hire receipt or order the same precedence and priority as is given to chattel mortgages and bills of sale, according to the date of registration under ordinance No. 18 of 1889.

Insinger's bill re Manitoba and North West Railway Company provides that within five years from January 1, 1895, the company shall have built 150 miles of additional railway within the Territories. It further provides that until the completion of the said 150 miles of additional railway within the Territories, the exceptions allowed by this ordinance shall only be allowed in any year if the said company shall have furnished satisfactory proof to the Lieutenant-Governor-in Council that they have built twenty miles of additional railway within the Territories before December 31.

Insinger's bill to amend the liquor license ordinance, 1891 92, provides that any person found in a bar-room or room where liquors are usually sold upon licensed premises at any time between the hours of 7 o'clock on Saturday night to 7 o'clock on Monday morning thereafter or between the hours of 11.30 at night and 6 o'clock of the following morning on he other night's of the week, shall be liable on conviction thereof to a fine of \$10 and costs of prosecution, and in default of payment thereof to imprisonment for ten days. It further provides that any hotel keeper or regular employe may enter such bar-room or room for the purpose of procuring liquor ordered by guests to be used with their meals on Sunday.

## Trading in the Far Northwest.

Mr. Lariviere, fur trader, departs this week, taking with him over twenty wagon loads of goods and supplies for his trading post at Lesser Slave Lake. The distance to be travelled is about 350 miles, a great part of which will be by water, down the Athabasca river and across the lake. This is accomplished in Yorks boats. Mr. Lariviere has posts in the Peace river district, and some of the supplies will be freighted into that region. In winter the supplies are taken in by dog trains and during the past winter communication with Edmonton was

kept by this means. The supposition that civilization has barely entered that region is dispelled when we learn that there is a population of over 1000 people in the immediate vicinity of the Fort and three churches and two schools are fully occupied in morally and spiritually instructing them. About 50 men are engaged in farming and all are well supplied with horses, stock, and implements. The crops this year are reported to be excellent, wheat, oats and root crops looking quite as well as at Edmonton, while thousands of tons of hay will never be cut, owing to the great extent of low lands and the bountiful crop. In seven years there has been no frost to do damage, and all farm produce can be successfully raised there. A harder coal is mined than that mined at Edmonton and timber of various kinds are plentiful. Besides farmers, there are about thirty gold miners; but the greater part of the population are trappers and Indians of the Beaver, Cree, and Dog Rib tribes. Mr. Lariviere sold over \$10,000 worth of fur while down here. They were shipped to England last week. Considerable commotion around Larue & Picard's store has been noticeable for the past few days consequent upon so many teams loading up for the journey. Most of them will be on the road to day.—Edmonton Bulletin, Aug. 16.

## Comfort and Luxury in Travel.

We hear a great deal now-a-days about what electricity is going to do in the near future, in the way of improving travel; and cranks of the ultra-imaginative type bore us practical people about the coming advent of aerial transportation. Those of us who have lived half a century, congratulate ourselves upon the almost magic changes and improvements with the use of older methods, which we are not puzzled to understand.

Electricity has much to accomplish, if it can furnish more comfort and luxury than is supplied by the use of steam, gas, and ingenious and luxurious cars on the Chicago and Northwestern route between St. Paul, Minneapolis and Chicago. The stuffy, ill-ventilated, old sleeper of twenty five years ago, with its bunks as confined and cramped up as those of trans Atlantic steerage passenger, are superceded on this route by magnificent compartment cars, every compartment of which, containing only two bunks, is a comfortable little bed-room at night, fitted with washing arrangements and every modern convenience inside, and in daytime is transformed into a beautiful little parlor, the scene of comfort and luxury. Electricity is dispensed with altogether, for each compartment is lighted from above with gas. Beautiful, clear, brilliant gas; and so fixed that it can be turned off, but not blown out, so that this company have put it beyond the power of any verdant hayseed or unsophisticated gosling, to asphyxiate himself in his bunk.

From the sleeper to the dining car is a change from a luxurious little parlor to a miniature Delmonico on wheels. And last of all the Buffet smoking car, from the wicket of which the courteous colored attendant hands out cigars for the smoker, mineral water, clear sparkling beer or other light beverages for the thirsty, or a seductive plate of sandwiches or other light lunch, for those who are afraid to tackle a heavy meal in the diner. In this car with its reclining chairs and soft cushioned lounges, the pitch of comfort, combined with Bohemian freedom, can be had, and we pronounce it the most valuable addition lately made to comfort in railway travel. The only trouble is, that after a trip on one of those Chicago and North-western trains, when a man strikes another line, with some of the time honored discomforts, he is liable to be rated as a kicker before his journey's end, even if he is naturally the best tempered man in the county he lives in.

Richard Harry, dealer in boots and shoes, Wawanesa, Man., has made an assignment.

# O'LOUGHLIN BROS. & CO.,

Clearing Sale of

## BOYS' SAFETY BICYCLES,

WITH IRON OR RUBBER TIRES, AT EXCEEDINGLY LOW PRICES.

WRITE FOR TRADE DISCOUNTS

WHOLESALE PAPER, STATIONERY, AND GENERAL JOBBERS AND PRINTERS

41 PRINCESS ST., WINNIPEG.

### Toronto Markets.

**Wheat.**—Prices are rather easier. Old white wheat, Grand Trunk Railway west, sold to day at 54 and 55c; new white wheat offered at 53c. Old winter wheat, on the Northern, is held at 57c. Manitobas are rather easier. Car lot sales of No. 1 hard were made west to-day at 69c, and 71c was quoted for same. Mount-treal freights.

**Flour.**—Straight rollers, in w. d. Toronto freights, are quoted at \$2.55 to \$2.70.

**Millfeed.**—Demand continues moderate, but prices are easy. Bran, Toronto freights, is quoted at \$11.50 to \$12, and shorts at \$15 to \$15.50.

**Oats.**—Car lot prices are unchanged. Old oats, in d. l. freight west, are quoted at 31c to 32c, and new at 29c per 34 lb. Straight lots of a light sample have sold below this figure.

**Barley.**—Old cars for feed are quoted at 40c west and 42 to 43c east.

**Grain and Flour.**—Car prices are: Flour (Toronto freights)—Manitoba patents \$3.40 to 3.60; Manitoba strong bakers, \$3.30 to 3.40; Ontario patents, \$2.90 to \$3.00; straight roller, \$2.55 to 2.70; extra \$2.50 to \$2.60; low grades, per bag, 85c. Bran, \$1.50 to \$1.2. Shorts—\$15 to \$15.50. Wheat (west points)—White, old, 55c; spring, 56c; red winter, old, 55c; coarse, old, 54c; No 1 hard, 69c; No. 2 hard, 68c; winter wheat on the Northern, 57c. Pass, 58 to 58c for old and 55c for new. Barley (outside)—Feed, 40 to 43c. Oats, 31c for old and 29c for new. Buckwheat (east)—40c. Rye (east) 45c. Corn, on track, 52c.

**Eggs.**—Offerings are large and demand is quiet. Sales of good candled stock in five case lots are being made from 7c to 9c, and single cases sell at 8c, and occasionally at 9c. Strictly new laid eggs are quoted at 10c.

**Honey, etc.**—Quotations: Extracted, 7c to 8c, according to quantity; sections, \$1.50 to \$1.70 per doz for both new and old. Dealers buy at \$1.50 and sell at \$1.75. Maple syrup, gallon tins, 75 to 85c; five gallon tins, 70 to 75c; barrels, 60 to 65c.

**Dressed Meats.**—Quotations are: Beef, fores, 3c to 4c, and hind, 7 to 8c; mutton, carcass, 5c to 6c; spring lamb, per lb, 8c to 9c; veal, 6 to 7c; pork, \$5.75 to \$7 per cwt.

**Apples.**—Dried apples, per lb, 7c; evaporated apples, per lb, 12c.

**Dressed Hogs.**—Offerings of dressed hogs continue light and prices steady at \$7 to \$7.25 for strictly fresh killed medium and light weights.

**Provisions.**—Lard is going out well at firmer prices. A car of sweet pickled hams went forward to the coast to-day. Quotations are as follows: Mess pork, Canadian, \$17.50; h. out \$18.50; shoulder, mess, \$15.00; clear

mess \$15 00; bacon, long clear, case lots 7c to 8c; ton lots 7c; lard, Canadian tiorces, 8c; tubs, 9 to 9c; pigs, 9c, and compounds in pigs, 7c and tubs, 7c; smoked hams, 11c for large, 11c for medium and 12 to 12c for small; bottles, 11c; rolls, 8c; backs, 11c to 12c; picnic hams, 8c; green hams, 10 to 10c.

**Butter.**—Choice to fancy dairy is scarce and in good demand. All offerings sell readily at from 17 to 17c, and occasionally at 18c. Small dairy rolls, choice, sell at 20 to 21c. Quotations are: Dairy tubs, choice to extra choice, 17 to 17c; good to choice, 15 to 17c; store packed tubs, choice, 15c; inferior to medium, 12 to 13c; crooks, 17 to 17c; large dairy rolls, 17c; pond rolls, 20 to 21c; creamery pounds, 22 to 23c; creamery tubs, 19c to 21c.

**Cheese.**—Local dealers advanced jobbing prices 1/2 to day. Quotations are: Factory made, full creams, May and June, 10 to 10c for full-sized cheeses, and 10c to 11c for half sizes; little Stiltons, 13c to 15c.

**Hides.**—Quotations stand at 3c for No. 1 green; 3c for green steer hides of 60 lb and over, and 3c for No. 1 cured, f.o.b. Toronto. Cured heavy steer hides are sold at 4c. Sheep pelts are quoted at 35c and lambskins at 35c. No. 1 green calfskins are unchanged at 6c and No. 2 at 4c. No. 2 cured oxlf are quoted at 7c and No. 2 at 4c. Deacons sell at 25 to 30c each for No. 1 and 15c for cull.

**Wool.**—Prices are steady at 16c to 17c for merchantable fleeces. Rejects are quoted at 13 to 14c, and unwashed at 10 to 10c. Pulled wools are very quiet and entirely nominal, there being practically no demand from the mills. Supers are quoted at 18 to 19c, and extras at 21 to 22c.—Empire, August 18.

### Toronto Grocery Market.

**Canned Goods.**—Canned corn is being gradually less enquired after, and canned vegetables and fruits generally are dull. Prices are unchanged 85c to 90c for tomatoes, 90 to 95c for corn, and 82c to 9c for peas; Peaches, \$3 to 3.25 for 3c, \$2 to 2.25 for 2c; raspberries \$1.65 to 1.80; strawberries, \$1.90 to 2.10; apples, 3c, \$1 to 1.10, gallons \$2.65, to \$2.80 and preserved fancy quarters at \$1.35 to 1.49. There is a good demand for salmon at \$1.30 to \$1.40 for first-class, and \$1.10 to \$1.20 for second class. Lobster continues in moderate demand. We quote: Flats \$2.40 to 2.50; new flats, 1/2c. \$1.35; talls, \$1.80 to 2.25. Potted meats are in active demand. Mackerel is in good demand, supply of which does not appear to be any too large. There is a good demand for canned meats in 1's, 2's and 14's; also for sardines.

**Coffees.**—No change to report, there still being a demand for the better grade at unchanged prices. We quote: green, in bags, as follows: Rio, 20 to 22c; East Indian

27 to 30c; South American, 21 to 23c; Santos, 21c to 22c; Java, 30 to 32c; Mocha, 27 to 28c; Maracibo, 21 to 23c; Jamaica, 21 to 22c.

**Rice.**—Java rice is higher in primary markets, a cable order at former prices having been refused, an advance of 1s. 6d being asked. There is no change on the local market. We quote:—"B" 3c to 3c; extra Japan, 5c to 5c; imported Japan, 5c to 6c; tapoca, 4c to 4c.

**Spices.**—We quote: Pure black pepper, 12 to 14c; pure white, 20 to 28c; pure Jamaica ginger, 25 to 28c; cloves, 25 to 30c; pure mixed spice, 25 to 30c; cream of tartar, 20 to 25c per lb.

**Sugar.**—Prices have advanced 1/2, and the tendency of the market is still upward. The idea for granulated is \$4.40 to \$4.60; yellows are held from 3c up, and raws at 3c. The advance has stimulated the demand somewhat, but there is still room for improvement in this respect.

**Syrups.**—The market is still stiffer and sales are being effected at 3c advance. Taking into consideration the time of year there are still a good many syrups moving. We quote: Dark, 25c; medium, 28 to 30c; bright, 35 to 40c; very bright, 45 to 50c.

**Molasses.**—Dull and uninteresting. We quote: New Orleans, barrels, 26 to 28c; half barrels, 30c to 32c; Barbadoes, barrels, 28 to 32c; half-barrels, 30 to 34c.

**Tea.**—There are still a good many Japan teas moving at from 17 to 25c. In the order of attention new season's Congous come next at from 18 to 40c. Some good values in last season's Japan teas are being shown at 12c to 15c. There is a steady movement in Indian and Ceylon teas at 17 to 35c. Low grade Indian teas are scarce. In Young Hysons business is quiet.

**Dried Fruits.**—Nothing materially new has developed during the week. Valencia raisins are still in fair demand, with stocks light and prices firm. We quote off-stalk at 6c to 6c; fine F-stalk at 6c to 7c, and layers at 8c to 3c. A moderately good business is reported in currants at unchanged figures, as follows: Provincials, 3c to 4c in barrels, half barrels, 3c to 4c; Filantras, 4 to 4c in barrels, and 4c to 5c in half barrels; Patras, 5 to 5c in brls, 5c to 5c in half brls, 5 to 6c in cases; Vostizias 6c to 7c in cases, 6c to 7c in half cases; Panariti, 8c to 9c. Prunes are quiet and steady. We quote: U's, 5c to 5c; B's, 7c; bags, 3c; casks 4c to 5c.

**Fish.**—We quote: Skinned and boned cod fish, 6c; shore herring, \$1 per bbl.; boneless fish, 3c to 4c; boneless cod, 5 to 8c; Lake Erie herring, \$1.75 to \$2 per 100; blueback herring, 4c; blue pickers, 4 to 5c lb.; yel. ditto, 5 to 6c per lb.; salmon trout, 6c to 7c; whitefish, 6c to 7c; pike, 5c lb.; haddock and cod, 5c per lb.; weak cod, 5 to 6c; large halibut, 10c; cluoes, \$1.25.

Salt.—Trade is fair. Prices are unchanged except in hrls. We quote as follows: Dairy, \$1.50, spool grade; hrls, 90 to 95c; coarse sacks, 68c; fine sacks, 70c; American rook \$10 per ton.—Grocer, August 17.

**Toronto Live Stock Market.**

Export cattle—The quality of to-day's offerings was generally good. Mr. Vanlandegher, of Koyhem, Belgium, took a few loads to complete a shipment which is being forwarded to Antwerp. At the close of the market all of the desirable and medium stuff had been cleared up. Prices were rather better; medium to good loads sold from 3 3/4 to 4c, and choice to fancy loads from \$4.12 1/2 to 41c. Only one load sold at the latter figure.

Butcher's Cattle.—Quality was poor, the general run being mostly of thin grassers. Choice cattle were scarce, and made rather better money than on Tuesday, while poor stuff sold fully as low as on Tuesday. This grass cattle sold from 2 1/4c and \$2.35, up to 2 1/2c. Dry cows were plentiful and could be bought easily around 1 1/2 to 2 3/4c. Fair to good loads of grass cattle sold at 3c to \$3.12 1/2; good to choice feed grassers at \$3.12 1/2 to 3 1/4c, and picked lots sold from \$3 35 up to \$3.70. Export sheep were in active demand. All sold early, in the day at 3 5/8 to 3 3/4c a lb fed and watered, and 3 3/4 to 4c weighed empty off car. There were altogether too many lambs in, and prices declined 25c per head. Sales were made all the way from \$1.25 a head for culls up to \$3 for the choicest bunches.

Hogs.—Demand was sufficient to take up all offerings early in the day. Prices remained at Tuesday's figures, except for bacon hogs, which were 5c off. Prices were: Long lean hogs, or 160 to 220 lbs weighed off car, \$5.35; thick fat, both light and heavy, 5c; stores, \$4.75 to 5c; rough sows, \$4.25 to \$4.50, and stags, \$2.25 to \$2.50.—Empire, August 17th.

**Montreal Hardware Markets.**

Cut Nails.—Prices are nominally the same, but buyers could likely obtain concessions in the event of a large order. We quote \$1.80 to \$1.85.

Tar, etc.—The demand for naval store supplies has been quiet, and there is no change to report. We quote: Rosin \$2.75 to \$5.25 as to brand; coal tar, \$3.25 to \$3.75; cotton waste, 5 to 7c, for colored and 7 to 10c, for white; oakum, 5 1/2 to 7 1/2c, and cotton do., 10 to 12c.

Turpentine.—A quiet trade has been doing in turpentine at steady prices, 45 to 46c.

Cement.—Trade in cement has been of a quiet character. Advances from abroad note an advance in prices, and some importers here have already booked at the higher figures.

Firebrick.—Demand for firebrick continues fair at \$15.50 to \$19.50 per 1,000 as to brand.

Metals.—The heavy iron and metal market has not as yet shown any notable change in the direction of greater activity. A leading feature is the light stock of Scotch pig iron, and the fact that it does not cause any stir, as other iron appears to fill the void equally well. Domestic pig continues the same. In fact values all round are unchanged.

Pig Iron.—There is no change in pig iron. Summerlee is held at \$19.50 to \$20, and no further sales of American are noted. We quote; Summerlee, \$20; Eglinton, \$18.50; Carabro, \$18.50; Ferrona, \$16.50 to \$17; and Siemen's, No. 1, \$16.50, to \$16.75.

Bar Iron.—In bar iron there is little change to note, but a moderate volume of business is passing. We quote \$1.70 to 1.75.

Sheet Iron.—There is a quiet trade doing at steady prices, viz, \$2.40.

Tin Plates.—The demand for these is poor at the moment and the buyers have no difficulty in getting supplies at these figures. A round

lot of cokes are said to have changed hands at a private figure which is less than our quotation. We quote; Coker, \$2.75 to \$3 and charcoal, \$3.25 to \$3.50.

Torno Plates.—The easy feeling already noted in this continues. Demand is quiet and business light. We quote \$6 to \$6.20.

Canada Plates.—These continue quiet and unchanged at \$2.10 to \$2.15.

Ingot Tin.—Business is not active, and the tone is easy at 17 1/2 to 18c.

Iron pipe unchanged at 70 and 5 for black, 50 and 5 for galvanized.

Copper rules very quiet at 9 1/2 to 10c, as to quality.

Steel.—We quote: Best cast steel, 10 1/2 to 12c; spring, \$2.50; tire, \$2.5c; to \$2.75; sleigh shoe, \$2.40; round machinery steel, \$3.

Spelter.—Do and for this, like other lines, is dull. Prices are unchanged at \$4.25 to \$4.50.

Hos and Bands.—Only a moderate trade doing at former prices—\$2.30 to \$2.35.

Galvanized Iron.—There is only a quiet trade doi g. We quote: 4 1/2 to 4 3/4 for ordinary brands; Morewood, 5 1/2 to 6c; tinned sheets, coko, No 24, 6 to 6 1/2; No. 26, 6 1/2 to 6 3/4, with the usual extra for larger sizes.

Glass.—The glass market still rules quiet, but is expected to pick up soon. We quote: \$1.25 for first break; \$1.30 second break, per 50 feet; \$3.25 for first break per 100 feet; putty in bulk, \$1 85.

Paints and Oils.—In oils a fair amount of business is reported in a jobbing way, but no large shipment to note. Seal oil is quiet but steady. We quote:—Choice brands white lead, Government standard, \$4.75; No. 1, \$4.50; No. 2, \$4.25; No. 3 \$4; No. 4, \$3.75; dry white lead, 4 1/2; red lead, pure, 4 1/2; do No. 1, 4c; zinc white, pure, \$7.25; No. 1, \$6.25; No. 2, \$5.25; linseed oil, round lots, raw, 54 to 55c; boiled 57 to 58c; seal oil, 40 to 45c.—Hardware, August 17.

**Freight Rates at Regina.**

The Territorial legislature, now in session at Regina, has adopted the following:—

Mr. Davidson moved, seconded by Mr. Neff, the following resolution: Whereas the freight rates charged by the Canadian Pacific Railway company, especially those on grain, the raising of which is the principal industry of these Territories, are exorbitant, unreasonable and unfairly discriminatory; and, whereas the levying of such excessive rates and tolls by the said company is an intolerable burden, depressing the whole of the Northwest and hindering proper development of the same; therefore this assembly humbly prays that the Dominion government will exercise the power given them by law, or in the absence of such power will bring in such legislation as will empower the government of Canada to interfere in the public interest, and bring such other pressure to bear on the said Canadian Pacific Railway company as may be necessary in the true interests of the whole of the people of the Territories, to so reduce their rates as to relieve the people of their unjust burden.

**This Year's Wheat Yield.**

So far as threshing reports have come to the Market Record the average wheat yield of Minnesota indicates about 15 bushels per acre, or a crop of 50,000,000 bushels. More of these reports are from southern countries than from northern, as harvesting was concluded there earlier and more threshing is done. If faller reports from the north confirm those already received, there is little doubt of a crop near 50,000,000 bushels wheat in Minnesota. It is possible for North Dakota to reach about as much, and would give some 115,000,000 bushels for the north-west, which figure may be increased later when faller returns are in. The

straw is light and the wheat is unusually clean bringing the yield above estimates made before threshing. To this increase, if we add the probable yield of the other spring wheat states, there is little doubt of a production of 170,000,000 bushels of spring wheat this season. Few will doubt now that there is above 325,000,000 bushels of winter wheat of this season's crop. Making 500,000,000 bushels for the yield of 1904. In every state where wheat is threshed it is yielding above expectations. The indication is that the yield this year will figure among the largest yields, excepting that of 1891.—Minneapolis Market Record, Aug. 10.

**Exports of Wheat and Flour.**

The following compilation from official reports shows the quantities of wheat and flour exported annually from the United States for a period of twenty years, ending June 30:

	bushels Wheat.	brrels Flour.	bushels Total.
1875	53,947,000	3,978,000	73,213,000
1876	45,073,000	3,938,000	70,171,000
1877	40,538,000	3,344,000	67,514,000
1878	72,410,000	3,947,000	93,419,000
1879	122,354,000	5,000,000	149,508,000
1880	153,253,000	6,011,000	180,934,000
1881	160,648,000	7,046,000	180,474,000
1882	133,272,000	5,910,000	123,798,000
1883	106,375,000	9,230,000	115,789,000
1884	70,319,000	10,152,000	111,534,000
1885	84,654,000	10,648,000	123,750,000
1886	67,759,000	8,170,000	104,668,000
1887	101,072,000	11,518,000	153,805,000
1888	65,789,000	11,063,000	110,625,000
1889	49,414,000	9,376,000	83,601,000
1890	64,383,000	12,232,000	109,480,000
1891	55,132,000	11,344,000	106,181,000
1892	167,480,000	16,107,000	226,009,000
1893	117,121,000	10,620,000	191,332,000
1894	88,416,000	18,850,000	164,233,000

**Exports and Imports of Wheat.**

The following table exhibits the approximate exports of wheat from the following countries for the twelve months ending July 31:

	Bushels.
United States and Canada	157,280,000
Russia, Poland and S.E. Europe	138,400,000
India	20,000,000
Austria Hungary	6,640,000
Argentina	4c. 300,000
Australasia	8,800,000
Chil, North Africa, etc	11,200,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>392,320,000</b>

The imports into the following countries for the same period was as follows:

	Bushels.
United Kingdom	176,000,000
France	56,000,000
Northern Europe and Switzerland	80,000,000
Italy, Spain and Portugal	42,400,000
Scandinavia	10,000,000
Greece	2,800,000
China, etc	20,000,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>387,200,000</b>

**Abundant Crops in Russia.**

St. Petersburg, Aug. 11.—An official crop statement, covering the conditions to the middle of July, has been issued. It says summer and winter wheats were in a most excellent condition. The millet and buckwheat crops were poor everywhere in Southern Russia. The first threshings of wheat and barley gave yields 50 per cent. above the average.

A New York telegram says:—Never before has there been such a lavish display of California fruits as is now to be seen in this city. The weekly arrivals from the coast last week reach the unprecedented figure of 125 cars, and the general quality of the fruit was excellent. California peaches sell for \$1.25 to \$2 a box, and California pears \$2 a box.

A bulletin has been issued from the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, regarding the Russian thistle.

**EDITORIAL NOTES.**

(Continued from page 1182.)

would be a great thing for the country. The large sums of money annually sent away for twine would then be kept in the province, and would go into the pockets of the producers of the raw material and the manufacturers of the twine. Flax has been much talked about as a material for the manufacture of binder twine, but flax fibre has not proved a success for this purpose. There seems to be nothing known which will answer so well as manilla, sisal standing second and jute third. It is just possible that there may be some plant indigenous in Manitoba, which would make good binder twine, and at the same time be susceptible to successful cultivation. For this purpose we require a plant not only valuable in fibre, but one as well which could be cultivated to advantage by our farmers. If there is such a plant in the country, it is to be hoped it will be discovered speedily. The Commercial has recently received a sample of a fibrous plant from John N. Mount, of Rounthwaite, in this province. The sender states that it is a native plant which he thought might be valuable for making binder twine, and he accordingly sent it to this office. We have forwarded a portion of the sample east for an opinion as to its value. Any person who may be a judge of twine fibre, can see a specimen at this office. The fibre is long and very fine and possesses wonderful strength. We hope something will come of this discovery.

New winter wheat is being sold as low as 50 cents per bushel in Ontario country markets. At this price we fancy we can almost hear the farmers of that region howl, and there must be great weeping and wailing and gnashing of teeth among them. Here in Manitoba, owing to the superior quality of our wheat, the farmers will receive almost as much for their grain as is paid the farmers of the east. Notwithstanding higher freight rates from the west, it is evident there is not so much difference in prices paid to farmers, as most people imagine. In fact Manitoba farmers really have the advantage, as with their cheaper land, light cost of fertilizing, etc., they can grow grain crops at a considerably less cost than can be done in Ontario.

The latest strike to disturb the commercial and industrial situation in the United States is at New Bedford, Massachusetts, an important textile manufacturing centre. About 11,000 operatives are said to be idle. The frequency of strikes this year is the outcome of close times and low prices. Manufacturers find it absolutely necessary to reduce expenses to meet the new condition of things, and employees naturally resist any proposed changes in the established order of prices. Many more strikes may be looked for before the commercial situation becomes evened up again. If there were some recognized way of adjusting these disputes by arbitration, a great loss to both capital and labor would be obviated.

The frequency with which disasters occur from lightning at this season of the year, render the question of protection from lightning particularly interesting. The United States

Agricultural Department has recently published a pamphlet on the subject. The pamphlet says that in many cases lightning rods are so carelessly placed on buildings as to be more likely to lead a current of electricity into a building than to divert it to the ground. The department, however, earnestly advises the use of rods, properly arranged. The use of good iron or copper conductors is advised, with the earth plates buried in damp earth or running water. Chain or link conductors should not be used. Altogether a very good case is made out for lightning rods, and it seems very conclusive from the evidence given that rods, properly arranged, are a great protection. Statistics are also given as to the number of fatalities and fires caused by lightning. We learn that 784 persons have been killed in the United States in the past four seasons. About \$13,000,000 worth of property has been lost in the past eight years. It is shown that the risk from lightning is five times greater in the country than in the cities, hence the greater need for protection in the country. The prevalence of wires act as a protecting agent in the city.

For several years the question of developing and utilizing the water power of the Assiniboine river at Winnipeg has been under discussion. Two proposals for the construction of the works are now before the city council. Now another undertaking has been proposed for supplying power to the city from another source than that of the Assiniboine river. Last year a company was formed to undertake the harnessing of the grand water-power at the outlet of the Lake of the Woods. This company is incorporated as the Keewatin Power Co. The company has expended a large sum in constructing the necessary works and it is expected the works will be completed early next year. The works are being constructed in a most substantial manner of granite masonry and soon one of the finest water powers on the continent will be ready for operation. It is now proposed to transmit this power to Winnipeg by electricity. At the last meeting of the Winnipeg City council a communication was read from John Mather, of the Keewatin Power Company, proposing that the city should wait four months before entering into any contract for the supply of power. At the end of this time the Keewatin Power Company would be in a position to make a proposal for supplying the city with from 5,000 to 50,000 horse power by transmission from their works at the Lake of the Woods. The company desire this time to investigate the systems of transmission of electric power, and will then make a proposal which they believe will be satisfactory to the city. This proposal from the Keewatin Power Co. will likely delay for the present any further action upon the proposals regarding the development of the Assiniboine water power here.

**Foreign Duties on Oats and Barley**

The import duties imposed on oats and barley by different countries is shown in the accompanying table, which gives the amounts of duties imposed reduced to an approximation of decimal money.

Five European countries admit these cereals free, as does the United Kingdom. Sweden and Norway allow the importation of oats free of duty, but the former imposes a tax of 17

cents per hundred weight and the latter of 3 cents per hundred weight on barley. Portugal levies more than twice the tax imposed by Spain, while Italy and Germany place a heavier duty on oats than on barley.

In the case of Franco all kinds of grain and flour of extra-European origin, but imported from European entrepôts are required to pay the specified duties with a surtax equivalent to 35 cents per hundredweight in addition. In Turkey there is maintained an ad valorem duty of 8 per cent. on corn, grain, pulse and flour and meal of all kinds, while in Bulgaria those articles are taxed 8½ per cent. ad valorem.

IMPORT DUTIES ON BARLEY AND OATS IN EUROPEAN COUNTRIES.

Countries.	Barley.	Oats.
	\$0.85 per cwt.	\$0.88 per cwt.
Spain.....	.48	.43
France.....	.20	.48
Italy.....	.11	.39
Germany.....	.34	.34
Austria-Hungary.....	.17	.78
Greece.....	.23	.33
Sweden.....	.17	Free
Switzerland.....	.03	.03
Norway.....	.03	Free
Turkey.....	8½ ad val.	8½ ad val.
Bulgaria.....	8½	8½
Russia.....	Free	Free
Roumania.....	"	"
Denmark.....	"	"
Holland.....	"	"
Belgium.....	"	"
United Kingdom.....	"	"

**Fine Winter Wheat.**

It may interest our friends abroad, who are talking United States flour out of the foreign trade, to know that millers of this country have commenced grinding on the finest crop of winter wheat this country has produced for years. Competitors must produce something extraordinary, indeed, to outdo American millers this year, and we have little confidence in their assertions to that effect. The hard winter wheat harvested in Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska, and Oklahoma, has never been surpassed in flour making qualities in this country, and the red winter variety is excellent throughout the region of its production. There will be less effort required this year to produce high grades and to maintain their uniformity than during the year previous is apparent to anyone who has inspected the acceptable milling grades of winter wheat now coming to the winter wheat markets of the country. Besides, millers will not grind low grade wheat this season. It is worth more for feed than to mill, and as a consequence only the finest grain will go to the mills. This statement may not be accepted at once by foreign buyers, but they will soon be forced to admit its truthfulness, and we suggest that the foreign millers who are planning to drive us out of the export trade will find it an up-hill job as long as they mill grain no better in grade than farmers feed their live stock.—Produce Exchange Reporter.

**A Prune Man's Opinion.**

Giho Kabiglio, son of Salomon Kabiglio of Trieste, Australia, packer of the "Atlas" brand of prunes, was in Toronto a few days last week. This is his second visit to Canada, having been here in July last year. Mr. Kabiglio is a young man of fine appearance and an interesting conversationalist.

A feature of the prune trade he said is the almost total absence of demand for cask prunes, the consumption being almost entirely for the larger sized fruit prepared and packed in boxes.

Prices for first shipment are lower than for the corresponding shipment last year. This is due chiefly to the falling off in the demand from the United States. The demand from that country has fallen off a great deal of late years, principally on account of the development of the prune industry in California. In what we called the good years, say four or five years ago, the United States took about 200,000 boxes of our prunes annually, while last year they only took 25,000 boxes.

Mr. Kabiglio left for the west Friday night.—Grocer.



**Feeding Value of Wheat.**

These enquiries are stimulated by the anomalous conditions which now prevail in our markets for foodstuffs. Wheat has been gradually going down in price for some years past until it is now at a figure we would not have believed possible ten years ago. Corn although very closely related to wheat in its nutritive constituents, has fluctuated in price each year from causes apparently independent of the wheat supply or price.

At this time we find wheat at its lowest because they tell us, of the large supply in comparison with the demand, and corn selling at about the same price as wheat in Chicago because of the prospects of an unusually small crop in the great corn districts of the west. That 50 cts of corn should sell for as much as 60 lbs of wheat may well cause us to wonder what will happen next.

It is a good time for feeders to have their wits about them and to make the most of the situation. I do not wonder that men hesitate about feeding wheat to hogs, for we cannot help thinking of the many that must suffer for bread the coming winter. We have been taught by custom to regard this grain as in some way set apart for man's special use and that there is a defilement in feeding it to stock, while we hold corn as the food par excellence for stock and decri its upward price toward the level of wheat as altogether wrong in the very nature of things.

Let us first look at the comparative value of wheat and some of its products and compare these with corn :

TABLE SHOWING DIGESTIBLE CONSTITUENTS PER 100 LBS

	Protein.	Carbo- hydrates.	Fat.
Wheat .....	9 7/8 lbs.	55.3 lbs.	1.8 lbs.
Corn .....	7.1 lbs.	62.7 lbs.	4.2 lbs.
Dark feeding Flour .....	16 1/2 lbs.	49.3 lbs.	5.3 lbs.
Wheat Bran .....	12.6 lbs.	44.1 lbs.	2.0 lbs.
Wheat Shorts .....	11.6 lbs.	45.1 lbs.	3.2 lbs.
Wheat Screenings .....	6.1 lbs.	51.0 lbs.	2.2 lbs.

Our table shows that in the musculo making element—protein—the wheat leads, while corn excels in the fattening elements (carbohydrates and fat). We may hold wheat the better single food for the work horse and for growing animals—pigs, calves, colts, etc.—While for laying on fat when the animal is grown corn leads.

In feeding wheat we have the experiments of Dr. Voelcker of Woburn, Eng., who, after three carefully conducted trials with sheep, concluded that whole wheat produces the cheapest gain with sheep at current prices for grain and stock foods in England.

Prof. William Brown fed wheat at the Ontario Agricultural College in 1883. This wheat was a very poor sample indeed, as Prof. Brown said the millers would probably not accept such grain as a present. This wheat, ground coarse, was fed to a steer twenty months old, along with hay and turnips, with the result of 1 lb of increase for 5 lbs hay, 23 lbs roots and 4 1/2 lbs of ground wheat—a very good showing indeed.

Prof. Robertson of the Dominion Experiment Station, Ottawa, feed wheat injured by freezing with results varying from 9.1 lbs to 11.1 lbs increase for each bushel fed to heavy hogs and a gain of 14 to 15 lbs from a bushel of frozen wheat when fed to pigs.

At the Oregon Station Prof. French fed a mixture of chopped oats and wheat, equal weights, with a result of 1 lb of gain for 4.8 lbs of the feed. At this station the writer has fed wheat, corn and a mixture of the two, ground, to hogs with good results, the mixture of cornmeal and ground wheat showing the best gains for food fed. The experiments have not yet been published in detail.

In general we may expect a gain of from 9 to 15 lbs, live weight, from a bushel of wheat, the higher figure being from growing Shoats. From 12 to 14 lbs are what we may look for with fattening hogs under favorable conditions, the average being about 12 lbs of increase live weight from a bushel of wheat.

We can feed whole wheat to sheep always and to horses when their teeth are good, but generally it should be ground and for hogs it should be ground and soaked. Where one has ground wheat to feed I strongly recommend mixing it with cornmeal or shorts—preferably cornmeal for fattening hogs and shorts for growing pigs.

While it is certainly a most unusual practice I cannot see why there is anything wrong in feeding wheat at the prices this grain and corn stand at the present time. Especially is it better to feed wheat that is "off" in some way than to take the low price such grain now brings.

As to the relative merits of wheat and corn it is hard to draw any exact comparison, for we can only compare things that are alike. For growing animals I place wheat from 10 to 25 per cent above corn; for simply fattening growing hogs I doubt if it will go any further pound for pound. A mixture of wheat and corn ground, will make more pork than either one I am quite sure.

I desire to call especial attention to the feeding of low grade flour at this time. In Eng. and horses are sometimes fed bread, but more commonly our low grade flour is fed there. Prof. Prinrose McConnell reports in the *Agricultural Gazette* of London that he has fed American low grade flour for six months and is "rather surprised at the beneficial results."

W. A. HENAY.

Wisconsin Agricultural Experiment Station.

**British Wheat Markets.**

The London Miller sums up the position of wheat in British markets during July as follows :

The month's trade began very quietly, and no market changes of note occurred before the 7th, when Doncaster, Newcastle, and Worcester gave way 6d. per qr. for English wheat. The same day at the Baltic 20s. 8d. was taken for Argentine cargoes, 21s. for red winter and 21s. for South Australian. On the 10th, at Liverpool, 4s. 8d. per cental was made for red winter and 5s. for Californian, and the steadiness of the great port for American receipts steadied the whole trade. London (the Baltic), however, on the 12th, accepted 20s. 6d. for Argentine, though Australian was unchanged. On the 13th, Mark Lane and Liverpool were both firm, the weather being wet and unseasonable. On the 14th the country markets were so poorly supplied with English wheat that full prices were made without difficulty. On the 16th, Mark Lane was 6d. dearer on the week, but on the 17th Liverpool gave way a penny per cental for American red winter wheat, 4s. 7d. being accepted. On the 18th, the Scotch markets were quiet and unchanged, but on the 20th Liverpool again gave way, 4s. 6d. being accepted for red winter and 4s. 10d. for Californian. This weakness took its start from Liverpool. On the 21st, the country corn markets were dull, and the crop prospects were not sufficiently optimistic to lead to any price decline. Mark Lane, on the 23rd, lost the 6d advance of that day week, while at the Baltic, Argentine cargoes were pressed on sale at 20s. 3d. per qr. At Liverpool, on the 24th, 4s. 4d. was taken for red winter, and 4s. 9d. for Californian. On the 26th the Baltic was weak under large offers, and Argentine was hard to place corn at 20s. per qr. Red winter was quoted 20s. 9d. per qr. On the 28th, Norwich and several other country markets were 6d. cheaper on the week. On the 30th, Mark Lane was fairly steady for fine white wheat, including English, but was 6d. lower for foreign red wheat and for nearly all sorts of flour. The trade at the Baltic was most depressed, 19s. 6d. being taken for Argentine and 20s. 3d. for American red winter. At Liverpool, on the last day of the month, trade was miserably weak, red winter closing at 4s. 2d. per cental and Californian at 4s. 7d. per cental. Liverpool has given way for red winter

wheat 6d. per cental on the month. London decline is not so heavy

July has been a month of rather unsettled weather, marked by very violent thunderstorms in France, and by not a little electrical disturbance here. The latter half of the month has been finer than the first fortnight, yet many districts have suffered from heavy rain storms, more seriously from the 16th to the 20th inclusive than during the earlier period. There is a prevalence of mildew in some regions, and of blight in others, that must needs reduce the eventual crop out-turn. The lush growth of vegetables which distinguishes the season extends to the cereals, the straw of which is unusually abundant. Many cornfields show wheat plants 6 and even 7 ft. in height. The ears are irregular, yet often of a good size and apparently well filled. Harvest will be fairly general by mid-August, and the North of England in less than the usual number of days behind the south. The market record of the month is one of decline and disappointment. Liverpool wheat value had fallen from 23s. 4d. to 20s. 8d.; London—if an average of all sorts be struck—from about 23s. to 21s. per qr. At Paris the month's fall is from 33s. 8d to 31s. 10d. at Antwerp it is from 22s. 10d. to 21s. 10 d.; at Berlin from 30s. 7d. to 28s. 8d.; and at New York from 21s. to 19s. per qr.

**Lower Freight Rates on Grain.**

The continued depression in the price of wheat is promoting shippers to do considerable talking about the high freight rates which have been maintained throughout the 50 per cent. decline in the value of wheat, which has occurred during the last two years. Shippers in the Northwest, the Southwest and the Pacific Coast are convinced that the roads can well afford to carry wheat at a lower rate, and petitions for reductions are being talked of.

The charges for some hauls in the Northwest as well as on the Pacific Coast are extremely exorbitant and out of all proportion to the charges for hauling wheat the same distance on other roads; they are also too high in the Southwest. The carrier's old rule for fixing rates—"What the traffic will stand"—could be applied to the re-establishment of the rates on wheat with satisfactory effect.

The reduction of rates by the carriers would encourage shipment and insure larger exports. In cases where the freight rate is so high shippers will find it more profitable to fob wheat and many will take this course. In Nebraska and Kansas a reduction has been asked, but any such move has been headed off in Iowa by the action of the carriers in asking permission to increase the rates on grain. It is not likely the railroad commissioners will grant an increase, but the application will give them good grounds for declining to make the reduction which in justice to the grain trade should have been made some time ago.—Chicago Elevator and Grain Trade.

**Difference in Pigs**

There is a difference in pigs. If all men are equal, all pigs are certainly not. The farmer who goes into the pork business with that notion will soon find himself a poorer and wiser man. There's money in the raising of hogs if the work be done intelligently. They can be made ready for market in a short time, so that quick returns can be had—that is, if the breed is a good one and the animals are given proper care. The last is the great stumbling block. The majority of farmers seem to imagine that hogs cannot exist without dirt. It is almost impossible to convince them to the contrary. Mouldy corn will not answer as well as sound corn, and a wood pasture will not keep them in as good condition as a clover field. Pigs will eat and flourish on a good deal that would otherwise go to waste, but even they draw the line somewhere.



**Wheat Yields for Two Years.**

The London Times presents the following estimates of the yield of wheat in the countries named for 1894, compared with the returns for 1893.

Countries.	1894. Bushels.	1893. Bushels.
United Kingdom.....	53,000,000	59,400,000
France.....	320,000,000	280,000,000
Germany, Belgium and Holland.....	128,000,000	144,000,000
Austria-Hungary.....	184,000,000	204,000,000
Italy.....	120,000,000	130,000,000
Roumania and Bulgaria.....	80,000,000	90,000,000
Russia.....	280,000,000	320,000,000
United States.....	464,000,000	466,000,000
India.....	258,000,000	268,000,000
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>1,892,000,000</b>	<b>1,942,400,000</b>

**The Apple Crop.**

In Canada a fairly good crop is estimated. Last spring spraying was more generally and scientifically practiced than ever before. The result of this is that this year's apples are less worm eaten and are larger and finer in consequence. One thing seems assured, the crop of 1894 will be heavier and better than that of 1893. An average crop in the Province of Ontario is accounted to be 3,000,000 barrels, 10 per cent of which are summer apples, 30 per cent fall and 60 per cent winter.

The United States last year had a poor crop and afforded Canada a ready market at good prices. This year the conditions are the opposite. The crop in New England will be very large, and much the same may be said of that in the States west of the Mississippi. Michigan and Iowa will have a fair crop, while in Ohio, Indiana and New York the yield will be smaller than usual—Exchange.

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Alberta..... Tuesday.  
Athabasca..... Saturday.

Connecting trains leave Winnipeg Monday and Friday at 12.20 o'clock.

**A U S T R A L I A**

From Vancouver to Honolulu and Sydney.

S. S. Warrimoo..... Sept. 16  
S. S. Arawa..... Oct. 16  
and every month thereafter.

**China and Japan**

From Vancouver to Yokohama and Hong Kong.

Empress Japan..... Aug 27  
Empress China..... Sept. 17  
Empress India..... Oct. 15  
And every month thereafter.

ROBERT KERR,  
General Passenger Agent.  
WINNIPEG.

**NORTHERN PACIFIC R.R.**

**TIME CARD.**

Taking effect on Wednesday, June 29, 1894.

Read Up.		MAIN LINE		Read Down.	
North Bound				South Bound	
Fr. No. 180	Ex. No. 183	St. Paul Ex. No. 107	Miles from Winnipeg	St. Paul Ex. No. 108	Fr. No. 120
1.20p	3.00p	0	0	11.30a	6.30a
1.02p	2.40p	3	0	11.42a	5.47a
12.52p	2.35p	9	0	11.55a	6.07a
12.22p	2.23p	15	8	12.08p	6.25a
11.54a	2.05p	23	6	12.24p	6.51a
11.31a	1.67p	27	4	12.39p	7.02a
11.07a	1.40p	32	6	12.46p	7.19a
10.31a	1.20p	40	4	1.00p	7.45a
10.03a	1.15p	46	8	1.15p	8.25a
9.23a	1.05p	56	0	1.31p	9.18a
8.00a	12.30p	65	0	1.55p	10.15a
7.00a	12.15p	68	1	2.05p	11.35a
11.05p	8.30a	103	0	5.45p	8.55p
1.30p	8.55a	103	0	9.25p	1.25p
3.45p	463			7.25a	
8.30p	470			8.20a	
8.00p	481			7.00a	
10.30p	833			8.55p	

**MORRIS-BRANDON BRANCH.**

East Bound.				West Bound.	
Fr. No. 180	Ex. No. 183	Miles from Winnipeg		Fr. No. 120	Ex. No. 127
1.20p	3.00p	0	0	11.30a	5.30p
7.50p	12.55p	0	0	1.35p	8.00a
6.55p	12.32p	10	0	2.00p	8.44a
5.46p	12.07a	21	2	2.28p	9.21a
5.23p	11.50a	25	9	2.59p	9.50a
4.89p	11.33a	33	6	3.50p	10.23a
3.59p	11.24a	39	6	3.18p	10.54a
3.14p	11.02a	49	0	3.86p	11.44a
2.51p	10.50a	54	1	3.40p	12.10p
2.15p	10.33a	62	1	4.08p	12.61p
1.47p	10.13a	63	4	4.23p	1.22p
1.10p	10.04a	74	0	4.36p	1.54p
12.57p	9.53a	79	0	4.50p	2.18p
12.27p	9.33a	88	1	5.07p	2.52p
11.57a	9.24a	92	3	5.23p	3.25p
11.12a	9.07a	102	0	5.45p	4.15p
10.37a	8.45a	109	7	6.04p	4.53p
10.13a	8.29a	117	3	6.24p	5.25p
9.40a	8.22a	120	0	6.39p	5.47p
9.30a	8.14a	123	0	6.40p	6.04p
9.05a	8.00a	129	5	6.53p	6.37p
8.28a	7.43a	137	2	7.11p	7.18p
7.50a	7.25a	145	1	7.30p	8.00p

Number 127 stops at Baldur for meals.

**PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE BRANCH.**

East Bound				W. End	
Read up Mixed No. 144, every day ex. Sun.	Miles from Winnipeg	STATIONS.	Read Down Mixed No. 143, every day ex. Sun.		
12.00 noon.	0	Winnipeg.....	4.00 p.m.		
11.43 a.m.	3.0	Portage Junction.....	4.15 p.m.		
11.10 a.m.	11.5	St. Charles.....	4.40 p.m.		
11.00 a.m.	18.5	Headingley.....	4.45 p.m.		
10.39 a.m.	21.0	White Plains.....	5.10 p.m.		
9.52 a.m.	35.2	Eustace.....	5.55 p.m.		
9.05 a.m.	42.1	Oakville.....	6.25 a.m.		
8.20 a.m.	65.5	Portage la Prairie.....	7.30 a.m.		

Stations marked -†- have no agent. Freight must be prepaid.

Numbers 107 and 108 have through Pullman Vestibuled Drawing Room Sleeping Cars between Winnipeg and St. Paul and Minneapolis. Also Palace Dining Car. Close connection at Chicago with eastern lines, connection at Winnipeg Junction with trains to and from the Pacific coast.

For rates and full information concerning connection with other lines, etc., apply to any agent of the company or

CHAS. S. FEE, H. SWINFORD,  
G. P. & T. A., St. Paul. General Agt., Winnipeg

H. J. BELCH, Ticket Agent, 486 Main St., Winnipeg.