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HEAD OFFICE, MONTREAL.
Capital Paid Up, \$6,000,000. Rest, \$3,000,000.

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Particular attention given to collections from and throughout the Dominion and the United States. Ample facilities; low rates; quick returns. Buy and sell Canadian and foreign exchange. Interest allowed at most favorable rates on Savings Bank Accounts and Deposit Receipts. Accounts of Merchants, Manufacturers, Corporations and Individuals received on favorable terms. A General Banking Business Transacted.

ARTHUR WICKSON, MANAGER

IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA

Capital authorized..... 2,000,000.00
Capital Paid up..... 1,964,525.00
Reserve..... 1,152,252.00

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H. S. Howland, President. T. R. Merritt Vice-Pres.
William Ramsay, Robert Jaffray, Hugh Ryan,
T. Sutherland Stayner, Hon. John Ferguson.

HEAD OFFICE, Wellington St., TORONTO.

D. R. Wilkie, Cashier.

E. Jennings, Asst. Cashier. E. Hay, Inspector.

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Fergus..... G. C. Forrest..... "
Galt..... G. C. Easton..... "
Ingersoll..... J. A. Richardson..... "
Niagara Falls..... J. A. Langmuir..... "
Port Colborne..... E. C. F. Wood..... "
Rat Portage..... W. A. Weir..... "
Sault Ste. Marie..... J. M. Wemyss..... "
St. Catharines..... C. M. Arnold..... "
St. Thomas..... M. A. Gilbert..... "
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Yonge & Queen Sts... O. F. Rice..... "
Yonge & Bloor Sts... C. H. S. Clarke..... "
Welland..... S. D. Raymond..... "
Woodstock..... S. B. Fuller..... "
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Winnipeg, Man..... C. S. Hoare, Manager.
Brandon, Man..... A. Jukes, "
Calgary, Alta..... M. Morris, "
Portage la Prairie, Man..... N. G. Leslie, "
Prince Albert, Sask..... J. E. Young, "
Edmonton, Alta..... G. R. F. Kirkpatrick, "
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GREAT BRITAIN—Lloyd's Bank (Limited). Manchester and Liverpool District Banking Co. (Limited).
UNITED STATES—New York, Bank of Montreal; Buffalo, Bank of Buffalo; Boston, National Bank of the Commonwealth; Chicago, First National Bank; Detroit, Detroit National Bank; Duluth, First National Bank; Philadelphia, Farmers and Mechanics' National Bank; St. Paul, Second National Bank.

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Reserve Fund.....£275,000 "

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HEAD OFFICE, OTTAWA.

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

DIRECTORS:

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Drafts issued on all the principal points in Canada, also on New York, Chicago and St. Paul and London, Eng. This Branch has special facilities for making Collections in Manitoba and North West Territories. Lowest rates are charged, and remittances promptly made.

J. B. MONK, Manager.

The Western Canada Loan & Savings Co.

CAPITAL, - \$1,500,000.00.
RESERVE FUND, - \$850,000.00.

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HEAD OFFICE - - TORONTO.

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

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Travellers circular Letters of Credit issued for use in all parts of the world.

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A General Banking Business Transacted.

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HEAD OFFICE, - QUEBEC.

Capital Paid up - - - \$1,200,000
Reserve Fund - - - - - 250,000

DIRECTORS:

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John Breakey, D. C. Thomson, E. Giroux, E. J. Hale,
Jas. King, M.P.P.

E. E. WEBB, Gen. Mgr. J. G. BILLETT, Inspector

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Carberry, Man.	Moosomin, N.W.T.	Toronto, Ont.
Chesterville, Ont.	Neepawa, Man.	Warton, Ont.
Iroquois, Ont.	Ottawa, Ont.	Winchester, Ont.
Lethbridge, N.W.T.	Quebec, Que.	Winnipeg, Man.
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F. L. Patton, Manager.

Interest allowed at current rates on Savings' Bank Department and Special Deposits.

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DRUGS AND MEDICINES

Every requisite for the Drug Trade promptly supplied.

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Wines, Liquors and Cigars

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

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CONDENSED { MILK COFFEE & MILK
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Evaporated Cream.

Profitable to you.
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Two Tons Glycerine.
 Six " Sulphur.
 Two " Epsom Salts.
 Two " Saltpetre, ground.
 One " " crystal.
 Car-load Blue Stone.
 Ten bbls. Boathen's C. L. Oil.
 Fifteen gro. C. L. Oil, Emulsion.
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 HARDWARE IMPORTER,
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 Sewer Pipes, Etc.

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 AGENT FOR ARMOUR'S FLUID EXTRACT OF BEEF.

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For Shop Windows and Private Dwellings.
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 Single and Double Strength.
 Enamelled, Muffled, Tuscan, Cathedral and
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 And Wholesale Dealers in Men's Furnishings
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 Factory—MONTREAL.

The Commercial

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

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

WINNIPEG, JULY 23, 1894.

Manitoba.

Virden Milling Co., Virden, incorporation granted.

Peter Weibe has opened business in groceries at Rosenfeld.

John Farley, tinsmith, Winnipeg, moving to Hamilton, Ont.

Horne & Co., lumber, Reston, have sold out to Wm. Busby.

F. J. Desehr, lumber, Rosenfeld, has sold out to Duncan Stewart.

Jordan & Co., millinery, Winnipeg, stock sold to Mrs. J. P. Keeler.

Schaeffer Piano Co., Winnipeg, stock sold to J. F. Grundy and J. Patterson.

Walsh & Co., clothing, etc., Winnipeg, sheriff in possession; sale advertised for the 21st inst.

C. D. Anderson & Co., groceries, etc., Winnipeg, stock sold to C. D. Anderson at 60c on dollar.

The grocery stock of Magee & Co., Brandon, is to be offered for sale by auction on July 21 by the assignee.

Alphonse Phaneuf, grocer, St. Boniface, notice given of the assignment of book accounts to S. A. D. Bertrand.

The Northwest Navigation company's steamer Colville was burned to the waters edge at her dock at Grand Rapids on Sunday morning.

The butcher firm doing business under the name of Cusson & Degagne, of St. Boniface, has dissolved, Mr. Cusson continuing the business.

Gordon & Ironside made a shipment of hogs to Montreal from Pilot Mound. Baird Bros., of the same place, also shipped hogs and cattle to Winnipeg last week.

A number of farmers are engaged in plowing up fields that were sown with oats. The dry weather in June prevented the seed from sprouting and weeds sprung up.—Pilot Mound Sentinel.

Mr. Vrooman, furniture dealer, of Manitou, is giving up business at that place and moving to Boissevain with his stock.

The reported loss of 150,000 logs in a raft on Lake Winnipeg, some weeks ago, turns out to be only partially true. A tow it appears did break loose, but all the logs were afterwards saved.

Thursday's train from the east brought in some 100 emigrants for the province, 35 of whom were Icelanders. The majority of the others were English, and they will locate in different parts of Manitoba.

P. J. Russell, until recently travelling representative for Thompson, Codville & Co., wholesale grocers, Winnipeg, has left for Golden, British Columbia, where he will manage the general store business of Carlin, Lake & Co.

The first day of the Portage la Prairie Agricultural show opened with fine weather, and the prospects are that the show will be a success. The accommodation provided by the society at their new ground is ample and proves to be an excellent situation.

Birtle Observer: Thos Almack, who has just returned from the old country, drove down through the Birtle district in quest of beeves on Saturday. He says the market is pretty well supplied, but that he will take another train load over in a few weeks.

Greening, Balfour & Co., of Hamilton, write The Commercial in reference to the statement that R. T. Stevens had been appointed their representative here. They say that no one has such an appointment. The item was copied by The Commercial from another paper.

The partnership business carried on in Glenboro by Wm. Logan and J. A. Smith, under the name of Logan & Co., has been dissolved, Wm. Logan retiring and R. Logan taking his place in said firm. The firm name will hereafter be R. Logan & Co.

Harper Wilson's fruit store, Winnipeg, was robbed on Sunday afternoon of a considerable quantity of goods. The articles taken were about \$100 worth of cigars, several boxes of chewing gum, a gold watch in the safe which had been left unlocked, and an unknown supply of soft drinks, fruit and candy.

Dr. Hinman is examining dairies and milch cows in the Winnipeg district. So far he has examined 400 head out of a possible 2,500 in the district. He has found one case of tuberculosis, two cases of jump jaw, and several samples of milk are at present being tested to discover if certain suspicious signs are reliable.

The quantity of seneca root marketed this year is large. The Toronto Hide Co., Winnipeg, and A. Carruthers, also of this city, who handle large quantities of the root, are receiving shipments daily from all parts of the country. A good deal of the root is gathered by Indians and half breeds. It grows wild all over the country.

The finest steer ever raised in this district, says the Pilot Mound Sentinel, has been sold to Mr. Kobold, of Winnipeg, by Baird Bros., of this place. The price paid was \$285. The animal was fed by K. Watson, and although not yet four years old weighs about 2,400 lbs, and is clean built and handsome. The steer will be shown at the Winnipeg Exhibition on the 23rd. The large price obtained for this prime bullock shows what can be accomplished by skillful and proper feeding of well bred animals.

In order to test cases of supposed tuberculosis throughout the province the department of agriculture and immigration has secured a supply of tuberculin from Meister Lucius and Brunning, Hoechst, Germany, and the provincial veterinarian is kept busily engaged testing cases. By the use of this tuberculin for tuberculosis and mallein for glanders diseased cases can be accurately diagnosed. Where supposed cases of either exist, farmers should write the department and their cases will be attended to in order. Animals suspected should be placed by themselves and proper precautions taken until inspected.

Assiniboia.

The new iron and brass foundry business at Moosomin, established by McCurdy & Walker, is ready for operation. The first casting has been made.

The Canadian Agricultural Co. have just finished shearing 15,000 sheep at their farm at Swift Current. There were twelve shearers, two of whom, Australians, sheared from 140 to 150 sheep a day. The average clip is about seven pounds to the animal. The lamb crop has been exceptionally good this year.

Alberta.

Macleod has now two papers. The new one is the Sentinel, which is to appear every Saturday morning. D. H. Murphy is the publisher.

The Poplar lake creamery, Edmonton, is making about 800 pounds of butter per week. At present the milk of 175 cows is used, but this number is being increased daily.

Another party of Moravian settlers arrived on Monday's train to join the party arriving on Thursday last, says the Edmonton Bulletin. The men of the united party started out with their teams on Wednesday morning for Beaver river, to view the township that had been reserved for them in that vicinity, and if they were not suited with it to select another, probably east of Egg lake.

The advantages of irrigation cannot be better illustrated, says the Macleod Gazette, than by watching its effects on the police garden here. At a comparatively small cost the overflow of a spring a little distance away has been carried on to the garden, and the difference between the growth of the vegetables on that portion which is available for irrigation and those parts which lie above its reach, is almost incredible, considering the short time the water had been running, and the limited quantity available.

Saskatchewan.

Satisfactory progress is being made on the new roller grist mill which Joseph Kidd, late of Tilbury, Ont., is erecting in Prince Albert.

John Paul, cattle buyer for Gordon & Ironside, arrived on Saturday, says the Battleford Herald, and is taking a look at the cattle around the country. He has not yet announced the average prices he will pay for the different grades of cattle, but there is a general disposition among the cattle men to hold for higher prices than they got last year. There are a great many excellent animals in the district fit for any market.

Grain and Milling News.

A by-law to grant a bonus of \$4,000 towards the erection of a 50 barrel grist mill at Elkhorn will be voted on on August 4. A by-law was passed last year for a 100 barrel mill, but no one could be secured to undertake it, but Rowan, of Oak Lake, has expressed his willingness to build a 50 barrel mill for the bonus offered.

Insurance and Financial Notes.

The decision has been given in the case of interest to be allowed on deposits in the Commercial Bank. Reported fully in another column.

Some \$30,000 debentures of the Central judicial district of Manitoba are offered by tender, by the provincial treasurer.

An important conference of Canadian steamship men has been in progress at Montreal, and the result is the leading lines have decided to follow the suit of United States lines and seduce their steerage rates from \$20 to \$15.

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FORKS etc. STAMPED
1847 ROGERS BROS. A.I.
ARE GENUINE "ROGERS" GOODS.

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packages, delicately flavored and ready for use.
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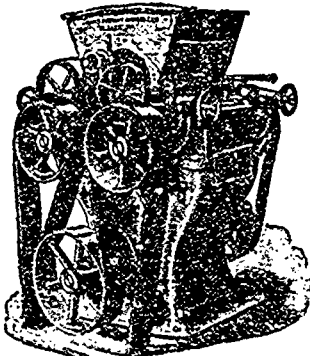
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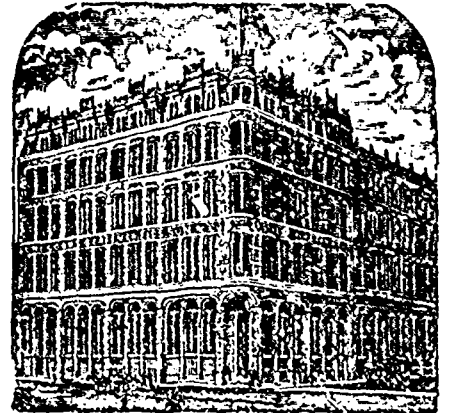


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Feeding Wheat to Hogs.

Being moved thereto by the low prices which have prevailed for wheat, the South Dakota Experiment Station, in September last, undertook a feeding trial to determine how far it might be possible to feed wheat to hogs at a profit. The results of the experiment are published under the above title in Bulletin No. 38 of the South Dakota Station. The specific questions to which it was sought to obtain an answer were as follows:—

1. Can the farmers of this State realize more from their wheat by feeding it to hogs than by selling it at present prices for wheat and hogs?

2. Can wheat be profitably fed without some other food as a balanced ration?

3. Will it pay to grind wheat as food for hogs?

4. How does wheat compare with corn and peas (Canada field peas) as food for hogs?

5. How does quality of pork made from wheat compare with that made from corn, peas and mixed food?

6. How does the average gain of hogs fed on an exclusive diet of wheat, corn or peas compare with that of hogs fed on mixed food?

7. When should fattening begin and how long should it continue?

In order to secure an answer to these questions eighty pigs were selected from those raised on the college farm, four of them being pure bred Poland Chinas, four months and fifteen days old, and four cross bred Duroc-Jersey and Poland Chinas, four months and twenty-three days old. They were divided into four lots, numbered 1, 2, 3 and 4, each lot consisting of one Poland China and one cross-bred pig. There was considerable discrepancy between the weights of the lots, lot No. 1 weighing 164 pounds; lot No. 2, 174 pounds; lot No. 3, 191 pounds, and lot No. 4, 205 pounds. With the material at hand this could not be avoided without placing in some lots two pure-breeds or two cross breeds, and it was therefore not deemed advisable. The pigs remained in good health during the experiment, which lasted ninety days, and which was divided into three periods of 25, 28 and 37 days. Up to the time of the beginning of the experiment the pigs had been well fed on a well composed chaff of kitchen scraps, sour milk and whey and some corn and peas. They also had the run of a good pasture a part of the time, and had been fed raps when not at pasture. Each lot at the beginning of the experiment was put in a small pen having a small out-door yard. They had all the hay and corn fodder without ears they would eat, and had free access at all times to salt and hard wood ashes. Having had free run of mixed sloop feed the change was made abruptly to confinement and a single grain ration. The grain was soaked and an accurate record kept of it. The grain fed to lot 1 was Canada field peas, unground; to lot 2 a rather poor quality of spring wheat, unground; lot 3 was fed on Dakota grown dent corn, ground; lot 4 was given spring wheat ground. The pigs were given all they could be induced to eat and weighed regularly, and when slaughtered sold for \$5.50 per 100 pounds, dressed weight, which made the live weight bring about \$4.50 per 100 pounds, the actual figures being \$4.55 to \$4.65, depending upon the slight difference in oil in the several lots. At these figures the peas netted the feeder 55.36 per bushel, the unground wheat, 55.83 the ground corn 60c and the ground wheat 58.29c.

The answer which it is believed the experiment furnishes to the questions with which it began are as follows:

1. Hogs averaging 100 pounds, purchased about September 1st, at \$4.50 per 100 pounds live weight, and fed for three months on wheat, water, ashes and salt exclusively, with an occasional handful of hay or corn fodder, and sold at the end of the time for \$5.50 per 100 pounds dressed, will return the feeder from 56

to 58c per bushel for the wheat, allowing nothing for manure on the one hand or for the labor of caring for the hogs on the other.

2. At this price it can be fed profitably as an entire ration, but it would undoubtedly pay better to mix it with some other feed, particularly during the early stages of fattening.

3. Hogs fed on ground feed make a more rapid and more uniform gain and produce pork of rather better quality, but they also consume more feed than those fed upon whole wheat.

4. Hogs fed on peas do much better in proportion during the first part of the feeding than in the latter part.

5. The quality of pork made from corn and from ground wheat is about equal, and is superior to that made from whole wheat, peas or mixed food. That made from mixed food is the fattest.

6. The average daily gain of the hogs fed on peas was 1.21 pounds; on whole wheat 1.28 pounds, on ground corn 1.40 pounds, on ground wheat 1.32 pounds, and on mixed foods 1.61 pounds.

7. The seventh question is not settled, but the experiment shows that a larger return per bushel for the food consumed would have been realized if the hogs had been sold at the end of the second period. This is particularly true of the lot fed on peas. The other lots fed on corn meal and wheat show no greater decrease in the rate of gain as the feeding period advanced than might naturally be expected from the increase of weight and age.

The experiment also brings into prominence the fact that hogs which have been accustomed to exercise and a mixed diet should not be shut up abruptly and confined to one kind of food. There should be a preliminary feeding period, calculated to accustom them gradually to the changed conditions. As to the quality of pork made, all the feed produced meat of good quality, the principal difference being in the proportion of lean to fat meat.

Value of Accuracy.

The president of a New England College, according to an exchange, in a recent address emphasized the moral value of accuracy. "There is a conscience of the mind," said he, "without the use of which no one can ever expect to become right minded." But more than that he urged that accuracy is a joy. "Good study," he said, "is not a pastime—no one would claim that; but it may be made a very interesting business. Attention, if it is not strained, may become a source of pride and delight. I have no doubt that if we would cultivate the habit of accuracy, we might derive quite as much pleasure from it as from the Yankee substitute of guessing at things. Not only does devotion to accuracy bring its moral gains and its pleasures, though no more valuable. Whatever shallow cynics may say, in the long run it is the accurate newspaper that wins circulation, the accurate clerk that keeps his place, the accurate writer whose words are read and heeded. The engineer true to the second, the elevator boy careful about the niceties of stopping and starting and shutting doors, the office boy who ob-serves where the waste paper basket is used and puts it there—these rise, and others do not."

Halifax Chronicle: The assignment of G. F. Mott, soap manufacturer, was heard with regret on the streets the other afternoon. It is understood the assignment was caused or hastened by the result of a big gold mine case in which he is interested. The assets and liabilities are not yet known. The preferential creditors are: The Union Bank, \$15,000; Catherine Ann Mott, \$1,000; Elizabeth J. Mott, \$1,000; Sarah E. Howe, \$2,500; W. B. McDonald, \$1,000. Lyons, Lyons, Melish & Tobin are also preferred for the amount of their legal charges. John G. Trider is the assignee.

The First Roller Mill.

In 1870 H. B. Rathbun & Son, Deseronto, Ont., placed with a Canadian firm of mill furnishers the order for a 75 barrel mill, the equipment to include smooth rollers on the breaks. The mill was in due time completed and started up, but failed to make the quality and quantity of flour which had been "promised in the bond." Ira Wescott, superintendent with John T. Noye & Sons, Buffalo, N. Y., was sent for, and on visiting the mill it was arranged to increase the capacity of the mill to 150 barrels with a full roller outfit. A new roller corrugation, invented by John Stevens, of Neenah, Wis., was put in, and in due time the Deseronto mill was completed and started up with results which were very gratifying to the Rathbun Co. The products of the mill worked quickly into favor, and the patent under the brand "Crown Jewel" sold far and wide. Thus it is the Rathbun Co. properly claim to be the pioneers in the use of Stevens' roller system, and to have been owners of the first all-roller mill in Canada.

The Cause of Existing Prices.

A recent number of the Iron Age contains a very concise account of the causes contributing to the present low prices existing in every part of the world, but especially in our own country. Of course, every country is so closely linked with every other that a paralysis in industry cannot exist in one without affecting all the others. It is like a wave of the sea, which, though rising in mid-ocean, will ultimately break against the shore. The first of the causes mentioned is the Baring failure. This was the beginning of the blight that struck the entire world. British capital began to realize on American investments, and those who had these securities began to sell them and to draw steadily from our stock of gold. The second cause mentioned is the culmination of real estate booms and other real estate speculations. The next cause is the completion of enormous iron and steel plants. Never before, the Age remarks, in the history of the American iron trade were so many large and finely equipped works built as between 1889 and 1894. The next cause is the superabundance of crops all over the world. While it is a disputed point as to whether the food crops of the world have been excessive in recent years, no doubt exists whatever that the supply has been far in excess of the immediate demand at any time and at any point, so that prices of farm products in America have been forced to a much lower point than ever before, and far lower than agriculturists have figured as the actual cost of production. Cotton has proved no more profitable than wheat. As to wool, exports are being made of a considerable portion of the domestic clip, showing that prices here are at least as low as those abroad, which is an anomalous condition in the American wool trade, because this country was never before able to supply the wants of its wool manufacturers. Under these circumstances farmers and planters are driven to the practice of the most rigid economy, greatly curtailing the demand for tools, implements, hardware and general manufactured products. One of the most important causes is the opening of a new iron field. Much has been said concerning the discovery of the Mesabi iron range, which has introduced a new element into all calculations, disturbing all values of iron and steel, and whose force in constructing cast sheets has not yet been fully measured. The next cause is the destruction of capital invested in railroads. Finally, the decline in the value of silver and tariff legislation are among the causes named. So much has been said concerning these that nothing further need be mentioned. These causes create a formidable list, and, doubtless, all have had their influence in producing the strange condition of things which has paralyzed for the present the industrial world.

The Commercial

WINNIPEG, JULY 23, 1894.

PROSPECTS FOR IRRIGATION.

A change is to be made in the conditions governing the land grant of the Canadian Pacific railway, or rather a portion of the grant. The company has of course already received a large portion of its land grant. The original plan was to allow the company to take the odd numbered sections in the districts covered in the land grant, while the government retained the even numbered sections. Thus sections one, three, five, etc., would belong to the company and sections two, four, six, etc., in each township would remain with the government. The company is now to be given the privilege of selecting land in one solid block between Medicine Hat and Crow Foot, in Assiniboia and Alberta territories. It is said that the company desires to irrigate this district, hence the object in acquiring a solid block of land. If this is the intention, no reasonable objection can be made to the proposal. A great deal of this district is worthless for ordinary agricultural purposes, without irrigation, and is otherwise only suitable for grazing. If the company can successfully carry out a comprehensive system of irrigation, it will be a great thing, not only for the district affected, but also for the entire country. There is a vast area of land in southern Alberta and Assiniboia which can only be utilized for ordinary agricultural purposes by means of irrigation. It requires a large amount of capital to carry out irrigation works. Individual settlers cannot undertake the work for two reasons, first because they have not the capital; and secondly because works should be planned on a large scale for a whole section of country, and not for individuals.

Irrigation is needed for a large portion of the territory eastward of the Rocky Mountains. Large sections of land are of little value without irrigation. The government has not shown much disposition heretofore to undertake the work. Rather than have these lands remain as they are, it would be better to hand them over to companies, under reasonable conditions, who would be prepared to irrigate them. There is abundance of vacant land in the country for settlement, which does not need irrigation, but this is not a satisfactory reason for refraining from undertaking irrigation works in the sub-arid districts. Some of these districts are more convenient to markets, are readily accessible, and already have railway communication. If they can be successfully irrigated, there is no good reason for greatly delaying the beginning of the work. It is greatly to be hoped in the interest of the western country that the Canadian Pacific company will make a success of its irrigation scheme.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

THE Toronto city council has decided to call a conference representing the commercial and shipping interests of the United States and

Canada to be held in that city during the coming autumn to consider the question of deepening the St. Lawrence canals, so as to enable ocean going vessels to reach the upper lakes. Of late years there has been a tendency to consider the deepening of the St. Lawrence canals as an international question, but this is the first international convention called to take up the matter.

The United States Irrigation Congress assembles at Denver on September 2. The last congress formed irrigation commissions in seventeen states and territories, and reports from them will all be heard at the forthcoming congress. It is expected that they will furnish a basis for a national irrigation policy. Now that the question of irrigation is becoming an important one in the western portion of the Canadian prairie region, the proceedings of the Denver congress will be watched with interest by many here.

THE bill subsidizing the proposed fast Atlantic steamship line, has been passed by Parliament. The subsidy offered is \$750,000 per annum for ten years. This is a large sum to pay for what time may prove to be of very little practical value. A fast Atlantic service is no doubt a very nice thing to have, providing it does not cost too much, but at the price to be paid the game may not be worth the candle. As a general principle, when trade warrants such a service, a means will be found for carrying it into effect. It is quite questionable if it is advisable to expend such a large sum to prematurely establish such a service. If this amount were expended wisely and economically in the internal development of the country, we cannot but think that better results would be attained. The improvement of the canals and the opening of Hudson bay are of vaster importance at the moment than a fast Atlantic service.

NOTWITHSTANDING protestations against further railway subsidies, the government has again gone in for a big vote of monies to projected railways. The total amount provided is \$3,134,000. As heretofore these railway subsidies do not include railways in Manitoba and the territories. A number of western railways are to be aided by land grants, but no cash comes to the western roads. Thus while the people of the west have to help pay for this continual subsidizing of eastern roads, we get nothing for roads in the west, where they are needed the most. Handing over the public lands is quite a different thing to a cash bonus. The lands should belong to the West. And while the people of the west have to help pay the cash subsidies to the eastern roads, they have to meet the land subsidies to the western roads alone. Eastern and western roads should be placed on the same basis, and if subsidies are to be continued, they should all receive cash subsidies. It is high time that this handing over of the public domain should cease. The grant of \$320,000 to the Manitoba & Northwestern Railway Co. is not a subsidy, as that company hands back 320,000 acres of land to the government, in payment for the cash amount. The grant to

the Manitoba & Northwestern railway is to enable that road to complete its line to Prince Albert, on the North Saskatchewan.

THE proposed insolvency bill is not to be pushed any further this session of Parliament. Premier Thompson made the announcement the other day. This is the expected which has happened. There has been a belief abroad in business circles for some time that the government would drop the bill for this session. The excuse is that by holding the bill over, the commercial classes will become familiar with the proposed measure in the meantime. The business men who have taken any interest in the measure we think have followed the proposed bill right along, and they are just about as familiar with it as they will be a year hence. The leading commercial interests have already fully signified to Parliament what they desire in the line of insolvency legislation, and there is nothing to be gained by waiting a year. If an insolvency act is needed (and business men very generally agree that it is) we should have it as soon as possible. Because we have waited so long for it, is not a reasonable argument in favor of waiting longer. Though there may be sectional or special commercial interests opposed to an insolvency law, the general good of the country calls for a wise measure of this nature, and it is to be regretted that it has been dropped for another year. A good insolvency law is needed now, and is perhaps needed as badly as it will be a year hence. Why then wait?

The Canadian Agricultural Co.

THE Commercial has received another long letter from Mr. J. Creagh, of Calgary, regarding the Canadian Agricultural Co. The first letter from Mr. Creagh, which contained some statements regarding this company, appeared in *The Commercial* of June 25. Mr. Richardson, manager of the company, shortly after called at this office and denied the statements made by Mr. Creagh in toto. He also made some statements regarding Mr. Creagh's former connection with the company. Mr. Richardson's denials and statements were referred to briefly in our issue of July 9. Mr. Creagh now writes a very vigorous letter, in which he denies the accuracy of Mr. Richardson's denials, and re-affirms the statements made in his first letter, and he challenges Mr. Richardson to make a statement of the case over his own signature.

Mr. Creagh complains that *The Commercial* has done him an injustice by referring to his former connection with the company. He very positively affirms that he has no personal malice against Mr. Richardson or the company, and that his only object in writing was to defend the country from the bad effect produced in England by the heavy losses of the company. Regarding the two suits which Mr. Creagh brought against the company and its manager, and which Mr. Richardson informed *The Commercial* had been subsequently dropped, Mr. Creagh says:—

“I deny emphatically that I abandoned the two suits referred to by Mr. Richardson. I

Continued on Page 1078.

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 Advances made on Consignments to British or
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NOTICE!

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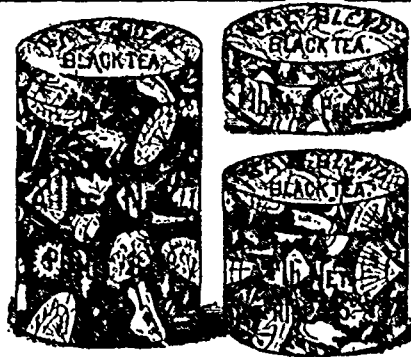
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\$50 TO \$100, FIRST PAYMENT, WILL buy a good farm in the Winnipeg district. Balance very easy terms. Apply at the Commercial office, by letter or personally.

Winnipeg Markets.

WINNIPEG, SATURDAY AFTERNOON, July 21.

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

GREEN FRUITS.—The market is still under the influence of the railway strike. Though trains are said to be moving regularly south, supplies have not come forward yet to this market. Of course all the near by markets south were bare of fruit, so that it takes time to get in fruit, even after trains began running, as there are no stocks at intermediary points to draw from. A few little express lots of fruit have been coming in, but the cost of such has been high. Bananas have been coming in by way of Montreal, but they cost high. Lemons have an advancing tendency. Messina lemons are held at \$6 to \$6 50 per box. Good fruit are held at the top price. California oranges are quoted as follows: 96 size, \$3.75 per box; 112 size, \$4 per box; 126 size, \$4.25 per box; 150 size and up, \$5 per box. Bananas, \$3.00 to \$3 50 per bunch. Currants are selling at \$1 per pail on the street market. Wild raspberries bring \$1 50 to \$2 and gooseberries \$1 to \$1.25 a pail.

GROCERIES.—Early reports were weaker on sugars, and refiners were said to have shaded prices 1 10c., but later reports came in firmer, in sympathy with an advance at New York. Refiners were quoting 4 3-16c for granulated and 3 1/2 to 3 3/4 for yellows.

BINDER TWINE.—Twine manufactured at the Dominion government factory at Kingston, Ontario, in connection with the penitentiary there, is offered at 7 1/2c per pound in car lots at the factory for pure manilla, known as "maple leaf" brand, and "Peaver" brand is offered at 6 1/2c in car lots at the factory. Thirty days, 1 1/2 per cent. discount in ten days. There is some twine in Winnipeg, from the Ontario government factory in connection with the central prison, Toronto, which is offered at 7 1/2c in less than car lots. What with the Dominion and Ontario prison made twines, besides the Consumers' Co., the Brantford Farmers' Co., and the imported twines, there should be competition enough in the market to suit the grangers.

TEXTILES.—The sorting season, which is now well along, has been disappointing, and business has been quiet all the way through. In fact it has been so quiet that travellers have been taken off the road part of the time. Fall orders have dragged greatly. A great many merchants will be in the city next week, attending the exhibition, and it is expected a good many orders will be then placed. A telegraphic report from Cornwall, Ontario, a few days ago, says: It is rumored here that the mills of the Canadian Colored Cotton company, also the Starmont and Canada Grey Cotton mills will shortly close down. If the rumor proves true it will throw 2,000 hands out of work.

LUMBER.—Lumber from British Columbia, which was delayed by the floods, is beginning to come forward, and there will soon be no need for further delay to building work on this account. The promoters of the Southeastern railway—the proposed new lumber road to the Lake of the Woods—had another interview with the Manitoba government this week, but nothing definite transpired. A further interview will be had on Wednesday next, when it is hoped the government will give some definite offer as to what they are prepared to do for the road.

HARDWARE.—Tin plates, which have been weak and declining for a long time, are stronger. Montreal reports cokes advanced 5 to 15c. Canada plates are also stronger. Pig iron is advancing. Mr. Foster gave notice in Parliament this week of a resolution providing an extension of the bounty of \$2 a ton on pig iron until 1899 and the same bounty on all iron puddled bars and on all steel billets manufactured in Canada from native ore and iron. Both bounties in pig iron and puddled bar

to run five years from the 28th March last, the date of the Budget, and also with this proviso, that if a blast furnace starts and goes into the operation of making iron it shall have the benefit of the bounties for five years from the time it commenced to make the pig iron or puddled bars. There is no change in paints and oils.

GRAIN AND PRODUCE.

WHEAT.—This has been an unimportant week in wheat and the markets have been rather easy. United States markets were a little stronger on Monday. Cables were 3d higher. The visible supply statement on Monday showed a decrease of 960,000 bushels, making total stocks at principal points in the United States and Canada, east of the mountains, aggregate 59 325,000 bushels, as compared with 53,154,000 bushels a year ago and 22,439,000 bushels two years ago. United States markets were fractionally lower on Tuesday, influenced by larger receipts and more favorable crop weather. Chicago received 118 cars of new wheat. The India shipments for last week were reported at 490,000 bushels and from Baltic and other ports, 2,720,000 bushels, making a total of 3,200,000 bushels. The United States shipments were 2,377,000 bushels, making the European supplies 5,577,000 bushels against estimated requirements of 6,500,000 bushels, a deficiency of 923,000 bushels. On Wednesday wheat was weak. Chicago market declined 1c or more, and cables were weak. On Thursday a lower record was again established. Cables came in lower and United States markets were about 1/2c lower. Minneapolis declined 1c for cash wheat. Receipts increasing and weather favorable. Prices still declined on Friday, reaching a lower range and closing 1/2 to 3/4c lower in United States markets. Crop movement of new wheat and favorable weather in the north contributed to the decline.

Exports of wheat (flour included) both coasts of the United States and Canada, this week are only 1,873,000 bushels compared with 2,377,000 bushels last week, 5,077,000 bushels in the third week in July, 1893, 2,716,000 bushels in the like week of 1894, and 2,330,000 bushels in the corresponding week the year before that. The exports of wheat and flour during June were 8,737,323 bushels and for the year 162,374,000 bushels, of which 74,416,000 bushels was in flour.

The North Dakota State crop report for the week ended July 14, says:—From the few reports received this week, it seems as though the prospects were good for all farm products in the eastern part of the state, where there have been heavy rains and well distributed showers. In the central and southern portion, however, it is said that the wheat crop is almost all destroyed, mainly by the drouth, but aided to some extent by the Russian thistle and gopher.

New Canadian winter wheat was offered for sale in Toronto on Monday.

Locally wheat has been very quiet, and there has not been enough doing to make safe quotations. Wheat has been offered at 6 1/2c for No. 1 hard, basis afloat, Fort William, and at this price holders have been unable to do business. In some cases, probably, a bid of 6c would have been accepted. Car lots would hardly be taken at these prices. Stocks of wheat in store at Fort William on July 14 were 1,393,132 bushels. Receipts for the week were 82,438 bushels, and shipments 24,144 bushels. Shipments will show up larger next report it is expected. A year ago stocks were 1,925,328 bushels.

The crop outlook in Manitoba is not materially changed, though the extremely warm weather at the first of the week told on the crops, but it was speedily followed by cooler weather for the balance of the week. There were some light showers during the week, but from other points reports were coming in that the need of rain is beginning to be felt again. One general rain shower would bring the wheat

through to harvest and would ensure a better filling out of the heads. The outlook throughout Manitoba generally is for a moderate crop of wheat. The straw is short, but reported to be well headed. The best crops are in the northwestern districts, but wheat is not so much grown in these districts, more attention being given to oats. From all points along the Manitoba Northwestern railway reports received this week are good, the crop being a week or more earlier than last year, and the yield from most points is expected to be considerably heavier than last year. The balance of Manitoba, including the principal wheat sections, will give only a moderate crop of wheat from present prospects, perhaps equal to last year, while oats promise a poor crop and will need more rain than wheat to put them through to harvest, as a good deal of the oat crop is late. The western portion of the wheat belt, along the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway in Assiniboia territory, is very poor. The condition becomes worse going west after Broadview is passed, Indian Head, Qu'Appelle, Regina and Moose Jaw districts being very poor, and in some sections of these districts the crop is a total failure.

FLOUR.—No change is reported in flour, and the advance talked of a week ago has not materialized. Quotations in broken lots to the local trade, delivered in the city are as follows: Patents, \$1.65; strong bakers, \$1.45. Low grades, 75c to \$1.00 as to quality. Prices per sack of 98 pounds.

MILLSTUFFS.—The price remains the same. The usual price to local dealers is \$11 for bran and \$13 for shorts, and \$1 per ton higher for small quantities.

OATMEAL, RTO.—There is no change. Rolled oatmeal is quoted at \$2.25 for 80 pound sacks; standard, in 98 pound sacks, \$2.40 and granulated, \$2 40.

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

Oats.—Business is very quiet. Prices are quoted on local account at about 32c per bushel of 34 lbs. on track here for ordinary feed grade, equal to about 26 to 27c at country points, according to freight rates.

BARLEY.—No business doing and prices nominal at 40 to 45c per bushel here.

BUTTER.—The market is very quiet. A little business is doing at about 15c per lb for selections and 11 to 12 1/2c for round lots of average quality. Western markets are dull and not taking much Manitoba butter. Both California and Australian butter is offering in British Columbia markets.

CHEESE.—Early June cheese has sold at 8 1/2c and better quality of late make at 9c. We quote 8 1/2 to 9c as to quality.

EGGS.—The market continues quite strong, and a sharp advance has taken place, owing perhaps to a better local demand. Case lots of candled stock have sold up to 14c, and 12c has been paid for round lots. Of course there is considerable variation in quality at this season, which accounts for a considerable range in prices. In some cases small lots have sold at 12 1/2c, while up to 14c or better has been obtained for best quality.

CURED MEATS.—Meats are steady, at unchanged quotations. Part of the stock of W. Allen, packer, was sold by the sheriff this week. Hams sold at 6 to 7c, and the long clear at 6 1/2c, in round lots. Prices are:—Hams, 10 1/2c for heavy, and 11 to 11 1/2c for ordinary sizes; breakfast bacon, backs, 11 1/2c; bellies, 12 1/2c; dry salt long clear bacon, 8c; smoked long clear, 9c; spiced rolls, 8 1/2c; boneless hams, 12c; mess pork, \$15.00 to \$17.00 per barrel. Sausage is quoted: Fresh pork sausage, 8c; bologna sausage 8 1/2c per pound; German sausage, 8 1/2c; ham, chicken and tongue sausage, 10c per half lb. packet. Pickled hogs tongues, 5c lb. Pickled pigs feet, \$1.40 per pail; pickled hocks, 3c lb.

(Continued on page 1064.)

Tin and Canada Plate.

Among the many lines of the iron and steel market which have shown easiness, one of the most pronounced has been tin and Canada plate. It seemed ever since the spring opened as if neither of those two lines would touch bottom; and of course the steady decline in prices had a sensible effect in restricting the volume of importations.

The fact has had marked influence on the iron import business at Montreal this spring. Since United States pig drove the Scotch article out of the Western Ontario market, except a few special brands, and Nova Scotian pig has done the same in the East, the securing of import orders for Canada and tin plate has constituted the bulk of the business done by iron brokers at Montreal.

Naturally, therefore, the dropping tendency of primary markets on the two lines in question has been felt seriously by them, and complaints have been general about backward buyers. Competition in the west, also of Cleveland and Pittsburg sellers of other lines of iron, has been felt too, so that, all in all, they have not had a very satisfactory season so far.

Now, however, that cable advices both on tin and Canada plates show an upward tendency, Montreal brokers and commission men hope that it will induce buyers to take hold more freely and give them a chance to do a little better business than they have been able to book so far this season. They contend that imports to date are fully one quarter per cent less than those of last year, and that supplies therefore cannot be heavy.

In 1892 the imports of tin and Canada plate, etc., at Montreal, were 215,000 odd hundredweight, and in 1893 they reached 250,000 odd. They hold therefore that the imports from now out will have to be pretty free if these figures are to be reached before the fall in the natural course of business; and that also, with the exception of one or two firms who hold fair stocks, the general supplies throughout the country are light.

The decline in prices that has ensued since the spring gives plenty of room for noticeable reaction if the change in Great Britain is lasting.

When the month of May opened this spring, coke tin plates were selling at \$3 as the usual figure. Since then they have sold as low as \$2.60 to \$2.65 in round quantities ex wharf.

The difference in Canada plates has been equally great. On the first of May the ruling basis on these was \$2.45 to \$2.50. Within the past fortnight they have sold as low as \$2.10 to \$2.15 ex wharf to arrive.

If the stiffness that set in on both lines the week before last is of any permanence, the buyers who took advantage of these low offers will be the lucky ones. Importing agents say, however, that the quantity sold for import at these low figures is not heavy, for buyers were possessed with the idea that values were going still lower.—*Hardware, July 17.*

Hudson Bay Co.

The annual meeting of the Hudson's Bay Company took place in London on July 16. The accounts show £75,000 available for dividend. Out of this dividend of ten shillings per share was declared, absorbing £50,000 and leaving £25,000 to be carried forward. From the report to the shareholders it appears that there was a heavy decline in the prices realized for the furs sold in London in the early part of this year. Notwithstanding the prevailing depression, however, the sales business has steadily improved and is giving satisfactory results. The receipts from the land department were less than the previous year, the principal decrease being in farm lands, owing to the general conditions applying, but the sale of lots in Winnipeg was stated to have made the result of the land department better than it otherwise would have been. The concluding

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part of the report states that to the economies which have been recently enforced in all branches of the service the profits now shown are in a measure due. The report, under the depressed conditions of trade generally, is looked upon with favor in London financial circles.

In accordance with the provisions of the Company's charters, the following members of the board retire by rotation, and were proposed for re-election: Sir Donald A. Smith, K.O.M.G., governor, and Mr. John Coles.

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LARD—Pure lard held at \$2 for 20-lb pails, and \$5.00 in 50 lb. pails; compound at \$1.70 per 20 lb pail; compound in 3, and 5 pound tins, \$6.40 to \$6.50 per case of 60 lb. Pure leaf lard in 3, 5 and 10 pound tins, quoted at \$7.00 per case of 60 pounds.

DRESSED MEATS.—For beef 6: per pound is an outside price. We quote 5½ to 6c for fair to choice. Good beef has sold freely at 5½c. Mutton is held at 9c for good. There is some of the eastern frozen mutton still in the market, but butchers refuse to handle it, and it is being sold in a retail way to hotels, etc., at low prices. Hogs, 5½c for country dressed, with city dealers selling at 6c. Veal, dull at about 6c.

POULTRY—Spring chickens are beginning to come in more freely. Prices are: 14c for turkeys dressed, or 10c per pound live weight. Ducks about 60c per pair, or 10c per pound live weight. Chickens, 50 to 60c per pair, as to quality, and spring duckens 30 to 40c per pair.

VEGETABLES—New potatoes are coming in freely, and prices have made a big decline since last week. Old have sold at about \$1 per bushel and now at \$1.25 to \$1.50 per bushel. Onions new, 3 to 3½c per lb. Cabbage 3 to 4c per pound; pie plant, 20c per dozen bunches. There is plenty of home green stuff offering, at 20c for onions, 15c for lettuce, and 25c for new carrots, beets, radishes, &c., per dozen bunches; and green peas are offering at \$1.25 per bushel. Green beans, 6c lb. Home grown cabbage, cauliflower, beans, etc., are now coming in.

HIDES.—There is little doing in hides. We quote Winnipeg inspected hides as follows: No. 1 cows, 2½c; No. 2, 1½c; No. 3, 1c; No. 1, heavy steers, 3c; No. 2 heavy steers, 2c; No. 3 steers, 1c. Calf, 8 to 13-lb. skins, 4 to 5c per pound. Kips about the same as hides, sheepskins 40 to 70c for full wool skins as to quality. Sheerings, 10c. Tallow, 4½c rendered; 2 to 3c rough.

SENECA ROOT—The weak tone of the market referred to last week has continued, and a further decline in prices has transpired. The highest price we learn of this week was 25½c paid on bid for a lot, but 24c per pound has been the usual top figure for best quality of dry root, while a good deal has been bought at from 20 cents up. Green root has been taken at 3 to 9c.

WOOL.—Wool is easy and 8c. is about the best price paid for ordinary unwashed fleece, and 6 to 7c for chaffy and burry wool. Pure down would bring a little better, but there is very little of this class. United States markets continue dull and easy.

HAY.—The market is very dull. We quote baled at \$4 to 4.50, point of shipment.

LIVE STOCK.—There is no particular change in live stock, and local values are about the same. Buyers are still in the country picking up cattle for export, and further shipments of hogs are going forward. The local market is well supplied with sheep, and there are several good sized flocks now here from the western ranches. These ranche sheep are about the best quality this year that have ever come forward, and they show great improvement in breeding from what they were a few years ago. Last year some very miserable looking stock came from the western sheep ranches. We quote common cattle and cows at 2 to 2½c and steers 2½ to 3c. Hogs 4c off cars for average lots. Sheep 4c; good lambs about \$3.50 per head. There is a fair shipping movement eastward of cattle and hogs.

Duluth Wheat Market.

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

Monday—July, 61½c; Sept., 59½; Dec., 60½.
 Tuesday—July, 61c; Sept., 59c; Dec., 60c.
 Wednesday—July, 60½c; Sept., 58½c; Dec., 59½c.
 Thursday—July 60c; Sept., 57c; Dec., 58½c.
 Friday—July, 59½c; Sept., 57c; Dec., 58½c.
 Saturday—July, 58½c; Sept., 56c; Dec., 57½c.

A week ago prices closed at 61½ for July delivery per bushel, and 59c for September. A year ago July wheat closed at 62c, and September at 65½c per bushel.

Chicago Board of Trade Prices.

Wheat was firmer on Monday, opening ½c higher, and made a further gain, then declined ½c and closed a shade higher than Saturday. Corn gained 1½c, and oats were ½ to ¾c higher. Pork steady. Closing prices were:—

	July.	Sept.	Dec.
Wheat.....	60½	57½	61
Corn.....	43½	42½	—
Oats.....	36½	29½	—
Pork.....	12 55	12 60	—
Lard.....	6 82½	6 87½	—
Short Ribs.....	6 57½	6 57½	—

On Tuesday wheat was quiet and opened a little lower, and declined ½c more, firmed up a bit then again became weak and closed ½c lower. July oats declined 1½c, with larger offerings, and corn was weak and lower. Closing prices were:—

	July.	Sept.	Dec.
Wheat.....	65½	57½	60½
Corn.....	43½	42½	—
Oats.....	34	29	—
Pork.....	12 55	12 60	—
Lard.....	6 82½	6 85	—
Ribs.....	6 61½	6 60	—

On Wednesday the feeling was weaker and prices about ½ to 1c lower for winter wheat. No 2 red sold at 54½ to 55½c and closed at 54½c. Regular receipts closed at about 55c. No. 3 red sold at 51c. No. 4 red sold at 48c. No. 3 hard—42,000 sold on p.t. No. 2 hard sold at 52½c. No grade sold at 45c. Spring wheat was quiet and about ½c lower. Nominal range was 55 to 57½c and closed at 55 to 56½c for No. 2 spring wheat; by sample, No. 4 quote table 43 at to 49c. The speculative market for No. 2 regular was lower, declining 1 to 1½c. Closing prices were:—

	July	Sept.	Dec.
Wheat.....	55	60½	59½
Corn.....	43½	43½	—
Oats.....	32	27½	—
Pork.....	12 50	12 55	—
Lard.....	6 80	6 82½	—
Ribs.....	6 62½	6 55	—

Wheat was weak on Thursday, under heavy selling, owing to fear of large receipts of new wheat. Prices were about ½c lower for cash wheats. Closing prices were:—

	July	Sept.	Dec.
Wheat.....	54½	65½	59
Corn.....	42½	42½	—
Oats.....	31½	27½	—
Pork.....	12 55	12 60	—
Lard.....	6 82½	6 87	—
Ribs.....	6 65	6 57½	—

Weakness continued on Friday, under the same influences as the previous day. Prices tended lower and closed at a loss of ½ to ¾c. Closing prices were:—

	July.	Sept.	Dec.
Wheat.....	53½	65½	59½
Corn.....	41	42½	—
Oats.....	35	27½	—
Pork.....	12 45	12 50	—
Lard.....	6 82½	6 82½	—
Ribs.....	6 60	6 52	—

On Saturday, July 21, wheat closed at 52½-¾c for July, 54½-¾c for September and 57½-¾c for December. A week ago July wheat closed at 56½c and 57½c for September.

Minneapolis Wheat.

No. 1 Northern wheat closed on Saturday at 56½c for July. September delivery closed at 54c; and December at 53½c. A week ago July wheat closed at 59½c and Sept. at 56½c.

New York Wheat.

On Saturday, July 21, wheat closed at 57½c for September. A week ago September wheat closed at 60½c.

Dominion Parliament was prorogued on Saturday, July 21.

Winnipeg Clearing House.

Clearings for the week ending July 19, were \$779,047; balances, \$113,157. For the previous week clearings were \$869,692.

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

	Clearings.	July 5th.	July 12th.
Montreal.....	\$9,511,494	\$10,797,130	—
Toronto.....	4,810,674	6,543,202	—
Halifax.....	1,124,377	1,649,731	—
Winnipeg.....	863,545	869,692	—
Hamilton.....	673,532	663,245	—
Total.....	\$16,983,622	\$20,523,366	—

British Grain Trade.

The Mark Lane Express of July 16 in its weekly review of the grain trade says: "English wheats have been firmer and it was held that the rain was injuring the prospects of the harvest. In some markets prices rose a sixpence. Foreign wheats were steady, California selling at 24s 9d and hard Chicago spring at 24s 3d. Flours have been weak. Flours are firmer to-day, selling at full prices."

Live Stock Markets.

The Liverpool cable, on July 16, says:—Owing to heavy receipts of Canadian and United States cattle and a very weak demand the market was weak and prices show a decline of 1½c per lb since last Monday, with the outlook bad for any improvement in the near future. The general supply of cattle was fair. We quote: Finest steers, 10½c; good to choice, 10c; poor to medium, 9c; inferior to bulls, 6½ to 8c.

The Montreal Gazette of July 16 says:— "The actual sales last week of Canadian cattle showed a fair profit for shippers, but the general impression was that the heavy shipments now on the way would meet with heavy losses unless the market takes a turn for the better before they arrive, a condition for which the indications are not very bright at present. The total value of cattle shipped this season up to June 30 is \$2,155,943, as against \$2,223,330 for the same period last year. The total value of sheep for the same time is \$116,934, as against \$1,304 for the corresponding time last year. The market for ocean freights has ruled quiet and little business has transpired, owing to the fact that all the space has been taken up for the balance of this month.

At the Montreal stock yards at Point St. Charles for the week ending July 14 the feature of the market has been the weaker feeling which is in sympathy with lower cables from abroad and the falling off in demand from exporters. The best cattle offered sold at 3½c, while common stock went down as low as 2c to 2½c per pound, live weight. There was a fair demand for sheep both on local and export account, and quite a few fair sized lots changed hands at \$3.50 to 3.62½ per 100 pounds, for shipping, and 3 to 3½c per pound for local; hogs ruled easier and values were lower, sales being made at \$5.20 to 5.25 per 100 pounds, live weight.

At the East End abattoir on July 16, the tone of this market was weak and prices were fully ½c per pound lower. The bulk of the sales made were at 3 to 3½c for good grass cattle, while a few choice fed stock sold as high as 4c per pound, live weight. Common to inferior grassers sold down as low as 1½ to 2c per pound. Sheep and lambs met with an active demand and prices were steady. A few fair sized lots of sheep were taken for export account at 3½c per pound, live weight, while butchers paid from \$3.50 to \$4 each, and lambs brought from \$3.25 to \$4 each, as to size and quality. Lean hogs sold from \$3 to \$10 each, and young pigs from 75c to \$3.00 each, as to size.

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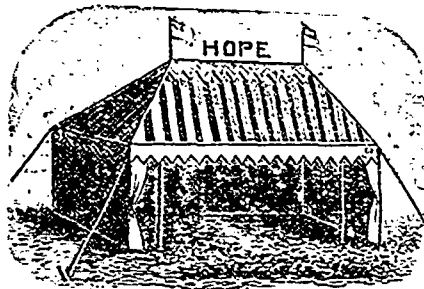
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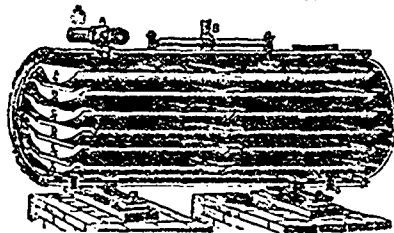
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Awarded First Prize for Job Printing
Winnipeg Industrial '91 and '92.

Late Western Business Items.

This is the week of the Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition. The exhibition opens on Monday for exhibits, and for the general public on Tuesday, July 21.

The sheriff's sale of the balance of the effects of W. Allen, pork packer, Winnipeg which was advertised for July 18, has been postponed until July 23. It is reported that Allen will return to the city, in which case he can claim his manufacturing plant as an exemption under the laws of Manitoba. In fact, it is said that Allen did return, and was seen in the city, while the belief has been expressed that he has never been out of the city, and has simply remained in hiding here.

Mrs. Walsh is going ahead with her judgment against her husband, Wm. Walsh, clothing, etc., Winnipeg. Her judgments aggregate over \$11,000 instead of \$9,674 as stated last week. The stock is valued at about \$24,000, and is advertised for sale by the sheriff on July 21. Next after Mrs. Walsh, J. W. Peck & Co. come with a judgment amounting to \$3,356, and the following other judgments have been obtained in the order named: E. A. Small & Co., \$3,114 and Cornell, Spera & Co., \$604. Several other writs have been issued against Walsh. The cash settlement Walsh effected with his creditors after the fire in his premises some time ago was on the basis of 85 cents in the dollar, and not 80 cents, as stated last week.

The liquidators of the Commercial Bank of Manitoba furnish the following statement of realizations on the assets of the bank from July 3, 1893, to June 30, 1894—viz:

PREFERRED CLAIMS PAID.

Bank circulation redeemed	\$406,695	
Interest paid on same	5,581	
		\$412,276
Provincial government deposits	84,294	
		\$496,570

OTHER LIABILITIES PAID.

Loans from other banks	\$172,583	
Loans from other corporations	30,000	
Net disbursements	14,324	
Offsets	54,900	
Balance at credit in Imperial Bank of Canada	81,045	
		\$352,852
Total		\$849,422

Tuberculosis in the Far North.

In an article the Edmonton Bulletin says:— "It is now nearly two years since the report that tuberculosis existed amongst a band of imported cattle in the Peace river district came to the ears of the authorities at Ottawa. It is over a year since a promise was said to have been made by the department of agriculture to send out a qualified veterinary to look into the matter and take such action as might be necessary to effectually stamp out the disease, and thereby remove the danger to which the rest of the cattle of that region are exposed from the existence of the supposed infection. No such action has been taken, and it is high time to enquire why it has not been."

Commercial Bank Liquidation.

Justice Bain delivered judgment on Thursday as to the interest payable by the liquidators of the Commercial Bank on accounts owing by it. He decided that in the case of non-interest bearing accounts, nothing in the winding up charged these accounts into interest bearing claims unless a demand had been made on the bank in writing for payment of the money, coupled with a notification that if not paid interest would be claimed at 6 per cent from the date of demand till payment.

In the case of accounts bearing interest by

contract, His Lordship decides that interest will continue to run at the rate agreed upon until payment.

In the case of holders of drafts and accepted cheques the judgment decides that no interest is payable unless these drafts and cheques have been properly presented within a reasonable time at the place where they are drawn and notice of such presentation has been given within a reasonable time to the bank. As the evidence before the Court shows that no interest is payable by agreement on the majority of those deposits, and that in very few cases the demand for interest has been made by the depositors, the result of the judgment, if it is upheld, is a large saving to the shareholders of the bank.

Mr. Nhippen has applied to the Court for an order allowing the payment of a dividend of 17 per cent on all creditors' claims allowed by the Court. This means an immediate distribution of about \$85,000.

Victoria Board of Trade

The annual meeting of the British Columbia board of trade of Victoria was held on July 13th.

The annual report of the board, prepared by a committee appointed by the council, is a very voluminous affair, dealing at length with the different branches of trade and commerce. During the year eight new members were elected. There were four special and twenty regular meetings of the council. The board returns thanks for courtesies extended by H. C. Beeton, agent general, and express regret at the death of one of the members, T. D. Pemberton. The construction of the marine railway at Esquimalt is considered of great benefit to shipping, in view of the fact that the Esquimalt dry dock is so often occupied by Her Majesty's ships. The dry dock was occupied 66 days during the year by seven vessels of 10,773 tons. Dredging in the inner and outer harbors has been continued, there being now a depth of 30 feet at low water.

The report also refers to the improvements in the harbors of Vancouver and Nanaimo and the Fraser river. There has been no change in the unsatisfactory condition of the pilotage boards whereby the provincial waters are divided into three pilotage districts. The board advocates the consolidation of the three districts under one central authority. A stone beacon is to be erected at Brochie Ledge as soon as the wreck of the San Pedro has been removed. A light is also to be placed on Fiddle reef off Oak Bay and other improvements are being made in the lights and buoys of the Gulf. The report again refers to the necessity of beacons, buoys and lights on the southwestern coast of the island and the northern coast of the province. Particulars of these requirements have been laid before the Dominion government by the city's representatives, and it was hoped that the work would be undertaken. The necessity of a life saving station on the west coast is forcibly set forth. It is thought that if appliances were provided and rewards offered the Indians would man the stations. They are mostly needed between November and April. Shelters should be provided along the coast and fog signals established. It is pointed out that the Dominion government steamer Quadra is out of commission during the time when she could render most service in assisting shipwrecked sailors. It is understood that the steamer Sir James Douglas is to be refitted for this service.

The regular monthly steamship service between British Columbia and Australia has been continued. Trade, however, has been seriously handicapped by our customs tariff and the tariff of the Australian colonies. Mention is made of the Hon. Mackenzie Bowell's trip to the southern colonies and the conference held with him at Victoria. It is hoped the colonial conference will result in the development of Canadian Australian trade. Mails now

reach Victoria from Sydney in twenty-one days. The N. P. R. steamship company have continued their Oriental service.

Improvements have been made in the telegraph service and the company seems desirous of giving satisfaction, but how far this can be successful can be seen by the frequent apologies of the press for not receiving despatches on account of the wires being down. The company deserves great credit for overcoming the flood difficulties. The fact remains that a single line cannot satisfy the demands of Vancouver Island, and it is suggested that an alternative line be laid to the American side. Reference is made to the progress of the negotiations for the Pacific cable and the possibilities of a Hong Kong Victoria cable are dealt with.

Agricultural progress was as favorable as hoped for. Bad weather during the harvest and low prices during the winter had reduced the returns of producers. The continued importation of farm produce showed that mixed farming had not been extensively adopted. It is suggested that the larger holdings be subdivided. The Fraser river floods were not as bad as reported, but they demonstrated the necessity of a thorough system of dyking. The government is commended for its action respecting the flood, and reference is made to what action the boards of trade took.

The Vancouver Island coal retains its hold on the San Francisco market. The excellent relations between employers and employes and the unlimited supply make the future prospects of the industry very encouraging.

The output from the gold mines during 1893 amounted to \$353,355, of which amount Cariboo contributed \$202,000. Some dredging for gold has been done on the Fraser and Thompson rivers, and the proposed Cariboo railway will tend to develop the mines in other directions. Capital has been attracted to Big Bend, but the high cost of stores and machinery retards progress.

A great deal of space is devoted to West Kootenay and forestry is dealt with by reproducing the report of the forestry committee of the legislature.

Although British Columbia is not considered a manufacturing province, the census returns show that it is the largest manufacturing province in proportion to population. The value of the tools and machinery used in the industrial establishments is \$3,248,570. The number of employes has increased 300 per cent. during the year. The factories have felt the general depression, but the opening of trade with Australia provides a new and profitable outlet for their products. Encouraging prospects exist for different factories, which are enumerated.

A draft of the Dominion insolvency bill had been considered by the council and approved of. The city's representatives were requested to give it their support, especially where it refers to the cutting down of the expenses in the realization of estates of insolvent debtors and keeping the control of estates in the hands of creditors.

The volume of trade during the year has not been so great as during the previous two years, but it had maintained a healthy condition. Much capital is locked up in unrealizable assets and the conservative policy of the banks had caused money to circulate less freely. The temporary stringency has necessitated greater care and stricter economy in all lines of business, which will ultimately serve the best interests of the province. Confidence in the future of the province is shown in the high rank of government and municipal debentures in the world's financial centres. The appendices contain reports of committees and statistics.

The following new members were elected: F. B. Pemberton, A. J. W. Bridgman, John Coltart, W. H. Langley, Norman Macaulay, H. Chapman, D. W. Gillies, O. Weiler, A. H. Scaife, J. Piercey, D. McLaghlan and P. A. Paulson.

WILLIAM L. KEENE & CO

(Successors to Chipman, Morzan & Co.)

SHIPBROKERS & COMMISSION MERCHANTS

632 Cordova St., Vancouver, B.C.

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

BRITISH COLUMBIA

Vancouver Business Review

July 16, 1894.

The wholesale firms report money considerably easier and trade quite brisk since the floods. And prospects for the fall are good. For the past week railroad traffic over the Canadian Pacific Railroad has been unusually brisk, and the city is full of tourists from the United States, being obliged to take the Canadian route to the eastern states owing to the Pullman strike. The lumber business is still active, both the large mills running on full time. Hydraulic mining is in full swing, and if one could believe half the reports of the big finds that come in from the interior, he would be convinced that the immediate future prospects of British Columbia were very bright, particularly as we are to have a Canadian smelter at Pilot Bay at an early date, and the Canadian, Nakuap and Slovan railway for the accommodation has been handed over to the engineers by the construction company. Our fruit crop is a complete failure, owing to insect pests, and we will have to import most of our garden stuff owing to the flood devastations. The shipping trade is exceptionally good. The Warrimoo and Empress of China both sailed to-day; every inch of freight space was occupied, the Warrimoo carrying away 2,200 tons. So that the Australian Canadian line may be said to be beyond the experimental stage and pronounced a great success. On the last two trips they have been obliged to refuse freight.

B. C. Market Quotations.

BUTTER—Australian butter, 28c; California cheese, 14c; California butter, 21 to 23c; Eastern creamery, 24c.

CURED MEATS—Hams, 13½c; breakfast bacon, 14c; backs 13c; long clear 10c; short rolls, 11½ to 12c. Lard is held at the following figures: In tins 12½c per pound; in pails and tubs, 11½c; mess pork, \$18; short cut, \$22.

FISH—Prices are: Spring salmon, 7c; steel heads, 6c; flounders, 4c; smelt, 6c; seabass, 5c; cod, 6c; halibut, 8c; smoked salmon, 12c; smoked halibut, 10c; bloaters, 10c; kippered cod, 10c; oolicans, 6c; sockeye, 5c.

VEGETABLES—Old potatoes, \$15; new, \$23 per ton; onions, red, 1½; cabbage, 2½c; carrots, turnips and beets, ¾ to 1c a lb.

EGGS—Fresh, 14 to 15c.

FRUITS—Lemons, California, \$2.75 to 3.00; oranges, seedlings, \$2.50; Australian apples, \$1.50 to \$1.75; bananas, Honolulu, crate single \$2.00; pineapples, per dozen, \$2.00; cherries, per box, \$1; strawberries, crate double, \$8; coconuts, 60c dz; apricots, per box, \$1; pears, per box, \$1.50; raspberries, \$2 per box; plums, \$1.10; peaches, \$1.35; Australian grapes, ½ box, \$2.50; full, \$3.50, Australian lemons, \$3.

FLOUR—The Ogilvie Milling Co. and Keewatin Milling Co. quote, in car load lots at Victoria, and Vancouver: Patent, per barrel, \$4.00; strong bakers, \$3.75. The Columbia Flouring Mills quote Enderby flour in car load lots at Victoria, Vancouver and New Westminster: Premier, \$3.90; XXX, \$3.75; strong bakers or XX, \$3.40; superfine, \$3.10; Oregon, \$3.75; Oak Lake, patent \$4.00; strong bakers \$3.70.

Every Mackintosh

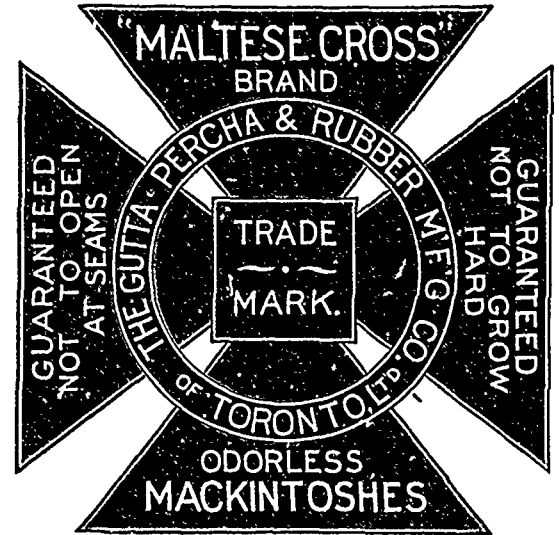
Bearing this Trade Mark is

Thoroughly Guaranteed.

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

For Sale by all the Leading Wholesale Houses.

Try them and you will Buy Again.



GRAIN—Manitoba oats, per ton, \$31; United States oats, \$30; wheat, \$25; hay, \$10 on river bank.

MEAL—Oatmeal—National mills, Victoria, 90-lb sacks, \$3.30. Cornmeal, per 98-lb sacks, \$2.15; per 10-10, \$2.55.

GROUND FEED—Manitoba chopped feed, \$23 per ton; feed wheat, United States, \$16 per ton; Canadian chop barley, \$23; California chop, \$18.00.

Millstuffs—Bran, \$20.00; shorts, \$21; oil cake, \$32.

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

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

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

SYRUPS—30 gallon barrels, 2½c per pound; 10 gallon kegs, 2½c; 5 gallon kegs, \$2 each; 1 gallon tins, \$4.25 per case of 10, ½ gallon tins, \$5.75 per case of 20.

Brief Business Notes.

E. A. Baker has opened soda water works at Vancouver.

M. G. McLean, liquors, Vancouver, is reported sold out.

Jones Bros. have opened a general store at Grand Prairie.

E. E. Phair, hotel, Nelson, has given up business at Kaslo.

R. Minaty, hotel, Vancouver, is succeeded by Minaty & McLean.

A. E. Fawcett, druggist, has started in business at Landers Landing.

W. A. McCallum, saddler, Landers Landing, is succeeded by James Bone.

J. Kingham & Co., jewellers, Victoria; stock sold a 60 cents on the dollar.

J. M. Douglas, builder, etc., Kamloops; W. C. Douglas admitted as partner.

Geo. F. Welch & Son, painters, etc., New Westminster, have dissolved.

Adolph Newman, cigar manufacturer, Nanaimo, has sold out to Newman & Eastman.

E. G. Anderson & Co., commission agents, Victoria, have dissolved 10th inst.; each continues alone.

The steamship Wauimoo sailed for Australia July 16. She had only twenty saloon passengers, but a full cargo, freight being even refused. The cargo comprised agricultural implements, machinery, salmon, lumber and lime.

The canneries are all ready to begin the sockeye pack, and on the first appearance of

the run over 1,200 boats will be sent out. If the fish are plentiful the pack should be the largest on record, though very few of the canners expect to see as many cases put up as last year. The number of licenses issued so far by Inspector of Fisheries McNab is between 1,250 and 1,300. This is over 200 more than last year and double the number of four or five years ago. Twenty-eight canneries have taken out between them 560 licenses, which is somewhat in excess of last year. The greatest increase, however, is in the number of free fishermen.

The monthly freight and shipping report of R. P. Rithet & Co., Ltd., for June says:—"Business continues limited in volume and dull in tone. This has naturally been reflected in the freight market during the month just passed, and rates are in some instances decidedly weaker, notably to the United Kingdom. At the close there has been quite unusual activity in grain chartering and a number of vessels have been fixed at 25s nett to Cork for orders. In the lumber market a fairly satisfactory business has been done at previous rates. Suitable tonnage is scarce, which checks any downward tendency there may be. Several signs are apparent of a revival in Australia and it is to be hoped these will continue to be manifested."

Condition of the Dry Goods Trade.

The New York Evening Post in its review of the dry goods trade for the first six months of the year says:—

The first half of the year will have passed by Saturday, and in reviewing the trade since the first of the year it will be found that the manufacture of domestic cottons was curtailed over 25 per cent., and the production of woolen and worsted fabrics was from 50 to 60 per cent., according to the character of the goods, below the output of 1893. The importations of wool were a little less than one-third of the importations of wool during the same period last year. On all staple lines values have shrunk from 15 to 25 per cent., but specials and novelties of all descriptions have suffered especially. The distribution of goods was irregular and at times forced. The situation has one gleam of sunshine in the engagement of goods for autumn, through which some makes of heavy-weight goods have been entirely sold up or contracted for. It is said that the balance sheets of the various houses will vary, as the majority will compare favorably with the same time in 1893, because the manufacturer and not the jobber has had to sacrifice goods.

The furniture and undertaking business carried on by W. D. Lambert, at Boisvevan, has been purchased by N. Vrooman, of Manitou.



A Common Error.

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

THIS IS WRONG

Take the Yolk from an Egg,
Take the Oil from the Olive,
WHAT IS LEFT?
A RESIDUE. So with COCOA.

—IN COMPARISON—

COCOA is skimmed milk.
CHOCOLATE pure cream.
C. A. CHOUILLOU,
12 and 14 St. John Street, - MONTREAL.

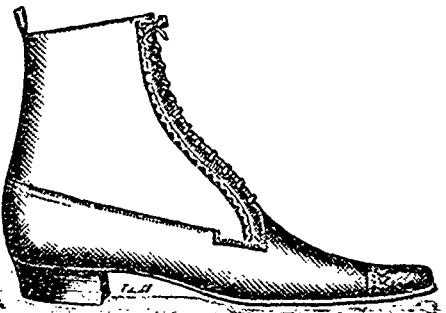
THE Western Milling Co., Ltd.

STRONG BAKERS AND HUNGARIAN PATENT FLOUR. } Awarded medal and Diploma Columbian Exhibition, Chicago, 1893.

Manufacturers of Flour, Feed, And dealers in Grain.
Best Hard Wheat only used.
REGINA, N.W.T.

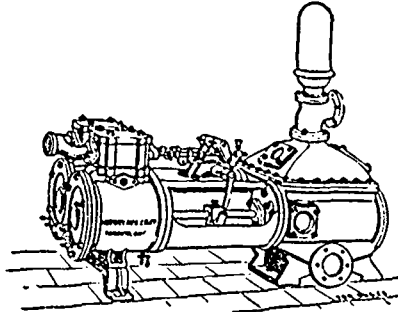
Savage Indians Used to wage war where Minneapolis and St. Paul now stand. To-day these great cities are inhabited by people of culture and good taste and they travel via **The North-Western Line.**

THE J. D. KING COMPANY, Ltd



Manufacturers, Importers and Wholesale Dealers in **Fine Boots and Shoes.**
122, 124 and 126 Wellington St. West, TORONTO.

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



Northey Mfg. Co., Ltd.

Steam Pumps FOR ALL PURPOSES.

—Sole Agents—

Waterous Engine Works Co., Ltd.
WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.

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

THE VULCAN IRON COMPANY,

OF MANITOBA LIMITED
MILL ROLLS GROUND & CORRUGATED.
Architectural Iron Work.

ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS,
GENERAL BLACKSMITHING.
POINT DOUGLAS AVE., WINNIPEG.

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

Victoria Rice Mill

VICTORIA, B.C.
CHINA and JAPAN RICE,
RICE FLOUR AND BREWERS' RICE.

WHOLESALE TRADE ONLY
HALL ROSS & CO. - Agents

BROWN BROS.,

Wholesale and Manufacturing
STATIONERS,
64 to 68 KING STREET, EAST,
TORONTO.

SPECIALTIES.
Account Books Paper—all kinds
Office Supplies Stationery
Wallets, Pocket Books
Ladies Hand Satchels
Pocket and Office Dairies
Leather Goods Binders' Materials
Printers' Supplies

Stewart, Lewthwaite & Co.

WHOLESALE—
* **Comm'sion and Fruit Merchants,**
Butter, Cheese, Eggs, Flour,
Grain, Fruit.
Consignments Solicited.
VANCOUVER, B. C.

B. C. Milling & Feed Co.

MANUFACTURERS OF
ROLLED OATS, OAT MEAL, GRAHAM FLOUR
Split Peas and all kinds of Chop Feeds.
QUOTATIONS SOLICITED for Barley, Oats,
Wheat and Peas for milling and feed purposes in sack or
bulk car load lots. **BATCHELOR & QUINE,**
New Westminster Mills, B.C.

MAJOR & ELDRIDGE,

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

The Brackman & Kerr Milling Co.,

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

J. & A. Clearihue,

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

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

McMILLAN & HAMILTON,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS
—WHOLESALE DEALERS IN—
BUTTER, EGGS, FRUITS AND PRODUCE
A PERFECT SYSTEM OF
COLD STORAGE.
230 ABBOTT STREET, - VANCOUVER,
P.O. BOX NO. 236.

S. A. D. BERTRAND,

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

WE CARRY IN STOCK

FLOUR

24, 49, 98 lbs.



WHEAT

Two Bushel.

BAGS

OAT

3 and 4 Bushel.



BRAN

80 and 100 lbs.

SHORT

100 Lbs.

Sewing Twine and Branding Inks.

WRITE US FOR SAMPLES AND PRICES.

W. F. HENDERSON & Co., Winnipeg.

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

LEITCH BROS.

OAK LAKE

"Anchor Brand"

FLOURS

—FROM—

No. 1 Hard Wheat.

BRAN, SHORTS

AND ALL KINDS OF

Chopped Feed and Grain.

—ADDRESS—

OAK LAKE

MANITOBA.

A. GARRUTHERS

WOOL PULLER.

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

CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED.

Office and Warehouse, 178, 180 King Street,
WINNIPEG, - MAN.

McINTYRE, SON & CO.,

MANUFACTURER'S AGENTS

AND

SPECIALTIES:

LACES,
DRESS GOODS.
KID GLOVES.
SMALLWARES.



IMPORTERS OF DRY GOODS.

MONTREAL.

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

"MONSOON"

PURE INDIAN TEAS.

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

STEEL, HAYTER & CO.

Growers' and Importers,

Write for Samples, **TORONTO.**

GEO. PARR, Agent, 316 Edmonton Street.
WINNIPEG, - MAN.



TRADE MARK

Montreal Markets.

Flour—A good local business has transpired during the week, and sales of city brands of strong bakers have been made at from \$3.40 to \$3.50, one good round lot being placed at \$3.45 delivered. Manitoba bakers' received from different mills have sold at all kinds of prices, from \$3 up to \$3.40, and fancy brands at \$3.50. In Ontario straight rollers we hear of the sale of 1,000 barrels for Newfoundland account at equal to \$2.85 laid down here; but it is said the sale would not be repeated. The sale of two cars of straight rollers was made at \$2.95 on track here, the brand being a choice one, and we quote \$2.90 to \$3. There has been further business in spring patents for English account at pretty fair prices. From Western Old r.c. red dog up to choice winter patents have also been exported. Prices in this market continue very irregular, owing to the fact that small millers send in their flour with instructions to sell at best figures obtainable.

Oatmeal—The market is firm at the late advance. Rolled and granulated, \$1.60; standard, \$1.45 to 4.50. In bags granulated and rolled are quoted at \$2.20 to \$2.25, and standard at \$2.15 to \$2.20. Fancy brands of both granulated and rolled are selling at higher prices. Pot barley is quoted at \$3.75 in barrels and \$1.75 in bags, and split peas \$3.50 to \$3.60.

Bran, etc.—Sales of bran are reported in car lots at \$15, with more offered at the same figure and we quote \$15 to 15.50 as to quality. Shorts \$16.50 to \$18 as to quality.

Wheat—No. 1 Manitoba hard 69 to 70c for export, and No 2 red winter 63 to 65c.

Oats—There have been further sales of No. 2 oats at 42 to 42½c per 34 lbs, at out 10 cars being reported sold at these figures. There is a good local demand, and some have been taken for export.

Barley—Market quiet at 45 to 46c for feed, and 50 to 53c for malting grades. A lot of two cars malting to arrive at 51½c.

Pork, Lard, etc.—Canada short cut \$19.50 to \$20.00 and thinner brands at \$18.50 to \$19.00. It would cost \$17.55 to \$17.65 to lay down Chicago regular mess pork duty paid. Hams, per lb, 9½ to 10c; lard, pure in pails, per lb, 9½ to 10c; lard, compound, in pails, per lb, 7½ to 7¾c; bacon, per lb, 10 to 11c; shoulders, per lb, 8½ to 9c.

Butter—The West Shefford sold their late make of creamery at 20c, but other factories have been offering their last half of June at 19½c without getting it, and we learn of the sale of about 80 packages at 19½c delivered here. In eastern townships there is very little doing, but in western we learn of the sale of about 300 packages of selected at 15½c f.o.b. at a station west of Toronto.

Cheese—The market is firmer and fully ½c higher, with sales of 4,000 boxes of finest Quebec cheese at 9 to 9½c, the ruling price being 9c, and as high as 9½c was paid for a lot of finest eastern townships colored. The Mona Lee combination was sold on Tuesday at 9½c.

Eggs—Sales in a retail way at 11 to 11½c, and even at 12c for single cases of choice candled stock. In round lots, however, of 50 to 100 cases, sales are reported at 10 to 10½c, a car lot being sold as it ran as low as 9½c.

Baled Hay—In this market No. 1 is quoted at \$8.25 to \$8.75.

Wool—Prices here remain firm as follows:—Greasy Cape, 14 to 15½c; Canadian fleeces, washed 17 to 20c; E.A. scoured, 26 to 34c. In pulled wool, 20 to 21½c is quoted for supers, extra 23 to 26c; Northwest wool 11 to 12c.

Hides—Dealers are paying 3½c for No. 1. Further business in heavy stoers is reported at 5 to 5½c, the sale of a good sized lot at the latter figure being made. Dealers are paying 4½c. In other lines there is no particular change and we quote light hides at 3½c for No. 1,

3c for No 2 and 2½c for No 3. to dealers and ½c more to tanners. Heavy hides are quoted at 5c to 5½c; calf, 5c; lambskins, 25 to 30c.—Trade Bulletin, July 13.

Montreal Hardware and Paint Prices.

During the past week a stronger feeling has prevailed in the market for pig iron owing to the small stocks on spot, the light arrivals and the improved demand, consequently prices have advanced 25 to 75c per ton on Summerlee, Carnbro and Eglington. A bid of \$19 was made for 100 ton lot, but the holder refused it, asking \$19.50 for prompt delivery, stating at the same time that he would probably accept \$19 if he had that quantity on the wharf. Tin plates, cokes have also been stronger and advanced 5 to 15c, recent sales having transpired at \$3 to 3.25. Ingot tin is firmer at 17½ to 18c. Terne plate are steady at the recent decline, and spelter is unchanged. In regard to business the volume is steadily increasing, orders commencing to come in more freely from country and local buyers, consequently the market on the whole is more active than it has been for some time past. We quote: Summerlee, pig iron, \$19.25 to 19.75; Eglington, \$18 to 18.50; Carnbro, \$18.00 to 18.50; Ferroa, \$17; Siemen's, No. 1, \$16.50 to 16.75; wrought scrap No 1, \$15 to 16; bar iron, \$1.70 to 1.75. Tin plates, cokes, \$3.00 to 3.25; N charcoal, \$3.35 to 3.65; Canada plates, \$2.25 to 2.30; terne plates, \$6; galvanized iron, 4½ to 5½c as to brand. Orford copp'r, 9½ to 10c; ingot tin, 17½ to 18c; lead at \$2.60 to 2.75, and spelter at \$4.25 to 4.50; cut nails, \$1.80 to \$1.85.

Recent advices from abroad indicate a stronger market for white lead, and note a slight advance in prices, with the feeling somewhat excited, but the cutting here is going on as usual in face of the possible advance in the near future in sympathy with the home market. Paints are quiet and about steady, the movement being very light at this season of the year. The feature in oils has been the recent cutting in linseed of 1c per gallon for small lots, and sales of raw have taken place at 53 to 54c and boiled at 56 to 57c. This does not indicate that the market is any weaker, for dealers state that it is costing just as much to lay it down as it did two weeks ago. In seal oil the market is quiet but firm at 35 to 37c for round lots and 40 to 42½c for small quantities. There is no change in glass. On the whole business rules quiet and the situation is a very unsatisfactory one. We quote: Choice brands white lead Government standard, \$4.75; No 1, \$4.50; No 2, \$4.25; No 3, \$3.75; dry white lead, 4½c; red lead, pure, 4½c; do No 1, 4c; zinc white pure, \$7.25; No 1, \$6.25; No 2, \$5.25; glass, \$1.25 first break; \$1.35 second break, per 50 feet; \$3.25 for first break per 100 feet; liused oil, round lots, raw, 54 to 55c; boiled 57 to 58c; putty in bulk, \$1.85.

The market for cement continues to rule very quiet. We quote spot prices at \$1.95 to 2.05 for English brands, and \$1.85 to 1.90 for Belgian; and to arrive, English brands \$1.95, and Belgian \$1.80 to 1.90. A fair amount of business is reported in firebricks and values are unchanged at \$15.50 to 19.50 per 1,000, as to brand.

We quote: Turpentine, 46 to 47c; rosins, \$2.75 to \$5.25, as to brand; coal tar, \$3.25 to \$3.75; cotton waste, 5 to 7c for colored and 7 to 10c for white; oakum, 5½ to 7½c, and cotton oakum, 10 to 12c. Cordage, sisal, at 7 to 7½c for 7 16 and upwards, and 14c for deep sea line. Pure manilla, 9½c for 7 16 and upwards, and 9½c for smaller sizes.—Gazette, July 13.

Quantity of Seed to an Acre.

The following, clipped from an eastern exchange, gives the amount of seeds usually sown per acre. In some respects it is not applicable to Manitoba, but the majority is about the same as used here:—"Barley, broadcast, 2 to 3

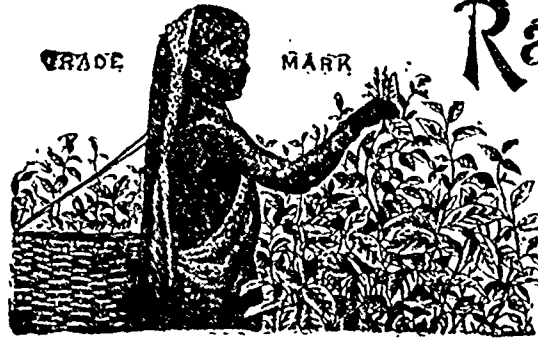
bushels, beans, pole in hills, 10 to 12 quarts; beans, in drills, 5 to 6 pounds; broom corn, in hills, 8 to 10 quarts; buckwheat, 1 bushel; cabbage, in beds, to transplant, ½ lb; clover, red, alone, 15 to 20 lbs; clover alsike, alone, 8 to 10 lbs; clover, lucerne or alfalfa, 20 lbs; corn, in hills, 9 to 10 quarts, corn for soiling, 3 bushels; flax, broadcast, 1½ bushels; guass, Kentucky blue, 3 bushels; grass, orchard, 3 bushels; grass, English rye, 2 bushels; grass, red top, 3 bushels; grass, timothy, ½ bushel; grass, Hungarian, 1 bushel; grass, mixed lawn, 4 bushels; hemp, 1½ bushels; mustard, broadcast, ½ bushel; millet, common, broadcast, 1 bushel; oats, broadcast, 2 to 3 bushels; onion, in drills, 5 to 6 lbs; onion, for sets, in drills, 30 pounds; onion, for sets, in drills, 6 to 12 bushels; parsnips, in drills, 4 to 6 lbs; peas, in drills, 1 to 1½ bushels; potatoes, cut tubers, 10 bushels; pumpkins, in hills, 4 to 6 lbs; radish, in drills, 8 to 10 lbs; rye, broadcast, 1½ to 2 bushels; salsify, in drills, 8 to 10 lbs; spinach, in drills, 12 to 15 lbs; squash, bush varieties, hills, 4 to 6 lbs; squash, running varieties, hills, 3 to 4 lbs; tomatoes to transplant, ½ lb; turnip, broadcast, 1½ to 2 bushels."

Square Dealing.

In building a business, as in building a house, remarks Merchants' Review, the first care should be to secure a substantial foundation. If the foundation is all right one can then go straight ahead and build, with the assurance that his time and energy will not be expended for naught because the underpinning of the business is too weak to sustain it. Various kinds of foundations have been tried by business men, but none has yet proven so durable or given such satisfactory results as what we will call the square-dealing foundation. Build your business upon a basis of square dealing and you will soon obtain the entire confidence of consumers, after which the active competition or trickery of would-be rivals, including the offers of such baits as cut prices, gift schemes, etc., will have no terrors for you. If the average retailer would follow the example of the most successful wholesale salesmen, he probably would find the business a more remunerative, certainly a more pleasant avocation. Such salesmen, we mean, as those who are at the head of their class, in the grocery business, and to whom is often left, more than to the retailer's own judgment, the difficult and important task of selecting the proper kinds of tea, coffee, etc., to suit certain customers. Many retailers depend upon the salesman's judgment in regard to the purchase of novelties as well as the staples, and if he urges a purchase of the novelty, that settles it, because they know that he cannot afford to deceive them, while they also are aware that his skill and judgment as a professional buyer are superior to those of most men in their own branch of the grocery business. The cautious warning, caveat emptor (let the buyer beware), to them has no meaning, because having bought from only one man during a long period, they have found by experience that there has been no attempt to deceive, and that they can, in fact, rely better upon the salesman's judgment and honor than upon their own skill and practical knowledge. There are too many salesmen who could not be trusted in such a manner, and who, if put upon their honor, would not hesitate to betray the confidence of their customer, thinking it smart, perhaps, to do so. But for every one of these salesmen there are no doubt several of the first-mentioned class, and every retailer must have met such men and appreciated the advantages that they enjoy over their foolish competitors, by reason of the confidence that the merchant learns to place in them. It is equally an advantage, in dealing with consumers, to enjoy their confidence, and the merchant who refuses to recognize the importance of this suggestion will find before long that he has built upon an insecure foundation, and that the edifice is in danger of falling.

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MONTREAL.

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



Ram Lal's
PURE
INDIAN TEA

GUARANTEED ABSOLUTELY PURE
AS MANUFACTURED ON THE
GARDENS IN INDIA

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



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Full Stock Carried by
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Northwestern Agents.

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Anderson & Co.,
WINNIPEG.

Prices and Samples
mailed on application.

MANUFACTURERS OF

B FOR WHEAT.
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FOR EVERYTHING.

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HAS NO EQUAL. **FLOUR.** HAS NO EQUAL.

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

WINNIPEG, Oct. 5th, 1893.

Messrs. Ogilvie Milling Co.,

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

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OGILVIE'S FLOUR

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THE BEST

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

OGILVIE'S HUNGARIAN,

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

FARMERS !

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

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

Blue Ribbon and Redcap are still Unequaled.

CONSUMERS CORDAGE Co., Limited.

New York Life Building, Montreal.

Why Collections are Hard

The difficulty experienced by wholesale houses in making collections, and the number of small failures recorded throughout the country, emphasize the fact that the farmers are not paying their store bills. Why this should be so it seems difficult to account for. We have the testimony of the leading bank managers that they have met their payments on interest and on mortgages fully up to the average, and that their agricultural implement notes have been fairly met all along. The loan companies, who deal presumably with the class of farmers most likely to be affected by financial pressure—since it is hardly likely that the wealthier of our agriculturists would permit mortgages to rest upon their farms—speak of payments in tones of satisfaction. Why does not the farmer then pay his storekeeper also?

Possibly because he knows he can stand the storekeeper off; while it is better for his own interest to pay his liabilities to the banks and loan companies promptly. He is aware that the storekeeper will not sue him; for to get the reputation of owing his customers would be to drive the farmers' trade away from the store, if not to actually boycott it. So the farmer cheerfully leaves his money in the savings bank, where it will draw interest and spends his credit first because he knows that his cash is good at any time.

It was hoped that the influx of money from the movement of butter and cheese would have alleviated the stringency throughout the country. But it has not. Buyers are taking cheese readily, and at fair prices, but not a cent is finding its way into the till of the storekeeper. The farmer is taking in, but he is not paying out a cent that he can avoid. When he gets what he considers a proper balance in the bank, then he will pay some on account, and not till then; for he is master of the situation, and he knows it. In the meantime his supplies must get along as best they can, and trust to the forbearance of their wholesalers to carry them until their customers feel inclined to pay up.

This is one of the reasons why so many retail merchants throughout the country are hard pressed, and why the circulation has fallen to the lowest point it has touched in the past nine years. There are other reasons as well, which operate only in the larger towns, and manufacturing centres. These are the closing down of the railway shops, the curtailment of the working staffs of the various factories to their lowest point, and the number of honest, hard working men out of employment through no fault of their own. But in spite of this enforced reduction of the industrial force, owing to the necessity of restricting the output within the limits of the demand, we must remember that the aggregate earning power of the country is not diminished, nor is its wealth seriously impaired. Money is simply locked up in deposits bearing interest, in savings bank accounts, and possibly, in loans to needy neighbors also bringing in comfortable returns. Farmers and others equally well able to settle their accounts, evade payment by resorting to the cry of "hard times," or demand some rebate off the smallest cash payment. This reluctance to pay does not arise from inability, as in the case of the locked-out mechanic or artisan. It is simply based upon the desire to retain the money, rightfully due for goods supplied, for the purposes of individual profit. The farmer certainly has not suffered like the wage-earner. Prices for cereals are low, no doubt; but then so are those of every article the farmer needs. There is every prospect of a satisfactory harvest. It is predicted that the exports of butter and cheese will net the farmer at least \$3,000,000 more this year than last. The tariff difficulties and provincial elections are over, and those across the border are in a fair way of settlement. In a word, then, the commercial horizon would be fairly bright were the farmer to pay his bills. That he does not is not because he cannot pay, but because

he will not. Not until public sentiment becomes sufficiently strong to compel him to abandon his present method of exacting practically a forced loan from his storekeeper, will the circulation go up to its normal figure, the swollen deposits recede to a profitable limit, and the returning tide of prosperity sweep over the land, bringing comfort and security to all. —Montreal Journal of Commerce.

Grading Butter.

A system of grading butter is in force at Grenfell. In a recent article in *The Commercial* the value of discrimination as to quality in buying butter was pointed out, as the means of improving the average quality of the butter made in any district. *The Grenfell Sun* says:

In Grenfell we have had a butter inspector for more than two years, and the matter has not been allowed to lapse, and we are glad to be in a position from actual experience to heartily endorse the remarks of the editor of *The Commercial* as to the beneficial results of the system, which has been long enough in operation in Grenfell to stand the test of time and satisfactory enough in its operation to have its continuance guaranteed.

The farmers themselves were the first to demand that some arrangement should be made whereby those who made good butter should receive a price for it in accord with its quality, and the merchants agreeing with the justice of the farmers' demands, but knowing the impossibility of accepting the responsibility of grading themselves, willingly accepted the suggestion that an inspector should be appointed, and a mutual agreement was entered into that the farmers should elect an inspector.

This is now the fourth season that the grading of butter in Grenfell has been in operation and about 40,000 lbs. are graded each year. During the first season a considerable amount of friction was experienced by the inspector, entirely from those farmers who did not make butter that classed No. 1. During every succeeding season since, the friction has grown less and the quality of the butter better, until at the present time the inspector assures us that the justice of the system is recognized even by those farmers who are still unfortunately unable to make No. 1 grade butter.

The merchants are well satisfied with the results obtained, though during the first season and perhaps the second the aggregate amount of butter passing through their hands was considerably diminished, the loss in the total amount received by them, they hold, was practically a gain, consisting as it did of butter of an inferior quality the profits on which had always been greatly outweighed by the risk of handling it.

We think from the satisfaction given to everyone concerned by the system in vogue in Grenfell, that the reliable grading of butter is of more importance than anything, with the exception perhaps of a successfully managed creamery.

Umbrellas.

The value of the umbrellas now manufactured in London is estimated at £500,000, besides a considerable output at Manchester and Birmingham. For the high-class trade the wages are good, and numbers of women are employed at it. Really quick, clever hands can earn in London from 23s to 42s a week; but unskilled labor is cruelly sweated to produce the cheap, showy articles vended wholesale at 9d each, which find their way into common shops for 1s 1½d each. Mr. Lskeman, in his exhaustive summary of London female labor, says:—"In this trade learners are not usual, for they are taught by sweaters in the East end, who take them for a year without wages, but allow 2s 6d a week for encouragement. These sweaters take goods from warehouses for very small quotations, and pocket the value of the pupils' work, so that they can afford to take work at a very low figure, and undersell competitors in the higher scale of manufacturing."

The Collapse of the Transcontinental System.

The suit of the government against the contractors who built the Central Pacific, has placed the Southern Pacific system, to which it belongs, under the ban, while the Northern Pacific seems to have been "looted" by its former management, and the Union Pacific is in about as bad away as its Pacific rival. In fact, it looks as if Judgment Day, long deferred, had finally overtaken these mismanaged government subsidized roads. It may be that the only way out will be an enforced government assumption of their management; and, they may afford an opportunity for an experiment in government railway management in this country. They certainly were not a success, as government built railways, by which many millionaires have been created at the expense of the people of the United States. Certainly the government could not run these roads any worse for anybody but themselves, than they have been run by these managers who have become the greatest railroad magnates of the age, while the properties they have managed have become bankrupt, even with all their government subsidy. Government control ought to be tried before another such costly experiment as this first, and, it is to be hoped last, in railroad building, for the enrichment of the builders and the corruption Congress. Europe has no such scandal in all her railroad construction and management, not even in autocratic and corrupt Russia, and European government roads are better managed and far more honestly than ours. No wonder London and the Continent are getting tired of, and selling out their American railroad securities, which are a misnomer, and taking their gold to Europe. Europe has paid dearly for the privilege of being fleeced by our "railway magnates," and will not be likely to touch them again for an investment, if for "a gamble," until there is government supervision, or control, or something more responsible and straightforward than can be found in our transcontinental lines. Outside of the above named securities, trading has been small and prices without important change generally, though the tendency has been bearish for the most part, on the general stagnation of trade, the coal strike, and the uncertain outlook for the growing crops of oats and wheat, with which the corn roads sympathized on light movement of old crop, though prospects of new crop are flattering. —H. A. Pierca, in the *Bankers' Magazine* of New York.

Pea and Strawberry Pack.

"Yes," said a representative of the Canadian Packer's Association in reply to a remark of *The Toronto Grocer*, "I believe there is a fairly good supply of peas in jobbers' hands; but the pack of peas is going to be short this season," he added, with an air that flavored somewhat of satisfaction.

"Are you in earnest?" ventured *The Grocer*.

"I am, really," he rejoined, as his face assumed an expression in keeping with his protestation. "The only place that has a crop of peas that is at all good is around the Bay of Quinte. In the Niagara district and through Western Ontario the pea crop is a failure. Why, do you know the western packers are not putting up within 25 per cent. of what they usually do. I saw a letter from an eastern packer in which he urges an advance of from 5 to 10c per dozen in peas, and a western packer whom I saw is of the same opinion. Then, by the way, the pack of strawberries will be exceedingly light. I know of one leading packer who has only put up a little over one hundred cases where he usually puts up two to four thousand cases. That is straight, too."

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WITH IRON OR RUBBER TIRES, AT EXCEEDINGLY LOW PRICES.

WRITE FOR TRADE DISCOUNTS

WHOLESALE PAPER, STATIONERY, AND GENERAL JOBBERS AND PRINTERS

41 PRINCESS ST., WINNIPEG.

Toronto Markets.

Wheat—Red winter wheat is scarce and held about 1c above white. A bid of 64c was made for car lots of red on track here, but the broker to whom the bid was made stated that he could not fill the order at the price. Manitobas are quiet, offering at 72c west and 74c, Montreal freights. Sales of car lots of No. 1 hard were made west to day at 71½c.

Flour—Demand light and offerings only moderate. Straight rollers, Toronto freights, are quoted at \$2 65 to \$2.85.

Mill Feed—Shorts are in good demand for shipment east at \$16, Toronto freights. Bran is low at \$13, Toronto freights. City mills quote ton lots of bran at \$14.50 and of shorts at \$16.

Oats—Offerings of white, west, were free at 35c to-day, and some were reported offered below that figure. Car lots of white on track offered at 33½c. One car was reported sold to arrive at 39c.

Barley—Firm. Feed is in demand at 40c west and 42c east. Holders are asking 45½ to 46c, for No 1 outside.

Grain and Flour—Car lot prices are:—Flour—Manitoba patents, \$3.70 to \$3.75; Manitoba strong bakers, \$3.45 to 3.50; Ontario patents, \$2.90 to \$3 00; straight roller, \$2.60 to 2 85; extra \$2 50 to \$2 60; low grades, per bag, 85 to 90c. Bran, \$13.00. Shorts—\$15.50. Wheat (west points) White, 58 to 59½c; spring 60c; red winter 59 to 60c; goose, 57c; No 1 hard, 71½c; No. 2 hard, 70c; winter wheat on the Northern, 59½ to 60c. Peas, 56 to 58c. Barley (outside)—No. 1, 45 to 46c; feed, 40 to 42c. Oats, 35 to 35½c. Buckwheat (east)—40c. Rye (east) 45c. Corn, on track, 52c.

Eggs—Supplies are fair and demand for good sound stock is active. Held eggs are quoted at 7 to 8c. Good, sound candled stock sell at 10½ to 10¾c for single cases and single cases of strictly new laid bring 11 to 11½c.

Onions—Commission houses are quoting 1½ to 2c per lb for choice yellow Danvers and silver skins.

Honey and Maple Syrup—Extracted 7½ to 8c according to quantity; sections, \$1.50 to 1.75 per dozen. Maple syrup, gallon tins 75 to 80c; five-gallon tins, 70 to 75c; bbls, 60 to 65c.

Dressed Meats—Quotations are:—Beef, fores, 4 to 5½c, and hinds, 7 to 9c; mutton, carcass, 8 to 8c; yearling lamb, carcass, 8 to 10c; spring lamb, per lb, 10 to 12c; veal, 6 to 7½c; pork, \$6.25 to 6.50 per cwt.

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

Dressed Hogs—A few dressed hogs are being marketed, and are taken by butchers at \$6.25 to 6.50 for strictly fresh killed medium and light weights.

Cured Meats—Quotations are as follows: Mess pork, Canadian, \$17.50; short cut \$18 00; shoulder, mess, \$15.00; clear mess \$15 00; bacon, long clear, case lots 7½c; ton lots 7½c; lard, Canadian tierces, 9c; tubs, 8½ to 8¾c; pails, 9c, and compounds in pails, 7½c and tubs, 7½c; smoked hams, 10½ to 11c; bellies 11c; rolls, 8½c and backs, 10 to 10½c; picnic hams, 8½ to 8¾c; green hams, 9½c.

Butter—Quotations are: Dairy tubs, choice to extra choice, 16½ to 17c, good to to choice 15 to 16½c; store packed tubs, choice, 15; inferior to medium, 12½ to 13½c; crocks, 17c; large dairy rolls, 17c; pound rolls, 18 to 19c; creamery, pounds, 22 to 23c; creamery, tubs, 20 to 21c.

Cheese—Quotations are: Factory made full creams, September and October, 11 to 11½c; April make, 9½ to 10c; private dairy full creams, 9½c; choice small Stiltons, 12½ to 13c.

Hides—Cases of No. 1 cured, f.o.b. Toronto, have been made this week at 3½c. Quotations stand at 3c for No. 1 green; 3½c for green steer hides of 60 lbs. and over, 3½c for No. 1 cured, f.o.b., Toronto. Skins—Pelts are firm at 20c and lambskins at 25c. No. 1 green calfskins are quoted at 6c and No. 2 at 4c. Deacons sell at 25 to 30c each for No. 1 and 15c for culls.

Wool—It is stated that there were never such deliveries in any previous season. Large stocks are being accumulated. Prices are steady at 16½ to 17c for unwashed merchantable fleeces. Rejects are quoted at 13½ to 14c. Demand for pulled wools from the mills is practically nil. Supers are quoted at 18 to 19c, and extras at 20 to 21c.—Empire, July 14.

Toronto Grocery Market.

Canned Goods.—There is still a fair demand for tomatoes, although the seasonable falling off in sales has set in. Stocks held by jobbers are getting into small compass, and prices rule firm at 85 to 90c. Corn is still in fair demand, and moving rather better than tomatoes. Demand for peas is good, although in this line, too, there is less doing than there was; 80 to 85c was the ruling quotation. Demand continues active for salmon at steady, unchanged prices—namely, \$1.25 to 1.35 for tall tins, and \$1.50 to 1.60 for flat tins. There is a good deal of lobster selling, particularly of the new pack. We quote: Flats, \$2.40 to 2.50; new flats, ½'s, \$1.35; tall, \$1.85 to 2.25. Canned chicken, meats, sardines, etc., are all in good demand. Demand is good for canned peaches and preserved apples; other lines of fruits are quiet. We quote:—Peaches, \$3 to 3.25 for 3's, \$2 to 2.25 for 2's; raspberries, \$1.65 to 1.80; strawberries, \$1.90 to 2.10; apples, 3's, \$1 to 1.10, gallons \$2.75, and preserved fancy quarters at \$1.35 to 1.40.

Coffees—The conditions are much as before,

both with regard to prices and volume of business. We quote green, in bags, as follows:—Rio, 21 to 21½c; East Indian 27 to 30c; South American, 21 to 23c; Santos, 21½ to 22½c; Java, 30 to 32c; Mocha, 27 to 28c; Maracaibo, 21 to 23c; Jamaica, 21 to 22c.

Nuts—Business is quiet and prices unchanged. We quote: Brazil nuts, 11 to 11½c lb; Sicily shelled almonds, 25 to 26c a lb; Teragona almonds 12½ to 13c; peanuts, 10½ to 11c for rosted and 8 to 10c for green. Coconuts, \$4.50 to \$5 per sack; Grenoble walnuts, 12½ to 15c; Marbot walnuts, 12 to 13c; Bordeaux walnuts 11 to 12c; filberts, 9c to 10½c for sacks and 10½ to 11c for small lots, pecans, 12½c.

Rice—There is a steady trade doing at unchanged prices. We quote as follows: "B" 3½ to 3¾c; extra Japan, 5½ to 5¾c; imported Japan, 6½ to 6¾c; tapioca, 4½ to 4¾c.

Spices—The movement is fair in this line, with Jamaica ginger at about 25c having the call. We quote pure black pepper, 12c, pure white, 18 to 25c; pure Jamaica ginger, 28 to 30c; cloves, 25 to 30c; pure mixed spice, 23 to 25c; cream of tartar, 25c per lb.

Sugars—Not much life is exhibited by the sugar market this week. Purchasers are principally of five or ten barrel lots, and buying is not active. Large buyers seem to be holding off. Representatives of the refineries are doing scarcely anything. Jobbing prices for granulated runs from 4 to 4½c, and yellows sell at from 3½c up.

Syrup—Bright syrups are going out a little better in half barrels at about 2½ to 3½c, but the market on the whole is quiet. We quote. Dark, 25c; medium, 28 to 30c; bright, 35 to 40c; very bright, 45 to 50c.

Molasses.—Molasses, while quiet, is in little better demand than syrup. Prices are:—New Orleans, barrels, 26 to 28c; half barrels, 30 to 32c; Barbadoes, barrels, 28 to 32c; half barrels, 30 to 34c.

Tea—new season's Japan teas are moving out fairly well at 25 to 35c, but not in large quantities. New Japan teas of medium quality are late in coming forward, although they are expected to arrive inside of a week. In the meantime people are holding back. There has been a fair movement in China blacks and Indian and Ceylon teas. Medium green teas at about 16 to 25c are scarce. Cheap China black teas and Pingsueys are higher, a cable to this effect being received in Toronto, Tuesday.

Dried Fruits—Valencia raisins are still scarce and dear. Good off-stalk are worth 6c to 7c. Demand is good. We quote off-stalk 5½ to 6½c and fine off-stalk at 6½ to 7c. Bevari & Co., of Denia, writing under date of June 23rd, say that the crop of Valencia raisins promises to be much larger than last year, unless it is ruined by the weather. Prices will

depend somewhat upon the new United States tariff bill. Shipments will be made about August 8th or 10th—about a week later than usual. Currants are in fair request at previous quotations. Some good values are being offered in Patras fruit in cases and half cases. They are said to be showing better value than Vostizzas. We quote as follows: Provinciale, 3½ to 4c in brls, half brls, 3½ to 4½; Filiatras, 4 to 4½ in brls, and 4½ to 4¾ in half brls; Patras, 5 to 5½ in brls, 5½ to 5¾ in half brls, 5 to 6½ in cases; Vostizzas 6½ to 7½ in cases, 6½ to 7½ in half cases; Panariti, 8½ to 9c. A cable announces that currants are ½c dearer in Patras, and a similar advance has taken place in New York. There is very little doing in prunes, but prices are as before. We quote: U's, 5½c B's, 7½c; bag at 3½c; casks at 4½ to 5c. Advice regarding the prune crop state that the trees are flowering well. There is hardly any demand for figs, and taps and mats are out of the market. We quote: Small boxes, 7½ to 8c; 5 lb boxes, 7½ to 8c; 10 lb boxes, 10c; 28 lb boxes choice Eleme, 11c; 6 crown, 12½c; 7-crown, 13½c; bags, 28 lb, 6½ to 7c; Dates quiet and easy at 4½ to 5c; selected Hallowe dates, 8½ to 9c.

Fish—We quote as follows: Skinned and boned codfish, 6½c; shore herring \$4 per barrel; boneless fish, 3½ to 4c; boneless cod 5 to 8c.

Salt—Jobbing trade is reported better, and several enquiries for car lots have been received during the week. Prices are unchanged. We quote: Dairy, \$1.50, special grade; barrels, 90c, coarse sacks, 53c; fine sacks, 70c; American rock, \$10 per ton.—Grocer, July 13.

Toronto Hardware and Paint Markets

Rope—Trade in this line is virtually at a standstill. We quote as before.—Sisal, 7 16 in. and larger, 7c; ½, 5 16; ¾ in, 7½c; Manilla, 7 16 in. and larger, 9 to 9½c; ½, 5 16, 8 in, 9½ to 9¾c.

Cut Nails—Base price is unchanged at \$1.80 Toronto for carload lots, and \$1.85 for small lots.

Wire Nails—Discounts are unchanged at 75, 10 and 5 per cent, shipment in 10 keg lots being prepaid.

Horse Nails.—Discounts are still 60 per cent off "C" and 60 and 2½ per cent off "PB."

Green Wire Cloth.—We quote as before, \$1.85 per 100 square feet.

Tacks—We quote: Cut, carpet, blued, gimp, 60 per cent.; do., tinned, 70 per cent.; copper nails, 62½ per cent.; clout nails, 60 to 67½ per cent.; trunk nails, 60 to 65 per cent.; shoe finders' tacks, 50 per cent.; shoe nails, Hungarian nails, etc., 37½ per cent.

Horzeshoes—Prices are still \$3.80 Toronto, \$3.55 London, and \$3.65 Montreal.

Lead Pipe—Toronto and the west 30 per cent. off in small lots, and 30 and 10 per cent. off in ton lots; points east of Toronto 35 per cent. off in small lots, and 35 and 10 per cent. off in ton lots.

Clothes Wringers—We quote \$28 per dozen for Royal Canadian.

See 7c—Demand has become active since the reduction was made in price, and manufacturers are experiencing a good deal of difficulty in filling orders. We quote discounts: 80 per cent. on flat head, 75 per cent. on round head iron screws; brass screws from 77½ per cent. for flat head, 72½ for round head.

Tar, etc.—There is a fair trade doing. We quote: Roofing pitch, \$2.50 per bbl.; pure coal tar, \$4 per bbl.; refined coal tar, \$4.50 per bbl.; XXX refined coal tar in quart tins, \$1 per doz.; best Southern pure tar, \$6 per bbl. and 75c per doz. pint tins; pine pitch, \$2.75 per bbl.

Cement, etc.—Business fair. We quote: Portland cement (English), \$3 per bbl.; New Brunswick plaster paris, \$2 per bbl.; Canadian water lime, \$1.25 per bbl.

Firebrick, etc.—Scotch firebrick, \$3.25 per 100; Scotch fireclay, \$1 per 10½ pounds.

Pig Iron—There is a little Nova Scotia iron coming up. Some inquiry is reported for import, but is for small lots as a rule, although one or two good contracts, spreading over a long period, are announced for Summerlee and Carnbroe. We quote: Summerlee, \$20 to 20.50; Carnbroe, \$19 to 19.50; Siemen's, \$18 to 18.25.

Bar Iron—Prices rule as before at \$1.85.

Sheet Iron.—No change has taken place in prices, although large quantities can be shaded about 10c per hundred on the prices quoted. We quote 8 to 16 gauge \$2.50; 18 do., \$2.25; 20 do., \$2.25; 22 to 24 do, \$2.35; 26 do, \$2.45; 28 do, \$2.65; Tinned sheet iron, Gorbals, 26 gauge, 5½c per lb; 22 to 24 gauge, 6½c; 16 to 20 gauge, 6½c.

Iron Pipes—Discounts are 70 per cent for black and 50 to 50 and 5 per cent for galvanized.

Galvanized Iron.—Quantities are offering in case lots at \$4.35 for 23 gauge.

Corrugated Iron—Much as before. We quote: "Owl" brand from genuine steel plates, zinc coated, \$4.25 to \$6 per square; painted steel, same brand, \$3 to 4.75, according to gauge.

Ingot Tin—Is a little more lively than it has been, although very few ton lots have changed hands. Prices are as before, namely, 19 to 19½c for ton lots and 20 to 20½c for small lots.

Ingot Copper.—Is still quiet, with no immediate prospect of improvement. Prices rule at 10 to 10½c.

Sheet Copper—We quote untinned at from 14 to 16½c, according to weight and Brazier sheets, 14 to 17c, according to quality.

Boiler Tubes—There are a few good contracts under consideration, but present demand is rather small. 1½ inch, 7c; 1½ inch, 7½c; 1½ inch, 8c; 2 inch, 8½c; 2½ inch, 9c; 2½ inch, 9½c; 3 inch, 11½c; 3½ inch, 14c; 4 inch, 19c.

Sheet Steel.—American steel is higher 10 to 15 per cent, more mills having been compelled to shut down. We quote. 8 to 16 gauge, \$2.75 per 100 lbs; 18 to 20, \$2.65; 22 to 24, \$2.85; 26, \$3.10.

Zinc Spelter—The idea as to price is 4½ for domestic and 4½c for imported.

Tin plates—Trade has fallen off a little, but a demand still exists for charcoal, both in 14x20 and 20x28. Prices are unchanged at \$3.50 to 3.75 for I.C. and \$3.25 to 3.35 for coke.

Terne Plates—Prices are \$6.50 to 6.75, according to quality.

Zinc Sheets—We quote case lots at 4½ and small lots at 5c.

Hoops and Bands—Prices can be shaded 10 per cent per 100 lbs, but for small lots \$2.25 is the idea. American steel, \$2

Solder—Trade is steady, and if anything better than a week ago; 12½ to 14c is still the idea as to price.

Pig Lead—Prices have advanced a little, and \$2.90 is the figure now asked.

Antimony—Continues quiet and unchanged at 9½ to 10c for Cookson's.

Glass—Complaints are numerous regarding cutting of prices, and figures are expected to rule very low next fall on account of the large shipments that have been ordered. We still quote \$1.20 to 1.25 first break.

Old Material—Market remains quiet at unchanged prices.—Agricultural scrap, 50c per cwt.; machinery cast, 50c per cwt.; stove cast scrap, 30 to 35c; No. 1 wrought scrap, 40c per cwt; No. 2, including sheet iron, hoop iron and mixed steel, 10c; new light scrap copper 6½ to 7c; heavy scrap copper 7½ to 7¾c; old copper bottoms 6 to 6½c; light scrap brass 4c; heavy yellow scrap brass, 6c; heavy red scrap brass, 6 to 6½c; scrap lead, 1½ to 1¾c; scrap zinc, 1½ to 1¾c; scrap rubber, 2½ to 3c; country mixed rags, 60 to 75c per 100 lbs; clean dry bones, 50 to 60c per 100 lbs; borings and turnings, 10c.

White Lead—Continues dull at 4½ to 4¾c per pound.

Prepared Paints—Are quiet, although there is a little more going out than a week ago; \$1.05 is the idea for pure.

Paris Green—The Canadian manufacturers have again started to make paris green, so that in spite of what has been shipped out of the country there will be plenty to go round. We quote: English, 112 pound drums, 15 to 15½c; and 56 pound drums at 15½ to 16c. Canadian, 100-lb. drums, 13c; 1 lb. package, 14½c.

Linseed Oil—Trade has picked up in this line, although the turnover is still small. We quote 53 to 54c for raw, and 56 to 57c for boiled.

Turpentine—Prices are steady, but the idea is no likelihood of prices going any higher; 43 to 44c f.o.b., Toronto, are the ruling quotations.

Castor Oil—Has been active. In Europe prices are advancing, but there has been no change here, figure still being 6½ to 6¾c in case lots and 7c in single tins.

Seal Oil—Refined is unchanged at 58 to 59c per gallon.—Hardware, July 13.

Toronto Live Stock Market.

Export Cattle—The collapse of the railway strike has had the expected effect, a sharp drop in prices. The decline here is greater than in Britain, as exporters have to buy at figures which in their opinion will yield them some profit a fortnight hence, when it is expected the British markets will be flooded with United States beef, held back by the railway strike. When drovers found shippers disinclined to pay more than about \$4.25 to 4.30 for choice cattle, they were not particularly cheerful, as many of them had bought heavily in the country at "railway strike" prices. Sales made yesterday brought around \$3.35 to 4.40, but to day shippers say that their price is \$4 to 4.25 for good choice cattle. Purchases were made to day at from \$3.80 to 4.25. A large number were left over at the end of the market to day, and prospects for Tuesday are by no means bright.

Butchers' Cattle—The heavy run of medium cattle depressed prices, and only choice fed grassers or stall fed stock brought fair prices.

Sheep and Lambs—Demand for export sheep was fair, and a fair clearance was made at 3½ to 3¾c per lb for choice ewes and wethers weighed off car, 3½c for mediums and 2½ to 3c for rams.

Hogs—Prices were firm at Tuesday's figures for bacon hogs and thick fats were worth more money. Choice lean hogs, of 160 to 220 lbs sold \$5.50 to 5.60. The latter figure was paid in several instances. Mixed lots sold at \$5 to 5 12½; thick fats at \$4.90 to 5.00, stores at \$4.75, sows at \$4.25 to 4.50 and stags at \$2.50.—Empire, July 13.

Silver.

In spite of a fall in rupee paper, due to rumors of impending conversion of one of the Indian loans and of the failure of a large house trading with India, silver has been only fractionally lower in London this week, while at the close an apparently temporary demand for the East caused a slight hardening of quotations. Silver prices—London, July 13, 23½d; New York, 63½c.

The loss by the Lincoln paper mills fire at Merriton, Ont., is estimated at \$47,000. The stock room, printing and bagging departments, with several small buildings, were destroyed, and much valuable machinery injured. The loss is covered by insurance in the Hartford and six other companies.

The Canadian Agricultural Co.

(Continued from page 1062.)

sued the C. A. C. Co. in June, 1890, just before I left their service, and the suit was defended by the company's solicitors. Messrs. Loughheed, McCarthy & Beck, and this suit lasted over 12 months, when the company paid into court the amount of my claim, less \$15 or \$20, and all costs, the debt and costs amounting to about \$1,500, including their own costs. Part of my claim was repudiated by the company on the grounds that Sir J. L. Kaye had no authority or power to enter into the agreement under which I sued, his agreement with me being partly by telegram and partly verbal, and not being under seal. I did not proceed against the company for more than \$300 salary due, and had to lose about \$1,500.

"As regards the libel suit referred to, I have only to say that Mr. Richardson, after I had left the service, claimed on behalf of the company a mare I sold Ferguson & Nolan, and about which mare there is a suit pending in the office of Loughheed & McCarter, awaiting certain papers; and for his so acting I brought a libel suit, which he settled by withdrawing what he had said in reference to the mare I above allude to and paying about \$150 costs. Now, sir, I think you can judge for yourself how much reliance you can place on Mr. Richardson's statement made to you in private.

Regarding the severing of his connection with the company, Mr. Creagh says:

"I left the company because, as Mr. Richardson stated at Dunmore about 1st June, 1890, at a meeting of the managers held there then, the company had decided to abandon the farm I was manager of, and also three or four more of their farms. I hold a letter to this effect from Mr. Stoue, the then general manager of that company, who gave me notice in June, 1894, that my services would not be required after the year would have expired, as the directors had decided to abandon Banty Farm and as a consequence my little operations would be carried on till such time as they could do so."

We give Mr. Creagh's remarks in full regarding his suits with the company and its manager and the manner in which he ceased to hold a position with the company, as the reference to these in our issue of July 9 is doubtless what he considered unfair to him. As regards the position of the company, we do not see that anything is to be gained by publishing Mr. Creagh's remarks. We believe, with him, that extravagance and sometimes mismanagement has been a feature of many of the large farming and ranching concerns, and that it is unjust to blame the country for the unsatisfactory results attained by such concerns. At the same time it is evident that these losses have a bad effect upon the country abroad. The Commercial has never encouraged farming enterprises of the joint-stock-company style, and has more than once cautioned the public, both at home and abroad, from investing their capital in such concerns, with the hope of obtaining big dividends. Individual farming is better for the country than mammoth stock farming concerns, and is likely to prove more profitable. It is difficult to conduct these big enterprises without great expense, and there are likely to be some heavy leakages about them.

The Canadian Grocer of Toronto says: "The credit system has obtained in its most vicious type in Manitoba, the Territories and British Columbia, and for some time they have been reaping the whirlwind. But like all young countries they have to learn by experience, and pay a high price for it, too. A general improvement is now, however, apparent all along the line."

Condition of the Crops.

Chicago, July 10.—Reports as to the conditions of crops throughout the country and the general influence of weather on growth, cultivation and harvest were to-day made by the directors of the different States weather services. These reports are received by telegraph simultaneously at Chicago and Washington and are as follows:—

Illinois—Temperature and rainfall below normal, sunshine above; Corn in generally fine condition, but chinch bugs beginning to damage; wheat harvest progressing in northern portion, complete in central portion and threshing in progress in southern portion; oat cutting will probably be completed coming week.

Wisconsin—Weather favorable for haying, which has progressed rapidly; winter wheat and rye are being harvested and in some counties are in shock; oats and barley are coming on rapidly and look well; corn and pastures need rain.

Iowa—The drouth has resumed sway with increased severity, with worst effects on potatoes and pastures; corn holding its own; oats, barley and hay harvest in progress.

Indiana—Weather very favorable for harvesting; wheat threshing progressing, yielding a crop excellent in quality and quantity; rye, clover, timothy and hay harvest continues; corn is excellent and oats ripening.

Ohio—Weather excellent for harvesting, but too dry for corn, oats, tobacco and pasturage; wheat harvested; threshing well under way; yield very good; timothy yielding light; corn and tobacco making good growth; oats turning rapidly.

Kansas—Weather cool, with fair rains except the southeast quarter, and favorable to all crops; corn unusually good, wheat and oats better than anticipated; hay crop much improved, and a fine second crop of Alfalfa being harvested.

Michigan—Temperature below the normal, and also rainfall, except in southern sections; sunshine above normal. Week closed with crops in good condition; haying almost done; yield generally light, wheat cut and harvest will be general next week; oats heading, corn in average condition and potatoes fine.

Minnesota—Rainfall insufficient; temperature below normal, with cool nights, very favorable for small grain. Hay and rye harvesting progressing, and oats and barley harvest just begun. Corn excellent, but rain needed.

Missouri—Drouth in southeast section, broken by good rains on the 4th, and the week favorable generally; stacking and thrashing wheat; oats harvest and haying in progress. Oats are somewhat better than expected; hay light; corn continues excellent.

Arkansas—Generous rains have fallen in all parts of the state during the week, and the drouth is effectually broken. Cotton doing finely, and most excellent prospects. Rain came too late for old corn, but late planting is fine.

Nebraska—Week favorable. Corn continues in excellent condition and growth, but needs rain soon to continue in fine condition. Wheat harvest is nearly completed and threshing has commenced.

Kentucky—Weather generally clear and cool; good rains in western counties assisted tobacco, but the crop generally is in poor condition. Haying has commenced, the crop will be light; oats ready to cut; corn doing nicely. All crops, especially garden stuff, suffering for rain.

Oklahoma—The temperature ranged from 104 to 114 degrees throughout the territory on the 3rd; light rains, Saturday and Sunday, have revived vegetation; corn and grass badly damaged by excessive heat, but cotton fine.

South Dakota—Warm days favorable to corn; cool nights favorable to small grain, except in

western portion, where weather is very favorable; rain is generally needed in most counties; wheat, oats and barley ripening and harvest begins this week.

North Dakota—Only one mail train reached here during the past two weeks; no late reports received, but from other information it seems that crops in eastern and northeastern parts of the state are doing well; in other sections poorly.

Moose Jaw, July 14.—The early part of the season opened very promising, grain that was sown came up even and nice, made a marvelous growth. Copious showers fell till about the first of June. But at this date it is hardly probable there will be a crop harvested in the district for anything but feed. The past month has been extremely dry, with the above result.

Carberry, July 13.—This community is rejoicing over the heavy rain, which began at 11, continuing thirty minutes. Rain was much needed.

Hargrave, July 17.—The crops in this district are looking fine.

Edmonton, July 12.—A warm soaking rain fell on Tuesday and Wednesday, giving splendid assistance to the growing crops. This rain was particularly welcome on newly broken or late sown land. The promise of an abundant yield is still further increased.

The Pilot Mound Sentinel of July 14 says: Crops continue to improve, but are not so uniform as is usually the case. Some fields are very good, and on some ground there are many weeds. Oats that were sown a little late are far behind, as the seed did not sprout until rain fell late in June. On stubble land that had been much used the dry weather told severely, and crops in such places will be light, and often not very clean. There may be a scarcity of oats, for the crop is by no means equal to that of other seasons.

Thos. Nichol, of Wawanesa, reports that crops around Wawanesa and Rounthwaite are fair to middling, with, in some individual cases, patches of very fine wheat amongst them.

Wapella, July 17.—The crops are very forward round this district. Rain is much needed.

Indian Head, July 17.—For the last ten days the weather has been extremely warm and not a drop of rain has fallen within a radius of several miles. Many of the fields of grain are standing the drouth bravely. Rain is anxiously hoped for, but even an abundance of rain now will make only a fair crop.

Nesbitt, July 17.—Hay harvest is in full blast. The yield is light, especially all cultivated sorts of grass. The grain crops in this section are now making a satisfactory showing, thanks to the opportune rains that fell some weeks ago, but the heat for the past few days has been so excessive that a further rain fall is urgently needed, as many of the wheat fields are beginning to show the effects of the scorching heat and drouth.

Grenfell, July 16.—The crops are suffering slightly from drouth.

Supt. Whyte, of the Canadian Pacific rail way, who returned from a trip west on Tuesday, said the crops were looking fairly good, except around Regina and Indian Head, in Assiniboia territory.

Elkhorn, July 18.—The weather has been very sultry for some days, but this morning some rain fell. The grain crops are coming on splendidly, beginning to turn color in some fields.

Sidney, July 17.—Oat, barley and root crops want rain badly. Wheat with one good rain would be all that will be required. Cutting will commence in about three weeks.

Griswold, July 18.—Wheat prospects are good, the straw in certain crops has lengthened out wonderfully, some that was pulled measuring fifty-four inches. Hay will be a poor yield, and farmers should keep all their oat straw. Oats will be a fair crop. Potatoes promise to yield good.

Crops along the Manitoba Northwestern Railway.

The following report was furnished under date of July 13, regarding crops along the Manitoba Northwestern railway, from Westbourne to the end of the track and branches of the line:—

Westbourne.—Crops in this district are reported to be looking fine; not expected to be so heavy but about one week earlier than last year.

Gladstone.—The wheat sown on fall ploughing is looking fine, and just heading out; oats and barley will be a good average crop, except in some places which suffered on account of no rain. Haying just commenced and is a good crop. Roots excellent and never were better. All kinds of grain are as far advanced, if not further, than last year at this time.

Arden.—Crops in general are looking good; wheat and oats are well advanced. Haying is just starting, and the crop is better than it has been for several years. All kinds of roots are very promising.

Neepawa.—Crops in this vicinity are looking fine and promise a grand yield; the frequent showers during the last few weeks have pushed ahead the late sowing, so that it is all nearly equal, and in some cases better than that sown two weeks earlier. Wheat is all headed out, and has a large and well filled head; should we have no drawback the yield will be from one-third to one-half more than last year. Hay also promises to be a good crop. Vegetables are all looking well except right in town, which were damaged by the recent hail storm.

Minnedosa.—All kinds of grain are away ahead. Harvest will be earlier and a big yield; at present the indications are altogether favorable. Farmers ask for nothing but a boom in prices. There is abundance of hay, and cutting has commenced.

Newdale.—Wheat all headed out; barley just coming out; oats will be headed out in one week. The prospect, according to the look of the crops now, is that the yield per acre of all kinds of grain will be fully twice the quantity as compared with last year. The harvest should be about the same time or a little earlier than last year. Hay and root crops fine.

Strathclair.—Wheat and oats are looking good; barley and rye are also good and all headed out, and expected to be a good average crop.

Shoal Lake.—Some fields of wheat are nicely headed out; oats will be out in head in about a week; farmers claim the prospects for an early harvest and a good crop never were as promising. Hay will only be a fair crop. Roots are looking well and will be a good average.

Birtle.—Crops in this locality are looking fine. Wheat and oats will average more per acre, and further advanced than last year. Hay and vegetables are looking well, and will be about the same as last year, an average crop.

Binsarath.—Crops are looking better this season than they have for some years. Wheat is all out in head. Roots are very promising. The weather still continues very favorable. Hay will be a good average crop.

Saltcoats.—All the grain here and at the Crescent Lake district is looking very well. The wheat in some fields and oats are headed out. Potatoes promise a big yield. If farmers can hold the gophers down there will be a good show for a big harvest. The hay crop in most places is not so heavy as last year, but there will be plenty of hay.

Yorkton.—Crops are from ten days to two weeks earlier than last year. Grain began to head out last week in June; though earlier than last year, probabilities are they will not be so heavy a yield. Hay, just a fair crop.

Russell.—Crops are from a week to ten days more advanced than last year and generally look well; some late sown oats are backward;

most of the wheat is headed out; potatoes and all root crops are good. The prospects are that all crops will be much above average. Hay is excellent.

Rapid City.—Crops in this vicinity are good quality and well forward; grain is heading well out; expect to begin cutting first week in August; yield will be about 20 to 25 wheat, 40 to 50 oats. Recent rains are helping the crops considerably.

Crops Abroad.

(From Dornbusch, June 29)

For several days sunshine has been flooding the wheat fields of Britain, and bringing abounding energy into the development of every description of vegetation. Hay is being saved rapidly, and in fine condition, and in many districts the crop takes "a deal of making" on account of the weight of the swath. Complaints of weeds in the grain fields are numerous, and Bell's Weekly Messenger is specially downhearted respecting the wheat crop, which is described as "irregular in growth, irregular in earing, full of weeds and with a great excess of blade." Probably a fortnight hence should weather prove favorable, our worthy but spirited contemporary may take a brighter view of the situation, which is certainly not so gloomy as above described. On the whole barley promises well, and oats are expected to be the cereal crop of the year. In Scotland farmers are not complaining. Hay cutting will soon be general, and a good yield is expected. The agricultural situation in Ireland is regarded with satisfaction. France—The wheat fields are in magnificent condition, while the present high temperature has much benefitted the earing and flowering of the plants, and apart from any further adverse weather contingencies an abundant yield is now assured. The Fermier estimates the yield at about 41,000,000 qrs, against 36,000,000 qrs in 1893, and 37,500,000 qrs in 1892. Rye is ripening rapidly, and will be ready for the sickle in another week, with the certainty of a large crop of grain and straw. Oats and barley look equally well. The harvesting of hard wheat has begun in the department of Vaucluse. South of France—Straw long, heads heavy. Belgium and Holland—With the continuance of dry weather, the crops are expected to give excellent returns both in quantity and quality. Sweden—The greater portion of the rye crop is reported to be lost; what the frost has spared is now lodged by wind and rain, so that there is but little probability of the plants rising again.

Germany—The conviction is gaining ground that the grain fields have suffered materially from unfavorable weather, this occurring during the blooming period of the rye, has considerably diminished the prospects of a good yield. Austria—Excess of moisture is complained of in several localities, more particularly as affecting wheat, oats and corn. Rye has passed the blooming stage, and in most districts has begun to kern. The crops, however, may be said to promise fairly well, the barley being about ripe in Dalmati, where there is every prospect of an abundant yield. Hungary—The capricious weather is a source of continued anxiety to farmers. In some districts the cereals stand fairly well, but they form scarcely one third of the total yield. On the right bank of the Danube good medium crops are hoped for, but in the rest of the country only a poor average is anticipated. Russia—Excessive rains and low temperature in some of the southern governments have exercised a prejudicial effect upon the crops and threaten to retard the harvest, Azima wheat being described as very backward for the season. Latest telegrams intimate that the weather is improving and a good average yield of wheat, rye, barley, etc., seems to be reckoned upon. Danube Provinces—In Wallachia and lower Moldavia especially, the crops will be very defective, and in some districts almost a total failure, for the wheat, having suffered first

from drouth, and then from heavy rain during the blooming phase, shows very small and faulty ears. The outlook for corn and barley is not satisfactory. Spain—The weather is favorable to harvest operations, and in those districts where the reaping of wheat and barley has begun the best results are obtained. The harvest in almost all of the producing provinces, particularly in Andaluca and La Mancha, will be either a good or an abundant one. Rye, however, is only a medium crop. Italy—The harvest outlook has improved. The wheat is almost ripe, and the ears are uniformly well nourished, heavy and plump. Wheat and barley cutting is in full progress in the southern latitudes, while that of oats has begun with the assurance of a good crop. The corn is in general favorably spoken of.

Freight Rates and Traffic Matters.

The Chicago Daily Trade Bulletin of July 14 says: The rail roads opened for business the latter part of the week, and handled a good deal of freight. Rates remained steady at 20c per 100 lbs for flour and grain and 30c for provisions to New York. Ocean rates were firmer and a good business was done in flour. The rat on flour to Liverpool was 19½c; wheat 8.73c per bushel and corn 8½c per bushel. Provisions 34½ to 41½ per 100 lbs. Glasgow and Antwerp were about 1c over Liverpool rates. Through rates to New York were steady at 6½c for wheat and 5½c for corn. Flour rates via lake and rail were 15c per 100 lbs. New England rates were steady at 8½c per bushel for corn and 5½c for oats. A fair demand existed for vessel room and rates were easy at 4c for wheat and 1c for corn to Buffalo, and 2½c for wheat to Kingston.

The Montreal Trade Bulletin, of July 13 says: There has been somewhat of a lull in grain freights, with engagements reported at 1s and 1s 1½d to Liverpool, and we quote 1s to 1s 3d; Glasgow room has been taken at 1s and we quote 1s to 1s 3d. London space is quoted at 1s 3d to 1s 6d. Engagements of sack flour are reported at 5s 6d to 6s 3d Liverpool, 7s 6d to 8s 9d Glasgow and 8s 9d to 10s London. Cheese space has been taken for this week's steamers at 17s 6d Glasgow and London Liverpool and Bristol at 20s. Provisions have been engaged at 8s 9d Liverpool, and we quote 8s 9d to 10s, to Glasgow 13s 9d and to London 15s.

The Calgary midsummer fair and races opened on July 17. In the agricultural hall the exhibit is superior in many respects to any of its predecessors. The whole ground floor is taken up with the exhibits of native industries. The eye is first attracted by the rich cedar work of the planing factory. Doors of red British Columbia cedar, with glazing work of stained, flowered and cathedral glass, wall round the space reserved by Mr. Cushing, and in the background stands a columned mantle in dark polished cedar. Just beyond towers the square pyramid of the Calgary Brewing and Malting company, built of bottles of their best ale and lager. Behind are kegs, barrels and casks of all dimensions, arranged in artful manner. The Calgary Woollen Mills make a very creditable display of blankets, yarns and woollen goods. The whole is set off to excellent advantage by artistic draping. Soap from the Calgary Soap Works, in the design of a pyramid, formed a beautiful display, and would do credit to any city exhibition. Flour in sacks, bags and papers occupies a strong position at the east end of the hall, and is the quota contributed by D. McLean, of the Calgary flour mill. At the other side of the eastern exit may be seen the handiwork of the Calgary foundry. In the northeast corner a closed space of frigid atmosphere contains the exhibit of one of Alberta's infantile industries. Nevertheless, it is one that is destined, as years go by, to occupy an increasing space in our commercial life. This corner contains the nucleus of Alberta's dairying industry.

The Farmer.

This much abused, much pitied and always underrated individual is just now enjoying an inning of his own, as the late fall men say. Whilst the merchant, the professional man and the speculator are at their wits end to make both ends meet, the farmer was never in better shape in his life. Once in a while he is hoodwinked into the populist ranks and tunes his voice in unison with the calamity howlers, but he soon gets tired of this kind of a song with his bountiful crops and high-priced stock. These vocal gymnastics, probably, are his way of getting rid of surplus steam, which otherwise might lead him into unprofitable schemes were it not for this safety valve.

The farmer has every reason to be proud of himself, proud of his achievements and proud of his country. This is a farmers' country, and nine tenths of the really great men of the nation were once bare footed farmer boys, did chore, hoed corn and held the plow.

They learned self reliance, courage and industry under the blazing sun and in the pure air of the fields. The cities breed anarchists, thugs and fire bugs, whilst the farm produces the statesmen, jurists and divines. The cities have houses, the country has homes. The city has wealth the country has cash. The city man is a consumer, the farmer is a producer of wealth, and is rich in day's works which are the foundation of all wealth. The farmer has emancipated himself from drudgery and is surrounding himself with the comforts of home. This condition begets new tastes and new desires. These altered conditions are fast making the farmer a buyer as well as a seller. With cash, taste and awakened ambition to assume his proper place, the farmer bids fair to be a leading factor as a purchaser of retail commodities.—Western Advertiser.

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TIME CARD.

Taking effect on Wednesday, June 29, 1894.

Read Up.			Read Down.		
North Bound					South Bound
Fr. No. 168	St. Paul Ex. Press No. 107 Daily	Miles from Winnipeg.	STATIONS.	St. Paul Ex. Press No. 108 Daily	Fr. No. 164 Daily
1.20p	3.00p	0	Winnipeg.....	11.30a	5.30a
1.05p	2.40p	8	Portage Junction..	11.42a	5.47a
12.42p	2.35p	8	St. Norbert.....	11.55a	6.07a
12.22p	2.23p	15	Cartier.....	12.03p	6.25a
11.54a	2.05p	23	St. Agathe.....	12.23p	6.51a
11.31a	1.57p	27	Union Point.....	12.33p	7.02a
11.07a	1.40p	32	Silver Plains.....	12.43p	7.19a
10.31a	1.20p	40	Morris.....	1.00p	7.46a
10.03a	1.16p	46	St. Jean.....	1.15p	8.23a
9.23a	12.53p	56	Letellier.....	1.31p	9.16a
8.00a	12.30p	65	Emerson.....	1.55p	10.15a
7.00a	12.15p	69	Pembina.....	2.05p	11.15a
11.05p	8.30a	163	Grand Forks.....	5.43p	8.25p
1.30p	4.55a	223	Winnipeg Junction..	9.26p	1.25p
	3.45p	453	Duluth.....	7.25a	
	8.30p	470	Minneapolis.....	8.20a	
	8.00p	481	St. Paul.....	7.00a	
	10.30p	883	Chicago.....	9.35p	

MORRIS-BRANDON BRANCH.

East Bound.			West Bound.		
Fr. No. 130	Ex. No. 128	Miles from Morris.	STATIONS.	Ex. No. 127	Fr. No. 129
	Thurs. & Sat.			Mon. & Fri.	
1.20p	3.00p	0	Winnipeg.....	11.30a	5.30p
7.50p	12.55p	0	Morris.....	1.35p	8.00a
6.53p	12.32p	10	Low Farm.....	2.00p	8.44a
5.49p	12.07a	21	Myrtle.....	2.23p	9.31a
5.23p	11.50a	25	Roland.....	2.59p	9.56a
4.89p	11.33a	33	Rosebank.....	2.53p	10.23a
3.53p	11.24a	39	Miami.....	3.13p	10.54a
3.14p	11.02a	49	D. srwood.....	3.36p	11.41a
2.51p	10.50a	54	Altamont.....	3.49p	12.10p
2.15p	10.32a	62	Somerset.....	4.03p	12.51p
1.47p	10.18a	68	Swan Lake.....	4.23p	1.27p
1.19p	10.01a	74	Indian Springs.....	4.39p	1.54p
12.51p	9.53a	79	Marleapolls.....	4.50p	2.18p
12.27p	9.38a	86	Greenway.....	5.07p	2.52p
11.57a	9.24a	92	Baldur.....	5.22p	3.25p
11.12a	9.07a	102	Belmont.....	5.43p	4.16p
10.37a	8.45a	103	Hilton.....	6.04p	4.53p
10.13a	8.29a	117	Ashdown.....	6.21p	5.23p
9.49a	8.22a	120	Wawanesa.....	6.29p	5.47p
9.39a	8.14a	123	Elliotts.....	6.43p	6.04p
9.05a	8.00a	129	Rounthwalto.....	6.53p	6.37p
8.28a	7.43a	137	Martinville.....	7.11p	7.18p
7.50a	7.25a	145	Brandon.....	7.30p	8.00p

Number 127 stops at Baldur for meals.

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE BRANCH.

East Bound		W. Bd.	
Read Up Mixed No. 144.	M, W & F.	STATIONS.	Read Down Mixed No. 143.
			M, W & F.
11.55 a.m.	0	Winnipeg.....	2.00 a.m.
11.42 a.m.	3.0	Portage Junction..	4.15 a.m.
11.10 a.m.	11.5	St. Charles.....	4.40 a.m.
11.00 a.m.	13.5	Readingly.....	4.46 a.m.
10.30 a.m.	21.0	White Plains.....	5.10 a.m.
9.32 a.m.	35.2	Eustace.....	5.55 a.m.
9.05 a.m.	42.1	Oakville.....	6.25 a.m.
8.20 a.m.	55.5	Portage la Prairie..	7.30 a.m.

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

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