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WINNIPEG, AUGUST 17, 1891.

Manitoba.

Field & Parker, butchers, Treherne; succeeded by E. Parker & Co.

Baloveau & Co., have commenced business at Winnipeg as wine merchants.

Ald. Wilson, has purchased the stock of Ferguson & Co., grocers, Winnipeg, by sheriff's sale, at 55c on the dollar.

The tug Glendoven, belonging to the Manitoba Fish Co., was burned at Grand Rapids, Lake Winipeg recently. She was valued at \$10,000.

There is a good prospect of a British Columbia exhibit at the Winnipeg Industrial. The COMMERCIAL articles having stirred up the people over there.

A correspondent of Souris writes: Two new blacksmiths' shops and a new carriage shop are being erected in town. Stanley & Sweet are building a new shop alongside of their old one. James Butler, late of Ontario, is putting up one near the mill, and Coulter, of Brandon, is building a carriage shop beside Butler.

A correspondent at Wawanesa writes: W. J. Richardson, our pioneer hardware merchant, has disposed of his business here and left with his family for Vancouver, British Columbia. C. Christie, late of Shoal Lake, has opened out in the store lately occupied by Mr. Richardson with a stock of groceries and boots and shoes.

L. A. Hamilton, Canadian Pacific railway land commissioner, and Major Walsh, of the Dominion Coal company, who accompanied

Gen. Supt. Whyte to the Souris coal fields, returned to Winnipeg last week. They are extremely well pleased with the result of their trip, having found abundance of coal seams. Major Walsh says that tests will be made in the vicinity of Alameda with a diamond drill, and if coal is found there in suitable quantities mines will be established at that point. If not they will go thirty miles further west, where several large seams are exposed, one of them being twelve feet and another eight feet wide. The railroad graders are now within twenty-five miles of the coal fields, and the grade of ninety miles of road to be built will be finished within six weeks. The tracklayers reached Melita Tuesday, and as the bridge there is about completed, they will begin work west of that point next week.

Saskatchewan.

R. Ironside, of Manitoba, is at Prince Albert in search of cattle for export.

D. Henderson received a telegram at Winnipeg last week, stating that Mr. Plaxton, of Prince Albert, had cut oats on August 11, and was cutting his Ladoga wheat on August 12.

Wm. Plaxton, near Prince Albert, writes to D. Henderson at Winnipeg, as follows: "I shall commence cutting wheat about the 10th or 12th of August. I expect to have as good a sample of Ladoga wheat as I had last year. I have one field from which I expect 40 bushels per acre or more. The wheat crop through this district is not so heavy in the straw as last year, but well headed and very early—summer fallows are very heavy. Oats and barley, on the whole, are light. July month was very warm and continues so up to date." The wheat referred to in the letter, is the "Ladoga" variety, which is earlier in maturing than Red Fyfe. Mr. Plaxton was the grower of the famous Ladoga wheat, a sample of which was forwarded by THE COMMERCIAL last winter, to grain experts in Canada, United States and Britain, and which was generally pronounced an exceptionally fine wheat.

Alberta.

The new railway to Edmonton, will permit of the shipment southward of coal from that district. It is proposed to ship a few cars to Calgary for test.

The Imperial Bank managers are keeping up their progressive policy in the west. A branch of this bank will be opened at Edmonton.

The Bulletin, of Edmonton, northern Alberta, dated August 1st, says: Barley fit to cut this week and oats next week are reported. Wheat is beginning to change color in some fields.

Sharples & Co., of Calgary, have opened in the grocery business at Red Deer. Thos. Deltter, of Goderich, Ontario, has opened a dry goods store at the same place.

North West Ontario.

Machinery and stamp mill and batteries have been taken out to the Sultana mine, Rat Portage district. The company are actively working and will soon have the mill in working order.

A new difficulty besets the projectors of the proposed street railway from Port Arthur to Fort William. The council of the latter, it is understood, will refuse to allow the railway to

enter the municipality. The idea is that the railway will carry business to Port Arthur which would otherwise be done at Fort William. This seems rather a foolish view to take. The road would be a benefit to both places, providing it does not cost too much, and can be operated successfully.

Assiniboia.

A. Brown, an eastern cattle buyer, has paid Yorkton and vicinity a visit, and taken out another shipment of fine cattle. This lot comprised six carloads of fine steers for the British markets. Ball Bros., of the Wallace ranch, supplying two carloads of the lot.

Lumber Cuttings.

Booth's new lumber mill at Ottawa, Ont., began work recently. It has a daily capacity of 900,000 feet, or for the season 153,000,000 feet. It employs 400 men.

All the log drives have passed down the Rainy river excepting Hughes & Atkinson's, who will be out in a few days, and Saunders, on Little Forks, who hung up six or seven million feet in the spring, but which is coming down now.

A barge lumber laden, in tow of the steamer Red River, was lost in a storm on Lake Winnipeg recently. The load consisted of 175,000 feet, shipped by Brown & Rutherford, from the mill at Fisher river. The barge was the property of the Northwest Navigation Co.

United States Crop Estimates.

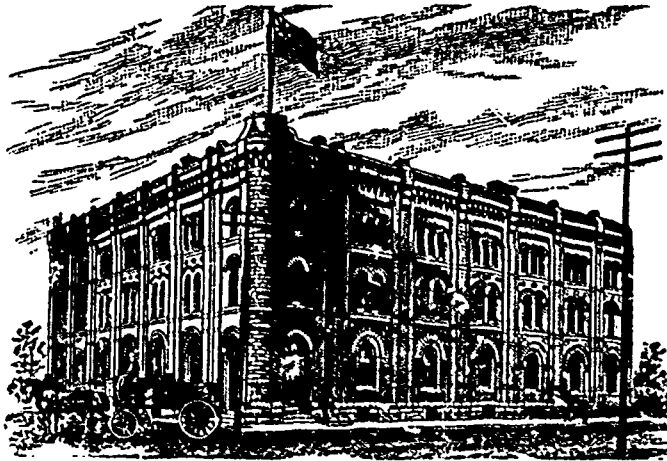
By taking the condition of spring wheat as it was reported by the agricultural department a year ago, at 85.2 with a total yield as finally estimated of 143,888,000 bushels the condition now given at 95.5 would make a total spring wheat crop of 165,159,000 bushels. The final result of marketing last year showed a crop 20 per cent. above the estimate. If this crop is estimated upon that basis it would show a yield of 198,190,000 bushels of spring wheat. Some of the closer guessers estimated the winter wheat crop in round numbers at 400,000,000 bushels, by taking 26,000,000 acres as the winter wheat area, leaving just half as much, or 13,000,000 acres, for spring wheat, which would result in a total production of approximately 600,000,000 bushels. By the agricultural department estimates on a basis of former years, the result officially will probably be about 520,000,000 bushels. — *Minneapolis Market Record.*

London Cheese Market.

At the cheese market at London, Ont., on August 8, forty factories boarded 9,912 boxes of July. There were 880 boxes of white and the balance was colored. Sales:—1,360 boxes colored at 9c; 330 at 9 1-16c.

At a meeting of the council of the Moosomin board of trade, Messrs. Lewin and Barton were appointed a committee to take steps with a view of obtaining a reduction in the price of coal delivered in Moosomin. Mr. Lewin stated that the prices charged here were out of all proportion to those at certain other points.

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Winnipeg, Man.

REFERENCES: Imperial Bank of Canada, Winnipeg, Man. and Parkhill Banking Co., Parkhill, Ont.

Talk About Tinplate.

There has been a controversy in various newspapers of late as to whether tinplate is being manufactured in the United States for industrial use. It seems to have arisen because of an alleged assertion on the part of some body or bodies that before the new tariff on tinplate went into effect (July 1, 1891) "the American tinplate manufacturing industry" would be in a position to practically supply the home demand. The date mentioned in the foregoing is at hand and naturally interest is keen to learn whether the alleged prediction is likely to be fulfilled. A competent and representative metropolitan New York daily newspaper reasserted the truth of the proposition referred to, about two months ago, and was violently antagonized by other equally enterprising journals. Not long ago the admission was made by the journal first referred to that the home market demand for tinplate was not being supplied by domestic tinplate plants. Since then the question has arisen as to whether American tinplate at all is being made for legitimate industrial consumption in the home market, or which point there has been some difference of opinion. It is noteworthy that one or two public offers for good-sized (specified) quantities of home-made tinplate by responsible parties have not been accepted by any of the thirty firms reported to be members of the "American Tinplate Manu-

facturers' Association of the United States," which would certainly seem to indicate that this infant industry is really, as yet, an infant. Nor is any surprise called for because such is the case. It would, on the contrary, be quite remarkable, were we able within, say, a year to create a plant of sufficient capacity to supply the enormous home demand for tinplate. The whole trouble appears to be that some rash friends of the "future great" tinplate industry have been so carried away by their enthusiasm as to claim to be able to do more than by any possibility they could expect to do within the time allowed. And, it should be added, some of the intending tinplate makers would have been wise to have claimed less and admitted more. It is probable we may supply ourselves with tinplate—some day—but there was and is no necessity of declaring (as some ill-advised friends of the project have done) that we would be able to accomplish this within a period in which, as intelligent people must all know the thing is a manifest impossibility.

One of the wide-awake organs of the manufacturing industries is the *Chattanooga Tradesman*, and that journal, in a review of this tinplate controversy, sensibly says that "there was never even serious talk of a tinplate industry in the United States until within the last twelve months. We import fully 300,000 tons of tinplate per year from Wales, which is, in

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BOOTS AND SHOES,

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R. Pringle & Son, Hawick, Scotch Underwear
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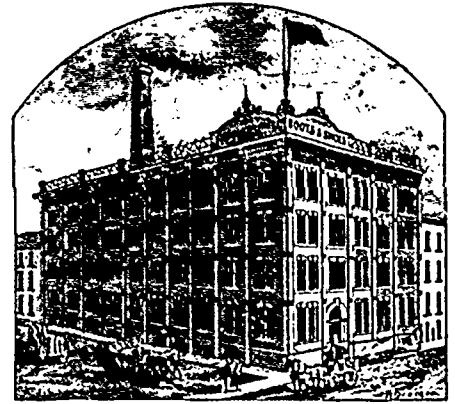
R. A. NISBET

the matter of bulk, quite equal to 400,000 tons of pig iron, and in value close upon \$22,000,000. The industry in the United States, if it becomes such, must necessarily be of slow growth. The Welsh makers of tinplate are firmly established, have enormous capital in the business, and will not surrender their colossal business in this country, even if they are forced to pay the duty of 2-2-10c. a pound imposed by the McKinley tariff. They are certain to try to save that amount by reducing wages, cheapening their raw material, lowering their freights and putting up with narrower profit.

"If there is serious intention among iron capitalists to throw down the gage of battle to the Welshmen for the control of the United States tinplate supply, there will be a long and hard contest that will go on for many years, just as has the fight for our steel, finished iron and correlative supplies. It has required thirty years of toil and the loss of millions under the protection of exemplary duties for our iron masters to attain the control of our home market, and we still import a good deal of steel, some raw iron and large quantities of wire, cutlery, etc."—*Bradstreet's*.

For Jamaica.

The wholesale firm of Gillespies & Co., of Montreal, have chartered the sailing vessel St. Joseph to take a cargo of Canadian produce to Jamaica, consisting of flour, butter, fish, preserved meats, butter and cheese. The vessel on her return trip is expected to bring sugar, rum, coffee and spices. The result of this, the first venture of the kind from Montreal, will be looked forward to with considerable interest by the trade generally. Occasional stray shipments have before been made, but the above is the first ship that has been chartered at this port exclusively for opening up a direct trade between Montreal and Jamaica.—*Trade Bulletin*.



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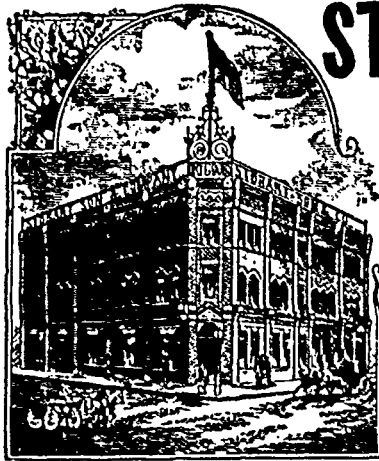
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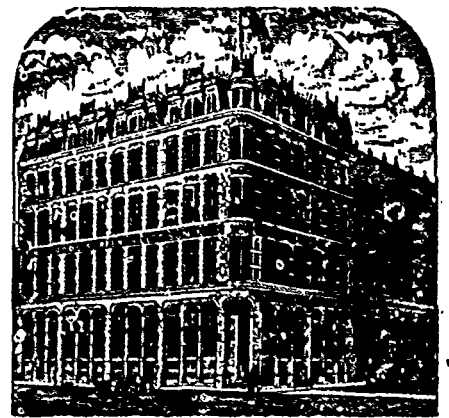
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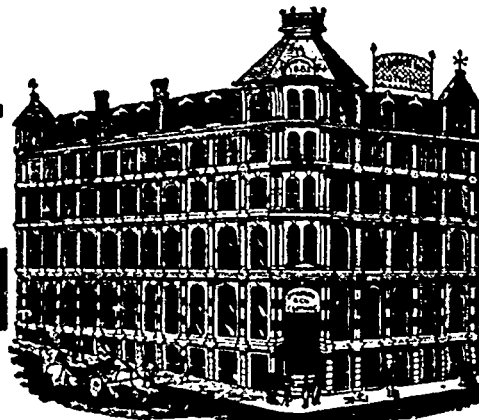
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The Commercial

WINNIPEG, AUGUST 17, 1891.

THE WHEAT OUTLOOK.

Manitoba's are naturally bulls in wheat. Wheat is by far our largest export product, and good prices for wheat is the next thing desirable to a good crop. This intense desire that wheat may bring high prices often leads to extravagant expectations in the same direction. This year there has been a great deal of bullish wheat literature of one kind and another floating about, principally founded upon the reports of damage to European crops early in the spring. THE COMMERCIAL gave a word or two of caution recently, against the entertaining of extremely extravagant expectations as to wheat prices for this crop. At the same time this caution was given, the opinion was expressed that the outlook was favorable for good prices. THE COMMERCIAL article did not indicate a belief in low wheat prices, an idea which an exchange seems to have imbibed from reading the article. It was only against the extravagant expectations of very high prices, that the caution was given.

While Canada and the United States are producing very large crops this year, the prospects are that it will all be wanted, at remunerative prices to the growers. Crop reports from some of the principal European wheat countries are noted for their unreliability, but at the same time enough is known to indicate with certainty that the crop is short there. With reserves very low, European countries will be obliged to buy from abroad to the full extent of their requirements over home production. In portions of Europe, rye is the staple crop for bread. Reports concerning the rye crop are generally unsatisfactory. The significance of this is, that more wheat will be required to make up for the shortage in rye. America, on account of the large crop in both Canada and the United States, is the world's granary this crop year, and our surplus and more, too, will be required to supply Europe with bread.

William E. Bear, a statistician of London, England, has been looking into the European crop situation, and his summing up of the outlook appears in the last issue of *Bradstreet's*. He thinks there is no doubt as to the failure of wheat in portions of Russia, and the same is also true of rye. He places the crop of that country at 15 per cent. less than last year. He reduces the crop of Austria-Hungary and Germany by 15 per cent. as compared with last year, and the French crop is placed at 25 per cent. less than last year. The wheat crop of the United Kingdom is estimated at 70,000,000 bushels, which is nearly 3,000,000 bushels under an average for five years. Mr. Bear gives wheat statistics for five years up to 1889, which shows that the average annual yield for the countries named for that period is as follows:—

Countries.	Bushels.
Russia, including Poland.....	223,661,125
Austria-Hungary.....	133,443,920
United Kingdom.....	73,917,067

France	295,168,052
Italy.....	106,964,866
Germany	110,204,312
India	256,954,740

Mr. Bear has also prepared a table dealing with the wheat crop of European countries alone. It shows the yield for last year, the estimated yield for this year, and the surplus or deficiency as the case may be, of wheat supplies for the crop year of 1891-92, stated in bushels as follows:—

Exporting countries.	Yield 1890.	Estimated yield 1891.	Estimated exports 1891-2.
Russia	211,800,000	180,000,000	40,000,000
Austria-Hungary	103,453,300	104,500,000	8,000,000
Roumania	04,000,000	65,000,000	30,000,000
Bulgaria and Servia	48,000,000	45,000,000	12,000,000
Totals, exptz co.	515,258,000	449,500,000	90,000,000
Importing countries.			Estimated imports.
United Kingdom	75,994,000	70,000,000	145,000,000
France	323,000,000	248,000,000	100,000,000
Germany	92,000,000	78,200,000	35,000,000
Italy	123,000,000	118,000,000	25,000,000
Spain and Portugal	78,000,000	73,000,000	10,000,000
Switzerland	2,400,000	2,200,000	8,000,000
Turkey.....	30,000,000	35,000,000	10,000,000
Rest of Europe	45,000,000	39,000,000	32,000,000
Total Import countries.....	780,394,000	660,400,000	371,000,000
Grand total, Europe.....	1,295,652,000	1,115,900,000	*281,000,000
*Net import requirements.			

The above table shows that import requirements are 371,000,000 bushels, while European exporting countries will have a surplus of only 90,000,000 bushels, making a deficiency of 281,000,000 bushels in the European crop. Altogether this is a bullish showing. The figures of course are "estimated" for this year, and given on the authority of Mr. Bear, for what they are worth.

Leaving Mr. Bear's figures for Europe, the question is, where this shortage is to be made up. Starting at home, we have the Dominion Millers' Association's estimate of a surplus for export from Canada of 22,000,000. For the United States about 160,000,000 seems a liberal allowance, though estimates of the probable surplus of that country vary widely. India's surplus is estimated all the way from 30,000,000 to 44,000,000 bushels. Placing the latter country at 35,000,000, we have a total of 217,000,000 bushels for Canada, the United States and India to supply to Europe, leaving still a shortage, taking Mr. Bear's figures, of 64,000,000 bushels. There are a number of other countries which usually have small quantities of wheat for export. Chili and the Argentine Republic, in South America, usually have a few million bushels each for export, but the internal strife, particularly in the former country, will probably prevent them doing much this year. Australia usually has more wheat than Canada for export. The countries of south-eastern Asia also have a few million bushels sometimes for export. The wheat will doubtless come from somewhere to supply the demand, even should Europe's deficiency be as great as indicated by Mr. Bear. Higher prices usually bring out supplies which were previously thought to be unavailable, while a scarcity of one article leads to greater consumption of other commodities which are used as substitutes. We therefore believe the world will be able to worry along for another year, and that supplies of bread-

stuffs will be forthcoming as required at fair prices.

ENDOWMENT ORDERS.

Considerable attention is being given in the United States to endowment insurance schemes, hundreds of which have been placed before the public, and new ones are being organized every day, under the names of various orders and associations. That many of these society insurance schemes are fraudulent, is superficially apparent, but nevertheless they will flourish for a time and make many dupes. When a society offers to pay a thousand dollars or more at the end of a term of years, and sells its certificates for an absurdly small annual payment, the fraud of the thing should be evident to anyone. Nevertheless, some of these endowment orders, which make the most outlandish promises, rapidly roll up a large membership. In brief it may be stated that many of these societies are swindling concerns, deliberately planned for the purpose of gulling the members, and lining the pockets of the organizers. The officers are sure of a good salary while the order lasts, and of a division of the spoils when the thing goes to pieces. Certificates of course are payable in the order in which they are issued, and the first batch of certificates is distributed to a select number, who for this favor lend their names as a guarantee of the "solidity" of the new order. The payment of certificates, it may be readily concluded, will not continue long after the favored ones have been paid. A more deliberately planned system of swindling than that adopted by these numerous endowment orders, has not been previously undertaken, and the wonder is they find so many dupes, who can be led to believe that the society can ever pay the amounts promised, even were there no expenses to eat up a considerable portion of the income. "Something for nothing" is not a commercial law, and it cannot be applied to insurance any more than it can be to banking or general commerce. Still the dupes are plentiful.

Several states of the republic have undertaken to legislate against these endowment order swindles. Pennsylvania and Massachusetts have taken the lead in this respect. The state of New Hampshire has more recently taken up the matter. The disclosures made in connection with the investigation into the endowment orders in this state, will show how ridiculous it is to expect that these orders could ever pay their certificates. The members of the orders in that state have paid in the sum of \$1,379,358 for certificates, and of this amount \$633,453 has been eaten up in expenses. This means that one half of the entire amount paid on certificates has gone into the pockets of the salaried officers, or for other expenses. The chief claim of these orders is that their expenses are so light that they can meet their Munchausen-like promises. But no regular insurance company could stand the same rate of expenses as these society insurance orders show, and meet its obligations. Further investigation in New Hampshire showed that only \$167,167 had been paid to certificate holders, and this amount probably went mostly to the selected ones who lent their names to give the order the appearance of respectability.

NEW FREIGHT CRAFT.

The "Whaleback" steamer, *Wetmore*, whose clearance some weeks ago from Duluth, with wheat for Liverpool, was editorially noticed in the *THE COMMERCIAL*, is creating quite a stir in the shipping world. W. F. Street, of West Superior, a city of Wisconsin, just across the boundary from Duluth, Minnesota, writes to *Braidstreet's* journal as follows:

"The *Wetmore* was built by the American Steel Barge Company, in this city (West Superior). Her length is 265 feet, just enough to permit her passage of the Welland canal locks, but not short enough to allow the passage of the locks of the St. Lawrence canal. The vessel loaded 70,000 bushels of wheat at West Superior elevators and cleared coastwise for Duluth, where her equipments were inspected by government inspectors. At Duluth she took foreign clearance papers, which carried her to Kingston, Canada, where she lighted her cargo in order to make the run of the St. Lawrence rapids. At Kingston she took Canadian clearance papers for Montreal. At Montreal the shipping inspectors required that a bulkhead should be put in the vessel from end to end to prevent the shifting of the cargo, a requirement which nettled Captain McDougall until he raged like a mad walrus. The vessel then reshipped her cargo and 25,000 bushels additional. In order to show his contempt of the bulkhead requirement, Captain McDougall directed the master of the vessel, Captain Saunders, to pile a lot of coal on the upper and round deck, where it would be fully exposed to high seas or the tumbling of the boat. On August 1, Captain Saunders' memorandum of the voyage was received at the company's office in this city. It is as follows:—

'In steaming 364 hours from Montreal to Liverpool used 226 tons of coal; distance run 3,032 miles (knots). Had head sea 100 hours; beam sea, very high, 50 hours; aft, 50 hours; various the rest. Had very thick weather in channel. Want no shutters to pilot-house windows. Carried 26 tons of coal on deck from Sydney to clear off banks; rough sea; lost no coal; this is evidence of ship's ability.

'Are having a large number of visitors at ls. per head; goes to orphan asylum; very popular here. All Liverpool merchants coming on board. Great excitement. Cargo turning out splendid.'

The mercantile agents of the American Steel Barge Company, at Liverpool, G. T. Soley & Son, also wrote at the same time. Their letter contained the following:—

"The vessel arrived here and docked yesterday. She has been visited by many thousand people, including most of our leading ship-owners and merchants. We hope to be the first English firm to congratulate you on your brilliant reform, and feel sure that the future steam collier, if not all general cargo boats, will be built on the general lines of your craft."

The achievement of the "Whaleback" boat is briefly presented in these two letters. It was not in having carried an unbroken cargo from Superior to Liverpool, but in having demonstrated that at Superior, in the heart of North America, can be (for it has been) built a steel vessel of cheaper construction, cheaper cost of operating and greater proportionate carrying capacity than any other vessel in the world. The vessel is the best all round water-carrier that can be devised, and I have the

prophecy of an admiral in the United States Navy that it is the future war vessel. Next year the "Whaleback" will be a complete Superior production, the iron ore made into steel plates and structural work, the marine boilers and engines and the complete vessel itself all built upon the ground here."

The *Wetmore* proceeded from Liverpool to New York, whence she will go to Puget Sound, on the Pacific coast.

Editorial Notes.

Owing to the short crop in eastern Canada last year, Manitoba oats brought a good price for shipment eastward. This year Ontario has produced a large oat crop. Both the yield and area sown are greater than an average, which would indicate that western oats of this crop will not have the same ready sale at such good prices as have ruled the past six or eight months.

It is not too early for those who intend exhibiting at the Winnipeg Industrial, to begin preparations. A number of outlying districts in the territories are already gathering specimens for the exhibition, and it is now certain that all the best districts will be well represented. Now is the time to select any specially good samples of grain in the straw, grasses, etc. Some handsome prizes are offered for grain in the straw, and grasses. Every agricultural society in Manitoba and the territories should secure a copy of the prize list, and note the special competition for agricultural societies. The districts which carry off these prizes will have something to crow about.

The *Winnipeg Free Press* reports on the strength of "a good authority on the subject" that the cereal crop of British Columbia will be far in excess of anything in previous years. This is a mistake. *THE COMMERCIAL* has the best possible advices from British Columbia, to the effect that the crops are below an average, especially fruit. This may not apply to some districts, but to the province as a whole. Owing to its physical features, British Columbia has a great variation of climate in different districts, and consequently there is more variety of crops grown than in Manitoba. It would not be fair to judge of British Columbia's agricultural capabilities by the crops of this year.

The *Rat Portage Record* has discovered another ridiculous aspect of the fishery regulations. Lake of the Woods is an international lake, being partly within the boundaries of the state of Minnesota. The southern portion of the lake is therefore within the jurisdiction of the United States. Fishing is not permitted in the Canadian portion of the lake, but in the northern end a fishing company is operating on a large scale. There is no shipping outlet from the southern end of the lake through United States territory, consequently the fish are taken north to Rat Portage, and shipped in bond by the Canadian Pacific railway, to the States. Thus the fishing industry is confined to the south end of the lake, while no fishing can be done in Canadian water.

The need is felt in Canada of some reliable information about the crops of the Dominion as a whole. Some of the provinces publish official

information about the crops, and some do not. As a rule, the information furnished is of a very hap-hazard nature. It would be a great advantage if a reliable monthly crop report, covering the whole country, could be furnished by the Dominion government, together with a brief weekly weather report, something similar to the reports furnished for the United States, by the agricultural department at Washington. This work might be undertaken under the direction of the experimental farms, which have been established in nearly all the great divisions of the Dominion.

Eastern Ontario and Montreal journals frequently speak of "the west" in referring to western Ontario. In the Montreal market reports, reference is often made to commodities reaching the market from the west, when Ontario or western Ontario is meant. This reference to the western portion of Ontario in a general sense as "the west," is very misleading to persons not acquainted with the local significance of the term. For instance, the report of the arrival of a car of western butter at Montreal, would be taken by most people here as meaning a car from Manitoba or some other western point, when it would most probably mean an arrival from western Ontario. Western Ontario was at one time geographically western Canada, but since the extension of the boundaries of the Dominion, the expression "the west" when applied in a general sense to that portion of the country, is very likely to be misunderstood by people at a distance.

Winnipeg Board of Trade.

A meeting of the council of the Winnipeg board of trade was held Tuesday afternoon. The report of the board of grain examiners regarding the action of the delegate to Ottawa to endeavor to secure amendments to the inspection and public weighing acts was received and adopted. The general grain committee of the board was requested to draw up a set of regulations to govern weighmen appointed under the bill now passing through the House of Commons at Ottawa, so that if the bill becomes law no time would be lost in taking advantage of its provisions for this year's trade.

The question of winding up insolvent estates was discussed at some length.

Messrs. Nairn, Ashdown, Galt, Strang, Elliott and Housser were appointed a committee to wait on the Local government regarding drainage of lands and the lax way in which the noxious weeds act was being enforced in the district about Winnipeg.

Messrs. Nairn, Ashdown and the secretary were appointed to wait on the city council regarding the extreme advisability of again urging the Dominion government to improve the navigation of the St. Andrew's rapids.

Messrs. D. W. Bole, G. F. Galt, J. E. Housser and President Nairn were appointed as a committee to enquire into the present position of the electric street railway propositions, and to report from time to time on the subject.

A Toronto telegram of August 11 says: Reports from all parts of the province of Ontario state that the crops are the best in many years. All the grains are above the average. Hay is hardly an average. Roots and fruits are fair.



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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.

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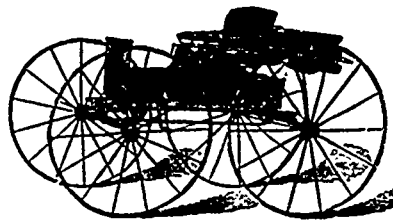
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AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

DRUGS.

Jobbing prices are:— Howard's quinine, 50 to 55c; German quinine, 45 to 50c; morphia, \$2.30 to \$2.60; iodide of potassium, \$4.25 to \$4.75; bromide potassium, 55 to 65c; English camphor, 75 to 85c; camphor ounces, 85 to 90c; glycerine, 25 to 35c; bleaching powder, per keg, \$6 to \$8; bicarb soda, \$3.50 to \$3.75; sal soda, \$2.50 to \$3; chlorate of potash, 25 to 30c; alum, \$4 to \$4.50; copperas, \$3.25 to \$3.75; sulphur flour, \$4.50 to \$5; sulphur roll, \$4.50 to \$5; American blue vitrol, 7½ to 8½c. Insect powder, pure, 40c; alcohol, \$1.65 per gallon.

DRIED FRUITS.

Prices here are as follows: California London layer raisins, \$3.50 per box; quarter boxes, \$1; Valencia raisins, \$2.00 to \$2.10; Valencia layers, \$2.70; currants, 7½c; figs, cooking, in bags, 6½c; inboxes, 7c; o'oice do., 13c, do in 10 lb. boxes, 14 to 15c; fancy Eleme figs layers, 16 to 17c; dried apples, 11½c; evaporated apples, 16c; Golden dates, 7½c per pound; choice new golden dates, 9c per pound; California evaporated fruit— Apricots, 18 cents; peeled peaches, 28c; pitted plums, 20c; raspberries, 30c; prunes, 8c to 12½c, the higher figure being for choice of fine varieties Malaga raisins—London layers, \$3.50; black baskets, \$4.50; Tahitis, \$5.

HARDWARE

for ordering. Prices are as follows: Cut nails, 10d and upwards, \$3.10 wire nails \$4.50; I. C. tin plates, \$6.25 to \$6.50 as to grade; I. C. tin plates double, \$12.50 to \$13.00; Canada plates, \$4.25; sheet iron, \$4 to \$5.50 according to grade; iron pipe, net prices, 1 inch, 10½c; 1½ inch 13½c; 1½ inch, 16½c; 2 inch, 25½c per foot; ingot tin, 30c per lb.; bar tin, 32c per lb.; sheet zinc, 8c per lb.; galvanized iron, 28 gauge, 7 to 8½c per lb.; bar iron, \$3.50 per 100 lbs., shot, 6c per lb., barbed wire, 5½ to 6c net; sisal rope, 12c per pound; manilla rope, 16c per lb.

GROCERIES.

There were signs that the refiners are catching up to the demand for sugars in eastern markets as an easier tendency was reported in yellows. The latter qualities, however, have not been in active demand, as the call has been mostly for white. This will likely continue to be a feature of cheap sugar, for with the reduction in prices consumption will run more to granulated. Here stocks have been a little freer, though some were still short. Willett & Gray, of New York, in their weekly report say: "Raws advanced 1-16c; refined declined 3-16c, to lowest point since new tariff began. Total stock in all the principal countries, at July 1, 1,009,281 tons, against 842,772 tons at the same time last year. The market for raws has been exceedingly dull from day to day, and the European markets have lost a little of their strength. At the close all markets are firmer. Refiners, under their policy of over-production, to stimulate consumption, have become loaded with a surplus, and the attempt of one or two refiners to dispose of this surplus by a slight underselling of competitors, led suddenly to a general underselling all round, and a collapse of the good and satisfactory situation of the refined market, throwing it into demoralization, with prices at

as low a point as they have touched since free sugar came into operation. There is still a margin of profit for refiners, and they may not be willing to come to terms until it disappears entirely. The Spreckels Company was the only refinery which sold granulated at 4c, and only for about one day. At the close all refineries in New York and Philadelphia are selling at 4 1-16, at which a large business is doing." Later, New York advanced to 4½c. Advances from British Columbia concerning the salmon pack continues very unsatisfactory, and it is now certain that the pick of canned salmon will be light. The outlook continues favorable for cheaper dried, preserved and canned fruits, in view of the generally large crop. Prices here are:—Sugars, Yellow, 5 to 5½c granulated, 5½c to 5¾c. Coffees, green, Rio, from 24 to 25c; Java, 27 to 29c; Old Gov., 29 to 32c; Mochas, 33 to 35c. Teas—Japan, 23 to 46c; Congous, 22 to 60c; Indian teas, 35 to 60c; young hyson, 26 to 50c; T. & B tobacco, 61c per pound; Lilly, 7s. 57c; diam 1 solace, 12s, 53c; P. of W. butts, 52c; P. of W. caddies 52½c; Honeysuckle, 7s, 60c; Briar, 7s, 58c; Laurel Bright Navy, 3s, 61c; In-lex thick Solace, 6s, 53c; Brunetto Solace, 12s, 53c. McAlpine Tobacco Co.'s plug tobacco; Old Crow, 51c, Woodcock, 57c; Beaver, 68c; Jubilee, 65; Anchor, 64c; cut tobacco: Silver Ash, 70c; Cut Cavendish, 75c; Senator, 85c; Standard Kentucky, light, 90c; do., dark, 85c. Special brands of cigars are quoted: Reliance, \$50; Gen. Arthur, \$50; Mikado, \$40; Terrier, \$30 per 1,000. Mauricia, \$42.50; Sudan Whips, \$10; Turkish Caps, \$35; Commercial Traveller \$25. Special selects, \$55; Selects, \$45; Columbia, \$45; Canucks, \$40; Derby \$36c; Sports, \$30. Mixed pickles, in kegs, are quoted: Three gallons, \$2.25 to \$2.50; do., 5 gallons, \$3 to \$3.50; do., 10 gallon kegs, \$6 to \$6.50.

GREEN FRUITS.

Oranges were scarce, and stocks were almost exhausted, being only obtainable in small lots. Californias in quantity were out. Blueberries have still come forward slowly, and there is now no doubt of a short crop. Prices are the same as a week ago, small lots selling at 7 cents per pound. There has been a large sale of California peaches and plums, at low prices, larger lots having sold down to \$1.50 per box for peaches, with dealers holding higher for lots of a few boxes. Tomatoes were scarce, and not obtainable on some days. Mellons selling freely. Apples have sold well, at lower prices, poor qualities having sold as low as \$4 per bbl. Prices are: Oranges, \$5 to \$6 per box; Messina lemons, \$6. to \$6.50. Bananas are quoted at \$3 to \$3.50 per bunch. California soft fruits in 20 lb. boxes; peaches, \$1.75 per box; plums, \$1.75 to \$2.00; pears, 40 lb. boxes, \$2.50 to \$3; black grapes, 8 lb. baskets, 75c to \$1.00; Southern apples, \$4.00 to \$5.00 per barrel; watermelons, \$4.00 to \$4.50 per dozen. Tomatoes, \$1.75 per crate of 24 pounds. Blueberries, 6c. to 7c. per pound.

The European sugar beet crop is backward on account of wet and cold weather, and even with fine weather in September it is doubtful if the increased acreage will yield an increased production. Present tests are on a level with those of 1886, when the final yield was 20 per cent below that of 1890.

WHOLESALE PRODUCE MARKETS.

WINNIPEG.

WHEAT

This has been the liveliest week which wheat has experienced for many a day. A combination of bull influences have been at work, and prices have made some sharp upward spurts. The close at Chicago on Friday was over 10c per bushel higher than a week ago, and Duluth was 8½c higher. The biggest bulges in prices were on Tuesday and Friday, though there were light advances on most other days. Chicago opened on Monday with a very excited market and heavy buying orders. Liverpool cabled ¼ to 1d higher, Berlin 2½ to 4½c higher, and Paris 1½ to 2½c per bushel higher. Receipts at United States points were large, but this was balanced by liberal exports, which aggregated 737,000 bushels of wheat and flour for the day. The visible supply increased 1,186,000 bushels, as per the Chicago statement on Monday. The same week a year ago, the visible increased 132,000. The total visible is now 17,953,673, and a year ago was 18,495,267 bushels. Strong cables, wet weather in Europe and large export clearances were strong influences on Tuesday. The principal bull card, however, were the cables announcing that the Russian government had issued a proclamation forbidding the export of rye and rye meal, after August 27. Germany and Austria import large quantities of rye from Russia, for breadstuff, and the prohibition of export placed on this grain will, it is believed, increase considerably the consumption of wheat flour in these countries. Rye has risen in value in Germany to almost an equality with wheat. So far as this order will affect wheat, it might be argued on the other hand, that the prohibition of export will cheapen the price of rye in Russia, and that a correspondingly larger quantity will be consumed there, thus leaving more wheat for export from that country. This latter view of the case would have an easier tendency for British wheat markets, where rye is not used, and Russian wheat has a large sale. The Russian order has created a cry in Germany for free breadstuffs. The strongest influence of the order prohibiting the export of rye, is the tacit confirmation which it gives to the worst reports concerning the poor condition of Russian crops. Liverpool cables on Tuesday were ¼ to ½d higher, London 6d higher for on passage, Paris and Berlin about 1c per bushel higher. The quantity of wheat and flour on passage increased about 2,000,000 bushels. The available supply of breadstuffs in America, Europe and afloat increased about 9,000,000 bushels during July. The grand total of such stocks on August 1st was 109,824,000 bushels. Wheat at Chicago on Wednesday advanced 3½c but did not hold at the top, the decline being due to heavy realizing sales. Liverpool was 1st to 1½d higher, London 6d to 1s higher for cargoes, Paris 3½c higher per bushel, and Berlin ditto 1½c. Leeds (England) millers advanced the price of flour 1s 6d per sack. Export clearances were 785,000 bushels, including flour. On Thursday realizing sales carried closing prices at Chicago a little lower, after a strong session most of the day. Cables were ¼ to 1d higher from Liverpool. Friday was an excited day. Duluth advanced 3½c and Chicago about 4c. Liverpool cables were strong

and 2 to 3d higher. Shorts became alarmed and bought excitedly, thus adding to the upward movement at Chicago. On the last day of the week, (Saturday) prices made further heavy gains, crossing the \$ mark. At Minneapolis December wheat advanced over 2c to \$1.01½. Duluth advanced from 95½ at the close on Friday, to \$1.02 at the close on Saturday, for No. 1 northern, September option. Wheat export aggregated for six days ending August 14th, 5,147,000 bushels from the United States alone and 5,538,000 bushels from the United States and Canada, including flour as wheat. In the same week a year ago exports were less than 2 million bushels. Chicago wheat receipts ranged from 325 to 550 cars per day.

In Manitoba the weather has not been altogether favorable. A crop report will be found elsewhere.

FLOUR.

Flour was of course strong under the influence of the upward tendency in the wheat markets. At Minneapolis flour advanced equal to 10c per barrel for patents, and this is not equal to the full advance of wheat. Winnipeg prices advanced on Saturday 10c per hundred pounds on low grades, with patent and bakers very strong. Local jobbing quotations per one hundred pounds in small lots are: Patents, \$2.60; strong bakers', \$2.40; Second bakers, \$2.10 to \$2.20; NXXX, \$1.60; superfine \$1.30.

MILLSTUFFS.

Local prices hold at \$12 per ton for bran and \$14 for shorts. Eastern prices being well maintained.

MEALS, OIL CAKE, ETC.

There is an easier tendency in oatmeal, and prices have declined considerably in the east. Jobbing prices in small lots in this market have been comparatively well maintained, though quoted 5 cents lower this week. Quotations are as follows:— Oil cake, in bags \$21.00 a ton; oil cake meal in ton lots, sacked, \$26. in bulk \$25; Oatmeal, standard \$2.85; granulated, \$2.95 per 100 pounds; rolled oats, \$2.95 per sack of 30 pounds; cornmeal is held at \$2 to 300 lbs. Pot barley, \$3.00 per 100 pounds. Pearl barley, \$3.25; fine, do., in 50 pounds sacks, \$3 per sack.

GROUND FEED.

Prices are naturally declining, along with the lower tendency in coarse grains. Good feed was obtainable at \$22 per ton.

OATS.

Oats have really nothing beyond a local value at present. The irregular and downward tendency in eastern markets, in view of a large crop of new oats at hand, renders it unsafe to quote here for shipment, and dealers would not buy for shipment except at a low range. Stocks locally are not large, and there is not likely to be a great quantity carried over to the new crop. Local prices have been well maintained. Dealers have been selling small jobbing lots from store at about 40c per bushel of 34 pounds, and car lot quantities have been held at 35 to 37c per bushel, but not moving freely. These local prices may hold for the balance of the old crop season, unless some holder gets alarmed and drops prices to get out.

BUTTER.

The local city trade, as stated before, is supplied by farmers and other makers who live in the vicinity of the city. City retail dealers are paying usually 14c per pound in trade, and sometimes 15c for very choice. Butter taken in from the makers here, is of better quality than most butter shipped in from outside points, as there is more discrimination here as to quality, in taking it from farmers. City retail dealers, who take butter from their country customers, buy it for the purpose of selling

right out again to their city customers, and therefore they only want the best qualities. The little dairy butter selling by dealers is going mostly at 14c per pound for the best quality, while medium and poor qualities are sold at buyers' prices, no offer as a rule being refused. In round quantity we quote choice dairy at 12 to 13c, and anything choice not wanted. Some dealers will not take anything but choice, except on consignment.

EGGS.

Eggs were easier and held in small lots at 15c, though a week ago ½c higher was asked by dealers for lots of one or two cases.

SENACA ROOT.

A few small lots are still coming in, and taken at 20 to 24c per pound.

WOOL.

Unwashed fleece quoted at 10½ to 11½c the latter being an outside figure. Fine wools 11½ to 13c. This means pure down or good Merino crosses, and not Leicester or Cots, with a streak of down. The first quotations given will cover the latter class.

HIDES.

Hide prices have not changed. The quotations below on steers is considered high, and hides must be fully up to requirement to bring them. Large, late killed lambs have brought 40c, but few are worth this, and skins held some time are worth about 20 to 25 cents. We quote No. 1 cows 4½c, No. 2, 3½c, No. 3, 2½c. No. 1 heavy steers, 60 pounds up, 5½c, No. 2, 60 pounds and up, 4½c, calf, No. 1, 5c, No. 2, 4c, sheepskins, 25 to 30c. Lambskins, 30 to 35c each. Tallow, 4½ to 5c for rendered.

CURED MEATS.

Prices are all very firm and tendency here and east higher. Long clear in small lots now held at 10c. Prices are:— Dry salt long clear bacon, 9½c to 10c; smoked long clear, 10½ to 10¾c; spiced rolls, 11½ to 11¾c; breakfast bacon, 12½ to 13c; smoked hams, 13½c to 14; mess pork, \$17 to \$18 per barrel. Sausage are quoted: Fresh pork sausage, 10c per lb; Bologna, do., 9c per pound; German, do., 9c per pound. Ham, chicken and tongue sausage, 9c per ½ lb package.

LARD.

Pure lard is very firm, and held at the outside quotation of a week ago. We quote: \$2.40 per 20 pound pail, for pure. Compound held at \$1.90 to \$2.00 per pail.

POULTRY.

Chickens bring from 50 to 70c per pair. Turkey 10 to 12c, live weight. A few spring chickens are now offering, and bring 25 to 35c per pair, as to quality.

DRESSED MEATS.

Beef is unchanged, with considerable moving at 5 to 5½c, and a little choice up to 6c. City dressed mutton is held at 12c, and we quote at 11 to 12c; lamb, 12 to 13c; veal, 7 to 8c, and pork at 7 to 8c, with city butchers holding at 7½ to 8c.

VEGETABLES.

A number of sorts are lower. Potatoes are again easier. Green beans, cauliflower and cabbage are very much lower. Tomatoes were scarce and higher. Minnesota tomatoes have commenced to arrive, and stocks will be more plentiful doubtless for the next week. Prices are: Potatoes, 30 to 40c per bushel for loads on the market. Cabbage, 30c to 60c per doz., tomatoes, \$1.75 per crate of 24 pounds. Green stuff in bunches is plentiful, at 20 per dozen bunches for onions, 10c to 15c for radishes, 10c for lettuce, 20 to 25c for rhubarb or pie plant. Carrots and beets, 20c per dozen bunches. Cucumbers, 30 to 50c per dozen. Cauliflower 25 to 40c, as to quality, per dozen. Peas, in pod, 75c per bu., celery, 35c per dozen, beans, 75c per bushel. Vegetable marrow, \$1 to \$1.25 per dozen. Horseradish is in demand at 8c per pound for good clean root.

HAY

Hay was offering on the market in excess of the demand, and sold at \$4 to \$5 per ton. Pressed hay on track at \$8 to \$10 per ton. It is reported that the heavy rain of a week ago last Thursday, damaged considerable hay in stook or in course of curing, on low land. Others were forced to abandon cutting on low land. Abundance of hay, however, will undoubtedly be secured.

Live Stock Markets.

A cable to the Montreal Gazette, dated Liverpool, August 10, says:—"Prices took another drop downwards to-day and the question is being asked, when will the end come. The cause of to-day's decline was the heavy offerings of home cattle and the prospects for an improvement in the near future are very small. The demand for Canadian cattle was steady, and while the receipts of Canadian and American cattle were only fair they could not stand the competition, only the finest steers bringing the outside quotation. The supply of sheep was light and prices are higher in consequence, the demand being very fair. Finest steers, 12; good to choice, 11½; poor to medium, 10½; inferior and bulls, 8½ to 9c; best sheep, 12½ to 13c; secondary, 11c to 12c; merinos, 10½ to 11½c; inferior and rams, 8½c to 9½c.

The Montreal Gazette of August 10, says:—"The local trade in export cattle continues very quiet, shippers picking up a few head here and there to fill up space. The British markets are very bad, private cables from Liverpool to-day conveyed the information that the market there was much lower owing to the heavy home supplies with every indication of still lower prices. One shipper said his account of sales showed the price to be not over 5½d and another shipper said that his cattle sold at a loss of at least \$9 per head. London is even worse than Liverpool, and sales there to-day show a loss as high as \$15 in some instances. The stockers' markets are picking up a trifle and steers bought here at 3 to 3½c per pound if handled economically would about let the shipper out. Very few export cattle changed hands locally, but values were lower under unfavorable cable advices, 4½ to 5c about covering the range. There was a fair market for butchers' stock at steady prices. At the East End abattoir there was a brisk trade done in fat cattle and stockers for a while, but the wants of butchers were soon satisfied, and the shippers finding that they could not buy low enough, retired after picking up three or four loads. The best cattle on offer were sold to butchers, the highest price reported being 4½c. One shipper bought 10 stockers at 3½c, 12 at 3c and 30 fat heifers and cows at 4c, and another picked up a load of stockers at 3½ to 3¾c.

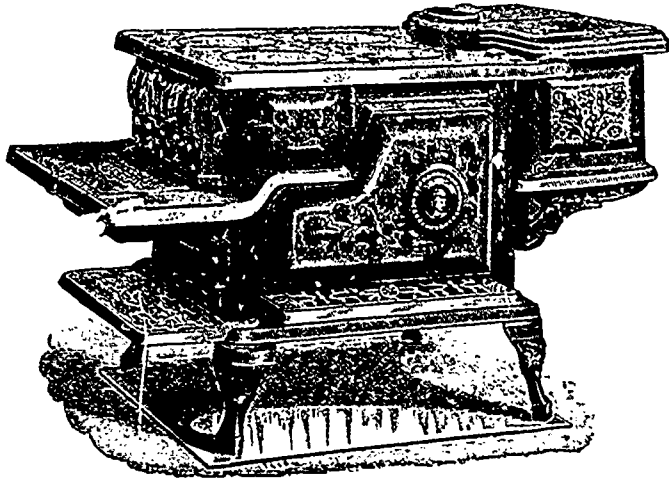
Manitoba Crop Bulletin.

The official monthly crop bulletin for Manitoba, reporting the condition of the crops to August 1st, appeared on Friday. The average rainfall for July is placed at 2.95 inches, as compared with 3.31 inches for July of last year. The average yield per acre of the principal crops is estimated as follows:—Hay, 1.62 tons; wheat, 27.1 bushels; oats, 44.5 bushels; barley, 35.8 bushels. The estimated yield at the same date last year was:—Hay, 1.42 tons; wheat, 24.6 bushels; oats, 44.3 bushels; barley, 34.3 bushels.

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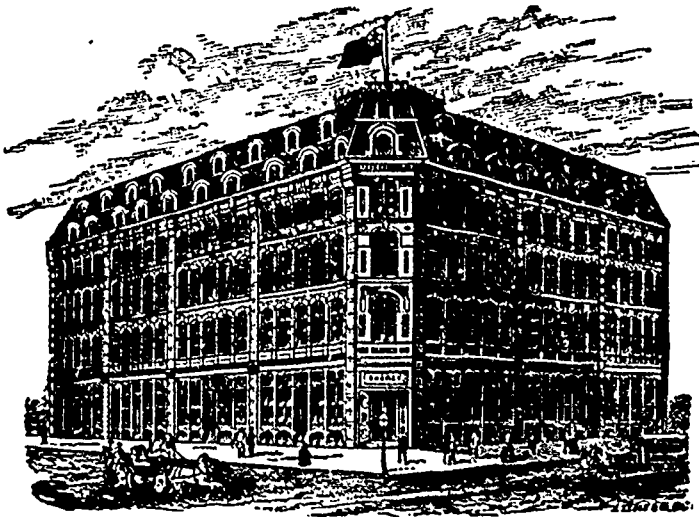
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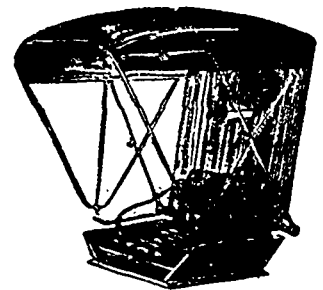
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THE BEST.

Dominion Illustrated.

The engravings in the last issue of the *Dominion Illustrated* include two pages of views at Joliette, P. Q., and one showing the Coliseum at Rome. Bishop's Rock, Grand Manan, N.B., and a fishing beach on the same picturesque island, the Quebec dry dock, the Cathedral at Iona and views of the old Berthier, P.Q. Manor house are also shown besides several military and other views. The fine historical sketch of the Cutlberts of Berthier is concluded in this number. Mrs. Curzon describes the late celebration of the battle of Lundy's Lane. The Belle of the Settlement a Northwest story, is a bright and readable sketch. The Sagamore talks of boodle and boodlers, and there are many other interesting features in this charming number.

Chicago Board of Trade Prices.

Wheat was nervous and higher on Monday, August 10. Prices at the opening varied widely, starting 1/4 to 1/2c higher than Saturday's close, and after numerous fluctuations closed 1/4 to 1c higher than Saturday, as follows:—

	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Dec.
Wheat	90 1/2	89 1/2	—	91 1/2
Corn	62	59	55 1/2	—
Oats	28 1/2	28 1/2	—	—
Pork	—	10.32 1/2	10.45	—
Lard	—	6.52 1/2	6.65	—
Short Ribs	—	6.65	6.77 1/2	—

Wheat made a considerable bulge on Tuesday, closing 3 to 4c higher. There was large buying, strong cables, bad weather reports, and advices that the Russian government had prohibited the export of rye. Closing prices:—

	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Dec.
Wheat	94 1/2	92 1/2	—	94 1/2
Corn	62 1/2	59 1/2	55 1/2	—
Oats	28 1/2	28 1/2	—	—
Pork	—	10.40	10.52 1/2	—
Lard	—	6.57 1/2	6.67 1/2	—
Short Ribs	—	6.70	6.82 1/2	—

Wheat continued to advance on Wednesday though the feeling was nervous. There was heavy and excited trading. Prices advanced 3 1/2 to 3 3/4c per bushel, but declined, and closed as follows:—

	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Dec.
Wheat	96 1/2	94 1/2	—	96
Corn	62	59 1/2	54 1/2	—
Oats	28 1/2	28 1/2	—	—
Pork	—	10.42 1/2	10.55	—
Lard	—	6.65	6.77 1/2	—
Short Ribs	—	6.72 1/2	6.82 1/2	—

On Thursday wheat ruled strong and higher until the last hour of the session, when there was heavy selling by the bears for a break by the longs to realize profits, and by scalpers and country holders. Closing prices were 1/4 to 3/8c lower. Closing prices:—

	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Dec.
Wheat	—	93 1/2	—	95 1/2
Corn	60 1/2	58 1/2	55 1/2	—
Oats	27 1/2	27 1/2	—	—
Pork	—	10.45 1/2	10.00	—
Lard	—	6.52 1/2	6.62 1/2	—
Short Ribs	—	6.60	6.70	—

The wheat market was excited and closed 4 1/2 cents higher. Cables brought news of strong and higher prices. Shorts were thoughtfully alarmed and bought excitedly. The market has not witnessed such a wild scene for some time. Closing prices:—

	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Dec.
Wheat	99 1/2	93	—	99
Corn	62 1/2	59 1/2	55 1/2	—
Oats	28 1/2	28 1/2	—	—
Pork	—	10.00	10.2 1/2	—
Lard	—	6.60	6.72 1/2	—
Short Ribs	—	6.65	6.77 1/2	—

Minneapolis Market.

Following were closing wheat quotations on Thursday, August 13:—

	Aug.	Sept.	Dec.	On track.
No. 1 hard	—	—	—	96-101
No. 1 northern	92	88 1/2	9 1/2	91-99
No. 2 northern	—	—	—	92-97

Flour—Quoted at \$4.75 to \$5.10 for first patents; \$4.60 to 4.85 for second patents; \$4.00 to 4.55 for fancy and export bakers; \$2.15 to 2.50 for low grades, in bags, including red dog. Demand continued strong for flour and prices were marked up by about all millers making a range of patents about 10c a barrel higher. Spot old wheat did not advance in the late excitement so much as futures. After all the rise in wheat would more than equal the

rise or 10c in flour. If the wheat markets are sustained flour prices may harden even, from the current figures. There is much enquiry and correspondence with respect to exports.

Bran and Shorts—Quoted at \$11.57 to \$12.25 for bran, \$15.50 to \$16 for shorts and \$17.00 18.00 for middlings.

Oats—Quoted at 28 to 31c by sample.

Barley—Nominal at 45 to 55c for poor to fine samples of No. 3.

Feed—Millers held at \$21.75 to 22.50; less than car lots \$22.25 to 22.75, with corn meal at \$20.75 to \$21.75.

Minneapolis Closing Price Wheat.

At Minneapolis, on Saturday, Aug. 15, wheat prices closed as follows, for No. 1 northern: September and October 98 1/2c. December option opened at 99c and closed at \$1.01 1/2. A week ago September closed at \$1.01 1/2, and December at \$0.96 1/2.

Duluth Wheat Market.

The market was very strong. No. 1 northern wheat at Duluth closed as follows on each day of the week for Sept. option: Monday at 88 1/2c, Tuesday 91 1/2c, Wednesday 92 1/2c, Thursday 92 1/2c, Friday 95 1/2c; Saturday, \$1.02 per bushel. No. 1 hard closed on Saturday, August 15, at \$1.05 seller, September delivery. A week ago September wheat closed at 97 1/2c.

Weekly Crop and Weather Report.

The weather in Manitoba for the past week has not been all that could be desired, though not at the same time altogether unfavorable. The weather was changeable and not calculated to hasten ripening, though favorable to making a full head and plump berry. The weather took a turn on August 8 to a more moderate temperature than had prevailed during the previous week of very warm weather. Sunday, August 9 brought reports of light rains from a number of points, and varied from cloudy to clear and warm. On Monday there was another turn to cooler weather, and some low temperatures were reported. Tuesday and Wednesday averaged warmer again, but were cloudy to partly cloudy and cool, with light local showers at some points. Some points reported "clear" on Wednesday, but mostly "cloudy." Thursday was reported generally as clear and warm. Friday continued favorable with a rising temperature, though there were rains all over northwestern Manitoba. There was a very light shower at Winnipeg Saturday morning, and the day was fairly warm and part cloudy. The lowest temperature at Winnipeg during the week was 40, for the twenty-four hours ending noon Friday, on which day the highest reading was 77. The highest temperature for the week was 81, on Sunday, August 9.

As for the crops, occasional reports come in announcing the cutting of a little grain at points here and there throughout the country. These were mostly barley, but a few patches of early wheat were cut during the week. Altogether just enough has been done to indicate that we are at the ragged edge of harvest. Still it will be some little time yet before harvesting becomes general. With favorable weather considerable early grain will be cut in the earlier districts during the next week, and

about one week from the date of this issue, farmers will be pretty well into their wheat harvest, weather being favorable, though there will be a great deal of grain which will not be fit to cut for a week later, and some late grain will not be ready until well into September. A good many samples of wheat in ear were received in the city, and showed wonderful prospects as to yield, some samples being within a very few days of condition fit to cut. Such samples, however, were doubtless the earliest obtainable in the districts where they were obtained.

Carload Consignments.

An effort is to be made to prevent the shipment of freight, at carload rates, when the goods are sent on consignment, or intended for division among two or more persons. This question was discussed at the last meeting of the Association of Freight Agents for Canada, and a resolution was adopted to the effect that carload rates would not be allowed for shipments of this nature. If the carriers can enforce this it will affect both wholesale and retail dealers. In the small towns sometimes two or more dealers join together to bring in a car lot of a commodity. Wholesalers also sometimes consign car lots of freight to certain outside points, for distribution, in order to take advantage of the bulk rate. Where two or more dealers in a town join to bring in a car lot, there would be difficulty in carrying out the resolution of the freight association. There is nothing to prevent the billing of the car to one man, and the goods could be turned over by a nominal sale to the others interested.

Book Notice.

No doubt a large number of books will be published within the next few months or years, devoted to the life of the late Sir John Macdonald. The first one to appear since the decease of the eminent Canadian statesman is termed "Anecdotal life of Sir John Macdonald." It is edited by E. B. Biggar, of Montreal, and issued from the publishing house of John Lowell & Son, of the same city. Mr. Biggar had this work in preparation some time before the death of our late premier, and this accounts for the fact that it has been issued so soon after the decease of the subject of the work. A biographical sketch of Sir John is also given. The book is made up of nearly 350 pages. The book is worth of perusal by Canadians generally and others who would wish to learn something of the life and character of Canada's greatest statesman.

Cheese Market.

At Belleville, Ont., on August 11 thirty-three factories offered 1,551 white and 1,287 colored, total, 2,838. The following were the sales:—Forty at 8 1/2c, 120 at 8 1/2c, \$15 at 9c, 765 at 9 1/2c. Most of the balance are selling at the above figures, 9c being the ruling price.

An Ingersoll, Ont., on August 11, the twenty-one factories boarded 7,621 boxes last July make. Sales:—One hundred and eighty at 8 1/2c, 2,297 at 9c, 575 at 9 1/2c; market fairly active and steady.

It is understood the Dominion government proposes to move soon in regard to the regulating of space for sheep exported to the old country. At present there is no regulation, and there are charges of over crowding

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232	Ledger Pen, fine point	70c.
242	Beaver Pen, turned up point	65c.
252	Commercial Pen, medium point	60c.
262	Electric Pen, fine point	60c.
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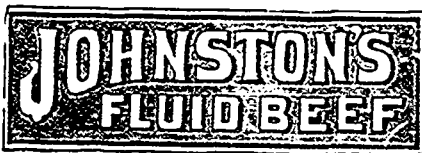
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Montreal Markets.

Flour—In face of the great crops, buyers are reluctant, and only buy in order to fill immediate wants. In winter wheat grades, sales have been made in this market at \$1.80 to \$1.90, and for car lots it is said the inside figure has been shaded. St. Louis millers are offering Newfoundland shippers new straight rollers at \$4.50 to \$4.60 laid down here in bond. In spring wheat flour, there is a fair local demand with sales reported of strong bakers at \$5 to \$5.25, but it is understood that millers are shading these figures to induce business. Patent, winter, \$7.10 to \$5.30; patent, spring, \$5.25 to \$5.50; straight roller, \$4.80 to \$4.90; extra, \$4.40 to \$4.70; superfine, \$4.10 to \$4.35; Manitoba bakers, \$4.75 to \$5.

Mill feed—There have been sales of car lots of bran at \$15 to \$15.50 and broken lots have sold at \$16 delivered. Shorts are still scarce and quoted at \$19.00 to \$20.00; middlings, \$22 to \$23.

Oatmeal—Prices easier; last sales were on the following made basis:—Granulated and rolled oats, \$3.75 per bbl, and \$2.82½ per bag; standard and fine oatmeal, \$5.60 to \$5.65 per bbl, and \$2.75 to \$2.77½ per bag.

Wheat—From \$1.05 to \$1.06 may be taken as a fair value for No. 2 hard.

Oats—The market is completely demoralized the sale being reported of ten cars of mixed oats at 37½c on the spot for shipment east. A lot of No. 2 Ontario oats was also reported sold at 42c.

Butter—A feature of the market has been a fairly steady demand for export, with sales of choice July creamery at 19½c, one lot of 300 pkgs. of a fancy creamery commanding 20c, but 19½ is claimed to be the outside figure shippers can pay. Eastern townships have been sold at 15½ to 16½ in round lots, single packages of choice bringing 17c. Western dairy is quoted at 14 to 15c, sales of several round lots for Newfoundland being reported at 14½ to 15c. This butter is said to have cost 14½c laid down here.

Cheese—There is just sufficient demand to keep prices steady, the basis upon which shipments have gone out this week being 9c. for finest colored, and 8½ for finest white. Under-priced goods have sold at 8 to 8½c.

Eggs—To-day signs of weakness were noticed and sales were made at from 12½c and 13½c for choice candled stock in single cases.

Hides—No. 1, 5½c; No. 2, 4½c; No. 3, 3½c; tanners pay 1 cent more, lambskins, 50c; calfskins, 7c.

Wool—We hear of enquiries coming in to city houses for the sale of wool in the western territories. The large lot at Swift Current has not yet been sold, but the holders are asking for bids.

Leather—We quote:—Manufacturers sole, No. 1, 17 to 19c; No. 2, 15 to 16c; waxed upper, 22 to 27c; splits, Quebec, 11 to 13c; do, western, 15 to 19c.

Evaporated apples—The market is steady. We quote 13 to 17c per lb. Dried apples dull, 7½ to 9c per lb.

Ten—Sales of several hundred packages of good drawing Japans were sold yesterday at 16½ to 18c, and other transactions occurred at 16 to 21c, the latter for fine qualities. Choice to choicest Japans have sold at 23½ to 30 cents. In black and green the market is steady at former prices.

Coffee—The market remains firm under limited offerings and prices are well maintained and some quote them as having a decidedly upward tendency. A lot of 300 bags of Maracibo is reported as having changed hands on private terms, but believed to be in the neighborhood of 20c, but prices are quoted at 21 to 22c. Jamaica is steady and nominally quoted at 20c. Java and Mocha are firm at 24 to 25c with smaller lots commanding more money.

Syrups and molasses—The market for syrups is quiet. Quoted 2½ to 3½c per lb, as to quality. In molasses the principle feature during the past week was the auction sale of about 500 puncheons of Barbadoes which sold at from 36½ to 37c. It was supposed to have been bought in through a broker. After the sale 493 puncheons were sold at 37c. Barbadoes molasses are now quoted at 38 to 39½c in round quantities.

Sugar—A good steady trade continues in refined sugar, orders being filled at 4½ for granulated, and at 3½ to 4½c for yellows at the refineries.

Dried fruit—Valencia raisins quiet at 3½ to 4c and currants are easier at 5½ to 6c. Prunes have sold at 5½c in good sized lots of Bosnia.

Nuts—The market is steady for all kinds and we quote almonds 13½ to 14c per lb, walnuts 12 to 14½c, filberts, 9 to 10c, Brazils 15 to 18c, and peanuts, 8 to 10c.

Ocean freights—Mostly all the space for heavy grain has been secured on the regular liners for the present month at 2s 6d and 2s 9d per quarter to Live pool and 3s is freely bid for the first in September, but ship agents ask more money. There is no doubt that a brisk export trade will be experienced during the coming fall. Engagements have been made for Cork for orders for September shipment at 4s 1½d which is an advance of 1½d upon former business.—*Trade Bulletin*, Aug. 7th.

Drug Prices at Toronto.

Quotations are: Acid, citric, 70 to 75c per lb.; acid, carbolic, white, 20 to 35c per lb; acid, salicylic, \$2.50 per lb; acid, tartaric, 43 to 50c per lb; ammonia, carbonate 12 to 15c per lb; ammonia, liq, fort, 12 to 15c per lb. antimony, black, 10 to 20c per lb; ether, nitrous, 37 to 46c per lb; ether, sulphuric, 40 to 50c per lb. alum, \$1.75 to \$3 per 100 lb; borax, 9 to 11c per lb; camphor, English, 70 to 75c per lb; camphor, American, 65 to 75c per lb; cantharides, \$2 to 2.50 per lb; chloroform, 60 to 65c per lb; chloral hydrate, \$1 to 1.10 per lb; cinchonidia, sulph. of 6 to 10c per oz; arnica flowers, 25 to 30c per lb; chamomile flowers, 30 to 35c per lb; insect flowers, 25 to 40c per lb; glycerine, 17 to 20c per lb; gum aloe, Barb, 25 to 30c per lb; gum aloe, Cape, 15 to 16c per lb. gum arabic, picked, 60c to \$1 per lb; gum arabic, E. I., 25 to 35c per lb; gum shellac, orange, 25 to 32c per lb; leaves, senna, 12 to 25c per lb; lime, chloride, 3 to 4c per lb; liq. quice, sticks, 30 to 45c per lb; lye, concentrated, \$9 gross; mercury, 70 to 75c per lb; morphia, \$1.50 to \$1.75 per oz; oil, bergamot, \$4.80 to \$5 per lb; oil, cassia, \$1.50 to \$1.75 per lb; oil, castor, Italian, 15 to 16c per lb; oil, castor, E. I., 10 to 11c per lb; oil, cod liver, Norway, \$1.25 to \$1.50 per gal; oil, lemon, \$2.90 to \$3.25 per lb; oil, peppermint, \$4 to \$4.50 per lb; oil, sassafras, 60 to 75c per lb; opium, \$3.50 to 3.75; opium, powd, \$ 5.25 to 5.50 per lb; potass. browide, 45 to 50c per lb; cream of tartar, 27 to 29c per lb; potass. iodide,

\$3.75 to \$4; quinine, Howards, 37 to 40c per oz; quinine, German, 35 to 33c per oz; root, gentian, 10 to 12c per lb; root, hellebore, white, 14 to 16c per lb; root, rubarb, \$1 to \$2 per lb; seed, anise, 10 to 12c per lb; seed, canary, 4 to 5c per lb; seed caraway, 10 to 12c per lb; seed, fennugreek, 5 to 6c per lb; seed, flax, ground, 3½ to 4c per lb; seed, hemp, 4 to 5c per lb; seed, rape, 8 to 19c per lb; soda, bicarb, \$2.90 to 3.10 per lb; soda, caustic, 3 to 4c per lb; soda, crystals, 1½ to 2c per lb; sal., epsom, 1½ to 3c per lb; saltpetre, 8 to 10c per lb; santoline, \$2.40 to 2.75 per lb; strychnine, crystals, \$1.25 to 1.50 per oz; sulphur, roll, 3½ to 3¾c per lb; sulphur, sublimed, 3½ to 4c per lb; whiting, 60 to 75 per 100; putty, 2½ to 2¾c per lb; linseed oil, raw, 65 to 67c per gal; linseed oil, boiled, 68 to 70c per gal; spirits turpentine, 51 to 55c per gal. Dyestuffs—Cochineal, 45 to 50c per lb; copperas, 1 to 2c per lb; fustic, 2½ to 3c per lb; blue vitrol, 6 to 8c per lb; indigo, 70 to 85c per lb; logwood, chip, 2 to 2½c per lb; logwood, extract, 12 to 16c per lb.

Toronto Live Stock Market.

The receipts at the western cattle market today were fifty loads, including about 475 sheep and lambs, 385 hogs and 60 calves. The supply of cattle was more than the demand called for, and the market ruled dull and easy, about one-third of the stuff remaining over unsold.

Export cattle—There was a fair market for all good, fat cattle, but very little was offered. One lot of 33 of exceptionally choice cattle, averaging 1,340 pounds each, were purchased at \$67 per head, but that cannot be taken as a criterion of the market. The ruling price was from 4½ to 4¾c per pound and some fairly good stock was sold at these prices. In all about 400 head were purchased with some picked ones going up to five cents, but such sales were scarce.

Stockers—There was a good supply of this class of cattle on the market, and the demand was fairly brisk at prices ranging at from 3 to 3¾ cents per pound. Sales were brisk at these prices, and between 200 and 300 head were purchased at the foregoing quotations.—*Empire*, August, 11.

Money and Exchange.

The condition of the money market, both here (Montreal) and at other financial centres of the Dominion, has been one of continued ease, ample funds to meet legitimate requirements being at the disposal of borrowers. A more cheerful tone is to be noticed in trade circles, and a speculative feeling has commenced to show itself in the stock exchanges, where stocks exhibit general firmness and an upward tendency. Excellent crop prospects have been reported of late from various sections of the country, the recent rains having been universal in their fall. Call money in Montreal has been readily obtainable at from 4 to 4½ per cent., the lower rate ruling, while 6 to 7 has been the rate for mercantile loans. In Toronto the demand for money has not been active. Call loans on bank stock collateral have been on a 5 per cent. basis, and on bonds and the better class of miscellaneous shares 4½. Discounts are rated at from 6 to 6½, and real estate loans 5½ to 6½.—*Merchants' Magazine and Financial Review*.

Long Credits.

At the annual meeting of the Merchants' Bank of Canada. The manager referred to credits as follows:—

The subject of long credits given by wholesale houses to retailers, and by retailers to farmers, has been so often dwelt upon, and with so little result, that one gets wearied of talking about it. Numbers of our failures can be traced to it, and a good proportion of our bank losses. During the American war, mercantile credit was annihilated, and all goods were sold for cash. Since peace was restored, credit has been resumed on a moderate scale. Where Canadian merchants give four and six months, and even renew beyond that, and date goods ahead to begin with, the same class of merchants in the States sell at thirty and sixty days, and look askance upon a customer who wants a day longer. There is some solid comfort and assurance of growing prosperity in a system of business like this. One could almost wish that something might happen in Canada, which would compel all dealings to be for cash and bring about a rational method of trading. There is nothing more mischievous in our system of credit than the fact that it leads to such heavy accounts being carried against retailers in the books of merchants. The greater part of these are twice or three times as large as they ought to be. I am well aware that the evil is intensified by the credit that English houses give. This is an evil, however, which will cure itself in time. Our manufacturing industries are largely infected by the same evil, especially that of Agricultural implements. There is one striking exception, viz.: the flour-milling trade, which is practically carried on on a cash basis, both in buying and selling. In some other manufactures, even raw materials are bought on four and six months' credit, a very great abuse, which has led to heavy losses. Raw materials ought to be paid for in cash.

There is a certain movement going on amongst manufacturers in the way of amalgamation with a view to diminishing competition. This movement is good if kept within reasonable bounds, though we want no great monopolies created in Canada like those which have troubled our neighbors in the United States. Competition had, however, run riot in many quarters, and it was time for a check to be put upon it.

Legitimate competition is the life of trade. When carried beyond that it is its bane. Bankers have it in their power to do something to remedy many of the things now complained of. Long credit manifests itself in long bills offered for discount, unreasonable amounts offered on the names of weak traders, and borrowing from banks by importers without security at all. These things are within the power of bankers to remedy.

Montreal Hardware and Paint Market.

Pig Iron—The pig iron market is quiet and business during the week being unimportant. In fact the only feature of the week is the comparative dearthness of Eglington as compared with Carnbro, sales of it being reported at \$19.50, while Carnbro is selling at \$19 to 19.50. Superior brands are unchanged at \$21 to 21.50. Cables show no change on Makers' brands, but ocean freights are higher as the fall season approaches.

Iron.—Bar iron furnishes nothing special there being a quiet jobbing business to note on the basis of \$2.

Scrap Iron—There is very little business doing in old material. Wrought iron scrap stands at \$17 and costs a few figures less.

Tin Plates—There is little that is new to say about tin plates, business moving in a small way at \$3.60 to 3.75 for cokes, which is the same as last week, while charcoal sells at \$4.25.

Terne Plates—This article furnishes no special feature, the movement being small, but prices are steady at \$7.25.

Canada Plates—There is little doing in this line, business being small, while prices are somewhat lower at \$2.85 to \$2.90.

Pig Iron—Calder, \$21.00 to 21.50; Summerloo \$21.00 to 21.50; Gartsherrie, \$21.00; Eglington, \$19 to \$19.50; Carnbro, \$19.00 to \$19.50.

Bar Iron, per 100 pounds—Ordinary crown, \$2.00; best refined, \$2.25; Siemens, \$2.25; swedes, \$3.50; lowmoor, \$5.25 to 5.50; hoops and bands, \$2.40; sheet iron, \$2.40 to 2.60.

Copper, per pound—Ingot, 13½ to 15c; sheets, 20½ to 24c.

Canada Plates—Good brands, Terne plates, charcoals, IC 20x29, Orion Crown per box, \$7.50.

Tin Plate—Coke, \$3.60 to \$3.75; charcoal, \$4.25; ingot tin, 22½ to 23c.

Lead, per 100 pounds—Pig, \$3.60 to 3.75; sheets, \$4.75; shot, \$5.75; lead pipe, \$5.50 to 5.75.

Wrought Iron—Scrap, \$17.

Zinc—Sheets, \$6.25 to 6.50; spelter, \$6 to 6.25; remelted, \$4.75.

Russian sheet iron, per pound. 10c; galvanized iron, according to brand, basis No. 28, per pound, 5 to 7c.

Iron Pipe—Discount 6½.

Nails—The nail market remains as before and business generally is quiet. A nominal basis is the old range of \$2.15 to 2.20.

Oils—It has been a rather quiet week in oils, with little to note in any particular. Cod oil has furnished some business, but is quieter now, while linseed, seal oil, etc., present no new feature. Cod, Newfoundland, 40 to 45c; seal, refined, 47½ to 50c; linseed, raw, 62 to 64c; do, boiled, 64 to 66c; castor oil, 9½ to 10c; cod liver oil, Norway, 95c to \$1.15.

Leads—Leads furnish a quiet jobbing trade, and prices are unchanged. We quote: Choice, 6 to 6½; No. 1, \$5.50; No. 2, \$5; No. 3, \$4.50; dry white, 6c; red, do, 4½c.

Glass—There is only a quiet business doing in glass, and prices are more or less nominal. From \$1.40 to 1.50 is quoted, but this would be cut for a round lot.—*Gazette*, Aug. 7.

British Columbia.

Richard Ochsner is erecting a brewery near Vernon.

Simpson & Simpkins, tailors, Victoria, Simpkins retires.

Black & Malcolm, bakers, etc., Nanaimo, Malcolm retires.

W. C. Loye, boots and shoes, New Westminster, sold out to Charles Blair

Murphy & Brown, saloon, Victoria, have dissolved; M. C. Brown retires.

James McDonald, blacksmith, Chilliwack, has sold out to Sullivan & McRae.

Canadian Pacific Timber & Lumber company, New Westminster, have sold out.

J. J. Blake & Co., barristers, Vancouver, have opened a branch office at Nanaimo.

Barker & McKay, real estate, etc., Vancouver, dissolved partnership on the 1st inst.

W. Williams, hotel, Vancouver, effects seized on the 6th inst. under chattle mortgage.

W. E. Vanstone, plumber, New Westminster, has admitted R. F. Smallwell into partnership under style of Vanstone & Co.

S. T. Tilley, stationery, Vancouver, has admitted Charles Filley into partnership; style now S. T. Tilley & Son.

Towle & Rannels, cigars, etc., Vancouver, sheriff in possession; stock advertised for sale.

Comox, Vancouver Island, near the Union coal mines, has been made a sub port of entry, under the Nanaimo office.

The *British Columbia Commerce and Maritime Register*, of Vancouver, has changed hands, and the journal will now be published by J. A. Fulton & Co.

At a recent meeting of the Victoria city council a communication signed by prominent citizens was read asking the council to appropriate \$50,000 towards building a university.

The firm of Vanhouten & Randell, hardware, Nanaimo, will dissolve partnership. Randell will take over the business and the former will study law for a few years at a Chicago college.

The *Golden Era* is the name of the latest British Columbia paper, published at Golden, a town on the Canadian Pacific railway, in the Columbia river valley. Golden has a smelter nearly completed, and good prospects as a mining town.

Chipman, Morgan & Co., shipping and commission, Vancouver and Westminster, have dissolved. C. E. Morgan will take over the real estate portion of the business, while the commission business will be continued under the old firm style.

A large quantity of machinery, says the *Nanaimo Free Press*, has arrived from the east for the Union Brewery, and is now ready for fitting into place. It is expected that the first brewing will be done in a few weeks. The brewery is a handsome structure.

The *Kamloops Sentinel* says: J. Lusted, who left for Oregon on the 17th May last, for the purpose of bringing back a large lot of sheep for Messrs. Hall and Harvey, returned to town on Monday last. Of 2,600 sheep, purchased at Pendleton, Oregon, between 800 and 900 perished on the way, either from fatigue or from the effects of poisonous herbs. The flock which Mr. Lusted left at Similkameen, in charge of Frank Harvey and Donald Fraser, are not expected here until about the 1st of October.

Grass Fed Beef.

Macleod, Alberta, *Gazette*.—A seven year old steer from the Walrond ranche, killed at the Piogan Reserve the other day, dressed 1,239 pounds. When it is considered that this animal never tasted anything in his life but the native grasses of Southern Alberta, some idea of the value of this country for stock raising may be gathered.

Smyth Bros., hardware, Brandon; succeeded by Geo. D. Smyth & Co.

CONFEDERATION LIFE.

HEAD OFFICE, - TORONTO.

Business in Force, - \$20,000,000. - - Assets and Capital, \$4,250,000.

INCREASES MADE LAST YEAR.

In Income,	\$55,163 00	In New Business	\$706,967 00
In Assets,	\$417,141 00	In Business in Force.....	\$1,600,376 00
In Cash Surplus.....	\$69,648 00		

W. C. MACDONALD, Actuary.

J. K. MACDONALD, Managing Director.

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THIS celebrated brand of Tea has arrived and samples are in our travellers' hands. The number one "blue label" is a blending of choice pickings and specially put up to meet a demand for fine grown teas; besides strength the infusion has a wonderful bouquet. For "5 o'clock teas" it is without a peer. The number two "red label" is a blend selected to meet Canadian taste for a smooth and not too heavy tea at a price to insure a large sale.

These Teas are offered only in packets, pounds, halves and quarters assorted in Half Chests. The "Trade Mark" is a registered one. Shall be pleased to forward samples on application.

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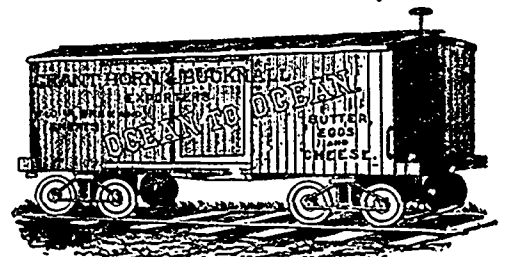
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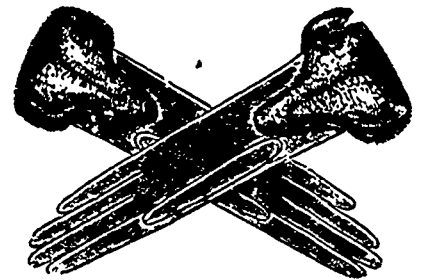
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DESIROUS OF INTRODUCING THEIR GOODS IN MANITOBA
AND THE NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.

COMMUNICATIONS.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENT MANUFACTURERS
VS. THE FARMERS AND
MERCHANTS.

To the Editor of the Commercial.

Sir,—It had not been my intention to discuss any further the statements and contentions which have already been discussed to what many of your readers must have felt to be a tiresome extent. Personally Mr. Van Allen is a very estimable young man, and one does not wish to be engaged in dispute with such an opponent any longer than is necessary, as in all disputes a certain amount of disagreeable friction is unavoidable. For instance, I am now compelled to say that while I am aware that Mr. Van Allen would not state what he knows to be untrue, he does not display that generous frankness and fairness of statement which one expects, and almost invariably finds, in a strong opponent. He is occasionally disingenuous. His last communication exemplifies this tendency. He writes:—

"Manitoba Merchant's" last letter in your issue August 3rd, contains nothing new except that he refers me to the eye-witness as to the truth of the statement re Mr. Sanderson's alleged purchase and return of Canadian binders. Since last writing I have seen Mr. Sanderson himself, and he positively denies the truth of the assertion as made by "Manitoba Merchant." In conclusion I will give a quotation from "Manitoba Merchant's" letter to show that, while he certainly has the gift of stringing words together, he is not careful that they shall convey an impression in accordance with the facts for instance, he says that I in my last letter made "copious, if somewhat irrelevant citations from that profound philosophical authority, Eli Perkins." The only quotation I made was "It is better not to know so much than to know so many things which are not so. Now, this can scarcely be correctly described 'copious citations,' and as to its irrelevancy I leave the public to judge if it is not applicable to 'Manitoba Merchant' when he has evidently relied for his deductions on so much that was 'not so.'"

Now, "re Mr. Sanderson's alleged purchase, &c.," I made no "assertion" whatever. Consequently Mr. Sanderson's denial could have had no bearing. Mr. Van Allen knows this. I merely related an incident which I expressly stated had been described to me by an eye witness of the occurrence narrated. But with reference to this self-same matter Mr. Van Allen wrote in your issue of 27 ult:—

"Now, sir, I am in a position to state very positively that this is one of the things as Eli Perkins puts it which 'are not so.' Mr. Sanderson never even purchased from any Canadian concern (much less tested) the ten binders mentioned, the facts are he gave an order for a number, ten I believe, of Deering American binders, and for some reason cancelled this order with the consent of the Deering agents, and purchased ten McCormick binders."

If "the facts are" as given in Mr. Van Allen's last quoted statement it would seem that the denial of Mr. Sanderson was altogether too bald and too sweeping, as it must be apparent that there was some basis of fact for the state-

ment given to me. It looks as if Mr. Van Allen had suppressed some collateral explanations in connection with Mr. Sanderson's denial which would have materially qualified it. But after having, in a previous communication, virtually admitted that the statement was simply incorrect as to certain of its details, to publish a general and sweeping denial without any reference to, or explanation of this previous admission would seem to be not as straightforward a performance as one would have expected from a gentleman whose dislike of what is "not so" is so great as Mr. Van Allen's.

But I think I can explain the baldness of Mr. Van Allen's last denial. It will be recollected that the incident in question was related by me in illustration of the conclusion, compelled by all the presumptive evidence, that the American machines are superior to the Canadian. It will be seen according to Mr. Van Allen's own version of the incident that Mr. Sanderson ordered ten American binders. He subsequently cancelled that order and placed another, not for ten Canadian binders, but again for ten American binders, this time of a different make. One thing is pretty clear from this, and that is that Mr. Sanderson had very decided ideas about the relative merits of the Canadian and American binders. He was willing to pay the extra price for the American article simply because he believed it to be better. Mr. Sanderson has the reputation of being an agriculturist who is more than averagely well posted in matters relating to his interests. Thus it will be seen that Mr. Van Allen's own version is not by any means a clinching evidence of the truth of his contention that Canadian machines are equal to American. But Mr. Van Allen, in his precipitate anxiety to discredit my reliability did not pause to reflect on the bad generalship involved in supplying me with a strong presumptive proof of the untenability of his own claims. It is quite evident however that the unwisdom of his course dawned upon him later. Therefore, he now gives Mr. Sanderson's denial of "the truth of the assertion" unaccompanied by any of the embarrassing explanations which he had previously volunteered. But unless Mr. Van Allen wishes it to be understood that Mr. Sanderson denied that there was any transaction at all, the denial of the truth of the "assertion" has no meaning. If there was any transaction of the kind, the denial to have any meaning should have specified in what particulars the account given by me were incorrect. That there was a transaction Mr. Van Allen's own first explanation clearly shows. Therefore Mr. Van Allen's course in publishing this vague and general denial in view of, and without any reference to, his own previous explanation, would appear to be not only disingenuous but absurd.

But while Mr. Van Allen's version of the incident referred to would have suited my purpose just as well as that supplied to me, I do not admit its correctness. My informant whose name Mr. Van Allen knows and to whom he can easily refer, again assures me of the correctness of his statement. The order was not 'cancelled'. The goods were delivered and my authority saw them "with his own eyes" as he puts it, being brought back from the field where they had been tried. Mr. Van Allen in any case seems to be somewhat in an intermediary position between His Satanic Majesty and the "deep and dark blue ocean."

I did not introduce any discussion as to the relative merits of Canadian and American machines. It was quite outside the scope of my purpose, and I am sorry to be compelled to go so largely into irrelevancies. Mr. Van Allen forced the discussion and in doing so he called my veracity into question, and in order to avoid the danger of having my reliability in more important points brought into doubt I am forced to inflict these trivialities on your readers in clearing matters up.

Mr. Van Allen evidently holds his literary idol, Mr. Eli Perkins, in such veneration that he is exceedingly sensitive to any frivolous or flippant references to the great apostle of "not-so-ness." But he has evidently studied his master with little effect. He has an unconscious but persistent tendency to getting hold of the "not so" side of the argument himself. He takes exception to my reference to his "copious if somewhat irrelevant citations" from Mr. Perkins, and says, "It is better not to know so much, etc.," was the only "quotation" he made in the course of the letter in question. Now Mr. Van Allen must either wish to quibble on words, or he must have a remarkably short memory for his own performances in which case he should make very careful reference before making accusations of exaggeration. Mr. Van Allen commenced the letter in question by a reference to Mr. Perkins and the quotation which he gives. About the middle of the same letter appears another reference to that same facetious philosopher with a quotation (strange to say) which appears in the extract quoted above in which Mr. Van Allen gives his version of the Binder affair. Mr. Van Allen closes the same letter as follows:—

"In reply I say that I do not object at any time to help to disprove those things which are 'not so' because like Eli Perkins, I believe that they are only an encumbrance to the mind, preventing it from accepting as truth those things which are so."

Now, "copious" is of course a relative term but I think these references to Mr. Perkins and his philosophy are decidedly copious for one letter, and probably Mr. Van Allen will think so himself when he comes to notice that greater portion of them which he had evidently overlooked. It seems that in this particular instance Mr. Van Allen's trouble has not been knowing "so many things which are not so" as not knowing enough of the things that are so.

Mr. Van Allen credits me with a "gift of stringing words together." Stringing words together is no gift. Anybody can do it. Mr. Van Allen can do it himself—in a way. But the gift to the acquisition of which Mr. Van Allen should direct his study is the art of stringing words together in such a way that the string cannot be subsequently used by his enemies to hang him. Mr. Van Allen has obviously not made much progress in that art up to the present time.

I have referred at such length to these matters not on account of their intrinsic importance but simply to show how misleading may be the arguments and statements of even a well-meaning man whose controversial methods are faulty and who evinces an inability to perceive or grasp the importance of facts and arguments inimical to his own case.

MANITOBA MERCHANT.

British Columbia Trade Letter

(SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE.)

VANCOUVER, Aug. 10.—There is little to report in addition to what appeared in your last issue regarding the general condition of trade. The salmon run improved for several days of last week and heavy catches were made, but it did not hold out. Lumber is still depressed and most of the logging camps have been closed temporarily. The difficulty in the export trade is rather that of obtaining ships, than a market. Freight rates are too high to make shipments profitable. Small fruit is now about over, and large fruit is commencing to move. Pears are generally a failure. Plums and apples will be a fair crop. Grapes look well, but peaches are like pears. Shipping continues brisk. The Parthia is expected to-day from China with a heavy cargo.

The Fruit Growers' Association annual show will be held in Victoria this week, but is not expected that much fruit will be shown, owing to the lateness of the crop and the awkward mid season at which it is held. To make a success of a horticultural exhibition, two shows should be held, one in the early season in time for the roses and early blooming flowers and small fruits and the other not before the large fruits had matured.

The smelter at Revelstoke has been started, but with what success it has not been learned. It is to be hoped that it will prove equal to anticipations, and there can be doubt about its effect on the prosperity of the province.

An agitation has been started in the direction of inducing large land-holders, who have the major portion of the best land in the province within their grasp, to sub-divide and improve their land for the purpose of inducing a large settlement. A suggestion has been made that they co-operate and place half of their land on the market in small plots at a certain reasonable price, on certain conditions, these conditions being improvement, cultivation and settlement. British Columbia is specially suitable for agriculture and horticulture and the need of the province, above all things else, is a larger farming population. Considering the favorable climate, the diverse capabilities of the soil and its wonderful fertility, it is absolutely certain that with reasonable terms a very large number of settlers would locate, provided they knew just where they could go to get land. Of course, reasonable prices must be construed according to the general conditions which prevail, which considerably enhance values in comparison with lands east of the Rockies.

It may be interesting to know that a great demand exists in Calgary and towns along the line of the Canadian Pacific railway in the territories for British Columbia small fruits. One dealer has shipped extensively, at prices several cents per pound in advance of home quotations. In this light the prairie provinces may be regarded as the keystone of the Dominion. Their settlement is the matter of the greatest interest to British Columbia, because if largely populated, they will consume all the fish, fruit and lumber that this province can produce, while affording an outlet for the manufactures of eastern Canada. In return they must supply the food staples for not only Canada but for the Empire. Thus while the needs of the north-west are farmers to grow wheat and barley and oats, ours is farmers to grow fruit, and fisher-

mon to fish; we have all the lumbermen we want for the present.

Prices are as follows:—

Flour and Grain—Manitoba patents \$6.30; Manitoba bakers, \$5.90; Eadorby XX, \$5.35; Oregon flour, \$6.00. Eastern rolled oats, \$3 75 per sack; ditto, San Francisco, \$5.25; cornmeal and oatmeal, \$3.50 per 100 pounds; do, California, \$4; shorts, \$2.80; bran, \$2.40; wheat, \$3.50 to \$4.00; hay, \$15 to \$16; chopped feed, \$35 to \$40; oats, \$40 to \$43 per ton. Japanese rice 7c per pound.

Sugar—B.C. refined granulated, 6½c per lb; yellow, 5½c; cube, 6½c; syrup, 5½c.

Cured Meats—Dry salt, 11½c per pound; roll bacon, 13c; breakfast bacon, 14½c; ham, 15c; long clear, 11½c. Lard in tubs, 12c; in pails, 12½c; in tins, 13c; lard compound, 12c.

Butter—Creamery 24½ to 25c dairy, 16 to 20c.

Eggs—19c.

Cheese is held at 12½c;

Fruit—Peaches, \$1.35 per box, plums, and prunes \$1.25 to \$1.40; apricots, \$1.; apples, \$1.05 to \$1.75; pears, \$2.25. Oranges are offered at \$4 to \$4.25; California lemons \$6 00; Sicilian lemons at \$8. Grapes, \$2 00 per box. Tomatoes, \$1.25.

Vegetables—Potatoes, \$18 to \$20 per ton; onions, silverskins, \$1.75 to \$1.85 per 100 pounds; carrots, \$1.50; cabbage, \$1.25 per 100 pounds.

Retail prices are as follows: Turnips, 1c per pound; onions, 3c; rhubarb, 5c; string beans, 10c; cabbage, 3c; peas, 5c; potatoes, 1½c; white turnips, 5c per bunch; spring onions, 5c; cucumbers, 5c each; lettuce, 5c; cauliflower, 15c; marrows, 25c.

Fish—Salmon, 10c per pound; smelts, 10c; soles, 15c; flounders, 10c; halibut, 15c; cod, 10c; trout, 20c.

Butter—Creamery, 35c per pound; dairy, 30c. Fresh egg, 50c per dozen. Spring chickens, \$7 per dozen and hens, \$12. Granulated sugar, 14 pounds for \$1. Gooseberries, 10c per pound; apricots, 15c; peaches, 15c; plums, 15c; pears, apples and tomatoes, 15c; greengages, 12½c.

Grain and Milling.

The Rapid City Farmers' Elevator company is applying for incorporation.

The vote on the by-law granting \$4,000 for a grist mill at Killarney, Man., was carried by a large majority.

Morden farmers are moving for a farmers' elevator. They propose building a 40,000 bushel elevator.

The Western Milling Company are asking the Regina town council to exempt them from taxation for a period of ten years.

The Rathwell Farmers' elevator and Milling company is applying for incorporation, with headquarters at Rathwell, a small village on the Manitoba Southwestern railway.

A meeting was held at Moosomin, Assa., recently at which the Moosomin Elevator Company was organized, with a capital of \$3,000. It was decided to build a 40,000 bushel elevator and to proceed with the work as quickly as possible.

The firm of Brackman & Ker, grain dealers and millers, Victoria, B.C., have formed a company, with the title of the Brackman & Ker Milling Company, Limited, with capital stock

of \$150,000. The trustees are H. H. Brackman, D. R. Ker, R. P. Rithot, R. J. Ker, T. A. Ker and W. H. Ker.

S. A. McGaw, head of the grain buying department of the Lake of the Woods Milling company, has so far recovered from the attack of fever, as to be able to be moved to his residence in Winnipeg, from Keewatin, where he was taken ill. He is expected to be in good shape in time to buckle into the new crop when it begins to move.

Negotiations going on for some time between the Portage Milling Company, of Portage la Prairie, Man., and the Lake of the Woods Milling Co., are reported to have resulted in the purchase by the latter company of the entire property of the former. This includes the mill at Portage, which is the largest west of Winnipeg, with a capacity of about 300 barrels, and elevators and grain warehouses at Portage and other points in Manitoba. The property, which is the most valuable milling plant west of Winnipeg, will be taken over about the first of September.

Manitoba Live Stock Notes.

J. Jones, of Elkhorn, will ship a number of fine cattle from McLeod & Patterson's herd to England.

Birchall & Howie, of Brandon, bought 100 spring lambs from Hall & McNaught, of Rapid City last week, at 5 cents per pound live weight.

On August 7, says the Pilot Mound *Sentinel*, Baird Bros. & Chalmers shipped another car of cattle. This firm has shipped about a thousand dollars' worth of cattle, sheep and hogs every two weeks during the spring and summer.

S. T. Gordon, of Pilot Mound, and R. Ironside, of Manitou, Man., will, on the 18th, ship from Prince Albert, Saskatchewan, and Moosomin, twenty car loads of cattle. The animals will be sent direct to England. Other shipments will be made later from southern Manitoba and other portions of the province.

British Grain Trade.

The *Mark Lane Express* of August 10, in its weekly review of the grain trade says: "A lack of dry heat has caused the harvest to be late, but in few cases has it been unfavorably affected. The next fortnight, however, is the critical period for the failure or success of the crops. English wheat has been in slow sale at 38 to 39s for red, and 40 to 41s for ordinary white. Many of the exchanges are almost empty and business has been extremely limited. Foreign wheat advanced slightly. In spring grain the trading is in favor of holders of barley, oats, pulse and corn, while lentile and rye are stronger. To-day English wheat was so scarce as to be practically unquotable. In foreign wheat there was a small advance for spot. Russian wheat was stiffly supported. Samples of American red winter wheat were received to day by post and were eagerly scanned, as a large surplus of that quality of wheat is expected, and has greatly affected the markets."

A. Cummings & Co., grocers, Winnipeg, have dissolved partnership. A. Cummings continues.

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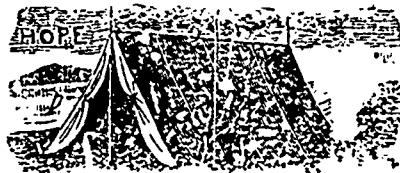
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WINES, LIQUORS and CIGARS
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The Choicest Liquors in Stock. Permit orders promptly attended to. The most westerly wholesale liquor business in Manitoba.

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BRANDON, . . . MAN.
Shipments made in Car Lots to all points East and West.



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Manitoba and N.W.T. Agency: J. M. MACDONALD
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Our Goods are all made from pure selected Manitoba and Western Wool and cannot be surpassed for finish.
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**Western Woolen Mills,
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WINNIPEG and ST. BONIFACE.**

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Guests.
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First-class in every Respect
Appointments Perfect.
Graduated Prices.

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SOLE IMPORTERS, TORONTO, CANADA.

New Enterprise at Hull, Quebec.

In their new venture the E. B. Eddy Company, of Hull, are surpassing themselves. Mr. Eddy's success in indurated fibre ware, sulphite, matches, etc., is so well known that it needs no repetition, but the latest success, the manufacture of woodboard surpasses all and promises to result in an industry of incalculable good to Ottawa.

The company have moved the smithy to a new building, and raised the roof of the vacated building and of all the wood pulp mill a story. All the machinery from the sash, door and blind factory has been removed, and what was formerly three buildings will now become one, and will be known as "The Eddy Company Hull Paper Mill No. 2." In these buildings two Eiler grinders, from the Rochester Paper Company, have been put in, with a capacity of five tons per day, and also one large Eiler screen. The wet machine is made by the Bagley & Sewell Company, and the Black & Clawson company furnished the dryers and calendars for the wood-board, which will be used by the Eddys chiefly for the manufacture of heavy pasteboard quarter-gross boxes to be used for packing their matches and to supersede the present more cumbersome wooden slide boxes. The cutting and scoring machines, and the press for printing these boxes is furnished by the Galley Press Company of New York. J. L. Morrison & Company furnish the machines for stitching these boxes. There is also in this room one of Sheridan's best "Auto" cutters. The machine is 75 feet in length and will turn out no less than six tons per day. It is capable of producing first quality tissue manilla and also manilla wrapping and white wrapping papers.

In mill No. 2 the upper story will be used for packing and sorting the papers.

The Eddy Company here show their enterprise, as on the premises they make the beating engines and pumps, and also a good deal of the necessary machinery usually brought from outside, this work necessitating the employment of a good deal of skilled labor. The company are able to do this, as they have their own planing mills, blacksmith and machine shops on the premises in full running order.

The extensive sawing machinery of the large sawmill has also been removed and the roof raised from end to end 27 feet, the whole 158 feet long. By an ingenious arrangement of the sheathing on the inside of this building the light is thrown directly down. In this mill will be placed sixteen Rodney Hunt's new turbine waterwheels, which are found to be the best and cheapest for the full and economical utilization of water-power, and are also less liable to choke with bark and anchor ice than any other wheel. Here will also be placed six Scott & Roberts' New England grinders, with a capacity of 15 tons of pulp daily. The company themselves will make twelve or fourteen 1,200 lb beating engines. The Union Machine company are now building a 96 inch Fourdrinier machine, 138 feet long, with eighteen dryers and a double set of calendars and super-calendars for finishing the finer stock. It is expected that manilla paper will be turned out in about a month, and that before Christmas newspaper will also be manufactured. Machinists and experts who have so far had an opportunity of seeing the work say that the situation is one of the finest possible for the industry.

In the indurated fibre-ware factory so heavy have the orders been that the company are now seven carloads behind their orders, and from the first week in February have been running day and night gangs. As soon as these orders are caught up to, this industry will be shut down for the purpose of putting in more extensive machinery, doubling or trebling the capacity.

The pulp and paper march of this company to its present state has been a rapid one, as following the indurated fibre ware they made ground pulp, and, feeling confident of success, they then started the sulphite works, and now have probably the most successful plant in existence, turning out from their four large digestors thirteen tons every working day. They are now combining the manufacture of chemical and mechanical pulp, and a little cloud looms in the distance, when the manufacture of all classes of paper will be an established and, needless to say, a successful fact in Hull.

All three industries are of the most importance to Ottawa, employing, as they will, many skilled workmen in the several branches. The proposed bridge across the Ottawa will strike the northeast corner of the company's yard, whence a short siding will connect with their private line in direct communication from their mills, giving excellent shipping facilities.—Ottawa Citizen.

Montreal Canned Goods Prices.

Salmon are reported 10 to 15c per case higher with very few orders. The sardine pack is expected to be small and prices are very firm. Fruits are offering freely. Spot tomatoes are scarce and are held for \$1.60 to \$1.65, but contracts are being made for the new pack as low as 95c. Contracts for new packed peas have been made at \$1.05 to \$1.15.

Lobsters per case, \$8 to \$8.50; mackerel, do, \$4 25 to \$4 50; sardines, do., \$8.50 to \$9 50; salmon, per doz., \$1.40 to \$1.50; clams, 1 lb. tins, per doz, \$2; oysters, do., \$1.65; New Brunswick sardines, per 100, \$4 75 to \$5; tomatoes, Quebec, \$1.60 to \$1.65; peaches per doz, \$2 75 to \$2 85; Bartlett pears, 2 lb tin, per doz, \$2 10 to \$2 25; strawberries, do., \$2.25 to \$2 50; pineapples, do., \$2.30 to \$2.40; plums do., \$1.75 to \$2; corn, Erie & Aylmer, per doz., \$1.10 to \$1 20; corn, Hoeggs, \$1.20 to \$1.25; string beans, 2 lb. tins, per doz., 90c to \$1; lima beans, do., \$1.75 to \$1.85; marrowfat peas, do., \$1.10 to \$1.25; succotash, do., \$1.80 to \$2; pumpkins, 3 do., \$1.20; jams, 1 lb. pots, per doz., \$2 to \$2 25; marmalade, per dozen, \$2 15; Boston baked beans, per dozen, \$2.15 to \$2.20; pigs' feet, per doz., \$2.75; roast chicken 1 lb. tins, \$2.30 to \$2.40; roast turkey, 1 lb tins, \$2.30 to \$2.40; canned beef in 1 lb. tins, per doz., \$1.65; do., in 2 lb tins, per doz, \$2.70 to \$2.80; do., in 4 lb. tins per doz., \$5.25 to \$5 35; do., in 6 lb. tins per doz., \$8.75 to \$9; do., in 14 lb. tins, per doz., \$19.35 to \$19.50; lunch tongue, in 1 lb. do., \$3.20 to \$3.25; do., in 2 lb tins per doz., \$5.50 to \$5.75; ox tongues in 1 lb tins per doz., \$5.50 to \$5.75; do., in 2 lb tins per doz., \$7 to \$7.25; do., in 2 1/2 lb tins per doz., \$8 40 to \$8.50; fine English brawn, 1 lb., do., \$2 25; chipped dried beef, do., \$2.50.—Gazette.

Carberry, Man., is to have electric lights.

Carman, Manitoba, wants a doctor according to the local paper,

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