

Montreal Canned Goods Market.

In canned goods there has been no important feature to note, business having continued quiet and of a jobbing character at steady prices. The demand has been slow and the market dull owing to the fact that retail dealers have ample supplies on hand for the present; in consequence holders do not look for any improvement for some time to come. Stocks here are large and there is no doubt that our quotations would be shadowed for round lots. Lobsters continue scarce and firm. A sale of 100 cases of salmon was reported at \$1.05 per dozen on spot, while contracts have been made for car load lots of new at \$1.07½ laid down here to arrive.

Lobsters, ½ case	\$0 00 @ \$0 00
Mackerel, ½ case	5 00 @ 0 00
Sardines, ½ case	8 50 @ 9 50
Salmon, ½ doz	1 70 @ 0 00
Clams, 1 lb tins, ½ doz	0 00 @ 1 40
Oysters, 1 lb tins, ½ doz	0 00 @ 1 40
Tomatoes, ½ doz	0 90 @ 1 00
Peaches, ½ doz	2 15 @ 2 25
Bartlett pears, 2 lb tins, ½ doz ..	0 00 @ 1 85
Strawberries, 2 lb tins, ½ doz ..	1 90 @ 2 10
Pineapples, 1 lb tins, ½ doz	0 00 @ 2 40
Plums, 1 lb tins, ½ doz	1 50 @ 2 00
Corn, Erie & Aylmer, ½ doz	1 05 @ 1 10
Corn, Yarmouth, 2 ½ tins	1 75 @ 0 00
Corn, Hoeggs	1 30 @ 1 40
Peas, 2 lb tins	1 20 @ 0 00
Globet jellies, ½ doz	0 00 @ 2 00
Jellies, ale glasses, ½ doz	0 00 @ 2 00
Jellies, ½ tumblers, ½ doz	0 00 @ 1 25
Gray's jams, 1 lb pots, ½ doz ..	0 00 @ 2 15
Moir's marmalade, ½ doz	0 00 @ 2 15
Boston baked beans, ½ doz	2 20 @ 2 25
Pigs' feet, ½ doz	0 00 @ 2 35
Roast chicken, 1 lb tins	0 00 @ 2 50
Roast turkey, 1 lb tins	0 00 @ 2 75
Canned beef in 1 lb tins, ½ doz ..	0 00 @ 1 50
" 2 "	0 00 @ 2 25
" 4 "	0 00 @ 4 60
" 6 "	0 00 @ 7 60
" 14 "	0 00 @ 17 60
Lunch tongue, in 1 lb tins, ½ doz	0 00 @ 3 00
" 2 "	0 00 @ 5 50
Cx tongues, in 1 lb tins, ½ doz ..	0 00 @ 5 75
" 2 "	0 00 @ 7 00
" 3 "	0 00 @ 9 00
Fine English brawn, 1 lb tins, ½ doz	0 00 @ 1 40
Fine English brawn, 2 lb tins, ½ doz	0 00 @ 2 50
Chipped dried beef, 1 lb tins, ½ doz ..	0 00 @ 2 50
Assorted soups, 1 lb tins, ½ doz	0 00 @ 1 60

—Gazette.

Imports of Woollens.

Since 1878 the importation of foreign-made woollen goods into Canada have not been materially increased, in spite of the larger population and enhanced purchasing power of the country. Ten years ago the import reached \$7,975,000 from Great Britain and \$403,687 from the United States, a total of \$8,378,687, while last year were bought from Great Britain to the amount of \$9,141,000, and from the United States \$142,370 or a total of \$9,283,370. The increase in the ten years slightly exceeds

10 per cent., and it is noteworthy that while our purchases from England increased, those from the United States fell off. The growth of the home industry is shown in the increase in the importation of raw wool from 6,230,030 lbs to 8,399,000 lbs. during the ten years, and also in the decrease in the importation of blankets from \$201,292 in 1875 to \$64,610 in 1889, and of ready-made clothing from \$387,895 to \$610,317 in the same period.

Yarns and Fabrics at Manchester.

The *Guardian*, in its commercial article, April 17th, says: The advance in quotations consequent upon the rise in cotton the last ten days decided the progress in most of the departments. An advance is rarely obtained in a ratio with that in raw material. There is little business of importance in cloth, except at the rates of a week ago. There have been inquiries for India and China staples, in some instances for large quantities. The proportion practicable, however, is below that of last week. The minor foreign markets are in the same condition. There is little business in export yarn beyond the placing of a few orders for cops for the continent. The prices for best printing cloths are hardening, and small sales have been made. Common are mostly well sold. Colored woven goods are steady and well under contract. There is little new practicable business. Heavy goods are saleable only in small quantities.

Lake Superior District.

Wm. Hancock, of Port William West, has bought the bankrupt stock of G. W. Smith, butcher, of Port Arthur. He will probably start a branch shop at Port Arthur.

King & Pelletier, general merchants, Fort William, have dissolved partnership. The business will be continued by John King.

Fort William, according to the *Journal*, wants a bank, a smelter, a dry dock, a town hall, an ice breaker, lower insurance, fire protection, a new station house, more houses for renting, a system of waterworks, a port of entry, more settlers in the adjoining township, a good wagon road to the mines, several manufacturing institutions, the C. P. R. to commence the erection of the promised roundhouse and workshops.

G. N. BELL, secretary of the Winnipeg board of trade, returned from Ottawa last week. Referring to the changes in the Grain Inspection Act, Mr. Bell said that they had secured the right of making standards for Manitoba by a board, not to exceed eleven persons, who must be selected from boards of grain examiners, who are annually elected by the different boards of trade, the board to meet at Winnipeg each year. The points to be represented at present are:—Port Arthur, Winnipeg, Portage la Prairie, Brandon and Regina; and provision is made for one or two other delegates to be selected from territorial points. These boards of grain examiners nominate from among themselves such persons as they desired should sit at the grain standards meeting, and the Governor-in-Council will appoint their nominee. In any case the Governor-in-Council must ap-

point representatives from the boards of grain examiners west of Port Arthur. From this it will be seen that Canada has been divided into two grain districts, the eastern comprising all east of Port Arthur, and the western all west of Port Arthur. The standards to be made in these districts rule that class of grain all over the Dominion. For instance, the standards made in Winnipeg govern grain grown west of Port Arthur in all parts of Canada. The date of the meetings to fix standards will be decided by the Governor-in-Council at such time as is most convenient to the different boards of trade. The Inspection Act governing the fixing of standards for flour was amended by the addition of Winnipeg having a representative on the board, which meets at Montreal. A board of arbitrators to determine differences arising between shippers of grain will be appointed, the details having been arranged to the entire satisfaction of the Manitoba trade.

We have received a copy of Brownlee's new map of Manitoba, a handy little folder giving a lot of general information about the Province, and very useful to newcomers and others. It shows sections, townships, railroads and railway stations, schools, churches, etc. It can be obtained from newsdealers, for 25c, or from J. H. Brownlee, Brandon, Man.

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