

Manitoba.

John Weibe, Greta, lumber, assigned.
M. Brownlow & Co., Carberry, dry goods, assigned.

McAdam is establishing a creamery at Russell.

John Hower, of Rapid City, will move to Souris, having bought out Wm. Basler's livery business at that place.

D. McLean, miller, for some time past at Fraser's Mill, Morden, will leave for Plum Creek, where he will establish a pump business.

It is reported that Davis & Rankin, manufacturers of creamery machinery in Chicago, will erect a factory in Manitoba during the present summer.

Adam McKenzie, Brookdale, has sold to P. Gallagher & Sons, Winnipeg, twelve head of fat cattle that weighed 19,640 pounds, being an average of 1,636 pounds each.

Dr. Walton, of Gladstone, died very suddenly on Monday last. On Saturday he was walking around town as usual, apparently in perfect health. He went to bed between 11 and 12 o'clock showing no symptom of sickness. Paralysis of the heart is said to have been the cause of death.

A number of Mennonites are leaving this district, says the *Morden Monitor*, for Edmonton and Prince Albert. Some of these Mennonites are more cute than they appear. There is a shifting class among them who believe in taking up free homesteads, working the farm for a few years, selling out to the best advantage, and then seeking new pastures and other free homesteads to do the same thing over again.

A meeting of the patrons of the Emerson cheese factory was held recently, and those present expressed themselves as well pleased with the results of dairying in previous years, and would continue to support the factory the ensuing season. On motion the price of milk for the months of May, June and July was fixed at 75 cents per 100 lbs, and for the months of August, September and October the price was fixed at \$1 per 100 lbs. Mr. Thompson has engaged W. F. Mills, an experienced cheese maker, to manage the dairying department.

Elkje & Lafrance is the name of a new firm established at Winnipeg in the wholesale butchering business. The first named person is well known at Winnipeg, having been connected with the live stock trade for years. Lafrance has come recently from Montreal. The firm has erected buildings near the Red river, just across the Louise bridge, where they will have special facilities for the trade, in the form of cooling rooms for dressed meats, cold storage, etc. A large quantity of ice has been put up for summer use.

A meeting of the council of the Winnipeg board of trade was held on Tuesday. There was a full attendance of members, and considerable routine business was transacted. A committee was appointed to wait on Mr. Ouimet, when he reached here, in reference to having the custom house located further down town, and nearer the business centre. The question of sending official delegates to the reciprocity convention in St. Paul was referred to a meeting of the full board. A committee was appointed to draft a resolution of condolence in reference to the death of United States Consul Taylor.

A peculiar burglary took place Wednesday night at the establishment of J. J. Shragg. The back premises of Shragg's establishment, which is filled with a motley variety of goods, can only be approached through the stable of a man named Vanstort. Mr. Shragg's surprise, on rising in the morning, was great on finding that not only had his store been broken into, but that Vanstort's horse and rig were also missing, by which the goods stolen had apparently been carried away. The horse and wagon were subsequently discovered, empty, on Lilly

street. The police, who are investigating the mystery of this removal, have not yet succeeded in finding a clue.

Tenders for the new court house at Winnipeg were opened last week and that of Sutherland & Wool for \$55,757 was accepted. The plumbing of the building was awarded to Plaxton Bros., their tender for \$1,087 being the lowest received. Work on the structure will commence immediately and the building will be ready for occupation about the last of the year.

Inland revenue collections for April in the Winnipeg division were as follows:

Spirits.....	\$14,315 23
Malt.....	2,631 62
Tobacco.....	14,577 88
Cigars.....	609 95
Petroleum.....	75 80
Other receipts.....	1,048 37
Total.....	\$33,308 00

The transactions at the Dominion Government Savings bank for the month ending 30th April were as follows:

Deposits.....	\$10,941.01
Withdrawals.....	25,774.09

Withdrawals exceed deposits by\$ 8,733.09

Assiniboia.

The Moose Jaw Creamery Association, Moose Jaw, is seeking incorporation.

Buchanan & Co., general store, Saltcoats; stock sold at 50 cents on the dollar.

Saskatchewan.

The merchants of Battleford have adopted the cash system.

The drug stock of J. M. R. Neely & Co., Prince Albert, has been sold for 40 cents on the dollar.

The Cost of Living.

A report has been prepared by the British Foreign Office and submitted to the Royal Commission on Labor appointed by the Government. It treats of the industrial conditions in the United States, comparing the cost of living in that country with the cost in Great Britain and Belgium. For that purpose a particular class of workmen—those engaged in the iron and steel industries is selected, and what is spent by them for necessary expenses. The results brought out are often quite contrary to prevailing notions. The figures given relate only to the iron and steel industries, and are averages.

In the United States the annual income of a man engaged in the iron and steel industries is \$513.52, but in the case of a married man that is added to by the income of the wife or one of the children, bringing the income of the family up to \$591.61. The family income in Britain, at the same trade, is \$456.86, and in Belgium \$374.53. In the United States that class of workmen in the State of Illinois pay \$87.94 a year for house rent, but taking the whole Union the average is \$65.02, while in Britain \$38.35 a year is paid, and in Belgium only \$31.72. Then, workmen in the United States are more heavily taxed than in either Great Britain or Belgium. The taxes on a family in the former vary from \$12.28 in Ohio to \$1.46 in Georgia, but the average over all is \$5.59, while in Britain it is only \$1.77 and in Belgium only 56 cents. In the United States each family spends \$243.65 annually on food, and in Britain \$222.52, including 30.57 and \$29.47 respectively on beef.

About the same amount is spent in the United States as in Britain, on books and newspapers. In the former each family spends in that \$5.70 annually, and in Britain \$5.10,

but the subscriptions to labor organization form a much heavier burden than in Britain; for in the United States each family pays in that way \$7.26 a year, as against \$3.72 in Britain, and \$3.67 in Belgium. On "amusements and vacation expenses" each family spends \$11.28, against \$19.05 in Britain and no less than \$38.54 in Belgium. Each family in Britain spends \$21.85 on intoxicating liquors, and in Belgium only \$9.60. The amount spent in that way by each family varies greatly in the different States. For instance the average in Virginia is \$8.08; in Georgia, \$8.05; in New York, \$35.14, and in Illinois, \$61.73. In the United States 511 families returned an average excess of income over expenditure of \$99.22, while 649 families returned an average deficit of \$64.75, while thirty families in Britain returned an average surplus of \$47.02, and six families in Belgium had an average surplus of \$22.23.

Wood Pulp.

The production of wood pulp for papermaking is a steadily growing industry. When the manufacture of pulp in this country was in its infancy the material was obtained principally from New York State, but as supplies became reduced and more difficult to reach, manufacturers have sought other fields. Within the past few years the spruce forests of Maine have been drawn upon liberally, and during the past season a syndicate of manufacturers has made large purchases of timber lands in Canada along the United States border for the purpose of cutting the wood and reducing it to pulp. The extensive character of this business has a material influence upon the cost of timber and lumber for commercial purposes, especially as pulp manufacturers have commenced to discover that the best logs serve their purposes more readily than poor stuff. Considerable foreign stock is still imported, but the domestic production, it is thought, will soon satisfy all demands. Norway is one of the most important pulp producing countries, and a recent communication gives some idea of the output. The exports of what is called "mechanical wood pulp" were 115,000 tons in 1886, but last year they were 210,000 tons. Restriction of production was attempted last year, and concurrently there was a decrease of 20,000 tons in the exports, and the trade is now growing in other parts. In addition to the mechanical wood pulp there is also a considerable export of chemical wood pulp from Norway, which is stated as about 23,500 tons for the year.—*Bulletin*.

Mexican Silver Ores.

The New York *Engineering and Mining Journal* says: "Smelters in the southwest are complaining of the dearth of Mexican ores, due to the working of the tariff on Mexican lead ores, and the establishment of smelters in the republic beyond the Rio Grande. Increased smelting charges on dry silver ores are becoming a burden to the miners, and while the production of lead ores in New Mexico, Arizona and parts of Colorado was stimulated for a short time, no new bodies of great size were discovered, and the old ones are gradually being exhausted. Many of the dry ore mines have been forced to close down, and their owners see but little prospect of any future lowering of smelting charges, as what little Mexican ore might come to this country now is liable to be diverted by the new smelters building at Magdalena, eighty miles south of the Mexican boundary, and that near Chihuahua, to work the ores of the Santa Eulalia mines, and incidentally other ores."