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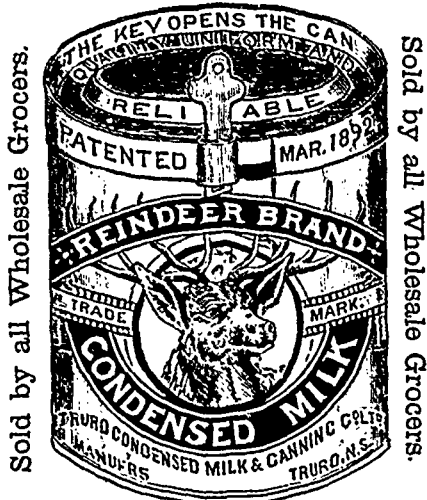
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WINNIPEG, MAY 8, 1893.

## The Tomato in Cans.

Each year when fresh tomatoes first appear on the market in the large cities they are retailed at from 10 to 20c per pound. This, of course, is very early in the season, and their consumption is very limited, being confined to the comparatively wealthy class of people. With advancing season the price diminishes, as the supply increases, and retailers sell them in a city like Chicago at 5c per pound or equal to \$3 per bushel of sixty pounds. Very few people, however, when they buy a can of tomatoes at retail for 10c, the average price of the last few years, realize that it takes an average of sixty pounds of tomatoes to fill a dozen cans and that one can contains in the concentrated form five pounds, which in the fresh state would cost 25c. It seems marvelous that this can be and is really done. The explanation is simple enough. The packer contracts with the grower to take the crop grown on so many acres. The grower has a sure market near his farm and gets from 20 to 25c per bushel, 1/3 of a cent or 5-12c at most per pound, and the crop grown and delivered in this way, free of cost of freight, commission, shrinkage, etc., pays the farmer better than anything he can raise on the same quantity of land, giving him from \$10 to \$100 per acre as a return for his time and work in tending and delivering the crop. The packing gives employment to can makers, box makers, nail makers and a host of others, besides the gang of people employed in the cannery. The packer can still sell the three-pound tomatoes in cans from 80 to 90c per dozen to the jobber, and the jobber to the retailer at a small advance, so that the consumer gets the product of five pounds of fresh tomatoes for 10c, delivered in the kitchen ready for use at any minute and preserved so as to keep for ten years if so required. If sliced raw tomatoes are wanted, then canned goods won't fill the bill. For cooking purposes in any kind whatever the canned article is in every way

preferable, cheaper in actual cost and ready for use without any waste in time or work in peeling and preparing, without loss from green or rotten spots and with much less time in cooking. The flavor is better because the stock is fresher when canned than the goods that have been shipped and have lain around in a cellar or store for a week or more. In the cooked state the tomato retains all its wholesome and hygienic value the same as in the raw state. We scarcely attach to the tomato the full hygienic value as food which it possesses. In therapeutic virtue it will double discount "little liver pills," or big pills of any kind. The juice of the tomato is of an acid character, and is a veritable cleanser of the liver and purifier of the blood. It seems to dissolve fatty matter, and sweep away impurities of any kind. The writer saw this exemplified in a cannery, where a shute, used for slaughter house offal, was also used to discharge the skins, cores and refuse of tomatoes. The shute in question became clean and free from taint of any kind as soon as tomato canning season commenced, while at other times it was an abomination to the olfactories and a menace to the health of the people in its vicinity. The men working at the bench capping, etc., frequently used a tomato to get and extra "clean" pair of hands after specially dirty work. (Of course these tomatoes are not canned after being so used.) Well, this ought to be enough to convince a purblind skeptic as to the virtue of tomatoes as liver medicine. Strange to say there are only three million cases of these goods consumed per year, say seventy two million cans or one and one-tenth can per capita, about 11 cents worth in value, while we use sixty-four pounds of sugar per capita per year—value, \$3.75.

There is no fear of the tomato pack being too large unless speculative holders begin to prevent the consumption of the goods by booming and holding for higher prices.

At an average retail price of 10c or 12c per can, in place of a consumption equalling only one and a tenth cans per capita, the consumption ought and soon will rise to six cans per capita, requiring to meet it a pack of fifteen million cases per year, in place of three or four millions as at present.—Chicago Grocer.

## Pork Packing.

The total packing in the West for the week has been 190,000 hogs, compared with 170,000 the preceding week, 215,000 last year, and 180,000 two years ago. The total from March 1 is 1,220,000, against 1,495,000 a year ago—decrease, 275,000 hogs. The quality of the offerings is generally good. Prices have been further advanced, the average for western markets being about \$7.45 per 100 pounds, or 50c higher than a week ago.—Cincinnati Price Current, April 25.

## Canadian Pacific Railway.

The Shareholder, London, England, of April 15 says:—The company offers for subscription \$7,288,000 of bonds of the Minneapolis, St. Paul and Sault Ste. Marie Railway Company, on which the interest is guaranteed unconditionally by the Canadian Pacific Company itself. The bonds carry 4 per cent interest, run for 50 years, and are secured by a first mortgage on the line, in common with other bonds of precisely similar character. They are issued at the rate of \$20,000 per mile in respect of an extension of the main line from Hankinson to a connection with the Canadian Pacific at the international boundary. The length of line is 364 miles, of which 190 miles are already built, and the remainder is under contract for completion during the summer. This extension has been planned with a view to give short routes from the great cities of Minneapolis and St. Paul to the Pacific coast. With its

Canadian Pacific connections it will constitute a new through trunk line between the Atlantic and Pacific, which, it is asserted, will compare favorably with any other transcontinental line for distance gradients, curvatures, and the traffic yielding character of the country traversed. The revenue of the last year gave a satisfactory surplus of earnings over fixed charges, and everything goes to show that the railroad is a good solid property. The bonds are 1,000 each, offered at £187, payable by instalments, reaching to July 25. Interest runs from April 1, and a three months' coupon will be attached to the scrip. Making allowance for these circumstances the issue price will work out under 91 1/4 per cent, giving a return of nearly 4 1/2 per cent. Interest is payable in gold coin in New York or in London at 4 1/2 per dollar.

## Crops in Europe.

The Liverpool Corn Trade News of April 18 says:—The long-expected and anxiously awaited rain has at length made its appearance in various parts of Europe, but the downfall has been partial and very slight. The nature of the season seems to be an arid one. The outcry for rain was almost universal. During the past few days it has tried its hardest to rain, but the actual moisture precipitated can have done little real good, and should it be followed by hot sunshine may do harm, as the roots, instead of being drawn downwards by the wet, will have a tendency to seek the surface moisture and suffer in consequence. The latest crop reports specially collected by our own correspondents in various parts of the world, the exact dates when despatched being given, may be thus summarized:—

Germany—Hamburg, April 18.—winter sown wheat not injured materially by frost and drought, but the spring sown wheat is seriously damaged; the drought continues. (wheat and rye are almost wholly planted in the autumn, but barley is mainly a spring crop.)

France—Paris, April 17.—Weather conditions less favorable.

Paris, April 18.—Weather warm, slight rain yesterday.

Austria-Hungary—April 17.—Crop reported injured by frost and drought, prospects becoming less favorable.

Italy—Genoa, April 17.—Drought.

Spain—Barcelona, April 17.—Drought continues, estimates of crop being reduced.

Russia—Odessa, April 17.—The crops throughout South Russia are reported to be in an unfavorable condition.

In our own country the season by many is considered unfavorable to the farmer, but since 1868 it has become proverbial that wheat in England never does so well as in a drought; it remains to be proved, however, whether this applies to a drought in March and April, as to one in May and June—if so the reputation of some old weather saws, "the wisdom of many and the wit of one," will suffer badly.

## The New French Tariff.

The London Chamber of Commerce Journal says: "The tariff act passed in France, February 1, 1892, by which the duties on many classes of merchandise were greatly increased, has caused a most pronounced falling off in the foreign trade of that country, as is shown by the value of the imports and exports during the first two months of the present year, and compared with those of 1892. The total value of imports this year was 637,764 francs, against 961,862 francs in 1892. Exports, however, showed little change, the values being 489,604 francs in 1893, and 496,782 francs in 1892."

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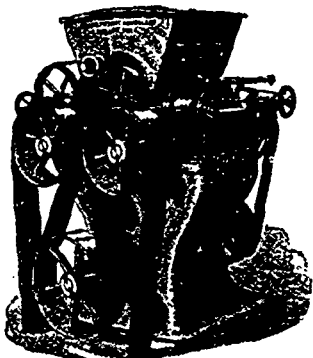
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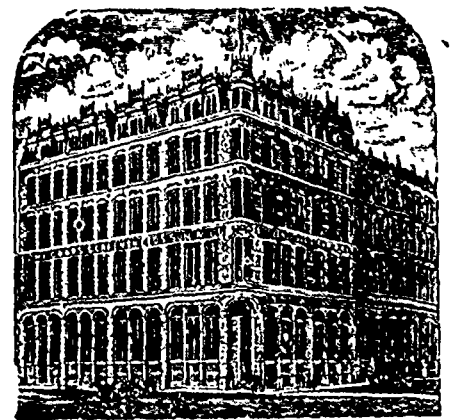


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# The Commercial

WINNIPEG, MAY 8, 1893.

## THE CUSTOMS.

The recent change in the customs department at Ottawa is likely to produce some good effect in increasing the efficiency of the department. Comptroller Wallace has made some trips about the country, visiting principal importing points, and hearing complaints from importers, with a view of remedying existing grievances. One frequent complaint which has been presented to him, is the valuation of goods at different ports, for customs purposes. This has been a matter of considerable annoyance to large importers at some points, where it is claimed the valuation has been higher than at other ports of entry.

While our present tariff policy remains in force, the comptroller of customs is not likely to be long without complaints of some kind on hand, for there will be many difficulties and perplexities continually growing out of the tariff situation. One thing, however, which the comptroller can enforce among customs officials generally, is civility toward the public. Customs officers are not all noted for civility or polite attention to their duties when dealing with the public. Some of these officials are inclined to assume a lordly, and even insulting air, toward those who have business to transact with them. They assume the position of masters, rather than servants of the public, and make themselves generally disagreeable. This of course should not be permitted in public servants in any capacity, and the comptroller has given orders that it must be discontinued. Hereafter, he says, all complaints against customs officers of insult or incivility toward the public, will be rigidly investigated. There are many officials who will not need a warning of this nature, but there are others who require some such restraint. At any rate, the public will appreciate the order.

## COMMERCIAL LEGISLATION.

Political parties are proverbially slow to move when the subject before them is of a commercial nature. At a commercial dinner in New York not long ago, the burden of the principal speeches was the difficulty of obtaining desired commercial legislation, either from congress or state legislatures. It was declared that there is altogether too much politics and not enough business about legislative bodies. In the United States congress, made up as it is so largely of lawyers, this is perhaps not to be wondered at. The business men in congress are few and far between, and a good deal of the legislation emanating there from is a drag upon the commercial progress of the country.

At home our legislative bodies have been more guarded, and we have perhaps made proportionately fewer huge blunders in the matter of commercial and financial legislation, than has been made in the States. Still there is here the same difficulty, in a less acute sense to be sure, in the matter of securing desired com-

mercial legislation. Party questions are largely debated, and any matter which is likely to serve any party purpose is brought forward on the least provocation, or without any provocation at all. Our parliament will run into a prolonged and animated debate upon some feature of the Irish question, or some other matter which is none of its business, all for party effect; but when a commercial measure is wanted it is difficult to get up interest in the question. Take for instance the matter of insolvency legislation, which has been before parliament for many years, but nothing has yet been evolved.

Even in Great Britain, where legislators are supposed to be of a more advanced type than we have on this continent, there is the same cry coming from the commercial interests, of neglect of legislation in the interest of trade and commerce. At the recent annual meeting of the Association of Chambers of Commerce of the United Kingdom, the president, himself a member of parliament, dwelt at length upon this theme in his address. The apathy of parliament in this respect was described as astonishing, and such as to evoke the indignation of business men. Legislation had been pressed upon parliament time and time again, by the united effort of the business element of the country, but to no purpose. The president suggested as a remedy for this state of things, the formation of a commercial section or party, or a committee of commercial men of all parties among the members of parliament, who thus united would be able to enforce the consideration of commercial questions. The formation of an advisory board of representative commercial men, with whom the minister of commerce might confer, was also suggested.

These two suggestions coming from the president of the greatest British commercial body are worthy of some thought. The formation of a committee of the business men in parliament, in Canada at least, would be somewhat impractical. The majority of the business men in Canada who go to parliament are too closely tied to party to take an independent stand, even upon an important commercial issue, if party dictated otherwise. It would first be necessary to elect a few good men, upon an independent business platform, to form the nucleus of such a committee. Here, again, comes in the difficulty, that business men out of parliament are also too closely tied to party to take such an independent stand. Sometimes at meetings of commercial bodies, some very independent talk will be heard, and even resolutions, speaking the voice of the meeting in a tone quite independent of party, will be unanimously adopted. But at the next election these business men will be found working hard for the return of their respective party candidate, quite regardless of commercial interests. If the business men in the larger towns and cities would unite for the purpose of taking an interest in politics from a commercial standpoint, there should be no trouble in sending a few good, independent, representative business men to parliament. The thing, however, is impractical at the present time.

The second proposition, for the establishing of an advisory committee of representative business men, with whom the minister could

confer upon commercial questions, appears more feasible. It also appears reasonable that something of this nature should exist. The commercial interests are not represented in parliament as they should be. The commerce of the country is really the matter of first importance, but representative business men are not the class, for various reasons, to seek election to parliament. In order to make up for the deficiency, and provide for the reasonable representation of the commercial interests, the advisory board or committee might be introduced. This committee should be elected by the leading boards of trade of the country, thus ensuring the appointment of representative men, independent of party considerations. Such a committee should have the privilege of suggesting required legislation, as well as being a consultative body. In this way the commercial interests of all sections of the country would be represented more directly in the proper quarter, as each board, representing a district of territory, could speak through its representative upon the advisory board or committee, and the latter would be in direct communication with the ministry.

This is only one proposal, and other plans might be suggested to meet the exigencies of the situation. At any rate, the necessity for better representation of the great commercial interests of the country, independent of party sentiment, is apparent to all who have given the matter any thought.

## VALUE OF WATER POWER.

The great flood of water now passing down the Red and Assiniboine rivers, past the city of Winnipeg, may cause some to turn their thoughts to the various proposals which have been made to utilize these streams for manufacturing purposes, by the construction of works necessary to control the water power. What an immense power this vast force of water would furnish, if it could be successfully harnessed and used as required. An exchange, referring to the question of the value of water-power says:—

Water power is the cheapest source of energy that can be found, yet millions of horse power go to waste within easy reach. The greatest enterprise for the utilization of water power now contemplated is that of harnessing Niagara. The Cataract Construction Company is just completing the first section of its contemplated work. It takes only a small fraction of the possible power of the falls, yet it will furnish 150,000 horse power from the United States side, and 100,000 horse power from the Canadian side. If the whole power of Niagara could be harnessed it would probably be more than all the steam power now used in America. The watercourses of the Sierras that fall 6,000 feet in a score or two of miles have greater possibilities than even Niagara, and will one day be brought to furnish all the power that California needs. Electric transmission of power is a development of only a few years. A decade ago it was hardly more than a dream of the future. To-day it is revolutionizing industry, and in another score of years it will probably have driven direct application of steam power from the field.

### Favors Free Trade.

"There are intimations that the importance of more intimate commercial relations between this country and Canada is appreciated by the present Administration, and has already received some consideration from it." The destruction of the commercial barriers between the two nations and the creation of a great and active market would be an immense commercial achievement, and as a political stroke would rival if not surpass the Louisiana purchase. On our side of the line the greatest obstacle to more intimate commercial relations with the Dominion is to be found in the belief that while Canada would be a desirable market for our manufactured goods, she would pour across the boundary crude products to an extent that would drive American farmers out of their business. The American farmers' fear of Canadian competition has been played on for years by politicians, and yet year after year Canada goes on buying more of our agricultural products than we buy of hers, and our farmers do not discover that Canada is the second or third best customer we have.

"It was even deemed necessary for the farmer to exclude Canadian barley and eggs three years ago in singular oblivion to the immense quantities of corn, wheat and provisions which Canada annually buys from us. In the fiscal year 1892 the breadstuffs sold in Canada amounted to \$11,401,494, while the amount we bought of her was only \$3,673,843, a condition of trade that ought to make the American farmer content to see the barriers somewhat reduced, if not entirely removed. The only two large items in our breadstuff imports from Canada were wheat and barley, both of special varieties, grown little or not at all here, and imported because of their quality, and not because of their cheapness. The wheat and flour we sold Canada were worth nearly seven million dollars, the corn nearly two millions and the rye over two millions.

"Much greater was the disparity between our exports and imports of provisions. Of provisions, dairy products and eggs we sold to Canada \$4,443,076, and bought of Canada \$595,891 worth. Of all the items in this schedule, the only one of which we imported any considerable quantity from Canada was eggs. All the provisions we bought of Canada amounted to less than \$57,000, and the butter and cheese we bought were less than \$37,000, while the quantity we sold was worth \$1,237,910. In the matter of vegetables and seeds, the trade was more nearly even, but the balance in our favor was about \$200,000. The aggregate of all these food articles exported by us to Canada in 1892 was \$16,855,054, while the amount imported from Canada was only \$5,079,615. And yet the farmers along our northern frontier have been told till many of them believe it that Canadian competition would ruin them. It is mainly this mistaken notion that, as to our people, prevents a commercial arrangement that would be of great value to us and of incalculable value to Canada."—*New York Commercial Bulletin*.

### Rise and Fall of Tallow.

There have been such fluctuations in the prices of hogs products, and such movements in related interests of all kinds, as to make it worth while to our readers to inquire into the inwardness of these matters. Of course, it was not necessary to learn that there had been a general and unusual advance in pork and lard, in hams and bacon, for the well known reason that the hog crop of 1892 was very short, so generally short that even the vast and compensating sweep of production, which in our country often equalizes market, did not in this case do so.

But why did tallow and other products of the fatty kinds so closely sympathize with all the incidents of the hog market? Was there a short supply of cattle and sheep? Inquiry does not establish the fact of a short supply, either local or general in these. How then is

the very unusual rise in tallow,  $\frac{1}{2}$  to  $\frac{3}{4}$ ¢, or nearly 10 per cent., and its return downward to  $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ to be accounted for?

The answer comes from two sources. First, on account of the failure of the farmers to furnish the usual supply of porkers, for various reasons, such as diseases in the herds of swine, the more profitable marketing of their corn, etc., and an increased demand for fats in preparation of "compound lard" and other articles in which the proportion of lard usually found ceased to appear, indeed, became "small and beautifully less." This increased use of fats as a substitute for lard, both legitimate and otherwise, accounts largely for the increased demand and the consequent upward tendency in prices. But this does not explain the matter fully. To get at the entire secret it would be necessary to know all about the second cause, speculation.

The supply of a certain leading produce is short, and speculation and enterprise are on the alert to win a harvest from this and other fields. Money is to be made, and who shall make it? and how shall it be made? are the questions of interest to the broker, the manufacturer, the jobber and the retailer, not to mention the army of consumers.

So, while the supply of cattle, sheep, etc., is acknowledged to have been about normal, the shortage in hogs increased the demand for other products, and this sent up the prices. Then speculation did its best in manipulating for profit, and still higher prices resulted. Now the retail dealer and the consumer come in with their important part to play and pay. Soap goes higher because makers use tallow. People complain at the change from old prices and fail to find the hidden cause, unless the dealer can take time to find out for himself, and then laboriously to explain to every customer. Well, tallow has been way up for these and other reasons. We have eaten more of it than we probably were aware, and now it is sinking to its normal value. The lessons of the tallow market are not very different from that of other products which from time to time become compensating elements in manufacture and trade. —*Commercial Enquirer*.

### Mending Firebrick.

There are very few housewives, remarks the *New York Tribune*, who know that a simple cement may be made at home which will successfully join broken firebrick so that they may be used for years. There are few things more unsatisfactory than modern fire linings. The bricks are easily cracked, and last but a few months, while in other cases they are often in use for years. It is a great mistake to allow the firebrick to get in bad order. There is an iron plate back of the firebrick in every stove, but this is easily burned through, and it costs a large sum to replace it. Therefore, it is a matter of moment whenever there is a crack in the firebrick of the stove, and it should be mended at once, or the broken brick should be replaced.

The cement to mend these bricks consists simply of powdered soapstone, which may be procured of a druggist, mixed with an even quantity of common salt and wet to a paste with water. This hardens very rapidly after it is put on, and, as the soapstone is proof, it is lasting. Do not substitute powdered pumice stone or rotten stone for it, as they will not last as long as soapstone, though various things, even sifted ashes, may be mixed with salt in this way, to form a temporary cement in case of emergency. Some people prefer to line their stoves with potter's clay instead of brick, and it is said to answer the purpose very well.

Watts & Co., Brantford, Ontario, agents for Maple Leaf canned salmon, quote \$4.70 f.o.b. coast. This is 20 cents higher than Horse Shoe. They state that they will not meet the lower prices quoted by other packers as they have sold the bulk of their pack to England.

### Minnesota Canal Project.

The *New York Engineering News* says:—"The Minnesota Canal Company has been incorporated in St. Paul, Minnesota, with a capital of \$20,000,000. The alleged purpose of the company is to build a canal between the Mississippi river and Duluth, deep enough to permit light draft boats loading at Buffalo, New York, to unload at St. Paul. They say the present cost of transporting a ton of anthracite coal from Buffalo is \$1.80, and they think they can reduce this to 80¢. The scheme, however, is very much in the air, as yet." The *Engineering and Mining Journal* says:—"Not only do the maintenance and improvement of existing water lines find more advocates, but plans for the construction of new ones meet with favorable consideration. The ship canal from the lakes to the Hudson; the Hennepin canal, which is to connect Lake Michigan with the Mississippi, and the proposed ship canals from New York to Philadelphia, from Baltimore to the sea, and from Norfolk southward, have all been referred to at different times, and come within the list of probabilities."

### Alberta Stock Ranges.

Ever since settlers began coming into Southern Alberta, and lands began to be required for railway grants, there has been trouble with the ranch owners, who dislike the prospect of surrendering their leases and thus reducing the area of their ranges. Several ineffectual attempts were made to reach a settlement of the question upon an equitable basis, but one after another failed. Upon Minister Daly's recommendation an order-in-council has been passed under which the Government will cancel all outstanding grazing leases and give ranchmen the privilege of purchasing ten per cent of their present holding at the rate of \$1.25 per acre. This will sufficiently reduce the area under lease for grazing purposes to satisfy the probable demands of settlement for cultivation for many years to come.

### Iron Trade Depression.

In the annual report of the American Iron and Steel Association, shortly to issue, Secretary Swank says that "the lack of prosperity of iron and steel industries in 1892 was conspicuously shared by the farmers of the west and the cotton planters of the south. Thus far in 1893 there has been no noteworthy improvement in the prices of western wheat and corn and southern cotton, while the prices of most iron and steel products are lower now than they were at the end of 1892. The general financial situation in this country and in Europe in 1892 was not favorable to the building of new railroads, and hence was not favorable to our iron and steel industries." The secretary gives over-production as the principal cause of the iron and steel depression.

### Texas Timber Lands.

"The timber lands of the state of Texas aggregate 2,000,000 acres," says the *Dallas Morning News*. "Of the 245 counties in the state only forty are classed as timber counties, with ten growing the long-leaf pine and the remainder producing the short-leaved variety. The price of these lands ranges from \$2 to \$12 per acre, according to accessibility, quality and estimated stumpage. The state still owns about 90 per cent of these lands. The lumber product of the state for 1891 shipped on the railways amounted to 2,221,796 tons of lumber, or about 75,000 carloads, equal to one-fifth of all the state railway tonnage for the year."

The bank of Hochelega has declared a half yearly dividend of 3 per cent, and also 1 per cent bonus, the latter being the first on record among French Canadian banks.

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Our Travellers will be here shortly with full lines of Samples, of New lines and designs, of all our specialties in Gloves, Mitts and Moccasins for season

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Cor. BAY & FRONT STS, TORONTO.

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A. W. Lasher & W. W. Armstrong



**Glover & Brais,**

—WHOLESALE—

**Men's  
Furnishings,**

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Cor. Latour & St. Genevieve Sts.,  
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½lb, 1lb and 2lb Metal Canisters, packed 48lb in case.

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

THE TRADE ONLY SUPPLIED.

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

# G. F. & J. GALT,

Wholesale Grocers,  
WINNIPEG, MAN.



## C. H. MAHON & CO.

—WHOLESALE—

### Boots and Shoes

MITTS, GLOVES AND MOCCASINS.

ALSO FLEET GOODS OF ALL KINDS.

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### HO! IMPROVED Compressed Mince Meat.

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

GUARANTEED STRICTLY PURE.

**HORSE RADISH**--Put up in 16 oz. bottles, 2 doz. in a case. Price per doz. \$3. Patroizo home industry.

J. S. Carveth & Co., Winnipeg,  
Producers and Packers.

## MERCHANTS!

SHIP US YOUR

Butter, Eggs and other Farm Produce,

And obtain Highest Prices  
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We are giving this branch of our business special attention. Let us have your Orders for Cured Meats and Lard.

Orders, Consignments and Correspondence Solicited,

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PORK PACKERS, WINNIPEG.

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Hams, Bacon, Rolls, Long Clear,  
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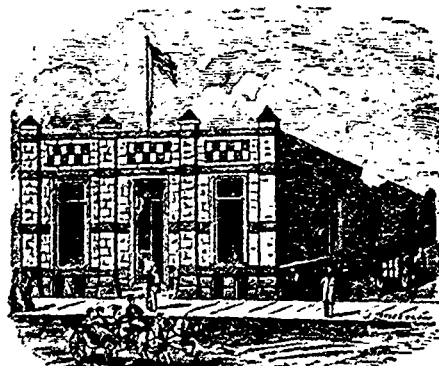
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Wholesale Hardware and  
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30 FRONT STREET WEST

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**Manitoba.**

John Weibs, 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 & Wood 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.....	2,581 62
Tobacco.....	14,577 88
Cigars.....	609 95
Petroleum.....	75 80
Other receipts.....	1,048 37
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>\$33,208 00</b>

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

Deposits.....	\$10,941.04
Withdrawals.....	25,774.09

Withdrawals exceed deposits by ..... \$ 6,733.09

**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 549 families returned an average deficit of \$64.76, 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."

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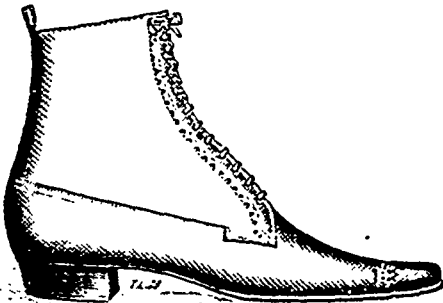
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TRADE MARK.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

(This department is in charge of R. E. Gosnell, who is permanently engaged as a regular member of THE COMMERCIAL staff, to represent this journal in British Columbia. Parties in British Columbia who wish to communicate in any way with this paper, may apply directly to Mr. Gosnell at Vancouver.)

British Columbia Business Review.

April 30, 1893.

The News Advertiser of Saturday contains the following review of the trade situation—

“Trade generally has been rather quiet during the last few days, owing to the fact that the end of the month has been reached. During the early part of the week, however, there was an increase in the volume of business, and on the whole the month has been a fair average one. The fine weather of the last few days has had good effect, and has caused a noticeable increase in the retail trade. Collections are, however, still a trifle slow.

“The news that all the preliminary arrangements for the establishment of the direct Australian line of steamers have been completed, has caused general satisfaction here, and it is anticipated that this line will bring considerable trade here. Merchants are now considering what products of this province can be shipped to Australia, and it would be well for the Board of trade to assist them in this matter.

“The fine weather has allowed a start to be made on outdoor work, and there has been considerable activity in the building line during the last few days. Work has also been commenced on some street contracts, and in a short time the effect of this will be noticeable.

“The chief events of importance in shipping circles has been the sailing of the Empress of Japan during the early part of the week, and the arrival of the British ship Kinkora from Liverpool with a general cargo for this port and Victoria. The German barque Heinrich has also arrived to load lumber, while the charter of a vessel to load salmon, and another to bring sugar to this port is announced. One vessel has also sailed with lumber during the week, while an improvement is noticeable in the export coal trade, the shipping at Nanaimo having largely increased.

“In the real estate business there has been considerable activity during the last week in new townsites in the Kootenay country, and a large number of lots have changed hands. Outside of this, however, the real estate market is dull.

Brief Business Notes.

J. J. Daly, hotel, Duncan's, sold out to C. H. Dickie.

McKinnon & McFarlane, hotel, Vancouver, stock advertised for sale under chattel mortgage.

S. Whitley, saloon, advertises business for sale.

Dinsdale & Burns, contractors, Victoria, dissolved partnership.

A. Lewis & Co., stoves and tinware, Victoria, offer to compromise at 75c on the dollar.

W. J. Gallagher, publisher Monitor, Vancouver, out of business.

Elizabeth Conway, Four Mile Home, deceased.

The new shortened link of the Westminster-Vancouver railway will probably be completed this week.

Captain Grant and Richard Hall and Thomas Earle & Co. have sold the skins taken on the coast schooners to Turner, Beaton & Co. at \$14. The number sold is nearly 400. Contracts for the catches of eight schooners at \$15 a skin have been made.

Bennie & Campbell have taken over the Columbia Carriage Factory, Vancouver, and will continue the business of carriage building, etc.

-The steamship Empress of Japan sailed for the Orient last week, having 1,500 tons of cargo and a large number of passengers on board. Of the latter she had 110 Chinese.

H. T. Flett, lately of the firm of Johnson, Walker & Flett, has purchased the plumbing business of A. J. Thomas, Victoria.

SHIPPING in port last week was:—

Port.	No.	Tonnage.
Vancouver .....	5	6,117
Victoria .....	2	2,722
Esquimalt .....	1	1,000
Nanaimo .....	11	17,314
Cowichan .....	1	2,538
Total .....	20	29,810

Sir Matthew Begbie has given judgment in the case of the E. & N. Railway Company vs. the Cutch for damages sustained by the Company's steamer Joan in consequence of colliding with the Cutch in Nanaimo harbor on November 19th. The court held that the evidence was conclusive to show that the Joan was the first to leave the wharf, and did what was perfectly right in not giving way to the Cutch. The court awarded the Joan damages, but the amount was not stated. The Chief Justice expressed a hope that the law permitting rival vessels to leave a wharf at the same moment would be altered.

Captain Fox, of the firm of E. V. Marvin & Co., who has been absent for over two months on business connected with the firm's sealing schooners in Japan, has returned. He said: "I bring good news of the sealing fleet in Japanese waters. The worst piece of all is the loss of Donald McDougal, a hunter on the Umbria. The fleet had rough weather across, and the Arietas, which made the best time, was forty days on the way. The schooners will not be interfered with by the Japanese Government as long as they keep off the rookeries and outside the usual limit. The Japanese Government will with a patrol, protect the reserves which in the past have been raided by the Japanese themselves. The subject was brought up in Parliament, and a general discussion occurred with the result just stated."

The St. Paul Commercial Congress.

A special meeting of the Winnipeg board of trade was held Friday afternoon to consider the invitation to send delegates to the international convention to be held in St. Paul in June to discuss commercial questions of interest affecting the United States and Canada. The following resolution was adopted:—

Moved by J. E. Steen and J. H. Housser, "That this board desires to send a delegation of not less than five of its members to the convention to meet at St. Paul, Minn., in June, and that such delegation be considered as representing and acting for the board at said convention; that the delegates selected be instructed to co-operate with and heartily support any movement or movements with the aim of improving canals and other waterways between the Northwest of this Dominion and the United States and the east or any movement or movements leading to cheapen and improve transportation between the northwest of both countries and the seaboard, or likely to relieve those countries to any extent from the burdens in freight charges under which they have so long struggled and still struggle; that on the question of revenue tariff, should that question be discussed at the convention, the delegates be instructed to oppose any movement in favor of a tariff compact between Canada and the United States which would interfere with the freedom of either country in making tariff or reciprocity arrangements with any other nation or colony of the British Empire, except a movement in favor of the free interchange of the raw material produced from the fields, forests and mines of both, and that the delegates be instructed to give a hearty support to such a movement should it be made; that the delegates be instructed to support any resolution, motion or other movement for securing a reduction of

import tariffs in both countries towards a revenue basis; and that the council be instructed to select the necessary number of delegates, and furnish each with a copy of the resolution."

A resolution expressing appreciation of the work of the late J. M. Taylor, United States Consul of Winnipeg, and regret for his removal by death was adopted.

It was further resolved that the board communicate with the premier of the Dominion and urge that some of the cabinet ministers visit Winnipeg, as they have Montreal and Toronto, to enquire on the spot into the working and effects of the present customs tariff.

Bank of Commerce.

The Canadian Bank of Commerce, which is one of the largest and most progressive of Canadian banking institutions, opened a branch in Winnipeg on Monday last. According to the last Government returns it has a paid up capital of \$6,000,000; rest, \$1,606,000; deposits over \$18,000,000; loans over \$23,000,000 and nearly \$7,000,000 of funds on hand—immediately available, in the shape of cash, call loans, etc. Besides having its own office in New York it has fifty branches in Canada.

The decision of the board of directors to establish a branch in this city is another evidence of the faith which the leading financial men in the east have in the northwest as an important banking field. The bank will occupy temporary premises on Main street, near the post-office. F. H. Mathewson, who for the past eleven years has been manager of the Bank of Ottawa in this city, will be in charge. Mr. Mathewson was in the service of the Bank of Commerce for a number of years prior to his coming to Winnipeg.

Navigation Open to Montreal.

A Montreal telegram of May 3 says: The first ocean steamship to reach Montreal this season arrived in port. It was the Hamburg American Packet company's steamer, Pickhuben from Hamburg. She was shortly followed by the New Donaldson line steamer, Tritonia, from Glasgow, which is on her first trip to the St. Lawrence, and the Allan line Sardinian from Liverpool. Fifteen steamers which had been delayed below by the ice in the river above Quebec are to arrive to-day and tomorrow. The trade is paralyzed here by the non opening of canals. The bridges across the Lachine canals are not ready, so that boats cannot get up, and another accident has occurred, and no grain can get down. Complaints will be made to the government on the subject.

The Rubber Trust in the United States has absorbed all the outside concerns in the trade. It is reported that there will be a large advance in rubber goods.

Perkins, Inco & Co., Toronto, have a cablegram from Yokohama saying: "Steamer Oceanic takes 600 packages of tea costing \$12 to \$16; quality good." This is the early shipment of spring leaf tea which always costs a very high price, and can scarcely be taken as an indication of what the market would open at generally. At the same time this message shows that the teas are likely to be of good quality.

It is reported, says a Toronto paper, that a detective has been quietly at work among the trade in the city who handle canned goods, and in several instances found them offering soaked peas and corn for sale without being properly labelled as such. The law requires the word "soaked" to be printed in large letters across the label to distinguish them from peas and corn put up in the fresh state. The seller is liable to a fine for each tin he offers for sale, and as half this fine goes to the informer the latter may have a very rich harvest. It is understood that the Canadian Packers' Association have the cases in hand.

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THE VITAL PRINCIPLES OF BEEF AND WHEAT WITH HYPOPHOSPHITES.



IS A FOOD AND A TONIC.

**The Johnston Fluid Beef Company.**

**Winnipeg Wholesale Prices Current.**

PAINTS, OILS AND GLASS.		" " Black..... 25 to 30		Opium..... 5.50 to 0.50		BOILER TUBES—40 per cent. off list.			
WHITE LEAD, pure, ground in oil, Association guarantee, in 25 lb irons and 100 and 200 lb. kegs.....	66.25 to 6.75	" " Lard.....	70	Oil, Olive.....	1.10 to 1.40	SHEET IRON—1 to 20 gauge..	3.75 to 4.00		
White Lead, No. 1, per 100 lbs.....	5.75 to 6.25	Castor Oil, per lb.....	11	Oil, U. S. Salad.....	1.10 to 1.25	22 to 24.....	3.75 to 4.00		
" " No. 2.....	5.00 to 5.50	Fraser's axle grease, per gross.....	15.00	Oil lemon, super.....	2.75 to 3.50	26.....	4.00 to 4.25		
" " assorted, 1 to 5 lb. tins, per pound.....	10c	Mica axle grease, per case.....	3.75	Oil peppermint.....	3.75 to 4.25	28.....	4.25 to 5.50		
PREPARED PAINTS, pure liquid colors, per gallon.....	1.35 to 1.4	Gem.....	3.20	Oxalic acid.....	.18 to .16	CANADA PLATES..... 3.75 to 4.00			
" " second quality.....	1.10 to 1.20	Imperial.....	2.50	Potass iodide.....	4.25 to 4.50	IRON PIPE—40 to 45 per cent. off list.			
DRY COLORS, white lead, per lb.....	8	SUNDRIES, Coal tar, per barrel.....	8.00	Saltpetre.....	.10 to .12	GALVANIZED IRON—Queen's Head—			
Red lead, per pound.....	7	Portland cement, per barrel.....	4.75	Sal rochelle.....	.30 to .25	16 to 24 gauge, per lb.....			
Yellow ochre, per lb.....	3	Michigan plaster, per barrel.....	3.25 to 3.50	Shellac.....	.35 to .40	28 gauge, ".....			
Golden ochre, per lb.....	5	Putty, in bladders, per pound.....	.03	Sulphur flowers.....	.37 to .5	28 ".....			
Venetian red, French.....	8 1/2	" " in barrels of bladders.....	.03 1/2	Sulphur roll, per keg.....	.37 to .5	28 ".....			
Venetian red, Eng.....	8 1/2	Whiting, barrels, per 100 lbs.....	1.60	Soda bicarb, per keg of 112 lb.....	3.75 to 4.25	CHAIN—			
English purple oxides.....	4 1/2	Alabastine, per case, 20 pks.....	6.75	Sal soda.....	2.00 to 3.00	Proof Coil, 3-16 inch, per lb.....			
American oxides, per lb.....	4	Asbestine, per case of 100 lbs.....	6.75	Tartaric acid, per lb.....	.45 to .55	" " 1/2.....			
These prices for dry colors are for broken lots. 3c per pound less when full kegs or barrels are taken.		WINDOW GLASS, 1st break.....	1.90	LEATHER.				" " 5-16 ".....	
Zanzibar vermilion, kegs.....	18	Tamarac, per cord.....	\$4.00 to 4.50	Spanish sole, best, No. 1 per lb.....	.28 to .30	" " 8.....			
Less than kegs, per pound.....	20	Spruce, Pine, etc.....	3.50 to 4.00	Spanish sole, No. 1.....	.26 to .28	" " 7-16 ".....			
English vermilion, in 50 lb bags.....	95	Poplar, per cord.....	2.25 to 3.00	" " No. 2.....	.24	" " 3.....			
Less than bags, per pound.....	1.00	Prices are for car lots on track; 50c per cord more at yards; \$1 per cord more delivered in city from yard.		Slaughter sole, heavy.....	.30	Traco, per doz pairs.....			
VARNISHES, No. 1, furniture, gal.....	1.00	COAL.		" " light.....	.27	ZINC SPLICER.....			
" " Extra furniture, per gal.....	1.25	COAL, Pennsylvania Anthracite, per ton.....	\$10.50	" " No. 1.....	.26 to .28	ZINC SHEET.....			
" " No. 1, carriage, per gal.....	2.00	Pennsylvania, soft.....	8.00	" " light.....	.35 to .45	LEAD—Pig, per lb.....			
" " Hard oil finish, per gal.....	2.00	Lethbridge coal.....	7.50	Upper, heavy, best.....	.35 to .45	Sheets, 2 1/2 lbs. per square.....			
" " Brown Japan, per gal.....	1.00	The above are retail prices for coal delivered; price at yard 50c less. The retail price for Estevan or Souris coal delivered is \$4.50, and \$4 on track in car lots.		" " No. 1.....	.36 to .38	SOLDER—			
" " Gold Size, Japan.....	1.60	DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.		" " light.....	.35	Half-and-half (guar) per lb.....			
" " No. 1, orange shellac.....	2.00	Alum, per lb.....	.03 1/2 to .04 1/2	Harness, heavy, best.....	.23 to .30	ANTIMONY—Cookson's, per lb.....			
" " Pure orange shellac.....	2.50	Alcohol, per gal.....	4.75	" " light.....	.23 to .30	AMMUNITION—Cartridges—			
These prices are for less than barrels, and would be shaded for full barrel lots.		Bleaching powder, per lb.....	.6 1/2 to .8	Upper, heavy, best.....	.35 to .45	Rim Fire Pistol, Amer. dia., 35%.....			
LINSEED OIL, Raw, per gallon.....	67c	Blue vitrol.....	.5 to .8	" " No. 1.....	.26 to .28	" " Cartridges, Dom., 50%.....			
" " Boiled, per gallon.....	70	Borax.....	.11 to .13	" " light.....	.27	" " Military, Amer., 5% advanced.....			
TORPENTINE, Pure spirits, in barrels, per gallon.....	70c	Bromide potash.....	.50 to .60	Upper, heavy, best.....	.35 to .45	Central Fire Pistol and Rifle, Amer., 12%.....			
Less than barrels, per gallon.....	75	Campbor.....	.80 to .90	" " light.....	.35	" " Cartridges, Dom., 30%.....			
GLUE, S.S., in sheets, per pound.....	15	Carbolic acid.....	.40 to .65	Upper, heavy, best.....	.35 to .45	Shot Shells, 6.50 to \$9.50.			
" " White, for kalsomining.....	20	Castor oil.....	.11 to .15	Upper, heavy, best.....	.35 to .45	Shot.—Canadian.....			
BURNING OILS, Eocene.....	34	Chlorate potash.....	.23 to .25	Upper, heavy, best.....	.35 to .45	WADE.—Eley's, per 1,000.....			
" " Sunlight.....	23	Citric acid.....	.65 to .80	Upper, heavy, best.....	.35 to .45	AIES—Per box.....			
" " Silver Star.....	26	Copperas.....	.03 1/2 to .04	Upper, heavy, best.....	.35 to .45	AXLE GRABER—Per gross.....			
" " Water white.....	33	Cocaine, per oz.....	\$0.20 to \$0.75	Upper, heavy, best.....	.35 to .45	WIRE—Clothes line, galv., p.....			
" " Opalene.....	29	Cream tartar, per lb.....	.23 to .35	Upper, heavy, best.....	.35 to .45	Wire Barb.....			
Store gasoline, per case.....	3.50	Cloves.....	.20 to .25	Upper, heavy, best.....	.35 to .45	ROPE—Sisal, per lb, 10 1/2 to 11 1/2.....			
Benzine and gasoline, Per gallon.....	50	Epsom salts.....	.03 1/2 to .04	Upper, heavy, best.....	.35 to .45	Manilla, per lb., 14 1/2 to 15 1/2.....			
LUBRICATING OILS, Capital cylinder.....	58	Extract Logwood, bulk.....	.17 to .18	Upper, heavy, best.....	.35 to .45	Cotton, 25 to 27.....			
" " Eldorado Engine.....	35	" " boxes.....	.15 to .20	Upper, heavy, best.....	.35 to .45	NAILS—Cut 5 in. and upwards, per keg (base price, 3.00.....			
" " Atlantic red.....	35	German quinine.....	.30 to .40	Upper, heavy, best.....	.35 to .45	Wire nails, 4.00.....			
" " Golden Star No 1.....	33	Glycerine, per lb.....	.20 to .25	Upper, heavy, best.....	.35 to .45	HORSE NAILS—Canadian, dia., 50 to 45 per cent.....			
" " Extra.....	35	Ginger, Jamaican ground.....	.33 to .35	Upper, heavy, best.....	.35 to .45	HORSE SHOE—Per keg, 4.50 to 5.00.			
" " Eldorado Castor.....	36	Ginger, African.....	.20 to .25	Upper, heavy, best.....	.35 to .45				
" " Golden.....	32	Howard's quinine, per oz.....	.60 to .60	Upper, heavy, best.....	.35 to .45				
		Iodine.....	\$5.50 to \$6.00	Upper, heavy, best.....	.35 to .45				
		Insect powder.....	.35 to .40	Upper, heavy, best.....	.35 to .45				
		Morohia sul.....	2.00 to \$2.75	Upper, heavy, best.....	.35 to .45				

**WINNIPEG MARKETS.**

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

SATURDAY AFTERNOON, May 6.

Fine weather has come at last, and we have had a full week of it, relieving the depressing feeling felt over the crop outlook. Farmers have at last been able to get at their seeding, though in some sections where the soil is damp very little has yet been done. A full crop, however, will be put in, if the weather continues fine for a short time, with the exception of some low districts of limited area, which will not effect the crop in the aggregate. Though the season is almost a month later than usual, the fine weather of the week has encouraged a hopeful outlook. Water in all the streams remains very high, and was rising steadily nearly all the week. In the southern section of the Red river valley in Manitoba, considerable low land has been flooded from the rivers, including lands which would have been cropped, but some of which will hardly be fit for crop this year. This, however, applies to only a very limited area of low land bordering on the Red river or streams emptying into the river. At Winnipeg the water is still confined within the river channel, but it is expected to rise a little yet. There were large arrivals of emigrants during the week, mostly British and European, and the inflow this year promises to add materially to our population and ability to develop the resources of the country. We mentioned last week that the development going on in the interior of British Columbia was being felt by the wholesale trade of Winnipeg. This week supplies have been purchased here for the contractors who have undertaken the construction of the Nelson and Port Sheppard railway, in the Kootenay district of British Columbia. These purchases have added very materially to the week's trade. The first shipments of Manitoba cattle this season for export to British ports went forward this week, consisting of sixteen car loads, from the Deloraine branch of the Canadian Pacific railway. There are a large number of cattle in the country this spring, but many, though fat enough for the local trade, are not finished for export. The proposed combination of all the Lake of the Woods saw mills, which comprises all the pine lumber trade of Manitoba, has received a temporary set back through the withdrawal of the Keewatin Company from the provisional agreement. A new agreement has been prepared, and it is expected that all the other mills (except the Keewatin) will be amalgamated in one company.

**DRIED FRUITS**—Evaporated apples are scarce and higher. We quote:—Dried apples 6½ to 7½c; evaporated, 10½ to 11c; figs, layers, 10 to 18c; dates, 6½ to 9c. Valencia raisins, \$1.65 to \$1.70; London layers, \$2.70 to \$2.80 box; Sultanas 9½ to 10c lb. Currants, 6 to 6½c; prunes, 7½ to 9c. Evaporated fruits are quoted: Apricots, 19 to 20c; peeled peaches, 25 to 26c; unpeeled peaches, 17 to 18c; pitted plums, 15 to 16c; cherries, 19 to 20c; pears, 14 to 16c.

**GROCERIES**—Since our last report refiners have further advanced the price of sugar, and the outlook is very strong. In consequence of

the decline in tallow from the very high prices which have ruled lately, soaps are now offering lower, and prices are likely to go to about the former basis. Local sugar prices are as follows:—Yellow at 5½ to 5¾c; granulated at 6¼c. Lumps, 6½c; icing, 7c sugar syrups, 2½ to 3½c; maple sugar, 10 to 12c a lb.

**FURS**—McMillan & Co., of Minneapolis, in their last monthly report say:—"The receipts has been large, but the market is very dull. The far northern winter-caught furs that are now being received grade well; but those being received from the surrounding states grade poor, except the water animals, viz: Beaver, Otter and Muskrat. The spring furs are either shedding, rubbed or faded. Shedding furs grade No. 2 and 3, and where badly shedding, No. 4. The shedding furs can be detected by holding them up to the light and looking through them. Spring mink are all pale or red in color. American manufacturers are pretty well filled up, and will not be in the market except at decidedly lower prices from what they would pay during the winter.

We quote the following as a fair range of prices, in the Winnipeg market, covering very poor to prime No. 1 skins:—

Badger, per skin.....	\$ 05 to \$ 80
Bear, black.....	50 to 30.00
Bear, brown.....	50 to 30.00
Bear, grizzly.....	1.00 to 20.00
Beaver.....	2.00 to 7.00
Beaver castors, per pound.....	2.50 to 4.00
Erminea, per skin.....	01 to 02
Fisher.....	50 to 7.00
Fox, cross.....	75 to 6.00
Fox, kit.....	10 to 45
Fox, red.....	25 to 1.70
Fox, silver.....	5.00 to 80.00
Lynx.....	25 to 4.00
Marten.....	75 to 2.00
Mink.....	25 to 1.00
Musquash.....	02 to 05
Otter.....	1.50 to 10.00
Raccoon.....	50 to 08
Skunk.....	05 to 00
Timber wolf.....	25 to 3.00
Prairie wolf, large.....	25 to 1.00
" " small.....	25 to 60
Wolverine.....	50 to 3.50

**NUTS**—Prices range as follows: Almonds per pound, 16 to 18c; walnuts, per pound, 12 to 14c; pecans, 15c to 16c; filberts, 12 to 14c; Brazils 12 to 14c; peanuts, 14 to 15c; cocoanuts, \$9 to \$10 per 100.

**GRAIN AND PRODUCE.**

**WHEAT** has had some strength on some days, due to unfavorable crop reports and firm cables. The visible supply statement of stocks at principal points in the United States and Canada showed an increase of 158,000 bushels, which was something of a surprise. The total is now 75,027,000 bushels, and a year ago was 37,936,000 bushels. There was a firm feeling in leading markets on Thursday and Friday, particularly on the latter day, due to unfavorable weather and crop reports from Europe and some fall wheat states.

Locally the crop outlook has been improved by a week of brilliant and warmer weather. In most parts of Manitoba farmers have at last been able to get on their land and seeding has been pushed with great vigor. Where the soil is lighter and of a rolling nature the land is in good condition, and farmers were able to begin work early in the week. Owing to the exceptionally late season, the work has been pushed this week as it never was before, work going on almost night and day. In some districts where the soil is heavy and inclined to be low, farmers have not been able to prosecute seeding to any very great extent, but with such fine weather as has prevailed all this week, there will not be much further delay. Owing to very high water in the streams, some low land adjoining have been overflowed in some sections, and will hardly be fit for cultivation this season.

**FLOUR**—No change and quiet. Prices are as follows to the local trade, in

small lots: Patents, \$1.95 strong bakers' \$1.75; XXXX 75 to 95c; superfine 60 to 70c. Brands of some mills sell at 5 to 10c under these prices, even in small lots.

**MILLSTUFFS**—Bran has continued very scarce and some dealers were unable to keep any in stock. Country mills are not able to supply much over their local requirements, which are large at present, and it is difficult to get enough to keep the city demand supplied. Prices are unchanged at \$12 for bran and \$14 for shorts in broken lots delivered in the city, or about \$1 less in car lots, on track here. Prices in eastern markets have dropped.

**OATS**—Are somewhat firmer for local demand in consequence of the very bad roads. Cars on track here are quoted at 24 to 26c per bushel of 34 pounds, and 18 to 21c on track country points. Prices in the east have made quite a sharp advance, which will influence prices here for shipment.

**BARLEY**—Local demand for feed and seed at 27 to 30c per bushel.

**GROUND FEED**—Held at \$14 to 15 per ton, as to quantity and quantity. Oil cake meal, sacked, held at \$26 per ton, and oil cake at \$23.

**OATMEAL, ETC.**—Oatmeal held at \$1.95 to 2.10 per sack, according to brand, for rolled and granulated and standard meal, 5 to 10c lower, these being prices to retail traders. Cornmeal, \$1.65 to \$1.70 per 100 pounds. Split peas \$2.60 to 2.65 per 100 lbs. Beans, \$2.00 to 2.10 per bushel. Pot barley, \$2.50 per 100 lbs. Pearl barley, \$4.00.

**CURED MEATS**—Prices continue to be reported easier east, and lower. We quote: Dry salt long clear, bacon, 10½ to 11c; smoked long clear, 11½ to 12c; spiced rolls 10½ to 11c; breakfast bacon 14 to 14½c; smoked hams, 13 to 14c; the lower price for heavy hams; boneless ham, 13 to 13½c; mess pork, \$21 to 22 per barrel. Sausage quoted: Pork sausage, 9c; bologna sausage, 9c; German sausage, 9c; ham, chicken and tongue sausage, 9c per half lb. packet.

**LARD**—Pure held at \$2.70, in 20-pound pails, per pail; compound, \$2.40 per pail.

**DRESSED MEATS**—Beef is plentiful and inclined to be easier in price. Cattlemen say the supply of cattle is large this spring and the quality better than usual. The first export shipment of Manitoba cattle was made this week, comprising sixteen car loads from southern Manitoba. Dressed beef quoted at 6 to 6½c, generally selling at 6c for city dressed. Pork quiet. Dressed hogs quoted at 7 to 7½c. Mutton, frozen cold storage stock held at about 11c, and fresh 13 to 14c. Veal, 7 to 8½c.

**EGGS**—Prices steady, but tending easier. Dealers are selling out at 13 to 14c.

**BUTTER**—Receipts of new coming forward slowly. Good butter firm, and stocks light. Dealers are selling out in one or a few packages of old dairy at 18 to 22c for good to choice selected, with medium grades at the usual reduction. Fresh rolls have brought 20 to 25c from retail dealers.

**CHEESE**—Jobbers selling at 10½ to 11c.

**VEGETABLES**—Winnipeg street market prices are: Potatoes 30 to 40c per bushel and scarce; turnips 25 to 30c bushel; cabbage 60 to \$1 dozen; Onions 3½ to 4c per lb. Carrots 50 to 60c a bushel; beets, 50 to 60c bushel; parsnips, 1½ to 2c lb.

**POULTRY**—Considerable frozen stock held yet, in cold storage, at 13 to 15c for chickens, 12 to 13c for ducks, 11 to 12½c for geese and 14 to 15c for turkeys. Live chickens bring about \$1 per pair.

**HIDES AND SKINS**—Dealers are trying to buy lower, but quotations are unchanged. We quote inspected: No. 1 cows, 3½c; No. 2, 2½c; No. 3, 2c; No. 1 heavy steers, 5c; No. 2 steers, 4c; No. 3, 3c lb. Real veal 8 to 13-lb skins, 6 to 7c per pound. Kips about same as hides. Sheepskins worth 60c to \$1 for fall

wool skins, the top price for very large. Tal- low, 4½ to 5c rendered; 2 to 3c rough. McMillan & Co., of Minneapolis, speak as follows of the market: "The receipts of sheep pelts are large and include a good many dry territory. The market is lower in sympathy with the wool market. We have reduced our prices during the month and may be compelled to reduce them still more before the bottom is reached. The market is lower for every class of hides, both green and dry. The lower the hides decline the less the tanners seem to want to buy. There must be a change some time for the better, but there is no prospect of it now. If our customers expect to make money in buying hides, they must reduce their buying prices to very low figures. The hides that are coming in now run a very large per cent. hair-slipped, as holders in the country have neglected to salt their hides promptly. Green hides must be salted promptly and properly before shipping.

HAY.—Baled held at \$5.50 to \$7 per ton on track, point of shipment. Loose hay on the street market, 5\$ to \$6 per ton.

WOOL—McMillan & Co., of Minneapolis, say in their last circular: "The receipts of new wool are small on account of the cold backward season. The receipts will be late this season. In regard to prices would say that on account of the uncertainty as regards tariff legislation there is scarcely any demand, and the general opinion is that wool will sell at lower prices this season than over before. Growers of sheep will have to depend on the demand for mutton for their profits."

Chicago Board of Trade Prices.

(Quotations below are per bushel for regular No. 2 wheat, which grade serves as a basis for speculative business. Corn and oats are per bushel for No. 2 grade; mess pork quoted per barrel, lard and short ribs per 100 pounds.)

Monday was observed as a holiday, owing to the opening of the World's Fair.

On Tuesday wheat opened steady and advanced about 1c, but declined and closed ¾c higher for July, ½c higher for September, over Saturday. Closing prices were—

	May.	July.	Sept.
Wheat.....	71½	74½	76½
Corn.....	41½	43½	44½
Oats.....	29½	29½	27½
Pork.....	18 85	19 35	19 62½
Lard.....	10 15	10 47½	10 67½
Ribs.....	9 62½	9 90	10 00

Wheat was quiet and unsettled on Wednesday. Prices opened slightly lower, advanced ¾c and closed ¾c higher for May. July and September options were weaker, and closed ¾c lower.

	May.	July.	Sept.
Wheat.....	71½	74½	76½
Corn.....	41½	44½	45
Oats.....	30	29½	27½
Pork.....	18 80	19 20	19 40
Lard.....	10 15	10 40	10 60
Ribs.....	—	9 87½	9 95

Wheat was steady on Thursday. The provision market was firm, although a decline of from 5 to 10c was reported for hogs at the yards. Closing prices:—

	May	July	Sept.
Wheat.....	71½	74½	77
Corn.....	43	44½	45½
Oats.....	31	30½	28
Pork.....	—	19 40	19 70
Lard.....	—	10 50	10 70
Short Ribs.....	—	10 00	10 67½

On Friday wheat was strong, closing at 72½c for May and 75½c for September.

On Saturday wheat continued strong, advancing steadily. July delivery opened at 76½c and closed at 77½c.

Live Stock Markets.

The cable report of the cattle market at Liverpool, on May 1, says: "There was an improvement in the cattle market to-day. The

demand was steady and with small receipts of Americans and only a fair supply of cattle generally prices advanced to 6½d for finest steers. The range of prices was as follows:—

	C.	C.
Finest steers.....	00	12½
Good to choice.....	00	12
Poor to medium.....	00	11
Inferior to bulls.....	3½ to	10

The Montreal Gazette, of May 1, says: "Everything may now be said to be in readiness for the opening of navigation and a great rush is expected next week, as no steamers will be ready to sail the present week. As has been pointed out, the three leading lines were holding out for 45 shillings or 50 shillings insured. These figures were fixed, so it is said, at a meeting held last week, but when some of the space contracted for at current rates was thrown back on the market and the shippers were showing a rather independent disposition several early Liverpool and London boats being without cattle, the companies decided to reduce the figures. This was done at a meeting this afternoon. It is not definitely known what the reductions were; but Allen space for London was offering at 47s 6d late in the afternoon.

There is some buying going on in the West but no large purchases are reported; shippers generally preferring to wait to see how the markets are going and what the Government will do in regard to the restrictions. At the East End abattoir this morning there were 250 cattle, 700 calves and 200 sheep and lambs offered for sale. The demand for cattle was good and prices higher, sales being reported as high as 4½c, while fairly good cattle made 4½c. Calves were in demand at \$2 to \$7 each. Lambs sold freely at \$2.50 to \$4 each, and sheep sold at about 5c to 5½c per lb."

Duluth Wheat Market.

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

Monday—May 65½c; July 69½
Tuesday—May, 66½c; July 70½c
Wednesday—May, 66½c; July, 70½c
Thursday—May 67c; July 70½c
Friday—May, 67½; July 71½c
Saturday—April, 70c; May 73½c; July—

A week ago May wheat closed at 65½c, and July delivery at 70c. A year ago cash wheat closed at 82½c, and May at 84c.

Minnesota Coal Combine.

A press telegram states that "the coal combine investigation completed its report to the legislature last evening. The report finds that such a combine as has been alleged does really exist; pronounces the Northwestern Fuel Company the backbone of the trust in this part of the country; says that the tendency of the combine is to continue the price of coal far above a reasonable figure in the future as it has been in the past; denounces the combine in most unmeasured terms, and recommends that the governor's attention be called to this perpetual violation of the law, and that the combine be prosecuted in the United States Court under the national anti-trust law."

The rumors of financial difficulties involving the National Cordage Company of the United States were authoritatively denied, but later it is reported that a receiver has been appointed. The National Company is connected with the Consumers Cordage, of Canada.

Mr. Meighen, president of the Lake of the Woods Milling Co., was in Winnipeg on Friday. Later he left, accompanied by G. V. Hastings and A. McGaw, for the Portage, to visit the company's mill there, and will return home early in the week.

Outlook for Panama Canal.

The London Daily Financial News says: "The news from Panama is not calculated to encourage those who are endeavoring to complete De Lesseps' ill-fated enterprise. It is stated that the conditions proposed by the Columbian government for the extension of the canal company's concession are of so onerous a character, as to render their acceptance doubtful. The government requires a deposit of 6,000,000 francs and the delivery of all the plant and machinery, which, however, is to be returned when work on the canal begins. The object of the government in making this condition is to avoid subsequent litigation to obtain the property should the company make default in its engagements."

The Hardware Man.

The typical hardware man, says The Ironmonger, is quite a different personage from his neighbor in business—the grocer, the tailor and the jeweller—all because of this reflex action of the man and his occupation. The grocer appeals to the stomach of his customer, the tailor and the jeweller to his vanity, and the dry goods merchant to the artistic tastes of his customer's wife. But there is something dreadfully earnest about the hardwareman's pursuit. His business is not on the gay and frothy side of life. His wares represent civilization. He traffics in implements whereby nature is subdued. Power, conquest, multiplication of strength, progress in enlightenment, dexterity in action, constitute the stock in trade that passes over or around his counter at every sale. Metal implements that are tools of strength, forged in glowing heat, beaten into shape under tremendous pressure—these are the wares he handles, Consciously or unconsciously the typical hardware dealer imbibes the spirit of his goods. There is something rugged and sterling in his make up, a trace of the General Grant. The fibre of his personality is that of unyielding metal. It commands respect, repels invasion and overcomes obstacles. The grocer is suave and cheery, harmonizing himself with the appetite of his customers. The tailor is wrapped up in the contemplation of the fit of his garments. The mind of the dry goods merchant runs to feminine fineries and laces. The hardware man is made of sterner stuff. He represents the accumulated material forces of the ages.

The partnership existing between Morshon & Timberlake as real estate dealers and loan brokers, Vancouver, has been dissolved by mutual consent.

A manufactory is to be started in Kaslo to turn out nitroglycerine and black blasting powder, both of which will be in good demand in all the surrounding districts.

The Ontario Association has decided to put the price of turpentine down 2c a gallon. The price now is 52 to 54c., the higher figure being for outside points, freight allowed.

Muir & Boyd, manufacturers' agents, Victoria, have dissolved. John Boyd continues the business under the style of John Boyd & Co., by whom all claims against the original partnership will be settled.

Dr. McEachran, who is interested in ranching in the territories, said in an interview at Montreal lately, that the new terms sought to be imposed by the government, admitting settlers amongst ranchers, would kill the ranching business.

# Seeds

Foreign and Home Grown  
Stocks now Complete.

Trade Lists and Quotations on Application.

—FOR—

**Red Alsike and White Clovers**  
**Alfalfa or Lucerne, Timothy, Millet,**  
**Hungarian, Bromus Inermis,**  
Etc., Etc.

Special attention to requirements of Manitoba,  
Territories and British Columbia.  
Correspondence invited.

**The Steele, Briggs, Marcon Seed Co**  
(LIMITED)  
TORONTO, ONTARIO.

## BRUSHES, BROOMS, WOODENWARE.

CHAS. BOECKH & SONS,  
TORONTO.

J. E. Dingman, Agent, Winnipeg

## WATER POWER.

THE Mayor and Council of the Town of Minnedosa, Manitoba, invite correspondence from parties willing to undertake the construction of a Dam and working of Water Power on the Little Saskatchewan River. On the basis of a Report and Plan prepared by Geo. H. Webster, Esq., C.E., Chief Engineer of the Manitoba & Northwestern Railway Company.

Mr. Webster's report provides for a Reservoir or Power Canal, 600 feet long, 150 to 200 feet wide, and of a minimum depth of 13 feet, with four good mill sites adjacent thereto, and states that there is every opportunity for the utilization of a splendid Water Power, estimating that the revenue derived at the low rental of \$10 per horse power from the 400 horse power to be provided will probably repay the whole outlay in three or four years.

The Report and Plan may be examined at the office of

**ERNEST W. PEARSON,**  
Clerk and Treasurer

## WM. B. HAMILTON, SON & CO.

WHOLESALE MANUFACTURERS OF AND DEALERS IN

### BOOTS, SHOES AND RUBBERS,

15 and 17 Front St. East, TORONTO.

Represented in Manitoba, Northwest Territories and British Columbia by **ALBERT FRENCH.**

**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 Skidgate Oil Works, B.C.; D. Richards. Laundry Soaps,  
Woodstock, Ontario; Teller, Rothwell 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.

### Victoria Rice Mill

VICTORIA, B.C.

**CHINA and JAPAN RICE,**  
**RICE FLOUR AND BREWERS' RICE.**

WHOLESALE TRADE ONLY.

**HALL, ROSS & CO., - Agents.**

### CROWDER & PENZER,

FEED, PRODUCE AND

Commission :- Merchants,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

Hay, Oats, Bran, Shorts, Chop Feed, &c

The Oldest Established Business in Town.  
Correspondence and Quotations Solicited.

**VANCOUVER, B.C.**

### McMILLAN & HAMILTON,

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—WHOLESALE DEALERS IN—

**BUTTER, EGGS, FRUITS AND PRODUCE**

A PERFECT SYSTEM OF

**COLD STORAGE.**

230 ABBOTT STREET, - VANCOUVER,  
P.O. BOX NO. 296.

### Wm. Ferguson,

—WHOLESALE—

### Wines, Liquors and Cigars

8th Street, Brandon.

SAMUEL HOOPER, DEALER IN MONUMENTS, HEAD  
Stones, Mantle Pieces, Grates, Etc. Special designs fur-  
nished on application. Corner Bannatyne and Albert  
Streets, Winnipeg.

## Baker & Leeson,

(Late of Douglas, Manitoba.)

**PRODUCE**

—AND—

### Commission Merchants,

42 Water St., Vancouver, B. C.

Manitoba Consignments Solicited. Best  
market prices obtained. Prompt returns.

ALL CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

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### CANNING, WALKER & CO.

Direct Importers and Dealers in

### FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC PLANTS

Shrubs, Seeds, Trees and Fruits. Dairy and  
Farm Produce.

Cor. Georgia & Howe Sts., Vancouver, B. C.  
Telephone 199. P.O. Box 711.

### MAJOR & ELDRIDGE,

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Butter, Eggs, Cheese and Pork Products.  
FRESH EGGS WANTED.

## THE MANOR

C. EDWARDS, PROPRIETOR.

Rates, \$2.50 to \$3.00.

### VANCOUVER, - B.C.

### WELSH BROS.

Wholesale Dealers in

### FLOUR, FEED and GRAIN

VANCOUVER, - B.C.

N.B.—Correspondence Solicited. Box 787.

### The Brackman & Kerr Milling Co.,

(LIMITED)

Oatmeal and Ground Feed Millers.

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

### FLOUR, FEED, GRAIN AND PRODUCE.

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

VICTORIA, - - B.C.



### Grain and Milling.

J. W. Cochrane, of the Crystal City flour mill, has sold out his business to the Hon. Thos. Greenway, and intends constructing a mill this season of 150 bbls capacity at Glenboro, Man., which he will operate when completed.

The voting on the by-law of the Municipality of Woodlands granting by was a bonus \$4,000 for a roller grist mill to be erected and operated at or near Marquette, Man., has been carried by a large majority.

Routhwaite, on the Northern Pacific Railway, in Manitoba, is agitating for a grist mill. A committee, of whom Samuel Martin is chairman, is ready to hear from millers and furnish all needed information. There is a good opening at that point, which is located in a fine wheat district.

Fenwick's grain elevator at Alexander, Man., was destroyed by fire Wednesday and the building and contents are a total loss. The elevator was filled with wheat, over 30,000 bushels, and the fire was so fierce that but little of the grain is even fit for feed. It is understood that the conflagration started from a defective joint in a stovepipe. The total loss will be over \$25,000, and the building and contents are insured for \$13,000 in companies represented by Wright & Jukes.

There are now nearly 18,000,000 bushels grain stored and afloat at Duluth, says the *Northwestern Miller*. It will require over 300 vessels, as they come, to move this grain. So far, charters have been made for 2,250,000 bushels wheat, to be moved as soon as the ice goes out. The first fleet that leaves will take about 1,000,000 bushels. Several whalebacks will get under the elevator spouts before navigation is possible in the open lake. Rates to Buffalo on wheat are weaker, at 2½c. The Kingston rate is off ½c charter being made at 4½c, vessels to pay tolls. Advices have been received that the straits of Mackinac are open. The opening of the Soo generally follows the opening of the straits inside of ten days. Last year the straits opened April 24 and in 1891 they were not clear till April 25.

The farmers of Minnesota and Dakota are pretty nearly discouraged over the outlook for crops, says a St. Paul telegram of April 26: Not an acre of grain has been sown in North Dakota nor at any point in Minnesota north of St. Cloud, and there is no prospect that any will be sown in the next ten days. It began snowing last Wednesday and an average of 18 inches fell in twenty-four hours. Since that date it has rained almost continuously, and this morning it again began snowing and the fall has been steady all day, all the way west from St. Paul to Dickinson, N.D. In northern Minnesota, around Crookston, Fisher and many other Red River Valley points, thousands of acres of farm lands have been converted into lakes of flowing streams, and all talk of putting in a crop is out of the question.

### Freight Rates and Traffic Matters.

The *Montreal Trade Bulletin* of April 28 says:—"A good deal of the regular steamship tonnage for grain have already been secured for May and June, and rates are a little firmer for 1s 6d to 1s 9d Liverpool and Glasgow, 2s to 2s 3d London, and 2s 3d Bristol. To the Continent charters are reported at 2s 0d to 2s 3d, the latter being quoted as the present rate. Sack flour to Liverpool and Glasgow is quoted at 7s 6d and to London 9s 6d. Cheese is 20s Liverpool, London and Glasgow. Deal freights are easy and lower at 35s 6d to 37s 6d to U. K. ports. Hay, 25s Liverpool and Glasgow. The asking rates for cattle are 45s by outside and 50s for regular steamers. Inland freights appear to be somewhat demoralized, corn having been taken at 1c per bushel from Chicago to Buffalo, and wheat at 1½c; but shippers, it is said, will

not take any more boats even at those low prices. Charters have also been made of heavy grain from Chicago through to Montreal at 5½c per bushel; Duluth and Port Arthur to Montreal, 7 to 7½c. Considerable grain is said to be on the way from the Upper Lakes to this port."

### Alberta.

The Canadian Pacific Railway hotel at Banff was opened for the season on Monday. W. L. Matthews will again have the management of the hotel.

J. H. Wrigley is retiring from the firm of Haultain & Wrigley, of Macleod, and the firm in future will be Haultain, McKenzie & Wood.

A. J. Hipperson has awarded a contract to W. Oliver for the erection of a brick store at Lethbridge. The building is to be of brick, 27½ by 40 feet, and one storey high. It is to be completed by the 1st of June, and will be occupied by Hipperson.

W. A. Richard, who for the past five years has been travelling for Bole, Wynne & Co., of Winnipeg, is leaving for Innesfail, where he enters business for himself, having bought out the stock of the late John Field. He has been presented by the firm with a beautiful silver service, in recognition of the zeal he has shown in his work.

The figures obtained in the beef contracts awarded by the Indian department are as follows:—North and south Blackfoot reserves, Conrad Bros., \$6.13 per hundred; Lower Blood reserve, Conrad Bros., \$5.92 per hundred; Piegan Indians, Conrad Bros., \$5.92 per hundred; Upper Blood reserve, New Oxley Rancho company, \$5.90 per hundred.

W. S. Santo & Co., grocers, Vancouver, stock advertised for sale.

### A Molasses Combine.

Efforts are being made by some of the wholesale houses, says the *Montreal Gazette*, to form a molasses combine for the purpose of keeping the price up to 34c. All the grocers but two have signified their willingness to enter into the arrangement, but, pending the assent of these two firms, the cutting of prices continues, the nominal quotation being 32c. The latest advices from the Islands quote 15c first cost, which means 33c here, the market being reported firm in sympathy with the sugar markets, and importers contend that, although they all seem to want bids, it is practically impossible to get a firm offer from holders in the islands.

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.

### KIRKPATRICK & COOKSON

Established 1860,

MONTREAL,

### Commission Merchants,

Flour, Grain, Butter, &c.

Advances made on Consignments to British or Continental markets.

## FOR MEN ONLY!

A Long Felt Want Supplied.

The Problem Solved at Last.

LOUIS COTE & BRO., of St Hyacinthe, Quebec, will show to the trade for the coming season, an entirely new invention of *MEN'S FROST PROOF Boots and Shoes*, which is a combination of *Leather and Rubber*, combining all the advantages of *Lumbermen's Gum Rubbers and Felt Boots*, and entirely dispense with the necessity of *Overshoes*. This new invention is known as "*The Yamaska Frost Proof Footwear*," and is protected under patent No. 63994. Manufacturers are warned against infringement.

SHOE MERCHANTS AND GENERAL STORE KEEPERS, Wait? Don't place your orders for Gum Rubbers or Felt Boots until you have inspected our full line of samples.

Represented by

J. H. GLASS.

LOUIS COTE & BRO., Staple Goods

J. A. & M. COTE, Fine Goods.

## ARE YOU IN WANT OF ENGINES, BOILERS

ELEVATOR MACHINERY,

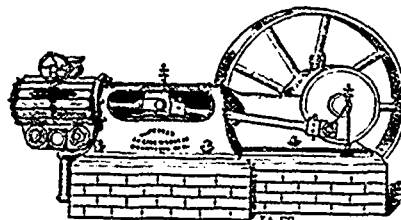
SAW MILLS, CHOPPERS,

SHINGLE MACHINES,

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IF SO, WRITE

WATEROUS ENGINE WORKS CO., Ltd., - WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.



# GREENE & SONS COMPANY

WHOLESALE

FURS,

HATS, CAPS,  
Etc., Etc.

MEN'S

FURNISHINGS

Merino and Woolen Undewear  
SCARFS, TIES, SHIRTS, COLLARS,  
Waterproof Coats.

WAREHOUSE,  
517, 519, 521, 523, and 525 St. Paul Street, **MONTREAL**

*Manitoba Fall Trade, 1893.*

## A. W. H. STIMPSON,

Grain Commission Merchant,  
WINNIPEG - MANITOBA.

OFFICE 182 MARKET ST., EAST.  
P.O. Box 1313. Manitoba Grain Code Used.

## LYMAN BROS. & CO.,

WHOLESALE  
DRUGS AND MEDICINES

Every requisite for the Drug Trade  
promptly supplied.

TORONTO, ONT.

## THE DOUBLE MATURITY POLICY

— OF THE —

MANUFACTURERS LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The Double Maturity Policy of this Company embraces some of the most desirable features in Life Insurance, maturing as it does in full at death or age 65, or at period when reserve and surplus combined shall amount to the sum assured. It is without restriction as regards residence, travel or occupation; it is **INDISPENSABLE AFTER THE FIRST YEAR**, and is the best and most convenient form of accumulation for old age ever devised.

HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO.

W. R. MILLER,  
Manager for Man., N.W.T. & B.C.,  
WINNIPEG.

GEORGE GOODERHAM,  
PRESIDENT

MUNROE & CO,  
Wholesale Dealers in

Wines, Liquors and Cigars

OF THE BEST BRANDS

9th STREET, - BRANDON

## W. E. SANFORD M'FG CO., Ld.

MANUFACTURERS OF

# CLOTHING

45 to 49 King St Princess Street.

HAMILTON & WINNIPEG.

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# OAK LAKE

"Anchor Brand"

# FLOURS

—FROM—

No. 1 Hard Wheat.

BRAN, SHORTS

AND ALL KINDS OF

Chopped Feed and Grain.

—ADDRESS—

**OAK LAKE**  
MANITOBA.

## Redwood Brewery

Fine Ales, Extra Porter  
and Premium Lager.

Most Extensive Establishment of  
the kind in Western Canada.

**ED. L. DREWRY,**  
PROPRIETOR,  
WINNIPEG, - MANITOBA.

Highest cash price paid for good  
malting Barley.

## PUBLIC NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Council of the Municipality of Oak River desire to open up a correspondence with a responsible person or persons who are desirous of erecting a Flour Mill in Manitoba with a view of negotiating to have the same built at Hamiota.

Jos. Andrews, W. J. Cowan,  
Sec-Treas. Reeve.

Hamiota, April 4th, 1893.

## 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

## RUBLEE, RIDDELL and CO.

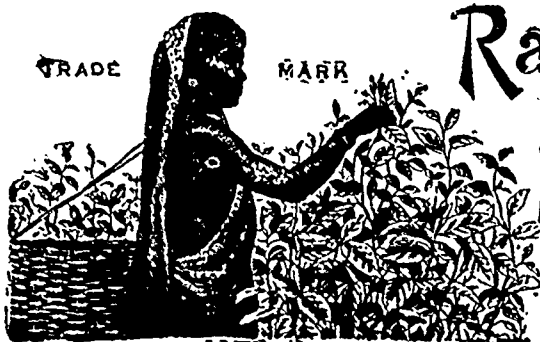
Commission Merchants

AND IMPORTERS OF

Green and Dried Fruits.

15 OWEN STREET,

WINNIPEG



**Ram Lal's  
PURE  
INDIAN TEA**

GUARANTEED ABSOLUTELY PURE  
AS MANUFACTURED ON THE  
GARDENS IN INDIA.

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

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

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

**LAKE OF THE WOODS MILLING CO.  
LIMITED.**

The most perfect Flouring Mill in Canada. CAPACITY 2,000 BARRELS A DAY.

Barrel Factory at the Mill and Grain Storage Capacity of 550,000 bushels in addition to which we have a system of handling Elevators throughout the Northwest.

All Grades of HARD WHEAT FLOUR in Barrels and Bags.

Offices at: MONTREAL. KEEWATIN. WINNIPEG.

**E. A. Small & Co.,**

—MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALEERS OF—

**Men's, Boys' and Children's Clothing.**

Albert Buildings, Victoria Square, Montreal.

Represented by Mr. W. H. Leishman, Sample Room 32 McIntyre Block  
Main Street, Winnipeg.

**THE LOCK POCKET PATENTED** Attached to our Garments only.  
See it before Purchasing Spring Goods

S. C. MATTHEWS.

W. C. TOWERS.

**SPRING TRADE, 1893.**

**STILL TO THE FRONT.**

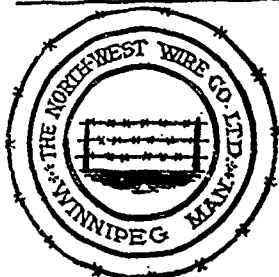
Letter Orders receive prompt personal attention.

**MATTHEWS, TOWERS & CO.**

WHOLESALE MEN'S FURNISHINGS,

VICTORIA SQUARE,  
COR. ST. JAMES STREET.

**- MONTREAL.**



**HOME INDUSTRY!**

We have added to our manufacture of BARBED and PLAIN TWISTED WIRE FENCING and STAPLES, that of STEEL WIRE NAILS, and are now prepared to furnish Wire Nails, equal, if not Superior to any in the market, on as favorable terms as any other Canadian manufacturer.

See our Samples and Price List before ordering.

**Northwest Wire Co'y., Ltd.**

WINNIPEG.

OFFICE: 889 Main Street.  
FACTORY, Cor. Pt. Douglas Ave. and Lorne St.,

WALTER T. KIRBY,  
Secretary-Treasurer

**THOS. CLEARHUE,**

BROCKVILLE, - ONT.

—WHOLESALE DEALER IN—

**GLOVES,**

**MITTS and**

**MOCCASINS.**

NOTE.—My travellers will have the pleasure of calling upon you shortly with a full range of samples for the season of 1893.

**HOPE & CO.**

—SEE OUR LINE OF—

**Feathers** AND  
**DOWN**  
Pillows

AND ALL FANCY ARTICLES IN  
THE DOWN LINE.

Cash Paid for Feathers.

183 6th Avenue North, - WINNIPEG

**St. Lawrence Hall**

MONTREAL, - - P.Q.

Every Attention paid to Guests. First-class  
every Respect. Appointments Perfect.  
Graduated Prices.

**Montreal Markets.**

**Flour**—There are signs of more business as soon as navigation opens, but at the moment trade is quiet. In Ontario straight rollers there is no particular change, car lots on track here being offered freely at \$3.35 to 3.40, and choice have been delivered to bakers during the week at \$3.50 to 3.60 in broken lots. Millers west of Toronto who, a few weeks ago, were preaching limited stocks, now admit they are large, and their inclination to hold theirs has since been altered to a disposition to realize on this market, which seem to indicate that prices are as good here as anywhere else. In strong sales there appears to be no fixed values, and prices are irregular, according to the caprice of holders, sales of choice city bakers having been reported at \$4 to 4.15, and the lower-priced goods are said to be as good as the higher. Manitoba strong bakers have changed hands at \$3.50 to \$4 as to quality. A considerable quantity of flour is held here for shipment at opening of navigation. We quote prices as follows:—Patent, spring, \$4.15 to 4.25; patent, winter, \$4.10 to 4.20; straight roller, \$3.35 to 3.60; extra, \$3 to 3.25; superfine, \$2.60 to 2.90; fine, \$2.35 to 2.50; city strong bakers, \$4 to 4.15; Manitoba bakers, \$3.50 to 4.05; Ontario bags—extra, \$1.40 to 1.50; straight rollers, \$1.70 to 1.80; superfine, \$1.30 to 1.45; fine, \$1.10 to 1.20.

**Oatmeal**—The market is very quiet car lots of rolled oats and granulated being quoted at \$4.00 to 4.05, laid down here on track. Fancy brands are held at \$4.10 laid down on track. We quote jobbing lots as follows: Rolled and granulated, \$4.05 to 4.20; standard \$3.90 to 4. In bags, granulated and rolled, \$2.00 to 2.10, and standard \$1.90 to 2.00.

**Mill feed**—Sales of car lots of Ontario brand have been made at \$14.50 to 15.00 on track, and we quote \$14.50 to 15.00. Shorts are quiet at \$16.00.

**Wheat**—The market has been extremely quiet during the past week and prices have inclined towards ease in Ontario where millers have bought spring wheat at 63c at points west of Toronto, red and white at the same places being held at 66 to 67. No 2 hard Manitoba was offered at 73½c Port Arthur afloat last half May, with 71c bid. Here the market is purely nominal at 82c to 83c afloat May. Canada red winter wheat is quoted here at 72 to 74c, but prices are nominal.

**Pork, Lard, etc.**—The market for pork is firmer in sympathy with western markets, Canadian short cut messpork being quoted at \$20.00. Chicago regular messpork could not be laid down here to-day at under \$22.25. In lard a fair business has been done at \$2.00 to 2.10 per pail for compound, and sales are mentioned at \$2.35 to 2.40 for Canadian pure leaf. A round lot of city cured hams selling for shipment east at 12½c, but they were of rather large size. Canada short cut pork, per bbl, \$21.00 to 21.50; Canada clear mess, per bbl, \$20.00 to 20.50; extra mess beef, per bbl, \$14.00 to 15.00; hams, city cured, per lb, 12½ to 13½c; lard, pure, in pails, per lb, 12c; lard, compound, in pails, per lb 10½ to 11c; bacon, per lb, 11½ to 12½c; shoulders, 10½ to 11c.

**DAIRY PRODUCE.**

**Butter**—The market is quiet and tending to ease, the further shipments of creamery from England having created an uneasy feeling, as there are more on the way. In all, it is said, about 700 or 800 pkgs., while offers to consign goods to firms here by English houses have been refused. Grocers are now cutting new butter, and all arrivals are quickly picked up at 21 to 23c for eastern townships, and 22 to 24c for creamery. It is said that some of the old creamery returned is now offered at 22c; but that figure cannot be got. Old townships and Kamouraska are quoted at 19 to 21c, and 19 to 20c respectively. Creamery choice fall made 20 to 21c; do. good, 19 to 20c; eastern townships dairy, choice fall, 20 to 21c; do. good,

19 to 20c; Morrisburg and Brockville fall, 20; western fall, 18 to 20c; new creamery, 22 to 24c; new dairy, 21 to 23c.

**Cheese**—A few lots of new fodder cheese have been sold for local account at 10½c. Through shipments of new cheese from the west have been made to English markets, one firm in this city sending forward about 600 boxes this week.

**Eggs**—Sales have been made at 12c up to yesterday, when prices dropped to 11½c. Buyers west of Toronto are paying 9c and 9½c to 10c east of Toronto.

**Oats**—The market is steady at 35 to 36c for car lots of No. 2 white per 34 pounds; 36c could be had for No. 2 afloat May, but holders ask 37 to 37½c.

**Barley**—Market is unchanged, with feed at 40 to 42c. Malting grades are quoted at 50 to 55c.

**Beans**—The market is unchanged at \$1.60 to \$1.65 for western hand picked and \$1.25 to \$1.50 or ordinary to good. Inferior \$1.00 to \$1.10.

**Honey**—Business continues very dull, and we quote 6c to 7c for extracted. Comb honey ranges from 9c to 13c as to quality, the latter price for white clover.

**Maple Products**—Sales of syrups in wood are reported at 5 to 6c per lb., and in tins 55c to 60c. Sugar is quiet at 6 to 8c.

**Wool**—Although the market cannot be called active, a moderately fair business continues to be done, the mills being obliged to buy steadily in order to meet the heavy orders they have taken for next fall. Sales during the week have been made of Cape at 14 to 16c, it being difficult to exceed the latter figure on the best parcels of Cape. We quote: Cape, 14 to 16½; Scoured B.A. wool, 28 to 38c; Canadian fleeces, 19 to 22c, and Northwest wool, 11 to 14c as to grade.

**Hides**—The market has undergone no material change during the week, prices being still irregular and unsettled, 5 to 5½c being paid by dealers for No. 1, although 5½c is said to be the top price obtainable from tanners. Heavy steers are steady at 7½c for No. 1 and 6½c for No. 2. Calfskins have sold at 8c, but some dealers say they can buy them for less money. Lambskins are steady at 15 to 20c. We quote: Nos. 1, 2 and 3 hides to tanners 5½, 4½ and 3½c, and to dealers 5 to 5½c, 4 to 4½c and 3 to 3½c for Nos. 1, 2 and 3. Calfskins 8c; sheepskins, 90c to \$1.25, and lambskins 15 to 20c.—*Trade Bulletin*, April 28.

**Montreal Hardware Market.**

The iron market does not show any particular life either for spot business or for forward delivery. Values, generally, are steady in tone, with little difference between the basis for spot and that for forward business, except in the case of pig iron. Buyers generally show no enquiry. We quote spot prices as follows: Summerlee \$20.50 to 21; Eglington, 19; Carnbro, \$10; Siemens' No. 1, \$19.25 to \$20; Langloan, \$21; wrought scrap No. 1, \$15 to 16; bar iron, \$1.90 to 1.95; Tin plates, coke, \$3.15 to 3.20; I. C. charcoal, \$3.75 to 4.25; Canada plates, \$2.50 to 2.60; terne plates, \$7.25 to 7.75; Orford copper, 12½ to 13c; ingot tin, 22½ to 23c.

**Leads, etc.**—Business in leads, paints and varnishes has not been specially active during the week, and although the reduction in the price of leads by the association has induced a little more enquiry, makers are not very anxious to urge business at the present prices, which they consider too close.

Glass is steady on the basis of \$1.35, with very little doing, and putty is unchanged at \$1.90 in bulk.

Oils are quiet, so far as the actual movement is concerned. The feature is the firmness of seal oil owing to the short catch, the particulars of which were given some time ago. Lined is unchanged at last week's figures, and there is nothing doing in fish oils.

A very reasonable demand is reported for refined petroleum. Canadian is still quoted at 10c, but the refiners are cutting on this figure considerably. Canadian crude is \$1.15. We quote Canadian 12c at shed in Montreal for round lots, and 12½c for five barrel lots, and 13c for small quantities. American petroleum, 18c in car lots, 19c in 10 barrel lots, 19½c in 5 barrel lots, and 10½c for single barrels, 2 per cent off for cash; American benzine, 23 to 25c; Canadian benzine, 10½c; Petroleum; 12½c, Montreal.

There has been little business doing this week in the cement trade. The opening of navigation and arrival of steamers with fresh stock of cement being near at hand is inducing customers to hold back as long as possible in order to obtain their supplies at the reduced prices. Stocks on spot are light, and the dealers are anxious to dispose of what they have before the arrival of the new stock. The demand for delivery ex-steamers continues good, and several orders have been booked. Prices for present delivery are \$2.40 to 2.60, and for delivery after opening of navigation, for English brands \$2.10 to 2.25, and Belgian \$2 to 2.15. Fire bricks are in good demand at \$19 to 24 per M.

We quote: Turpentine, 54 to 55c; resins, \$2.50 to 5.00, as to brand; coal tar, \$3.75 to 4.00; cotton waste, 5½c for colored, and 7 to 10c for white; oakum, 5½ to 7½c, and cotton oakum, 10 to 12c. Cordage, Sisal, at 9½c for 7 16 and upwards, and 15c for deep sea line. Pure manilla, 12c for 7 16 and upwards, and 13c for smaller sizes.—*Gazette*, April 28.

**Liverpool Grain Prices.**

Quoted by the *Corn Trade News*, April 18.

**WHEAT PER 100 POUNDS.**

California white.....	5s 10d	6s 2d
Chilian, soft white.....	5s 9	6s 1d
Walla Walla Fleetwood.....	5s 8	6s 1d
American winter west. old.....	5s 9	6s 6d
“ “ “ new.....	5s 8	5s 11
“ “ “ Hard.....		
“ “ Kansas.....	5s 7½	5s 9½
“ Toledo No. 2 Red.....		
“ Winter.....	5s 8½	5s 11½
“ Spring No. 2.....	6s 1	6s 5d
“ Duluth No. 1.....	6s 8	6s 10
“ “ Northern.....	6s 5	6s 7d
Canadian winter, Red.....	5s 7	5s 10
“ White.....	5s 8½	
“ Spring.....	5s 10	6s
Bombay choice white.....	6s 1½	
“ No. 1 white.....	6s	
Kurrachee white.....	5s 7	5s 10
“ Red.....	5s 6½	5s 8½
River Plate.....	5s 5	6s
Azima.....	5s 5	5s 9d
Syrian.....	4s 2	5s 6d

**FLOUR PER 280 POUNDS.**

Hungarian.....	30s	34s
California, Oregon & Walla.....	22s	25s
American Spring, 1st patent.....	25s	27s
“ “ 2nd.....	22s 6d	24s 6d
“ “ 1st bakers.....	17s 6d	19s 6d
“ “ low grade.....	11s	13s
“ winter patent.....	23s	25s
“ extra fancy.....	20s 6d	22s 6d
English made patent.....	24s	27s
“ “ bakers.....	19s 6d	21s 6d

**BARLEY—PER 440 POUNDS.**

California Chevalier.....	27s	31s
“ Brewing.....	26s	30s 6d
Chilian Chevalier.....	29s	35s
“ Brewing.....	26s	28s 6d
Canadian Malting.....	19s	21s
“ Two Rowed.....	23s	23s 6d

**OATS PER 45 POUNDS**

English white.....	2s 9d	2s 11d
“ yellow old.....	none	
“ “ new.....	2s 3d	2s 6d
“ black.....	2s 3d	2s 6d
Canadian and American.....	2s 6d	2s 6½

# O'LOUGHLIN BROS. & CO.,

➔ HAVE NOW IN STOCK LARGE ASSORTMENT ➔

## WALL PAPERS.

SEE OUR SAMPLES!

NEW GOODS!!

LOW PRICES!!!

SEND IN YOUR ORDERS.

Wholesale Paper, Stationery and General Jobbers,  
AND STEAM PRINTERS.

134 and 136 Second Avenue North, WINNIPEG MAN.

### North Dakota Crop Report.

The North Dakota state crop report for the week ended April 26, says that owing to abnormally cold weather, high winds and frequent heavy rain and snow storms, but little advancement has been made in agricultural work since the date of the last report. Throughout the eastern counties heavy rain or snow fell on four days during the week ending yesterday, which have served to make the backward conditions worse in that section of the state.

Nearly all the low lands are completely covered with water, while considerable snow still remains in drifts in the northeastern counties. The excess of precipitation over the normal, was 0.40 of an inch, about 53 per cent. It will take at least ten days of warm, clear weather to put the major portion of the ground in fit condition for seeding. Although the precipitation in the western counties was very slight, but little work was carried on there, owing to the unusual cold and high winds. The temperature for the state averaged, except in the extreme northwestern counties, about 8 degrees below the normal, freezing weather occurring nearly every night.

### Department Stores.

The general development of business in a new country, and in fact the world over, has hitherto been from the small grocery to the general store, and these as the population and wealth of a section increased have generally given up one or more varieties of staple goods, and become more or less special stores devoted to groceries, dry goods, hardware, drugs, clothing or the like exclusively.

Within the last decade or two the department store has sprung up and made astonishing and somewhat alarming growth, ending in some cities in a very decided monopoly of retail trade in all its principal branches, and often resulting in a very decided reduction of the number of special stores and a great depreciation of the profits of such competitors as are still able to remain in business and retain a considerable portion of their old trade.

The department store like the trust is almost always a combination of several or many specialists who combine their capital, their experience and business enterprise under one roof, saving in rent, light, fuel, wages and advertising expenses, and gaining the advantage of apparently greater individual capital, relatively smaller amount of stock in any one specialty, a greater opportunity for display and the other ordinary advantages of combination for one common purpose.

It is quite often the case that no one department excels a competing special store in amount or even in the completeness of its stock, and frequently the prices made in general are no cheaper than are usually asked elsewhere, but the arrangement of the store hides any deficiency, and what in any one store of from ten to fifteen special establishments would excite

little or no interest, awakens admiration and surprise when it forms a part of ten or fifteen special stocks assembled and arranged "as parts of one harmonious whole."

The management of such a store moreover pursue a policy in advertising which is not so easy to follow in an ordinary establishment. They advertise bargains generally from one to three in each department, making the relative expense to each of the co-operating parties no larger than it would have cost each to keep up an ordinary "display ad," and enabling the combination to advertise from fifteen to fifty leaders, where each, if alone, could only have advertised from one to three or four. In buying, too, the representative of such a concern has great advantages over others in the same line. "All is fish that comes to his net," and a bankruptcy in furniture, the closing out of a hosiery mill, or an auction sale of cutlery alike attract him and benefit his many-sided combination.

Generally speaking the bargains offered are such in themselves, but pay a good profit and lead the way to large sales of staple goods at ordinary prices. Some of these concerns, however, deal in a very cheap, showy and inferior class of goods, and are by means of their advertised cheapness in other lines enable to sell second-rate goods at the price of first class commodities.

Hardware is not generally cheap at such stores unless there may be a drive in tacks, or a sacrifice interne tin pieplates, etc. Shoes are often of poor grade and made to sell rather than for wear; and crockery and glass are very frequently only the "seconds," from which all really first-class ware has been carefully removed. Fine display windows, a flood of light, a host of salesmen and clerks, and placards calculated to impress the customer with the idea that "now is the accepted time" and his only chance for a bargain, dispose of a vast amount of ordinary and even inferior goods at full cash prices.

Many of our contemporaries are discussing the department store and are opposing it or apologizing for it as they think fit. The *Trade Journal* does not attack the department store; it has established itself too strongly for us to waste valuable time and space in opposing an institution which legally has every right to exist, whatever may be thought of it from the higher stand of business ethics. It is founded on that combination of private interests for a common end which must always win against individual opposition. Its representatives have realized the value of advertising, while their competitors have failed to give even a reasonable support to the press, and the press could hardly prosper without the department stores and similar combinations.

It is in the power of any six or ten or fifteen specialists who suffer from this new development of business, to give up their separate stores, combine their stock, their advertising, fuel, light and other expenses and "fight fire

with fire." It is the only course in our opinion which can meet this method of competition. That many jobbers suffer as a rule from its present state of development we feel certain, for the statistics show an alarming business mortality among dealers of small capital, due largely to the undue monopolization of business by one or two large concerns in a city or town who cut so incessantly and generally that there are no settled prices in any line of staple goods.

What the future may bring to the department store or its present victims, the regular dealers, we cannot say, but unless they increase in number and cut each other into "innocuous desuetude," a few such establishments in a decade or two will do the major part of the retail business of the country.

The subject, however is one which is worthy of consideration, and the columns of the *Trade Journal* are open for any suggestions or arguments regarding it. This development of retail trade must certainly help or injure the jobbing trade at present. Which does it do, and what is to be the ultimate result?—*Trade Journal*.

### British Trade.

At the recent annual meeting of the Association of Chambers of Commerce of the United Kingdom, the President said:—

"Passing to the state and prospects of trade, I am sorry to say that what some of my critics called the "pessimism" of my address at Newport, has been only too well, or ill, verified by subsequent events.

Eighteen hundred and ninety-two was a bad business year, almost the world over; and the present one is, so far, scarcely more satisfactory or hopeful. The continued contraction in our home and foreign trades and in both our imports and exports; in railway traffic; in the shipping (both foreign and coasting), and in the bankers' clearances; the increase in the number of insolvencies; and the board of trade reports upon, and the percentages of non-employment in, the skilled labor trades; all these confirm the views I expressed, and only leave the consolation that what has occurred may be a step, though a downward one, towards a better and safer economic condition, and towards clearing an atmosphere clouded by the financial difficulties of South America, and, to a less extent, of Australia.

Specific and comparative trade statistics are scarcely more encouraging. There was no improvement in the iron trade—(which can now be more closely observed since the board of trade specify many more countries under the headings of the various classes of iron and steel exports, and subdivide the exports of machinery and mill work)—at the end of 1892; nor do the trade returns of the first two months of the present year show any very cheering signs, though there are some few slight indications of betterment.

Last year the total export of British iron fell to 2½ million tons, from 3½ million tons in 1891, and the values from £27 million to £12½ million, the decrease being distributed nearly equally over all classes of iron and steel. The production of pig iron also shows a decline from 7½ million tons in 1891 to 6½ million tons in 1892; while the German make has increased from 4½ million tons in 1891 to 4¾ million tons in 1892. The Belgian make during the same period has also increased.

In the production of basic steel, a similar decrease in Great Britain and increase on the Continent and in the United States is too apparent, the share of Great Britain in 1891 being 436,000 tons out of 2,880,000 tons, or rather more than a seventh, and in 1892 406,000 tons out of 3,262,000, or about an eighth.

For the first two months of this year the exports of iron and steel are about equal in quantity to those of 1892—389,000 tons against 381,000—but the value has still further declined, viz., from £3,430,000 to £3,187,000.

My private advices from all authorities confirm these more or less official statistics, both as to the present dullness, and the absence of encouraging signs in the coal, iron, and steel trades, which have generally been regarded as a good index of the condition and prospects of other branches of industry. In shipbuilding, including marine engineering, everything points to stagnation during the year, a condition which arises from the state of the shipping trade, in which freights are such as to cause an enormous amount of tonnage to be laid up, some of which, however, may be released by the opening of the Baltic, and by the probability of a much larger quantity of grain being available for shipping from Russia during the present year. In the textile trades, the expected modification of the American tariff gives rise, in the west riding, to hopes of improvement; but Lancashire reports 1892 as one of the most unsatisfactory in its history, and this year as worse rather than better, while to the economist the hope of the future is dimmed by the strike in the cotton trade, and by a disposition to fly for aid to fictions and fallacies, instead of always resorting to the best educational, scientific, and mechanical means of making the most of the hereditary skill of our work-people and of the advantages we possess in our climate and cheap water communication—conditions which (others not being neglected) must always tend to keep Great Britain the workshop of the world.

### Origin of Fyfe Wheat.

The discussion as to the origin of fyfe wheat does not die. The *Miller* is in receipt of a letter from David Plewes, formerly secretary of the Dominion Miller's Association, and now agent of the Ontario Export Association, in Liverpool, Eng., on the question. He says.—“In your February issue there is an article, ‘Origin of Fyfe Wheat,’ which I personally know is correct. I dare say this wheat was introduced into Manitoba in 1858, and also into Wisconsin in 1856, but long before that it was extensively grown in Ontario around where Ferguson and Arthur now stand. In 1852 I was miller in Lawville mills, township of Nelson; there were no railroads in that part of Ontario then, and what came to us from the back country, 60 or 80 miles on sleighs, and sometimes these back country farmers brought us a very hard spring wheat called Glasgow wheat, the veritable wheat now known as fyfe wheat. At first I was afraid to put it among the other spring wheats. I did not then know its milling properties. I had only been one year in the country then, and practically knew nothing, and at that time there was no one there to instruct me, as all the rest (so far as milling went) knew less than I did; and it was by the merest accident I found out its milling property. Our flour trade outside of farmers' grist was chiefly to bakers; and at one time having scarcely anything in the mill but the choicest white wheat, I had considerable difficulty in pleasing my bread

baking customers. But having some old flour on hand in the mill, carried over from the former year, that had gone sour and slightly musty, I started to mix in about one-third of this old flour among my bakers' flour and for awhile my baker friends were greatly pleased with the flour I sent them. Soon, however, the old flour stock gave out and experience had taught me there was difficulty ahead—unless something was put in to take the place of the old flour. I risked mixing this hard spring wheat (though I know I was darkening the color) but experience proved the virtue of this then somewhat despised variety of spring wheat. My opinion is, small quantities were grown around Arthur prior to 1851.” James A. Bell, of Beverton, Ont., has this to say on the subject:—“Fyfe wheat is a Russian variety of fall wheat which was introduced into the county of Peterborough by a gentleman named Fyfe. Fyfe had a nephew engaged in the Baltimore wheat trade at the time, from whom he obtained a bushel of the wheat. On sowing the grain it did not prove at all satisfactory as a fall wheat and the result was a poor and weakly crop. A little of the seed, however, had accidentally been left in the bag, and Fyfe thought he would try it as a spring sowing. He did, and the result was magnificent heads of plump hard grain. He carefully preserved the seed, and this is the origin in Canada of the famous ‘Fyfe’ wheat. It is certain that the variety is unknown in Scotland, although many attempts have been made to trace it to the Land o' Cakes.”

### The Strength of Molasses.

The possibilities and future course of molasses is an interesting problem with importers in Montreal, especially those who made haste to offer for future delivery at the lower prices which ruled earlier in the spring. The market has taken a turn now, however, and the consequence is that the more urgent sellers have, if present indications hold good, overreached themselves. There was a possibility of a regular merry little war also between some of the French wholesale houses in Montreal, but the decided change that the market has taken at the Islands has stopped all thought of this, and now everyone is talking higher prices, while the very strong disposition of the sugar market tends to accentuate this feeling, for when the sugar market is strong or weak it has, to a certain extent, a corresponding influence on molasses.

The most unpalatable fact to some in the trade is the knowledge that they were warned early in March that the market in the Islands looked as though it was shaping itself for a change, but they refused to take the hint, and thereby lost considerable advantage for those who sold at 30c June delivery regret that they did so, while those who were offered stock at that price and did not close are equally put out.

All later advices from the Islands point to a maintenance of the firm feeling that recent cables have indicated. Prices opened at 12c first cost about the middle of March, but the very next week they had jumped up to 13c, and now another advance of 1c is cited, the cost at the Islands being 14c, which is equivalent to 31½ to 32c laid down in Montreal, a nice little margin for those who were lucky enough to accept the offers of 30c June delivery made to them. Besides the crop is said to be below the average while, as is well known the spot supply in Montreal has been on a very slim basis for some time, and there is nothing to indicate that the stocks anywhere are heavy. In fact, at Halifax it is well known that the reverse is the case, and the market there has been strong.—*Grocer*.

By a simple rule the length of the day and night, any time of the year, may be ascertained by doubling the time of the sun's rising, which will give the length of the night, and double the time of setting will give the length of the day.

### Sugar Still higher.

The raw sugar markets are practically in the hands of speculators, both in Cuba and in Europe, says the *Montreal Gazette* of April 23. These speculators know that the refiners must have sugar and seem determined to make them pay a good price. The fact that the Trust closed yesterday a contract for 10,000 tons of best sugar at 17s 4½, cost and freight to New York, goes to show that this gigantic concern must be short of raw material, and is a good indication of the strength of the market. The latest cable quotations from London are 18s 6½ for first Java, and 17s for fair refining, while beets are quoted at 17s 1½ for spot f.o.b. Hamburg, and 17s 3½ for next month. Offers have been made of 4s for Cuba centrifugals, cost and freight to New York, in cargo lots, which have been refused. The general impression is that all sugars will be higher, as the statistical position shows a great shortage. Refined is following in the advance in raws. Granulated sold at 5½ 16; here this morning and one refinery put the price up to 5½ in the afternoon, but no sales were made at this figure. The Lower province refiners are not offering any sugars at all in anticipation of higher prices, and one local refinery is not offering any yellows under 4½. None of the refineries will make large contracts and there is every probability that granulated will reach 5½ and that no yellows will be obtainable under 4½ within a very short time, as there is always a brisk demand during the months of May and June.

### Iron Meetings Concluded.

The iron manufacturers have concluded their quarterly session at the Windsor hotel, but no further important change transpired in addition to those already given last week. As intimated then, representatives of the rolling mills in the Maritime Provinces who did not attend at the earlier meetings of the session came up to confer with their colleagues later, but, as far as can be learned, nothing important transpired beyond a readjustment of the price ruling for bar iron in the Maritime Provinces to bring it into proportion with the altered western basis. The price down below is now \$2 05, with drawbacks in the case of quantity as for Ontario and Quebec, but not of so material a kind, as the quantities usually dealt in down below are not as large as in the western sections. The matter of nails, as previously intimated, was also brought up, but it is understood that the reported infractions were satisfactorily explained.

In connection with the gathering, the report referred to exclusively by *Hardware* some time ago about a syndicate being anxious to secure control of the various iron and rolling mills in Canada, was received with all sorts of embellishments, but it was learned on pretty good authority that the matter had not advanced beyond the stage of pure conjecture as yet. The Western ironmasters had disclaimed any knowledge of the matter, but three of the Maritime Province men, J. O. Robertson, of the Portland Rolling Mills Co., St. John, N.B., and Geo. Ketchum and E. J. Moore, of the Coldbrooke Rolling Mills Co., of the same place, said that they had been approached by some United States parties, as had other iron men down below. No definite figure had been mentioned, however, and the matter was not a practical possibility with them as yet.

Another story is to the effect that the parties want the Canadians to name a figure, but if they do the matter is being kept as close as the proverbial bivalve guards his secrets.—*Hardware*.

The railway ticket brokers of Chicago have won their habeas corpus case, which means that the law against ‘scalping’ is unconstitutional.

Advices from New York say that bulls expect that coffee will go back to where they were before the break.

## Toronto Markets.

Flour—Continues quiet and without change. A bid of \$2 45 was made for extra, with sellers at \$2.65.

Milled—Dull and fully a dollar lower. Early there was a sale of bran at \$12, Toronto freights, for shipment east, but later one went through at \$10 80. On spot \$13 50 to 14 00, is asked for bran and \$15.50 to 16 for shorts.

Wheat—Was firmer with a better export and milling demand for both Manitoba and Ontario. During the last couple of days nearly all the No. 2 hard lying at Owen Sound and Midland brought there by outside steamers and not carrying through freights, have changed hands at 77 to 78c; in all there appears to have been about 40,000 bus. There is very little Manitoba wheat coming forward and higher bids are being made. No. 1 hard can be bought to arrive North Bay at 85c. No. 2 hard sold at 83c lake and rail west, and it offered to arrive at 81c North Bay; round lots of May have had bids for them equal 85c North Bay. No. 3 hard offered to arrive North Bay at 76c. No. 1 frosted at 67c and No. 2 at 57c.

Barley—Dull, with sellers of No. 2 at 40c outside. Feed in demand at 35c outside.

Oats—Higher and scarcer, especially on spot where the market advanced to 35c for track, and there were sales to arrive at 34 and 34½c outside; white were sold at 31c and mixed at 30c.

Grain and Flour—Car prices are: Flour (Toronto freights), Manitoba patents, \$1.30 to 4.50; Manitoba strong bakers', \$3.90 to 4 25; Ontario patents, \$3.25 to 3.50; straight roller, \$2.95 to 3.20; extra, \$2.60 to 2.70; low grades per bag, \$1.00 to 1.25 Bran—\$13 to 14. Shorts—\$14 to 15. Wheat—west and north points—White, 67 to 69c; spring, 62 to 64; red winter, 66 to 69c; goose, 61 to 62; spring Midland, 63 to 65c; No 1 hard, North Bay, 85 to 86; No 2 hard, 83 to 84c; No 3 hard, 74 to 76c; No 1 frosted, 63 to 65c; peas (outside) 57½ to 59c. Barley (outside)—No 1, 43 to 44; No 2, 39½ to 40; No 3 extra, 36 to 37c; No 3, 32 to 34c; no-rowed, 54 pounds, averaging about No 3 extra in color (outside), 35 to 40c. Rye (outside) 50 to 52c. Buckwheat (outside) 50c. Oats, 34 to 35c.

Potatoes—Irrregular; cars of Ontario potatoes on track here are probably worth 75c, but in the absence of transactions quotations are hard to get. Local dealers are asking 95c per bag for small lots.

Beans—There is a good enquiry, but chiefly for small lots, which sell at \$1.35 to 1.55 per bus according to quality.

Eggs—Receipts fair and market steady; commission men were asking 11½c for case lots of strictly fresh eggs to day.

Dried Apples—Hardly any demand reported and prices are easy; job lots sell at about 5c, and dealers take farmers' offerings at 4½c.

Produce—Dressed meats, per lb. — Beef, feres, 4½ to 5½c; hinds, 7½ to 8c; veal, 8 to 9½c mutton, 7c to 8c; limbs, 9 to 10c. Hay—Timothy, on track, \$9.50 to \$10. Straw, \$5.60 to 6.00. Hides—Cured, 5½ to 5¾c; green, No. 1, cows, 4½c. Skins—Sheepskins—\$1 to 1 3½; calf, 5 to 7c. Hops—Canadian, 1892 crop, 15 to 19c; yearlings, 14 to 16c. Honey—Extracted, 8 to 9½c; sections, 13 to 14c. Potatoes, per bag—Out of lore, 90c; on track, 75c per bag. Poultry—chickens, per pair, 60 to 75c; geese, per lb., 8 to 8½c; ducks, per pair, 60 to 75c; turkeys, 13 to 14c per lb.

Dressed Hogs—The market was firm with a good demand for dressed hogs. Packers took all offered at \$7.60 to 7.75, but they did not get many.

Cured Meats—Mess pork, Canadian, \$20 to \$20.50; short cut, \$21 to \$21.25; bacon, long clear, per lb, 10½ to 10¾c; lard, Canadian, tierces, 12½ to 12¾c; tubs and pails, 13 to 13½c; compound do, 10 to 11½c. Smoked meats,—Hams, per

lb, 13c; bellies, per lb., 13½c; rolls, per lb, 10½ to 10¾c; backs, per lb, 12 to 12½c.

Butter—Receipts were not large to-day, and the local market was steady. The supply still consists mainly of large rolls, which sell at 18 to 19½ for very choice grades, and 15 to 17c for common to good. Quotations are:—

Butter. Good to choice selected dairy, tubs, 18 to 20c; extra choice, 20 to 21c; medium do, 16 to 18c; large rolls, extra to choice, 18 to 19c; good to choice do., 16 to 18c; medium, 15 to 16; creamery, in tubs and crooks, 21 to 25c; rolls, 26 to 27c; cheese, choice colored, jobbing at 11 to 11½c; summer makes, 10½ to 11c.

Cattle—Prices for choice butchers' stock under an improved local demand were about ½c higher than at the first of the week. Several loads of picked butchers' stock brought 4 to 4½c per lb. Common to good cattle sold from 2½ to 3½c. About half a dozen loads were taken for outside places. There is nothing doing in export cattle. Exporters will start buying next week it is said.

Sheep and Lambs—Trade was quiet owing to the light offerings. Good sheep sold at \$6.00 to 7.50 per head, and yearling lambs brought 5½ to 6c per lb. The latter were scarce and of poor quality.

Calves—About 125 were here. The demand was fair, and a found sale at prices ranging from \$2 to 7 per head.

Hogs—Receipts were very large, about 1,720 hogs altogether being offered. Prices were again higher owing to the keen competition between two local firms. Values ranged from \$6.50 to 7.10 per cwt for hogs weighed off cars. On lot of 76 choice hogs averaging 173 lbs sold at 6½c per lb. The market was excited, and closed firm with nearly all the offerings sold.—Empire, April 28.

## Toronto Grocery Market.

Coffees—The outside markets have recovered considerably from the recent drop, and are now characterized by an upward tendency. Advices from New York state that good Rio grades are scarce and hard to obtain, and command higher prices. The declines have been altogether in the lower grades, and these have regained more than one-half what they lost. On Monday the market in New York was about ½c above that of Saturday. During the decline last week futures dropped 65 points, and spot ½c a pound. The local market is still bare of good coffees, and prices are unchanged. We quote: Rio 20½ to 22c; East Indian, 27 to 30c; South American, 21 to 23c; Moch, 26 to 30c; Santos, 21 to 22c.

Dried Fruit—A slightly improved enquiry is reported in this line, but it is not much to boast about. No special feature has developed, and prices rule steady. Valencia raisins are meeting with a little better demand, that is for the better grades. Prices remain as before. The ruling price for good off-stalk fruit is around 5c, with medium going at 4c, fine at 6c, and selects in 28 lb boxes at 7c. We quote layers at 7 to 7½c in boxes. Demand is fair for currants. There are no changes, and nothing special to note beyond the foot that outside advices would indicate a short crop next season and the consequent higher prices. There is very little good fruit here. Finest Vostizkas sell at 9 to 9½c in cases, Patras at 6½ to 7c and Provincials at 5½ to 6½c in barrels and half barrels respectively. A few cases of prunes are going out at 7½ to 8½c for Bosnia in cases.

Nuts—Demand in this line is light. Brazil nuts are firm at 11 to 11½c a pound. Sicily shelled almonds have advanced and we quote 32 to 35c a pound; unshelled sell at 16 to 17c. Peanuts are unchanged at 13 to 14c for roasted and 11 to 12½c for green.

Rice and Spices—The demand is still

light for rice, buyers holding off in anticipation of lower prices when the next crop arrives, which will probably be in another month; 3½c is still the idea for ordinary. Whole ginger is quoted at 20 to 25c, pure white pepper at 20 to 28c, and pure black at 14 to 16c.

Sugar—Prices are fractionally higher than a week ago, and the market is strong at the advance. Granulated sells at 5½ to 5¾c, but the outside figure is the price most quoted. In yellows the range is 4½c for dark, 4½c for medium, 4½c for bright and 4½c for cream.

Syrups and Molasses—Syrups are not by any means moving fast, but prices are steady at 2 to 3½c in barrels and half barrels. Molasses quiet, with New Orleans selling in barrels and half barrels at 30 to 32c.

Teas—A slight improvement has developed in the demand during the past few days. The increase is principally in Ceylons, Indians and Assams. There has been some enquiry during the past few days from the States for low and medium, and samples have, in response, been forwarded. The next six weeks or two months are expected to be marked by considerable activity. A few days ago Mr. Dallas, who represents Muorylan, Heeman & Co., of Yokohama, the largest shippers of Japan teas, received advices stating that the season will open about same time as last year, possibly a week later, the weather not being so favorable as expected at first. The first teas are high priced, and the second crop of medium and fine won't arrive here for the next three months, and then only in small quantities.

Dried Apples—Continues dull and easy. Most jobbers are not inclined to pay more than 4 to 4½c, while the selling price ranges from 4½ to 5c.

Evaporated Apples—Not much doing. Small lots are selling at 9 to 9½c, and probably this price would be paid for car lots, that being the only kind that seems to be wanted.

Canned goods—Some improvement has developed in this line during the week, and a good healthy sorting up trade is being done. Tomatoes are meeting with more enquiry, and there is less disposition to sell at lower prices. This increased demand is likely to be maintained for some time, being as it now is on the eve of the opening of navigation. The demand is for the better brands selling at 95c to \$1.00, but we quote the range at from 85c to \$1.00. Reports have just been received here stating that recent shipments made to Liverpool have netted a better profit than could be obtained here for five and ten case lots. The price netted is said to be equal to 93c here. In consequence of this a Toronto house has decided to send another carload. Peas are also in better demand than a week ago, and prices range as before at from 85c to \$1 for ordinary and \$1.45 for sifted. Corn is in decidedly better request than a week ago, and while there has been no advance in prices they are firm at 85c to \$1 for ordinary and \$1.25 for extra, the principal demand being for the dollar goods. Beans quiet and unchanged at 90c to \$1. Salmon is in active demand considering the time of the year. This applies more particularly to the better class of fish, ranging in prices from \$1.55 to 1.65 for talls, and \$1.70 to 1.80 in flats. Of course, lower goods are to be obtained, and a light pink can be got around \$1.30. As the present demand is likely to continue a hardening of prices is expected shortly, on account of the lightness of stocks. In lobster the demand is active for the better grades: \$2 to 2.10 for talls and \$2.50 for flats is about the idea. There is not much doing in sardines, and prices are unchanged. Peaches remain much as before at \$2.10 to 2.25 for 2's and at \$3.25 to 3.75 for 3's. The demand that sprung up a couple of weeks ago for peaches continues brisk at \$1.45 to 1.55. A good many canned apples are being exported, and that keeps stocks light and prices firm. Local demand for this line is light and prices are unchanged at 85c to \$1 for 3's, and \$2 to 2 25 for gallons. Demand for other fruits is slack.

R. B. HUTCHISON,  
(Late of Mills & Hutchinson, Montreal.)

EDWARD J. DIGNUM.

R. A. NISBET.

# HUTCHISON, DIGNUM & NISBET

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## CONDENSED JOINT TIME TABLE

R'd Up. In Effect September 1st, 1892. R'd Dow

Going South.		STATION.	Going North.	
No. 5			No. 6	
Daily.	9 30a	Ar Great Falls	Do	11 00
	8 50	Vaughan	Do	11 40
	8 15	Steel	Do	12 20
	6 50	Collins	Do	00
	5 20	De Pondera	Ar	3 40
	5 00	Conrad	Do	5 00
	3 40	Shelby Junction	Ar	6 30
	2 50	Rocky Springs	Do	7 20
	2 20	Kevin	Do	8 10
	1 40	Sweet Grass	Ar	9 00
Mon., Wed. and Friday.	12 50	De (Internat'l bound.)	Ar	9 00
	10 40	Ar Coutts	Do	9 50
	9 50	Milk River	Do	10 40
	9 50	Brunton	Do	11 25
	8 20	Sterling	Do	12 55p
	7 00a	De Lethbridge	Ar	2 10

**Meals.**  
Through trains leave Great Falls, Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday, at 11 p.m.  
Through trains leave Lethbridge, Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 7 a.m.

### CONNECTIONS.

Canadian Pacific Railway. — Trains leave Dunmore Junction: For Atlantic coast at 10 25 a.m. For Pacific coast at 6 02 p.m.  
Great Northern Railway. — Trains leave Shelby Junction: For Kalispell, Bonner's Ferry, Spokane, etc., at 10 45 a.m. For St. Paul at 2 32 p.m.  
Great Northern Railway. — Trains leave Great Falls: For Helena and Butte at 10 42 a.m. For St. Paul at 1 45 p.m.  
MacLeod and Pincher Creek. — Stage leaves Lethbridge every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 9 a.m.  
Choteau Stage for Choteau, Bellevue, Bynum, etc. connects with trains No. 5 and 6.  
N.B. — Passengers to and from Kalispell, Bonner's Ferry, Spokane, etc., will note that close daily connections are made with Great Northern Railway at Shelby Junction.

**E. T. GALT, W. D. BARCLAY, H. MARTIN,**  
Gen. Manager. Gen. Super. Gen. Traffic Agent.

### CANADIAN EXCURSIONS.

Excursion tickets to Canada will be on sale via St. Paul and the Northwestern Line, to Chicago at offices of the Great Northern and Northern Pacific R. R. from points in Minnesota and Dakota north of and including Crookston and Grand Forks on November 25th, December 6th, 13th to 22nd, inclusive, and December 27th, and from points in Manitoba daily from November 25th to December 31st, 1892, inclusive.  
To Montreal and points west in Quebec and Ontario, but not to points north of Gravenhurst and west of Carlton Junction, the rate will be \$10.00 for the round trip.  
Trains from Manitoba and Dakota arrive in St. Paul in the morning in time to connect with the "North Western Line" fast day train leaving St. Paul at 8 00 a.m., arriving in Chicago 9 50 p.m., making connections with late trains out of Chicago to the East.  
Buy your tickets over the "Northwestern Line" It is also the only line running a train from St. Paul every morning, both week days and Sundays to Milwaukee and Chicago. Other trains of the "Northwestern Line" leaves St. Paul 5 35 p.m., arrive Chicago 7 45 a.m., and leaves St. Paul 8 10 p.m., arrive Chicago 9 30 a.m.  
**M. M. WHEELER, T. W. TEASDALE,**  
Traveling Agent. Gen'l. Passenger Agent, St. Paul

# NORTHERN PACIFIC R.R.

## TIME CARD.

Taking effect on Sunday, Nov. 29, 1892.  
(Central or 90th Meridian Time.)

North Bound				South Bound			
Brandon Ex. Tues. 7th & Sat.	St. Paul Ex. Press Daily.	Miles from Winnipeg.	STATIONS.	St. Paul Ex. Press Daily.	Brandon Ex. Mon., Wed & Fri.		
2 55p	4 10p	0	Winnipeg	11 45a	1 00p		
2 45p	4 00p	3 0	Portage Junction	11 4a	1 10p		
2 50p	3 45p	9 3	St. Norbert	12 03p	1 24p		
2 17p	3 31p	15 3	Cartier	12 23p	1 37p		
1 59p	3 13p	23 6	St. Agathe	12 41p	1 55p		
1 50p	3 04p	27 4	Union Point	12 49p	2 02p		
1 39p	2 51p	32 5	Silver Plains	1 01p	2 13p		
1 20p	2 33p	40 4	Morris	1 20p	2 30p		
	2 18p	40 8	St. Jean	1 35p			
	1 57p	46 0	Letellier	1 47p			
	1 25p	65 0	Emerson	2 15p			
	1 15p	65 1	Pumblina	2 25p			
	9 55a	165	Grand Forks	6 00p			
	5 35a	223	Winnipeg Junction	9 55p			
	8 35p	470	Minneapolis	7 30a			
	8 00p	451	St. Paul	7 05a			
	9 00a	883	Chicago	9 35a			

### MORRIS-BRANDON BRANCH.

East Bound.			West Bound.		
Freight Mon., Wed. & Fri.	Passenger Tues. & Sat.	Miles from Winnipeg.	STATIONS.	Passenger Mon., Wed. & Fri.	Freight Tues. & Sat.
11 40a	2 55p	0	Winnipeg	1 00p	3 00a
7 30p	1 15p	0	Morris	2 30p	7 30a
6 40p	12 55p	10 0	Lowe Farm	3 03p	8 15a
5 40p	12 27p	21 2	Myrtle	3 31p	9 05a
5 24p	12 15p	25 9	Roland	3 43p	9 25a
4 40p	11 57a	33 5	Rosebark	4 02p	9 55a
4 10p	11 43a	38 6	Miami	4 15p	10 25a
3 23p	11 26a	49 0	Deerwood	4 38p	11 15a
2 55p	11 08a	54 1	Attamont	4 50p	11 48a
2 15p	10 49a	62 1	Somerset	5 10p	12 28p
1 43p	10 33a	68 4	Swan Lake	5 23p	1 00p
1 17p	10 19a	74 0	Irdian Springs	5 39p	1 30p
12 53p	10 07a	79 4	Maricopolis	5 50p	1 55p
12 22p	9 50a	86 1	Greenway	6 06p	2 28p
11 51a	9 35a	92 3	Balder	6 21p	3 00p
11 01a	9 12a	102 0	Belmont	6 45p	3 50p
10 20a	8 55a	109 7	Hilton	7 22p	4 20p
9 49a	8 40a	117 1	Ashdown	7 35p	5 05p
9 33a	8 30a	120 0	Wawanesa	7 47p	5 16p
8 48a	8 06a	129 5	Rounthwaite	8 14p	6 09p
8 10a	7 48a	137 2	Martinville	8 35p	6 45p
7 30a	7 30a	145 1	Brandon	8 55p	7 30p

West bound passenger trains stop at Belmont for meals.

### PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE BRANCH.

Taking effect Tuesday, Dec. 20, 1892.

East Bound.			W. End		
Mix'd No. 144 Mon. & Wed. Fri.	Pass. No. 145 Tues. & Sat.	Miles from Winnipeg.	STATIONS.	Pass. No. 147, 148 Mon. & Wed. Fri.	Mix'd No. 141 Mon. & Wed. Fri.
12 15p	12 10p	0	Winnipeg	4 15p	3 40p
11 50a	11 52a	3 0	Portage Junction	4 25p	4 00p
11 18a	11 33a	11 5	St. Charles	4 45p	4 26p
11 07a	11 22a	14 7	Headingley	4 50p	4 35p
10 56a	11 12a	21 0	White Plains	5 07p	5 00p
10 05a	10 54a	28 8	Gravel Pit	5 25p	5 27p
9 55a	10 49a	31 2	LaSalle Tank	5 31p	5 33p
9 35a	10 46a	35 2	Eustace	5 40p	5 47p
9 11a	10 26a	42 1	Oakville	5 50p	6 13p
8 25a	9 55a	55 5	Portage la Prairie	6 25p	7 02p

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