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THE MERCHANTS BANK OF CANADA.

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

BOARD OF DIRECTORS—Andrew Allan, Esq., (of H. & A. Allan) President; Robert Anderson, Esq., Vice-President; Hector Mackenzie, Esq. (of J. G. Mackenzie & Co.), Jonathan Hodgson, Esq. (of Hodgson, Sumner & Co.), H. Montagu Allan, Esq. (of H. & A. Allan), John Cassile, Esq. (of Shaw Bros. & Cassile); J. P. Dawes, Esq. (of Dawes & Co., Lachine); T. H. Dunn, Esq., Quebec, Sir Joseph Hickson.

Geo. Haoun, Gen'l Mgr. JOHN GAULT, Asst. Gen'l Mgr
New York Agency—52 William Street.

WINNIPEG BRANCH.

The position of this Bank as to amount of paid-up capital and surplus is the second in the Dominion.

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

A General Banking Business Transacted.
ARTHUR WICKSON, Manager

IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA

Capital authorized..... 2,000,000.00
Capital Paid up..... 1,950,700.00
Reserve..... 1,100,335.00

DIRECTORS.

H. S. Howland, President. T. R. Merritt Vice-Pres.
William Ramsay, Robert Jaffray, T. R. Wadsworth,
Hugh Ryan, T. Sutherland Stayner
HEAD OFFICE, Wellington St., TORONTO.
D. R. Wiklie, Cashier

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

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Essex..... O. White..... Manager
Fergus..... S. D. Raymond..... "
Galt..... John Cavers..... "
Ingersoll..... J. A. Richardson..... "
Niagara Falls..... J. A. Langmuir..... "
Port Colborne..... E. O. F. Wood..... "
Rat Portage..... W. A. Weir..... "
Sault Ste. Marie..... J. M. Wemyss..... "
St. Catharines..... C. M. Arnold..... "
St. Thomas..... M. A. Gilbert..... "

TORONTO—
Yonge & Queen Sts. O. F. Rice..... "
Yonge & Bloor Sts. C. H. S. Clarke..... "
Welland..... G. C. Easton..... "
Woodstock..... S. B. Fuller..... "

BRANCHES IN THE NORTHWEST.

Winnipeg, Man..... C. S. Hoare, Manager.
Brandon, Man..... A. Jukes..... "
Calgary, Alta..... S. Barber..... "
Portage la Prairie, Man..... N. G. Leslie..... "
Prince Albert, Sask..... J. E. Young..... "
Edmonton, Alta..... G. R. F. Kirkpatrick..... "

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GREAT BRITAIN—Lloyd's Bank (Limited). Manchester and Liverpool District Banking Co. (Limited).
UNITED STATES—New York, Bank of Montreal; Buffalo, Bank of Buffalo, Boston, National Bank of the Commonwealth, Chicago, First National Bank; Detroit, Detroit National Bank, Duluth, First National Bank; Philadelphia, Farmers and Mechanics' National Bank; St. Paul, Second National Bank.
Agents in Canada for the CHAPMAN BANK, (Limited.)

—THE—

Western Loan and Trust Co., Ltd.

Executive Office: 94 St. Francois Xavier St.
MONTREAL - QUE.

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MANAGER.
W. BARCLAY STEPHENS.

S. A. D. BERTRAND, OFFICIAL ASSIGNEE

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

BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

Paid-up Capital..... £1,000,000 Stg.
Reserve Fund..... £275,000 "

HEAD OFFICE 3 Clements Lane, Lombard St. London
COURT OF DIRECTORS—J. H. Brodie, John James Easter, Henry R. Farrer, Gaspard Farrar, Richard H. Glyn, E. A. Hoare, H. J. B. Neald, J. J. Kingsford, Frederic Lubbock, Geo. D. Whittman.

Head Office in Canada—St. James St., Montreal.
R. R. Grindley, Gen. Mgr. H. Stikeman, Asst. Gen. Mgr
E. Stanger, Inspector.

BRANCHES IN CANADA:

Brandon, Hamilton, Ottawa, Toronto.
Brantford, Kingston, Paris, Vancouver.
Fredericton, London, Quebec, Victoria.
Halifax, Montreal, St. John.

Winnipeg, Main Street—H. M. Breckon, Manager.

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San Francisco, 124 Sanson St., H. M. I. McMichael, and J. C. Welsh.
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BANK OF OTTAWA

HEAD OFFICE, OTTAWA.

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

DIRECTORS:

GEAS MAGEE, President. ROBERT BLACKBURN, Vice-President.
Hon. Geo. Bryson, sr., Alex. Fraser, Geo. Hay, John Mather, David McLaren.

BRANCHES.

Arnprior, Pembroke, Carleton Place,
Hawkesbury, Keowatin, Winnipeg.
Parry Sound, Rideau St., Ottawa.

GEO. BURN, General Manager.

AGENTS IN CANADA—Bank of Montreal;
" New York—Messrs. W. Watson and R. Hobden.
" Chicago—Bank of Montreal;
" St. Paul—Merchants National Bank;
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ESTABLISHED 1832.

Accounts of Merchants, Traders, Manufacturers, Corporations and Individuals received on favorable terms. Interest allowed on deposits.

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

J. B. MONK, Manager.

The Western Canada Loan & Savings Co.

CAPITAL, \$1,500,000.00.
RESERVE FUND, \$350,000.00.

HEAD OFFICES: Toronto, WALTER S. LEE, Man. Director.
BRANCH OFFICES: Winnipeg, W. M. FISHER, Manager.

Moneys advanced upon Farm and City Properties, MORTGAGES, MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES & SCHOOL DEBENTURES purchased. Scrip held for use of Clients. Clients title deeds are not sent out of the Province but are lodged in the Company's vaults at Winnipeg, where they may be examined at all times. Agents at all principal points throughout the Province.

For further information write to the Manager of this Winnipeg Branch.

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In every first-class store from OCEAN TO OCEAN.

Because they are always reliable and as represented.

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J. E. Dingman, Agent, Winnipeg.

The Canadian Bank of Commerce.

HEAD OFFICE - - TORONTO.

Paid-up Capital..... \$6,000,000
Rest..... 1,100,000

DIRECTORS—Geo. A. Cox, Esq., Vice President.

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George Taylor, Esq. W. B. Hamilton, Esq.
Jas. Crathern, Esq. Matthew Leggat, Esq.
John Hoskin, Esq. Q. C., L. L. D. Robt. Kilgour, Esq.
B. E. WALKER, General Manager.
J. H. PLUMMER, Asst. Genl. Manager.
A. H. Ireland, Inspector G. do C. O'Grady, Asst. Inspector
New York—Alex. Laird & Wm. Gray, Agents

BRANCHES.

Alisa Craig, Ayr, Barric, Belleville, Berlin, Blenheim, Brantford, Cayuga, Chatham, Collingwood, Dundas, Dunnville, Galt, Godrich, Guelpch,	Hamilton, Jarvis, London, Montreal, MAIN OFFICE, 167 St. James City B'chs 2034 Notre Dame, 278 St. Lawrence, Orangeville, Ottawa, Paris,	Parkhill, Peterboro, St. Cath'ns Sarnia, Sault Ste. Marie, Seaforth, Simcoe, Stratford, Strathroy, Thorold, Toronto, HEAD OFFICE 10-25 King W	City B'ch's 712 Queen E 450 Yonge St 79 Yonge St 207 College 546 Queen W 415 Parli'mt 128 King E Toronto Jct. Walkerton, Walkerville, Waterloo, Windsor, Winnipeg, Woodstock.
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BANKERS AND CORRESPONDENTS

GREAT BRITAIN—The Bank of Scotland
INDIA, CHINA AND JAPAN—The Chartered Bank of India, Aust
PARIS, FRANCE—Lazard, Freres & Co. (France & China
AUSTRALIA & NEW ZEALAND—Union Bank of Australia,
BROCKLEB, BIKOUM—J. Matthieu & Mils.
NEW YORK—The Amer Exchange Nat'l Bank of N.Y.
SAN FRANCISCO—The Bank of British Columbia.
CHICAGO—The Amer Exchange Nat'l Bk. of Chicago.
BRITISH COLUMBIA—The Bank of British Columbia.
HAMILTON, BERMOUDA—The Bank of Bermuda.
KINGSTON, JAMAICA—Bank of Nova Scotia.

Commercial Credits issued for use in all parts of the world. Exceptional facilities for this class of business in Europe, the East and West Indies, China, Japan, South America, Australia and New Zealand.

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

Winnipeg Branch.

A General Banking Business Transacted.
F. H. MATHEWSON, Mgr.

UNION BANK OF CANADA.

HEAD OFFICE, QUEBEC.

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

DIRECTORS:

ANDREW THOMSON, President. Hon. E. J. PRICE, Vice-President.
John Brackey, D. C. Thomson, E. Giroux, E. J. Hale,
Jas. King, M.P.P.
K. B. WEBB, Gen. Mgr. J. G. BILLETT, Inspector

BRANCHES AND AGENTS.

Alexandria, Ont. Boissevain, Man. Carberry, Man. Chesterville, Ont. Iroquois, Ont. Lethbridge, N.W.T. Merrickville, Ont.	Montreal, Que. Morden, Man. Moosomin, N.W.T. Neepawa, Man. Ottawa, Ont. Quebec, Que. " (St. Lewis St.)	Smith's Falls, Ont. Souris, Man. Toronto, Ont. Warton, Ont. Windsor, Ont. Winnipeg, Man.
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Foreign Agents: London, Parr's Banking Co. and The Alliance Bank, Ltd. Liverpool, do. New York, National Park Bank. Boston, Lincoln National Bank. Minneapolis, First National Bank. St. Paul, St. Paul National Bank. Great Falls, Mont., First National Bank. Chicago, Ill., Globe National Bank. Buffalo, Queen City Bank. Cleveland National Bank. Detroit, First National Bank.

Winnipeg Branch, Main Street;

F. L. Patton, Manager.

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

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DRUGS AND MEDICINES

Every requisite for the Drug Trade promptly supplied.

TORONTO, ONT.

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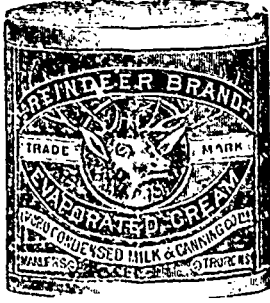
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Wines, Liquors and Cigars

8th Street, Brandon.

PROFITABLE
GOODS TO HANDLE
PLEASING
TO YOUR TRADE
REINDEER BRAND

CREAM.



EVAPORATED CREAM.

CONDENSED

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COCOA & MILK
TEA**

Order a Sample Case from your
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CHINA,
LAMPS,
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CUTLERY,
AND FANCY GOODS.**
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WINTER SUPPLY.

Two Tons Glycerine.
Six " Sulphur.
Two " Epsom Salts.
Two " Saltpetre, ground.
One " " crystal.
Car-load Blue Stone.
Ten bbls. Boathen's C. L. Oil.
Fifteen gro. C. L. Oil. Emulsion.
1000 oz. Pure Strychnine Crystal.

Full Line Fluid Extracts, Elix-
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Preparations always on hand,
Write for quotations.

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MILLER MORSE & Co

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**Hardware, Cutlery,
Guns, Ammunition,
Du Pont Gun Powder,
ETC.**
Princess St., WINNIPEG.

J. H. ASHDOWN,
**HARDWARE IMPORTER,
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WINNIPEG, MAN.

—DEALER IN—

**Iron, Steel, Hardware, Paints,
Oils, Glass, Varnishes, Fire
Brick, Fire Clay, Portland Cement,
Sewer Pipes, Etc.**

MACKENZIE & MILLS,
WHOLESALE GROCERS

Special attention given to

**Teas, Coffees, Canned Goods,
DRIED FRUITS, Etc.**

**CORNER KING AND ALEXANDER STREETS
WINNIPEG, MAN.**

E. F. HUTCHINGS' GREAT NORTHWEST Saddlery House

opposite the City Hall, Corner
Main and Market Sts.,

519 Main St. & 191 to 195 & 126 Market St.

The Largest Stock and Best Equipped Establishment in
Canada. Lowest prices and Best Goods is our Motto.

TRUNKS, VALISES, LEATHER AND SHOE FIND-
INGS, SADDLERY HARDWARE, WHIPS, &c.

Don't forget the new premises.

E. F. HUTCHINGS, Proprietor, WINNIPEG.
Send for our new Illustrated Catalogue.

Mackenzie, Powis & Co.,

WHOLESALE GROCERS.

JUST ARRIVED.

First direct shipment of New Season
Prime Selected Valencia Raisins and
Imperial Selected Layers from Denia.
Also two cars choicest Evaporated
Apricots, Peaches and Prunes.

**Over 1,000 packages, New seasons
First crop, Congous, all
Grades.**

Cor. McDermott & Princess Sts., WINNIPEG.

CHURCH'S

COLD WATER

ALABASTINE

WHITE AND SIXTEEN
BEAUTIFUL SHADES.

Order early to insure a full
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G. F. Stephens & Co.

Winnipeg, Sole agents for
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J. W. PECK & CO.

—MANUFACTURERS OF—

CLOTHING, SHIRTS

—AND—

FUR GOODS

And Wholesale Dealers in Men's Furnishings

WAREHOUSES.

WINNIPEG, Man. VANCOUVER, B.C.
Factory—MONTREAL.

The Commercial

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

**Twelfth Year of Publication
ISSUED EVERY MONDAY**

SUBSCRIPTION, \$2.00 PER ANNUM (in advance.)

ADVERTISING RATES MADE KNOWN ON APPLICATION.

Fine Book and Job Printing Departments.
Office, 186 James St., East.

JAMES B. STEEN,
Publisher

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

WINNIPEG, APRIL 30, 1894.

Manitoba.

May 10 is Arbor day for Manitoba, and will be a public holiday.

L. J. Treble, blacksmith, Crystal City, is succeeded by T. H. Argue.

Glenboro merchants are anxious to have a bank established in their town.

J. L. Wells, plumber, Winnipeg and Brandon, has decided to close up his Winnipeg business.

A. A. Jackson, late of the Commercial bank, Winnipeg, has opened a private bank at Selkirk.

D. McIntosh has disposed of his blacksmith shop, tools, etc., at Rosburn to S. J. Hamm, of Newdale.

The jewelry store of the Manitoba Jewelry Co., Winnipeg, was reported burglarized and \$25 worth of silverware taken.

Application is being made to the Government for letters patent incorporating the Lake Winnipeg Fish Co. The applicants are Dr. R. H. Orton, Dr. Grain, Roderick Smith, J. E. Ross and C. J. Logie, all of Selkirk.

The Winnipeg Produce and Commission Co., of which Jos. Carman is manager, has moved to the Boyle block, corner of McDermot street east and Rorie street, where more suitable premises have been secured.

A trade sale of bankrupt stock goods will be held at the sale rooms, Winnipeg, on Tuesday of this week, when a large number of merchants are expected to be present. This plan of disposing of the bankrupt stocks is proving a success.

N. F. Calder, who was lately connected with a large grocery establishment in Minneapolis, has opened a grocery store in Winnipeg, at No. 525 Main st. He has put in a very nice stock of goods, and reports that he will do a strictly cash trade, on as small a margin of profit as it is possible to work on.

At Crystal City, R. Rollins has purchased the hardware stock of the estate of Greenway

& Richards, and will continue the business on a cash basis. Elliott & McJannet have purchased the stock of furniture recently owned by R. Rollins.

Eighteen carloads of fat cattle arrived from the west Tuesday, and twenty-three cars on Wednesday. The entire shipment went east to Montreal Wednesday evening, where they will be shipped to the Old Country. The stock is owned by Gordon & Ironsides and Mr. Lane, of Calgary.

It may be interesting to some people to note that after midnight on Monday, April 30, all persons found in a bar room after hours will be liable to a fine of \$10. The amendment to this effect in the liquor act passed last session will go into effect on Tuesday morning, May 1.

Wilson & Co., wholesale paints, etc., Winnipeg, have been appointed agents for the sale of Cabot's sheathing quilt for the West. This material is claimed to be much warmer than any sheathing paper, and even warmer than brick plastering. It is claimed also to be much more durable than paper, and valuable for deadening purposes.

Sinclair & Co., Brandon, says the Times, have sold their fuel, grain and feed business to F. Purdon and T. Smart. While welcoming the new firm we regret there is a possibility of our losing J. C. Sinclair. Alderman Keddy, who composed the old firm. It is their intention to go into the wholesale business somewhere, and while we trust that Brandon may be made their headquarters, yet we know that other points offer special inducements by way of better railway facilities.

The Winnipeg Jobbers' Union has issued a circular showing certain changes which were made in the law at the last session of the Manitoba legislature, regarding exemptions, etc. A copy of this circular will be sent to every merchant in the province, with the object of informing them as to how the law now stands. Shortly after the close of the late session of the provincial legislature, The Commercial gave a complete review of all legislation passed of interest to merchants, explaining changes and stating effect of new legislation, so that merchants should be well informed as to these changes in the law.

Assiniboia.

Miss McGregor of Oxbow has opened in millinery and fancy goods at Estevan.

A. Ferguson, livery, Moosomin, succeeded by Colin McLean.

Alberta.

T. A. Stephen, of Calgary, has gone to Edmonton to close up the banking business of Lafferty & Moore. The firm is going out of business entirely.

Moore & Macdowall's saw mills were burned on the 24th. The mills are on the limits, seventy miles above Edmonton. The men about the mills worked hard and saved the lumber piles. The loss will be \$9,000 on which there is no insurance. The same firm have large mills at Prince Albert.

Diamond & Curry, second-hand goods and jewellery, Calgary; succeeded by Diamond & Seabury.

J. G. Looby & Co., harness, Edmonton, have sold out to D. Collins.

Grain and Milling.

A canvass is being made at Virden, Man., for subscribers for stock in the proposed joint stock company, to establish a flour mill, with satisfactory results.

R. C. Ennis, proprietor of the mill at Neepawa, Man., and the head miller, have gone to Minneapolis to purchase new machinery.

Preston & McKay, millers, Boissvain, Man., have dissolved partnership, and are succeeded by Hurt & McKay.

Sealed tenders for the purchase of the flour mill at Arden, Man., will be received until noon on May 22. The mill was built in 1890 and is now running Capacity, 125 barrels. Particulars on application to M. E. Boughton.

The Winnipeg Grain and Produce Exchange has issued a circular calling attention to the amendments recently made to the by-laws which provide for the admission to membership of non-residents on very favorable terms. The details of the by-law respecting associate members are printed, and in view of the lateness of the current grain season an arrangement has been made to charge associate members entering at any time during the year 1894 but \$5 annual dues for this year, in addition to the \$25 entrance fee.

Some discussion took place recently at a meeting of the grain examiners of the Toronto board of trade, relative to the fixing of the standards of Manitoba wheat. The idea was advanced by some that the matter should be left entirely in the hands of western people, instead of having delegates come from the east to assist in fixing the standards. The Winnipeg board has not made any representation to the Toronto board on this question, but in reply to an inquiry from C. Cawa, a reply was sent from here giving the ideas of the western grain men as to the fixing of the standards. The Ottawa officials have evidently communicated with the Toronto grain men upon the same subject.

British Grain Trade.

The cable from London on April 21 says: The weather during the week has been seasonable, rainy, but no colder. The crop prospects have improved. There were lower offers from shippers and several cargoes off the coast were withdrawn, as holders would not accept current rates. La Plata was pressed for sale, and twenty cargoes are due to arrive. Russian wheat of inferior grades was cheaper. There was more dealing in parcels, but the superior grades are firm. In Indian wheat shippers are not offering. In American wheat there was a small trade. Parcels of red winter, for April delivery, were quoted at 22s 9d; hard Manitoba was quoted at 26s and California cargo afloat was quoted at 25s. Spot was dull and slow at 3d lower. Spot flour was quiet and unchanged. Shippers offer at a slight decline. In corn the Irish demand has subsided, owing to the change in weather. Prices are about 3d lower. Mixed American corn, prompt delivery, was quoted at 17s 9d; spot was quiet.

Winnipeg Clearing House.


Clearings for week ending April 26, were \$581,343; balances, \$92,755. For the previous week clearings were \$790,139.

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

	Clearings.	April 19th.	April 12th.
Montreal	\$10,751,143	\$9,816,175	
Toronto	4,984,982	5,285,264	
Halifax	989,342	993,240	
Winnipeg	760,139	797,699	
Hamilton	619,297	643,972	
Total	\$18,004,903	\$17,536,350	

Silver.

Silver quotations seem entirely dependent on the intermittent demand for China. A slight renewal of this buying early in the week caused an advance to 64½ per ounce for bars here and 29½ in London. Its exhaustion was followed by a reaction; the price declined at the close of the week to 28½ in London and 63½ in New York. The India Council this week sold 50 lakhs (5,000,000) rupees up to 13 19-32d per rupee. Silver prices, London, April 20, 28½; New York, 63½c.—Bradstreet's.

SILVER PLATED SPOONS^S FORKS etc. STAMPED
1847 ROGERS BROS. AI. 
 ARE GENUINE "ROGERS" GOODS.

—And Guaranteed by the—

MERIDEN BRITANNIA CO.

If you want genuine Goods that will wear and stand the test of Time, insist upon having **"1847 ROGER BROS. AI."** For Sale by all Responsible dealers.

WE ARE now placing upon the market CHOCOLATE, PINK, WHITE and CANARY Icing in half pound packages, delicately flavored and ready for use. Our Mr. French is showing samples.

Pure Gold Mfg. Co., Toronto.

SAFE - -
 URE - -
 WEET - -
 ALEABLE

MATCHES

SAFE - -
 URE - -
 WEET - -
 ALEABLE

1,600 CASES WERE SOLD in the City of Winnipeg in 12 months and not a Single Complaint. Why pay 10 per cent extra for an article because you are familiar with the name.

Keep up with the times and ask your wholesale grocer for

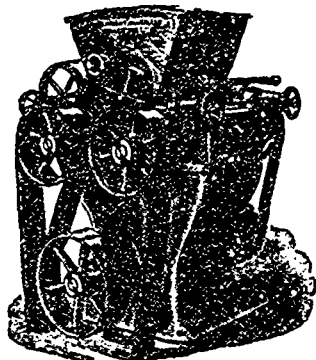
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H. A. NELSON & SONS.

TORONTO AND MONTREAL.

Represented by MR. W. S. CRONE.

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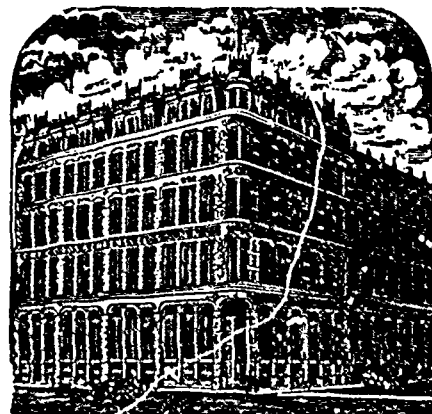
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The Commercial

WINNIPEG, APRIL 30, 1894.

IMPROVING THE STREETS.

The horrible condition of the streets of this city has set the people thinking. Winnipeg mud is quite a noted commodity both at home and abroad, and our citizens may be said to almost glory in the renown which it has achieved. But this spring we have had so much of it as to fairly disgust all concerned. The long spell of drizzling weather has made our streets just a little worse than they have been in previous years, even during the spring season. It is agreed on all sides that something must be done to remedy this situation. The city has expended a considerable sum in block paving a number of the streets, but this plan is not giving satisfaction. The cost is too great in proportion to its durability. The pavement on Main street is already worn out and is sadly in need of replacing. Block pavement therefore seems out of the question when a plan of improving all the streets is considered, and the city will never present a respectable appearance in wet weather until all the streets are paved or improved in some way.

There has been considerable talk of using gravel upon the streets. A heavy dressing of gravel would no doubt make a great improvement, though it is not just the proper thing for a city street. It might, however, prove of advantage as a temporary shift, until some more permanent plan of paving is found desirable, providing the expense of gravelling the streets is not too great. Some years ago the city purchased a gravel pit at Bird's Hill, but little has been done in utilizing the gravel. One difficulty is, that the gravel is seven miles distant from the city, which would make the cost of hauling very great. It has been proposed to haul in the gravel by rail in car lots. The Canadian Pacific main line passes close by the locality where the gravel exists, and we believe very favorable terms can be made with the company to haul it to the city, provided a sufficient quantity is taken to make it worth while for the company to put in a steam shovel and arrange for handling the commodity on a large scale.

Certainly something should be done to improve our streets. The condition has been such this spring as to cause a feeling of shame on the part of our citizens, for the sake of the reputation of the city. We also owe it to the farmers in the surrounding country, that the principal streets leading out of the city should be improved. The city corporation limit extends a long way out into the country to the west, and it is a well known fact that the roads leading into the city are much worse within the corporation than they are beyond the city limits. In any plan for improving the streets, these main roads leading out to the country should have early attention. We do not say that the plan of gravelling the streets should be adopted. This should be left to the decision of those who are more competent to judge of its value. But the experience of the present spring has shown how necessary it is for something to be done to improve our streets.

ODIOUS COMPARISONS.

A few Canadians have got into the habit of looking away from home for enterprise and development. They belittle their own country, and point to what they consider the greater enterprise of other countries. The United States is generally the country referred to as the embodiment of advancement. If these people were acquainted with the actual facts they would have little reason for such comparisons to the disadvantage of their own country. The fact is, that in an honest comparison of the progress of the two countries, Canada is by no means at a disadvantage, but rather the contrary is the case. The only true comparison is one of percentage. Canada has increased in population more rapidly than the United States, notwithstanding that our population is small as compared with the republic. In railways and in shipping we are clean out of sight in advance of our neighbor, and in education and actual prosperity of the masses we are certainly ahead of the United States. Following is a comparative statement of the railway mileage of the two countries, compiled from recent official reports:—

In the United States there were added 2,630 miles of railway last year, an increase of less than 2 per cent during the year, as against 1,764 miles in Canada, equal to an increase of 13 per cent. The number of miles in operation at the close of 1893 was in the United States 145,869 and 17,332 in Canada. To have a mileage in proportion to population equal to the railway mileage in Canada, the United States should be able to show 35,000 miles more than that country possesses, according to the official returns quoted from, so that at the present rate of progress Canada is, comparatively speaking, 15 years ahead of her neighbor in railway development. This is only one comparison of many which can be made to the advantage of this country. It is all very well for our neighbors to the south to boast of their great achievements, but enterprise and advancement on this continent does not remain entirely with them, notwithstanding that some few Canadians seem to be willing to admit that it does. The republic has certainly made great progress in some respects, and we may add that this has been largely possible through the investment of British capital in the country.

THE EXPORT CATTLE TRADE.

Exporters of live stock appear to have a lot of grievances, according to a circular lately issued by the Dominion Live Stock Association which we publish on another page of the Commercial this week. The live stock export trade is a very important matter for Canada as a whole, and it is a trade of growing importance in the West. The circular in question points out the grievances of the exporters, the principal feature of which appears to be the alleged combination of vessel owners, whereby excessive freight rates are charged. The association makes out quite a strong case, but does not suggest anything as a remedy, beyond a passing reference to Mr. Mulock's bill now before Parliament. The circular may prove interesting to a number of our readers who are connected directly or indirectly with the cattle trade.

While referring to this question, it is satisfactory to note that indications are more favorable for the removal of the embargo in England upon the importation of Canadian cattle. President Gardner of the British Board of Agriculture, stated in the House of Commons on Monday that the government would make an immediate investigation of the question of the re-admission of Canadian cattle into England. He said the inquiry would begin when the bulk of cattle began to arrive from Canada. He thought the restrictions would be withdrawn. He was pressed to withdraw the restrictions at once, but said he could not do so.

More Tariff Changes.

The minister of finance has given notice of the following further changes in the tariff:—

Wall paper, not including borders, printed in plain underground paper and colored with any material except bronze, gilt or flitter, 35 per cent. All other paper hangings and borders, per roll of eight yards and under and proportionally for greater lengths, 1½ per roll and 25 per cent. ad valorem.

Tarred paper, 25 per cent.

Tomatoes and other vegetables, including corn and baked beans, in cans or other packages, not elsewhere specified, 1½ cents per pound, the weight of the cans or other packages to be included in the weight for duty.

Stearine, 2 cents per pound.

Tea and green coffee imported direct from the country of growth and production free. This item shall include tea and coffee purchased in bond in any country where tea and coffee are subject to customs duty, provided there be satisfactory proof that the tea or coffee so purchased in bond is such as might be entered for home consumption in the country where the same is purchased.

The effect of this change respecting tea and coffee is to relieve tea and coffee purchased in England from any duty, and to continue to discriminate against the United States to the extent of ten per cent. This is accomplished by the provision that free tea and coffee shall only enter as such when purchased in countries imposing a customs duty on tea and coffee. England imposes such duty, but the United States does not, and consequently tea purchased in the United States will continue to be taxed 10 per cent.

In addition to the above the duties on nuts were changed to read as follows: "Nuts shelled, 5 cents a pound; almonds, walnuts, Brazil nuts and pecan nuts, not shelled 3 cents per pound." This item in the new tariff only included almonds. Nuts of all kinds not elsewhere specified, 2 cents per pound. This item in the new tariff was 3 cents per pound.

The Export Demand for Sheep.

The actual number of sheep exported from the United States during the first three months this year was 28,959. About half this number was purchased on the Chicago market, the other half being shipped direct from feeding points. The average price was close to \$4.00 in Chicago and 13 to 14c dressed at Liverpool and London. The scarcity of good heavy sheep in England and Scotland made an unusual demand for American sheep, and prices were so low that for a time there was a good margin in the business. It gave a good deal of relief to the trade when relief was most wanted, but of course soon became overdone. The rapid advance in prices recently entirely cut off this line of business, so that foreign prices have had a chance to advance some, but as yet values are too high here to admit of extensive exportations. — Chicagorovers' Journal.

RED RIVER IMPROVEMENTS.

The government has finally declared its intention to do nothing in the matter of the Red river improvements. This will be a great disappointment to the people of Manitoba in general and Winnipeg in particular. This is really a very important work, and it has been pressed upon the attention of the government for such a long period, that those interested are becoming disheartened. Several times a show has been made of doing something in the matter, and then again it has dropped. In Parliament last week the minister stated quite plainly that the government had no intention of doing anything in the direction of undertaking the work, either preliminary or actual. In reply to Mr. Martin, in the house last week, Hon. Mr. Oulmet repeated the old statements about the difference in the opinion of the engineers as to the cost of the work, which is made use of as an excuse for inactivity. "When the government was satisfied on this question," he said, "and has available means, the matter will receive serious consideration." This is very small hope for those who hoped for something practical at an early date. The government evidently has no intention of satisfying itself as to the cost of the work, or a thorough survey would have been made long ago. Manitoba will, undoubtedly, have to wait an indefinite time before this important work is undertaken.

Freight Rates and Traffic Matters.

The steamship Phoenix from Messina arrived at Montreal on April 26 with 32,000 boxes of oranges and lemons. She is the first steamer to arrive this season, and is a week earlier than the first last year. She was delayed in the Gulf by floating ice and sustained some damage from coming in contact with it. The steamship Tiber left Montreal on April 25 for St. John, Nfld., being the first vessel to put to sea from this port this season. Six barges of the Montreal Transportation company arrived down from Kingston on April 25 with 120,000 bushels of wheat for W. W. Ogilvie. This is the first consignment of grain to arrive this season.

The Chicago Daily Trade Bulletin of April 23 says: Rail rates are said to be fairly maintained at 20c per 100 pounds for flour and grain to New York, and 30c for provisions. Through rates to Liverpool were slow and easier at 23 to 24.56c per 100 pounds for flour, 11.95c for wheat, and 11½c per bushel for corn, and 41 to 46.88c per 100 pounds for provisions. Through rates via lake and rail to New England points were easier, at 8½c per bushel for corn, and 5½c for oats. Rates to New York were lower at 5½c for corn, and to Philadelphia 5½c. The demand for vessel room for Buffalo was moderate and rates declined ¼ to 1c for corn, and 1½c for wheat. Charters were also made to Port Huron at 1c for corn.

Navigation is open at Duluth. The Duluth Market Report of April 21 says: The Western Transit Line steamship W. H. Gratwick No. 2, arrived in port last evening in a dense fog. Her master reported no trouble with ice on the way up. Early this morning the Cadorous came into port and about noon to-day the Centurion and Gilbert arrived. The first boat to arrive last season was the G. W. Roby, on May 9.

The roads carrying wheat from St. Paul and Minneapolis to Boston have made a reduction in the rates between these points to 30 cents per 100 pounds. This will reduce the all-rail rate from Winnipeg to Boston to 48 cents, instead of 54 cents as formerly.

A bill has been introduced in Parliament by Mr. McLean, of York, to prevent railways

from charging more than two cents per mile for passengers. The proposed act is to apply in the province of Ontario only, east of Port Arthur.

The Montreal Trade Bulletin of April 20 says:—"Grain freights are easy, scarcely half the space that was engaged at this time last year having so far been taken. London is quoted at 1s 0d to 1s 9d; Bristol, 1s 9d to 2s; Liverpool, 1s 6d to 1s 9d; and Glasgow, 1s 6d to 1s 9d. The Continent is quoted at 2s to 2s 3d. In deals we learn of two or three vessels being engaged on the other side at 42s 6d from this port, but shippers here are only bidding 40s to 41s 3d. Most of the regular liners have contracts at 40s. In cattle it is understood that one or two engagements have been made at 45s Liverpool, but rates have not yet been fully established. Hay is quoted at 40s to 42s 6d by regular liners, and an engagement is reported by an outsided steamer at 37s 6d.

Insurance and Financial Notes.

A feature of the Commercial Bank liquidation at Winnipeg is the following: At the court recently the claims of creditors were proceeded with. In one case a man having \$1,800, which he feared his creditors would get to hear about, deposited the amount in the bank in a fictitious name; he now applies for payment in his own name.

The annual report of the Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada, a summary of which appears in this issue of The Commercial, makes a satisfactory showing, the year being one of the best the company has yet enjoyed. Applications for new insurance were nearly \$1,000,000 greater than the previous year, and the assets of the company appear to be in excellent shape. This company has had a prosperous career, and at the close of another year will have over \$30,000,000 of assurance in force.

The government bill to amend the insurance act was introduced in the senate at Ottawa last week. It limits operations of foreign and assessment insurance companies by providing that no license shall be issued enabling companies to do business on the assessment plan unless it has five hundred applications for insurance to the amount of \$5,000, and stipulates that life insurance shall not be carried on in connection with other insurance business.

The scheme of insurance established through the co-operation of a number of Winnipeg wholesale dealers, which was explained in The Commercial a short time ago, has been dropped. The object was to encourage merchants to carry more insurance by providing a plan of insurance at a low cost for stocks of goods only. It is the intention to endeavor to reorganize on a somewhat different basis. The projectors wish to secure the guarantee of a certain amount of insurance before the company is declared ready for business, while under the old plan policies were accepted at once. A re-arrangement of rates has also been made.

Results of Irrigation.

The following introductory article to a pamphlet recently issued by the Northern Pacific Railway company, descriptive of the Yakima valley, state of Washington, tells of what has been accomplished by means of irrigation:—

The old saw that the desert has been made to blossom as the rose has been so often applied to various parts of the west that it has become trite and hackneyed. It is, nevertheless, a very compact and forcible, as well as truthful, way of expressing a fact that, like history, has repeated itself over and over again throughout the west.

The general—and especially the eastern idea of a stretch of country where the only thing to be seen in the way of trees and shrubbery is the scraggly and neutral tinted sage-brush, is that it is a barren waste, worthless and useless, and that, like the old Hebrew idea of Nazareth,

nothing good can come out of it. As the old feeling about Nazareth was, so the modern notion about sage brush land is—a popular delusion.

The truth is—and mark it well—that the most fertile land in the west is a sage brush patch, and the larger the sage brush the better the land. Such areas lack but one element to transform the unsightly, dreary waste into a fertile plain, a luxuriant field, a flowery vale. That one thing is water, and its effect is magical.

The Mormons were the first in recent times to enter upon this transforming process on a large scale in our own country. In their case it was a matter of life and death, and was forced upon them by their environment. The experiment was next tried in California, and then in Colorado.

This transformation was effected by, and the experiment consisted in, conveying upon these sage brush or sandy lands, as the case might be, in a region where the natural rainfall was sadly deficient, the water from running streams which issued from the canons, or from lakes and natural reservoirs. And this was irrigation.

Long before the Mormons or anyone else thought of or practiced irrigation, it was in use in the far southwest. That ancient race, that in the dim past populated the mesas and sun-scorched valleys of Arizona and contiguous territory, and that has been such a puzzle to archeologists and others as to who they were, from whence they came and whither they went, has left behind it irrigation canals of such magnitude and engineered with such ability that they cannot be improved upon.

Within a decade the irrigation problem has jumped to the front in a manner that knew no bounds, and the general government has expended hundreds of thousands of dollars in a most elaborate and scientific investigation of the many phases of the question.

As was natural, the subject of irrigation, its history and methods, its costs, its results, its general practicability to given localities, was first taken up in earnest in the southwest. Here the summer days were long and hot; the rainfall but a moiety of what was necessary to mature crops; many of the creeks scarce were born ere they dived out of sight in the hot sands to cooler strata below; the evaporation was so great that the usefulness of the few running streams found was greatly lessened.

Was there any way in which irrigation could help them? In default of the smaller water courses, could the few large rivers be used to remedy the condition of affairs and render them to a certain extent independent of other localities and make farming, fruit raising, etc., profitable? It was found that irrigation had an ancient origin. That it was in use long before the Christian era. Egypt, Phoenicia, India, Spain, Rome, China and a long list of other countries have possessed and now possess irrigation works on most extended and costly scales. It was argued that what they could do we could do, and the argument was true.

From that day to this the progress in irrigation, the immense sums expended in canals, dams and reservoirs, the engineering difficulties surmounted, the ways and means successfully devised to meet particular conditions, the great area of fertile and arable lands, otherwise perfectly worthless, that have been reclaimed, and the general advancement in the science in all parts of the arid and semi-arid region has been simply astounding. From Arizona and California to Oregon, Washington and the Dakotas, the good work has gone on.

A new thing in suspenders is the "Chester" and the "Worker" brands. This is an adjustable suspender, on a new principle, which combines flexibility and strength, which are the principal requisites in a comfortable suspender. It can also be sold at a low figure. Jas. Hall & Co., wholesale mitre, gloves, etc., Winnipeg, have the control of the new line here.

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Commission Merchants,
Flour, Grain, Butter, &c.

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WHOLESALE MEN'S FURNISHINGS,

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MONTREAL AND TORONTO.
THE J. C. McLAREN BELTING CO.



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LION "L" BRAND.

PURE VINEGAR

Manufactured Solely under the Supervision of the
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Mixed Pickles, Jams, Jellies & Preserves

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BLACK TEA.

½lb, 1lb and 2lb Metal Canisters, packed
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The best article in the market—No grocery stock is
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THE TRADE ONLY SUPPLIED.

Perfect Gem Vegetables and Fruits. California Evaporated Fruits,
New Turkish Prunes, hds, bbls and cases, English Malt Vinegar in
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G. F. & J. GALT,
Wholesale Grocers,
WINNIPEG, MAN.

Hudson's Bay Company,

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Registered Brands:

Hungarian and Strong Bakers Flour

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Solo agents in Manitoba, Northwest Territories and British Columbia for

MYERS ROYAL HORSE AND CATTLE SPICE

In use for a quarter of a century. For full particulars, circulars, &c.,
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LARD!

Ask your grocer for our Red Cross
Brand of PURE LARD. Also our fine
Flavored Sugar-cured HAMS and BACON.

Ship us your BUTTER and EGGS, and
obtain highest market prices.

Egg Cases for Sale.

ORDERS AND CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

J. Y. Griffin & Co.,
PORK PACKERS, WINNIPEG.

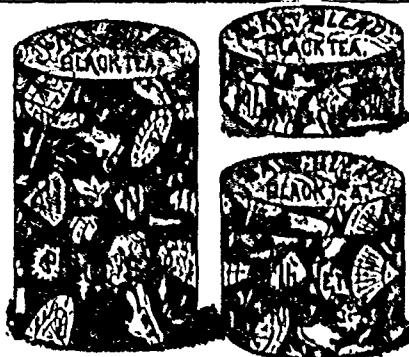
Butter and Eggs Wanted!

—AT—

Allen's, Pork Packer,

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Try our Sugar cured Hams, Bacon, Bone-
less Hams and Pure Lard. Egg cases for sale.
Orders and Correspondence solicited.



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Compressed Mince Meat.

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GUARANTEED STRICTLY PURE.

HORSERADISH—Put up in 16 oz. bottles
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J. S. Carveth & Co., Winnipeg,
Preparers and Packers.

Country Produce Wanted
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We will handle your Butter, Eggs, &c.

Send in your orders for **FIRE CRACKERS**
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Order early so we may buy accordingly.

Mention 'The Commercial' when writing.

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DAIRY UTENSILS.

We manufacture the most
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Milk Can Trimmings, and other
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WINNIPEG WANTS.

PRODUCE!

We are always open for

BUTTER

AND EGGS.

AT HIGHEST MARKET VALUE.

Write for full Market Quotations to

PARSONS PRODUCE COMPANY
WINNIPEG, - MAN.

CIGARS!

For a Pleasant Smoko try **REPUBLICS.**

For Perfect Satisfaction try **LA HISPANIA**

—MADE BY—

Bryan & Co
WINNIPEG, - MANITOBA.

THE BUSINESS SITUATION.

WINNIPEG, SATURDAY AFTERNOON, April 28.

Weather has been warm and fairly favorable for seeding, and the outlook is better a week ago, though in the flat districts of eastern Manitoba some of the land is too wet for seeding. The soil, however, throughout the west is in good condition and a great deal of seeding has been done, and in some cases wheat is showing above ground. Lake Superior is reported free of ice and boats are arriving at Duluth, but Thunder Bay is still closed, so that our lake ports are still closed, but a few days are expected to make a change. Merchants who usually bring in large quantities of goods on the opening of navigation in the spring, are somewhat puzzled what to do this year. The reduction in the duty has made it possible to buy some heavy staple lines lower in the States than in eastern Canada, taking comparative freight rates into account, lower rates being obtainable from eastern points in the States than from points in eastern Canada. The possibility of further tariff changes (the tariff debate in Parliament not being concluded yet) is a further disturbing feature, which operates to deter local houses from placing large orders for spring importations.

Immigration is turning out light, British immigration shows a very large decrease. About the most hopeful feature is the increase of immigrants from the United States. President Van Horne's visit to Duluth this week revived reports concerning the completion of the Duluth and Winnipeg railway, but no authoritative statements have been made to this effect. It seems very doubtful if this railway will be built to Winnipeg this year, or even extended any considerable distance in this direction.

Winnipeg Markets.

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

LAUNDRY—There is nothing of special interest to report in this branch. Bluestone is very scarce. In fact stocks in the city are exhausted. Last year there was considerable cutting in this commodity and stocks were heavy. This year the dealers did not go in so actively to compete for the usual heavy spring trade in bluestone, and stocks have been short. Following prices are for small parcels, and will be shaded considerably for full package orders:—Alum per pound, 3½ to 4½c—etc.; alcohol, \$4.75; bleaching powder, per pound, 6 to 8c; blue vitrol, 5 to 8c; borax, 11 to 13c; bromide potash, 55 to 75c; camphor, 75 to 85c; camphor ounces, 80 to 90c; carbolic acid, 40 to 65c; castor oil, 11 to 15c; chlorate potash, 28 to 35c; citric acid, 60 to 75c; copperas, 3½ to 4c; cocaine, per oz, \$3.50 to \$9.00; cream tartar, per pound, 28 to 35c; cloves, 20 to 25c; epsom salts, 3½ to 4c; extract logwood, bulk, 14 to 18c; do., boxes, 18 to 20c; German quinine, 39 to 40c; glycerine, per pound, 20 to 25c; ginger, Jamaica, 25 to 40c; do., African, 20 to 25c; Howard's quinine, per ounce, 50 to 60c; iodine, \$3.50 to 6.00; insect powder, 35 to 40c; morphia sul., \$1.90 to 2.25. Opium, \$4.50 to 5.00; oil, olive, \$1.25 to 1.40; oil, U. S. salad, \$1.25 to 1.40; oil, lemon, super, \$2.75 to 3.50; oil, peppermint, \$4.00 to 4.50; oxalic acid, 13 to 16c; potass iodide, \$4.25 to 4.50; saltpetre, 10 to 12c; sal rochelle, 30 to 35c; shellac, 45 to 50c; sulphur flowers, 3½ to 5c; sulphur roll, per keg, 3½ to 5c; soda bicarb., per keg of 112 lbs, \$3.75 to 4.25; salsoda, \$2.00 to 3.00; tartaric acid, per lb, 45 to 55c.

HARDWARE AND METALS.—Advices from the east indicate that prices have not yet settled down from the recent shaking up which they have received, as a result of tariff changes and the breaking up of combines. Nails, both cut and wire, have been materially reduced in price, as stated last week, and makers are still keeping up the competition; but they may be expected to get tired of it after a while and go

back to the association style of doing business. The Montreal agents for table cutlery have petitioned the government against the advance in the tariff on this class of goods, pointing out that the bulk of these goods must be imported, duty or no duty. Their petition appears elsewhere in this issue. Montreal reports a 50c decline on terra plates, to \$6.60 to 6.75. United States pig iron is said to be coming in freely in western Ontario, and it is said that no orders for wire and nails are going to the States. Here the market is demoralized on account of the uncertainty of the situation. Local dealers are at a loss to know just what to do. On several lines, such as iron, nails, putty, etc., goods from the United States can be laid down here lower than from Eastern Canada makers. Eastern manufacturers have reduced their prices since the reduction in the tariff, but the difficulty appears to be in freight rates, freights being lower from eastern iron districts in the States than from eastern Canada points. On this account several lines can be laid down lower from such United States points as Pittsburg than from Eastern Canada. Local houses do not wish to place orders with foreign makers if they can help it, though we understand some orders have gone to the States. The tendency, however, is to hold off placing large orders until the tariff debate is closed, as it is possible that further changes may be made in the new tariff. If freights were the same from Canadian and United States manufacturing points, the home goods would hold this market, but with the difference in freights in favor of United States points, it appears that under the new tariff orders in several important staple lines will go to the States. Local stocks are light, as usual at this season, and dealers are anxious to replenish, but are afraid, as stated, to place orders. Prices are weak and will of course be lower when new goods arrive. In the meantime quotations are nominally the same for small lots from stocks on hand from last fall importations.

LUMBER—Nothing further has been announced, and freights and prices remain as they were. Indeed, it is doubtful if there will be any material change in the situation, unless it is shown by practical experience that United States lumber can be brought in under the new tariff arrangement. If any considerable quantity of Minnesota lumber should be brought in, it is probable that both freight rates and prices would be reduced here, in order to check such importations. In the meantime all concerned seem to be playing a waiting game. There is also some disposition to hold off to see if there may not be some further change in the tariff, before the lumber list is finally disposed of. It is understood that an effort is being made by supporters of the government here, to have finished lumber placed on the free list, while at least one party has gone to Ottawa to oppose any proposition in that direction. The Lake of the Woods lumbermen maintain stoutly that they will not be able to compete under the the new tariff unless freights from the mills to Winnipeg and western points are reduced. John Mather of the Keewatin Lumber Co. states "that the prospects for the lumber trade were never worse than at present. The mills at Keewatin will not be operated this season. With the present freight tariff on the Canadian Pacific Railway it is a question whether it will ever pay to run the mills there till a large reduction is made." Mr. Graham, a lumber merchant of Fort William, stated, "that in view of the very high freight rate on lumber charged by the Canadian Pacific Railway, the shipping of lumber to Manitoba has been rendered unprofitable. The value of lumber has decreased through competition from the south, and lumbermen felt that the Canadian Pacific Railway should participate in the reduction of values generally by reducing its freight rates." D. C. Cameron, of the Ontario and Western Lumber Co., was seen by a reporter. He said: "While the tariff on lum-

ber was enforced the mills here were making a small profit on the sale of the same, but now that the tariff has been done away with, and competition from the south is so keen, we find that we cannot hold our own. The amalgamation of the six lumber companies a year ago, now known as the Ontario and Western Lumber Co., was brought about by the fact that some of these companies were actually running at a loss, showing that the profits in this business, even with a protective tariff, are small. It may even seem strange that we are unable to produce lumber as cheaply as our competitors to the south, but this is owing to the fact that we have to move our logs by water a distance of about 300 miles, which entails a cost of about \$3 per thousand feet; and while this water haul is in the direction of the market, and thus shortens the rail haul to that extent, yet, as compared with the firms in the same business to the south of us, we labor at that much of a disadvantage, inasmuch as we have still to pay a freight rate to the average point in Manitoba almost, if not quite, equal to the freight rate alone of our United States competitors. I think that the Canadian Pacific Railway should freight our lumber as cheaply per mile as other railways do to the south of us."

PAINTS AND OILS—Unusual competition and cutting in prices is reported from the East, as a result of the breaking up of the associations. White lead is particularly demoralized by cutting, and buyers must be on their guard for inferior brands, deterioration in quality being a usual accompaniment of cutting in prices. There has also been cutting in linseed oil and turpentine, though the latter article is very strong in the south, and prices are expected to advance. After the quiet period enjoyed by the trade, as regards competition in prices under the associations, the dealers seem to be now going in generally for reckless competition. Here prices are about the same, awaiting the arrival of new stocks when navigation opens, when there will be some revision of prices.

WOOL.—The prospect for the new wool season is very uncertain, and there appears to be little definite ground yet for a belief in an early advance in prices. Wools continue depressed in the United States, and manufacturers there are cautious buyers, only purchasing for actual immediate wants. This would indicate that they do not look for an early advance in values. A good deal of woolen machinery is still idle in that country. Instead of looking for a market for our wool in the States at higher prices, as was expected would be a result of the proposed new tariff, which places wool on the free list, we find that wool is being shipped into Canada from the States. This would indicate that Canadian wool producers have little to hope from the placing of wool on the free list in the United States, if the new tariff to that effect is ever adopted. However, under a general revival of manufacture in the States, prices may recover sufficiently to permit exports from Canada, but it would be unreasonable to expect prices in the States under free trade to ever reach anything like former values under the high protective tariff.

DRY GOODS.—The local trade is not very active. Advices from the East report more active business since the revision of prices due to tariff changes. Orders are being placed with the cotton mills for fall trade. Representatives of United States cotton mills have been endeavoring to place orders in Canada, but the recent reductions made by the Canadian mills will prevent them from doing much, unless orders are taken at slaughter prices. A few orders are said to have been taken by United States mills. In white cottons M.G. has been reduced from 6c per yard to 5½c; N.S. from 6½ to 5½c; H.D., from 6½ to 6½c; N.C., from 7 to 6½c; A.P. from 7½ to 6½c; V.A., from 7½ to 6½c; A.V., from 7½ to 7c; and other reductions have also been made. In white cottons, W.W. has been reduced from 3½ to 3½c; C., from 4 to 3½c; C.I.,

(Continued on page 779.)

The Cattle Markets.

The Liverpool cable, on April 23, says: At this market to-day trade was slower, but the tone was about steady, and values showed no change. We quote: Finest steers, 10½c; good to choice, 10c; poor to medium, 9c; inferior and bulls, 8½ to 8c; best sheep, 15c; secondary, 13 to 14c; merinoes, 12½ to 13½c; inferior and rams, 10 to 11½c.

At the Montreal stock yards at Point St. Charles, on Monday morning, April 23, the offering were 300 cattle, 100 sheep and lambs, 1,000 hogs and 50 calves. Owing to the light supply of cattle offered the tone of the market was better, but values were not any higher. The demand was good from butchers and speculators. In consequence business was active and the market was well cleaned up of stock. Good butchers' cattle sold at 3½ to 4c, fair at 3 to 3½c, common at 2½ to 2¾c, and inferior at 2 to 2½c per lb live weight. The demand for sheep and lambs was good and prices were firm under small offerings. Sales were made freely at 4 to 4½c per lb, while lambs sold at \$2.50 to \$5 each as to size and quality. There was an easier feeling in the hog market, and prices were somewhat lower than last Monday owing to the liberal receipts. The demand was good, however, and sales were freely made at \$5.15 to \$5.30 per 100 lbs. Calves were in light supply and sold at from \$2 to 10 each as to size and quality.—Gazette.

T. Howard Wright.

A. C. Archibald.

Wright & Archibald,

(Successors to Wright & Jukes.)

GENERAL

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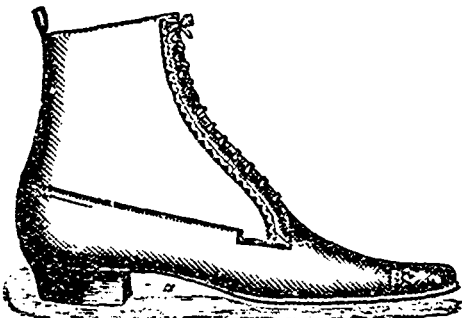
GRAIN EXCHANGE BUILDING,

[WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.]

Fasten to this Fact.

The only train affording a full business day in Minneapolis and St. Paul and still reaching Chicago next morning in advance of all trains on other lines, is the **Atlantic and Southern Express** via **The North-Western Line**. It has Wagner Buffet Sleeper and Free Reclining Chair Car, and leaves Minneapolis, Daily except Sunday, 5.45 p.m.; St. Paul 6.25 p.m.; arriving Chicago 8.00 a.m.

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Manufacturers, Importers and Wholesale Dealers in } Fine Boots and Shoes.

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

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ELECTRO PLATING CO'Y.

Announce their Factory open for Electro Plating in all its branches. First-class work at reasonable prices. Special discount to the trade. Send for price lists. All work guaranteed. Remember we have the only Electro Plating Plant west of Toronto.

THE WINNIPEG ELECTRO PLATING CO.

A. C. FOSTER, 433 Main Street.

P.S.—Responsible agents wanted in every town and city in the west.

MUNROE & CO,

Wholesale Dealers in

Wines, Liquors and Cigars

OF THE BEST BRANDS

9th STREET, - BRANDON

MILL FOR SALE.

Sealed tenders for the purchase of the Roller Process Flouring Mill at Arden, Manitoba, will be received by the undersigned until noon on Tuesday, May 22nd, 1894.

The Municipality does not undertake to accept any tender.

The mill was erected in 1890 and is now running. Capacity, 125 barrels. Abundance of water, cheap fuel, in one of the best grain districts of the Province. Purchase to be subject to the conditions of a municipal by-law.

Particulars on application.

M. E. BOUGHTON,

Sec.-Treas. Lansdowne Municipality.

Arden, Man., April 17, 1894.

Tie to this Truth.

When you start out on a journey you will get **The Best Service. The Greatest Luxury, The Most Complete Comfort** if your ticket reads via **The North-Western Line**. For full information as to through rates and routes and for Sleeping Car Berths, call on your Home Agent, and for Map Folder Free, address T. W.

TEASDALE, G.P.A.,

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WANTED - - -

Energetic young man capable of taking charge of sample room and office in Winnipeg, with six hundred dollars. Large connection established in Manitoba and British Columbia. Salary or interest in business.

Room 311 Rossin House, Toronto.

Stock Fair.

The Yorkton Agricultural Society will hold a stock Fair on their grounds on Wednesday, May 2, 1895, at which some (300) three hundred Stall Fed Steers, besides Milch Cows, Horses, &c., will be offered for sale. Buyers are requested to attend. Yours truly,

FRED. K. HERCHMER, Treas.

GROCERY STORE FOR SALE.

At Hargrave, Manitoba, on main line of C.P.R. No other store in the neighborhood. Post office in connection. Rare chance for man with small capital.

Address, R. J. HILL,

Hargrave Manitoba.

General Store for Sale.

Splendid chance for a man with small capital to purchase one of the choicest stocks in the west. Good business stand and trade increasing.

Address, Box 56.

REGINA, N.W.T.

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

from 4½ to 3½c; C.I.X., from 4½ to 4½c; C.3., from 5 to 4½c; C.4., from 5½ to 4½c; C.6., from 6 to 5½c; C.8., from 6½ to 6c; 333, from 7½ to 6½c; XXX, from 7½ to 6½c; and similar reductions have been made almost throughout the list. Autumn orders for blankets, flannels, druggets and like lines are being held pending the final adjustment in the tariff. In addition to the changes in greys and bleached goods there have been some changes in colored goods. Tickings, denims, cottonades and colored goods are not altered, but some lines of lower grade flannelottes have been reduced. It is reported also that linings have been reduced about 5 per cent. on the average.

RAW FURS—A bill was introduced in Parliament at Ottawa last week, establishing a close season for fur bearing animals, including musk-ox, elk, moose, cariboo, deer, mountain sheep, goats, mink, fisher, marten, otter, beaver and muskrat. Geese, ducks, swan and grouse are also included. The act will apply to the great unorganized territory to the north. In the organized districts the game laws are under provincial control. The act also prohibits the killing of buffalo for five years. This is to protect the small herd of buffalo known to exist north of the Saskatchewan. The next fur sale begins at London on June 4 and continues until June 8 inclusive. Quotations below will about cover the range of price in Winnipeg. The value of a skin varies as to size, color and condition of fur. The top price is for large skins, of prime quality. Occasionally an extra large, fine skin is received which will bring even more than the top quotation:—

Badger, per skin	.....\$	05	to	\$	60
Bear, black	.....	50	to	20	00
Bear, brown	.....	50	to	20	00
Bear, grizzly	.....	1 00	to	16	00
Beaver	.....	2 00	to	7	00
Beaver castors, per pound	....	2 50	to	5	00
Ermines, per skin	.....	01	to	02	
Fisher	.....	50	to	7	00
Fox, cross	.....	75	to	6	00
Fox, kit	.....	10	to	00	
Fox, red	.....	25	to	1	50
Fox, silver	.....	5 00	to	70	00
Lynx	.....	25	to	3	00
Marten	.....	75	to	2	50
Mink	.....	25	to	1	50
Musquash	.....	02	to	10	
Otter	.....	1 50	to	9	00
Raccoon	.....	50	to	85	
Skunk	.....	05	to	50	
Timber wolf	.....	25	to	3	00
Prairie wolf, large	.....	25	to	75	
" small	.....	25	to	55	
Wolverine	.....	50	to	3	50

GREEN FRUITS—A sharp advance is expected in California oranges, prices having advanced on the coast and new importations will cost higher. In the meantime prices are the same as last week, but may be from 25 to 75c higher. Florida oranges are out of the market for the season. Some apples are still to be had. Pine-apples are the only new thing in. New cabbage, tomatoes and rhubarb will be here in a few days. Prices are: California oranges, \$3.25 to \$3.75. Lemons, new Messinas, \$5.00 to \$5.50. Bananas, \$3.00 to \$4.00 per bunch. Pineapples, \$4 to \$4.50 per dozen. California comb honey, \$3.50 per case of 48 sections. New maple sugar, 13c per pound in 1-lb. cakes.

FISH—Lake Winnipeg white are quoted at about 5c and pickorel, 3 to 4c; Lake Superior trout, 9c; British Columbia salmon 15c, halibut 14c; smoked herrings, 8c lb; smoked white, 8c; finnan haddies, 8c; red herrings, 20c box. Oysters, \$1.90 for standards and \$2.25 for selects, per gallon.

COAL—There is no change in coal, which is quoted at \$10.50 for Pennsylvania anthracite, \$9 for western anthracite and \$8 per ton for Lethbridge bituminous. These are retail prices, delivered to consumers in the city. Souris coal sells at \$4.25 retail and \$3.75 on track for the Estevan mines. Roche Perce

mine Souris coal is quoted 25c higher per ton than from the Estevan mines, or \$1.50 to consumers and \$1 on track.

WOOD FUEL—Tamarac is held at \$4 to \$4.50 per cord on track here in car lots as to quality. Oak can be bought at about \$3.75 to \$4.00, mixed pine, spruce etc., can be had at \$3.50 to \$3.75. Poplar has sold at from \$2.50 to \$3 on track as to quality, green cut poplar brings the top price.

GRAIN AND PRODUCE.

WHEAT—The week has been an uneventful one in wheat and prices have not varied much. The visible supply in the United States and Canada east of the mountains, decreased 792,000 bushels, making the total 68,425,000 bushels as compared with 74,869,000 bushels a year ago, and 39,149,000 bushels two years ago. Stocks in England increased 506,000 bushels. Rain was reported on Tuesday in Nebraska, Kansas and other central states, but crop reports continued unfavorable from California. Wednesday and Thursday were quiet and uneventful. Crop reports were good and rain was reported in California. On Friday the market were dull and prices slightly lower. There have been 2,727,000 bushels of wheat (flour included) exported from the United States this week, against 3,019,000 bushels last week, 2,507,000 bushels in the corresponding week a year ago, 3,259,000 bushels two years ago, and 2,300,000 bushels three years ago. Special advices to Bradstreet's from San Francisco are that while rains have fallen in North California with benefit to grain and fruit, wheat on the west side of the San Joaquin valley is too far gone to be benefited. The wheat regions of the state need fully an inch more rain badly.

Local markets have continued inactive, and no business doing of importance. No. 1 hard wheat is quoted nominally at about 63½ to 64c afloat, Fort William. A few car lot purchases were reported at Manitoba country points at comparatively high prices, but country markets are practically closed. Navigation is not open yet at Fort William, Thunder bay being still closed with ice, but Lake Superior is open, and vessels began to arrive at Duluth a week ago. The St. Lawrence is now open, so that exports can go out via Montreal. A reduction of 5 cents to 30 cents per 100 pounds was reported on Monday in the rail rate on wheat from Minneapolis and St. Paul to Boston, which would affect the Winnipeg rate if any wheat were moving, but of course no wheat would be shipped all rail at this season, with navigation on the lakes opening. Stocks of wheat at Fort William on April 21 were 2,370,341 bushels, and a year ago were 3,260,207 bushels. Receipts for the week ended April 21 were 32,298 bushels, and no shipments.

The weather has been more favorable this week for seeding, though there was some rain. The temperature has been warm and vegetation is starting up fast, the only drawback being the excessive moisture, there having been more water on the prairie than in any year since the spring of 1882. Though later than usual, seeding will be fully a week or more earlier than last year over a greater part of Manitoba, last spring having been about the latest on record of recent years. In the west good progress has been made, and west of Brandon the bulk of the wheat crop has been sown. Between Brandon and the Red river valley the bulk of wheat seeding remains to be done yet, and only on the higher lands in the eastern districts has any seeding been done yet. Some of the heavy flat lands of the eastern portions of Manitoba are too damp yet for seeding.

FLOUR—Flour is firmer locally and prices are closer together, the bottom range having been advanced, and now millers are holding at the top range quoted last week. Quotations in small lots to the local trade, delivered in the city are as follows: Patents \$1.65;

strong bakers, \$1.55; XXXX which varies widely in the quality of different mills, is quoted at 75 to \$1.00 as to quality. Lower grades, 60 to 75c. Prices per sack of 98 pounds.

MILLSTUFFS—Continue very scarce, and hardly equal to the demand. We quote bran \$12 to \$13, and shorts at \$14 to \$15 per ton, as to quantity.

OATMEAL, ETC.—Rolled oatmeal is quoted at \$2.25 in small lots for 80 lb. sacks; standard, in 98 pound sacks, \$2.40 and granulated, \$2.40.

GROUND FEED—Prices range from \$18 to \$19 per ton as to quality for oat and barley feed.

OATS—There is a firmer tendency in this grain and an advance is reported, but it appears to be rather a nominal advance on the part of holders who are asking higher, as no business is doing, and there has not been sufficient sales to establish an advance firmly. We quote car lots on track on track Winnipeg, at 30 to 32c, or about 26c in the country.

BARLEY—This grain appears to be about completely cleaned up, and there is none offering. It would bring 40 to 45c per bushel in this market.

FEED WHEAT—A good sample of feed wheat will bring 40c per bushel of 65 pounds.

FLAX SEED AND MEAL—The price holds at 75c per bushel of 56 pounds here, and 70c in country markets. For seed purposes up to \$1 has been paid. Ground oil cake meal quoted at \$24 to 25 per ton.

BUTTER—The butter market was very firm this week, owing to light receipts, due to bad state of country roads and seeding. Prices advanced sharply. 24c was obtained for one small lot of rolls, and 25 could probably have been had for fancy prints, but these prices are perhaps extreme and would not hold long with any increase in receipts. We quote 17 to 20c for old dairy tubs and 20 to 23c for fair to good new butter.

CHEESE—Held at 12½ to 13c, selling price in a small way.

EGGS—The price has held at 13c the most of the week, at which figure dealers were selling, but sales were made yesterday at 12½c and even at 12c. Packers will begin buying at 10c on Monday, and if the supply is at all liberal prices will likely drop to 10c net to shippers to this market, or equal to 11 to 12c selling price here in small lots.

CURED MEATS—Prices are: hams, 11 to 12c; breakfast bacon, 11½ to 12½c; dry salt long clear bacon, 8c; smoked long clear 9c; spiced rolls, 8½c; boneless hams, 12c; mess pork, \$16.00 per barrel. Sausage is quoted: fresh pork sausage, 8c; bologna sausage 8½c per lb; German, 3½c; ham, chicken and tongue sausage, 10c per half lb. packet. Pickled hogs tongues, 5c lb. Pickled pigs feet, \$1.40 per pail; pickled hocks, 3c lb.

LARD—Pure lard held at 55c in 5 lb. pails; \$1.05 in 5-lb pails; \$2.00 in 20-pound pails, and \$5.00 in 50 lb. pails; compound at \$1.75 per 20 lb pail; compound in 3, and 5 pound tins, \$6.65 per case of 60 pounds. Pure leaf lard in 3, 5 and 10 pound tins, quoted at \$7.25 per case of 60 pounds.

DRESSED MEATS—Beef is unchanged at 6 to 7c. Some fairly good beef has sold at 6c. Mutton is held at 8 to 12c, cold storage being offered at 7 to 8c, and fresh dressed at 11 to 12c. Hogs, 5½c for country dressed, with city dealers selling at 6c. Veal has been scarce, owing to the very bad roads, which has kept back supplies from the country, and quoted at 8 to 9c, and some has sold at 10c.

POULTRY—Following prices are quoted:—14c for turkeys, 11c for geese and 12½c for ducks, and 10c for chickens.

HIDES—Very few hides have been shipped in. One lot arrived all hair-slipped. Country handlers will not seem to learn to use any care with hides in handling. Prices are steadier and all dealers are now quoting the same. We quote Winnipeg inspected hides as follows:

Now is Your Time

**DON'T WAIT UNTIL
SUMMER TO HOUSE
CLEAN.**



GO TO OR SEND TO—
Wilson & Co.,
Stoves, Furnaces and Tinware.
P.O. BOX 1406.
180 Market Street East.

YOU are not too busy Our Home Wall Colors for your ceilings and walls are the Best prepared Kalsomines on the market to-day. Ready for use with the addition of water only. Our Wheat Brand, House, Floor and Carriage Paints and Varnishes are Unequaled for finish and stability. Our brushes of the finest and most lasting quality. Your shelves are not complete unless they carry a Full Line of our goods on them. Order at once and thus increase your trade. For sale by all the leading stores throughout Manitoba and the Northwest.

BUNTIN, GILLIES & CO.

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STATIONERS,

AND PAPER DEALERS

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Wrapping Paper, Paper Bags and Twines.

HAMILTON, ONTARIO.

S. B. PARSONS. HENRY BELL. W. E. HAZLEY

PARSONS, BELL & CO

—WHOLESALE—

STATIONERY,

BOOKS, FANCY GOODS, TOYS, &c., &c.

SPRING GOODS.

HAMMOCKS, CROQUET,
EXPRESS WAGONS, WALL PAPER,

Agents for Canada Paper Co., Montreal,
M. Staunton & Co., wall papers, Toronto.
PRINCESS STREET, WINNIPEG.

DICK, BANNING & CO

MANUFACTURERS OF

Lumber, Shingles and Lath,

DOORS AND SASH.

MILLS AT KERWATIN. OFFICE: OPPOSITE O.P.E
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Commission Merchants

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15 OWEN STREET,

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JOHN L. CASSIDY & COMPANY,

—IMPORTERS OF—

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Offices and Sample Rooms:

339 and 341 St. Paul Street, MONTREAL

Branches { 62 Princess St., Winnipeg, Man.
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HOPE & CO.,

—Manufacturers of—

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COVERS,
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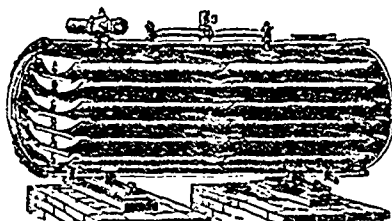
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LIVE STEAM FEED WATER PURIFIER

**CLEAN
BOILERS
Guaranteed.**



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CARBONATES,
MUD, SAND.**

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ROBIN & SADLER
MANUFACTURERS OF
Leather Belting
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2518 & 2520 NOTREDAME ST. 129 BAY ST.

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UNICORN BRANDS



ESTABLISHED 1842

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Mixed Paints,
White Lead,
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Oil Stains,
etc., etc.

COMMERCIAL JOB DEP'T

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

—No. 1 cows, 2½c; No. 2, 1½c; No. 3, 1c; No. 1, heavy steers, 3c; No. 2 heavy steers, 2c; No. 3 steers 1c. Calf, 8 to 13-lb skins, 4 to 5c per pound. Kips about the same as hides, sheepskins 50 to 70c for new full wool skins as to quality. Tallow, 4½c rendered; 2 to 3c rough.

VEGETABLES—Potatoes have been scarce on account of bad roads. A dealer had great difficulty in making up a car lot, though offering 40c per bushel. Some loads on the market have brought 50c, and we quote 40 to 50c. Other vegetables are quoted: Turnips, 25 to 30c; carrots, scarce at \$1; beets, 40 to 50c; parsnips, 2c per lb; onions, 3 to 4c per lb. Cabbage, new, 5 to 6c per lb.

HAY.—Considerable baled hay has been selling, as the roads are so bad that country supplies from farmers have been cut off. Baled is held at \$4 to 5.50 per ton, on track country points.

LIVE STOCK.—The feature of the week is the first export shipment of cattle, which went east on Wednesday, consisting of about 40 car lots. A few cars of Manitoba hogs also went east in this shipment, for Eastern Canada account, while the cattle are for export. The British Columbia market is reported well stocked with local ranche cattle, British Columbia cattle having come through the winter in good shape, and are now fit for the market. Local prices are fairly firm. We quote good butchers' cattle at 3½c, but a little better has been paid for extra quality.

Chicago Board of Trade Prices.

Monday was a weak day for wheat. Prices opened ½ to ¾c lower and declined ½ to ¾c more, closing 1½c lower for May and 1¼c lower for July than Saturday. Corn was ½c lower and oats ¼c lower. Pork closed 27½c per barrel lower than Saturday. Closing prices were:—

	April.	May.	July.	Sept.
Wheat.....	57½	57½	60½	—
Corn.....	38	38½	39½	—
Oats.....	—	32½	29	—
Pork.....	—	12 3¼	13 50	—
Lard.....	7 57½	7 55	7 15	—
Short Ribs.....	—	6 45	6 35	—

Wheat opened on Tuesday ¾ to ¾c lower, then advanced ½ to ¾c, declined again ¼ to ½c, advanced ¼ to 1c and closed about ½c higher. Closing prices were:—

	April.	May.	July.	Sept.
Wheat.....	58½	58½	60½	—
Corn.....	38½	38½	39½	—
Oats.....	—	34	29½	—
Pork.....	—	12 40	12 55	—
Lard.....	7 50	7 50	7 12½	—
Ribs.....	—	6 50	6 35	—

On Wednesday wheat was quiet opening ¼ to ½c lower, but advanced ½c, again declined ½c, then recovered and closed ¼ to ¾c higher. Closing prices were:—

	April.	May.	July.	Sept.
Wheat.....	59½	59½	60½	—
Corn.....	39½	39½	39½	—
Oats.....	—	34½	29½	—
Pork.....	—	12 62½	12 65	—
Lard.....	7 60	7 60	7 20	—
Ribs.....	—	6 57½	6 45	—

Wheat was dull on Thursday and easier under favorable crop weather and good crop reports. Prices were easier and showed a slight decline. Closing prices were:—

	April.	May.	July.	Sept.
Wheat.....	59½	59½	60½	—
Corn.....	39½	39½	39½	—
Oats.....	—	34½	29½	—
Pork.....	—	12 65	12 65	—
Lard.....	—	7 65	7 20	—
Ribs.....	—	6 70	6 45	—

Friday's market was uninteresting, and ruled quiet and easy, closing ¼ to ¾c lower. Closing prices were:—

	April.	May.	July.	Sept.
Wheat.....	59	59½	60½	—
Corn.....	38½	38½	39½	—
Oats.....	—	33½	29½	—
Pork.....	—	12 45	12 62½	—
Lard.....	—	7 80	7 20	—
Ribs.....	—	6 60	6 45	—

On Saturday, April 23, wheat opened at 60c for July delivery, and closed at 60c. A week ago July wheat closed at 61½c.

Duluth Wheat Market.

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

Monday—May, 60½c.
Tuesday—May, 61c.
Wednesday—May 61c.
Thursday—May, 61½c
Friday—61½c.
Saturday—May, 60½c.

A week ago prices closed at 62 for May delivery per bushel. A year ago May wheat closed at 65½c, and July at 70c per bushel.

New York Wheat.

On Saturday, April 23, wheat closed at 61½c per bushel for May delivery. A week ago May wheat closed at 62½c.

Minneapolis Wheat.

No. 1 Northern wheat closed on Saturday at 61c for cash. May closed at 60½c. A week ago cash closed at 63½c and May at 61½c.

Toronto Markets.

Wheat—Early in the day three cars of white wheat sold on the Northern at 60c, but it is doubtful if that figure could be now obtained. Best bids locally this afternoon for red and white, middle freights west, were around 58c. A car of spring wheat sold on the Midland today at 62c. Goose is quoted west at 58c. Manitobas quiet and unchanged. Several cars of No 1 hard sold west at 73c, and of No 2 hard at 71c.

Flour—Demand slow. Offerings of straight rollers free at \$2.70, Toronto freights.

Millfeed—Mills at points west are in most instances selling their products to local buyers at \$14.50 to 15 at the mills, and it is difficult to get car lots at less than \$15, middle freights west. City mills quote \$18 for ton lots of bran, and \$19 for ton lots of shorts.

OATS—Easier. A lot of 3,000 white was bought, middle freights west, to day at 33c, and offering were liberal at 33½c for mixed and white. Cars on track are quoted at 37c.

Barley—There were offerings of No 1 at 41c west, while a round lot of 10 cars of feed was bought west at 40c.

Eggs—The range was 10½ to 11c for fresh eggs. Single cases sol at 11c; five case lots sold at 10½, and 10 case lots sold 10½. Checked eggs sold at 8c, and limed at 7 to 7½c.

Apples—Quotations are: \$4.50 to \$5 for selected and \$3.00 to \$3.50 for cooking. Dried apples are scarce and rather firmer. Demand is quiet, but there are very few to be had. Evaporated are also firmer. Quotations are: Dried, 6 to 6½c; evaporated, 9½ to 10c.

Beans—Choice hand-picked white beans are sold in small lots at \$1.15 per bushel, and in round lots at \$1.10. Limas are quoted at 4c per pound.

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

Honey, etc.—Quiet at 3c a lb for extracted and \$1.50 to 1.75 per dozen for sections. Maple syrup active. Quotations are: Gallon tins, 80 to 85c; five-gallon tins, 75 to 80c; bbls at 70 to 75c. Old syrup, 75c.

Poultry—Quotations are as follows:—Turkeys, 10 to 11c per lb; geese, 7 to 8c per lb; chickens, 40 to 70c per pair, and ducks 70 to 90c per pair.

Dressed Meats—Quotations are: Beef, fores, 4½ to 5½c, and hinds, 5½ to 8½; mutton, carcass, 6 to 6½c; yearling lamb, carcass, 7 to 8½c; spring lamb carcass, each, \$4 to \$7.50; veal, 6 to 8c; hogs, \$6 to 6.25 per cwt.

Cured Meats—Quotations are as follows: Mess pork, Canadian, \$15.00; short cut \$16.00; shoulder, mess, \$13.50 to \$14.00; clear mess, \$14.00 to \$14 50; bacon, long clear,

case lots 7½c; ton lots 7½c; lard, Canadian tierces, 8½c; tubs, 9c; pails, 9½; and compounds in pails, 8c, and tubs, 7½; smoked hams, 10½c; bellies, 11 to 11½c; rolls, 8½c; and backs, 10 to 10½c.

BUTTER—Prices to day are unchanged.—Choice dairy tubs sell at 20½ to 22c. Large rolls sell at 19 to 20½c for good to choice, 16 to 18c for medium to good, and pound rolls bring 21 to 23c. Bakers' butter is quoted at 14 to 16c. Creamery pounds sell at 24 to 26c, and creamery tubs at 23 to 25c.

Cheese—Full creams, September and October, sell at 11½ to 12c. Last Liverpool quotations are 59s for white and colored.

Seeds—Jobbing prices are as follows:—Red clover, \$6 25 to 6.50; mammoth, \$6.40 to 6.50; alsike, \$5.50 to 8.50; timothy \$2.20 to 2.80.

Wool—Combing is quoted at 17 to 18c, and clothing at 19 to 20c. Extras are bought at 22 to 23c, and are sold at 23 to 24c; supers are bought at 18 to 19c, and are sold at 19 to 20c.

Hides—Steady at 3c for No. 1 green and 3½c for heavy steer hides of 60-lbs and over. No. 1 cured, are quoted at 3½c. Tallow—Dealers are paying 5c for rendered tallow in bbls and 5½c for rendered in cakes. The jobbing price is 5½c.—Empire, April 24.

British Columbia Market Quotations.

BUTTER—Eastern creamery butter is quoted at 26; dairy, 23 to 24c; California butter, 25 to 26c.

VEGETABLES—Potatoes, \$20 to \$23 per ton; onions, 5½c; cabbage, 2c; carrots, turnips and beets, ¼ to 1c a lb.

EGGS—Eastern case eggs 12c; fresh Portland, 15c; native, 18c; Japanese, 18 to 20c.

FRUITS—Lemons, California navals, \$3.50 to 4.00; seedlings, \$3.75. Oranges, navals, \$3 to 4.00; seedlings, \$2.50 to 2.75; bananas, \$2.50 per bunch; peanuts, 12½c per pound.

SUGARS—Remains steady. Powdered and icing, 5½c; Paris lump, 5½c; granulated 4½c; extra C, 4½c; fancy yellow, 4c; yellow, 3½c; golden C, 3½c.

SYRUPS—30 gallon barrels, 2½c per pound; 10 gallon kegs, 2½c; 5 gallon kegs, \$2 each; 1 gallon tins, \$4 25 per case of 10, ½ gallon tins, \$5 75 per case of 20.

DRESSED MEAT.—Beef, 8 to 9½c; mutton, 9½ to 10c; pork, 8 to 10c; veal, 10 to 10½c.

LIVE STOCK.—Calves, 5 to 7c; steers, 4½c; sheep, 4 to 4½c; hogs, 6 to 7½c.

CURED MEATS—Hams 13 to 13½c; breakfast bacon, 14 to 14½c; backs 13 to 13½c; long clear, 10c; short rolls, 11c; Lard is held at the following figures: In tins, 12½c per pound; in pails and tubs, 11½c; mess pork, \$18; short cut, \$22.

FISH—Prices are —Salmon 3c; flounders, 4c; smelt, 6c; scabass, 5c; cod, 6c; halibut, very scarce, 8c; smoked salmon 12½c; smoked halibut, 10c; kippered herring, 12½c; bloaters, 10c; kippered cod, 10c; sturgeon, 10c.

Flour—The Ogilvie Milling Co. and Kewatin Milling Co. quote, in car load lots to Victoria, and Vancouver: Patent, per barrel, \$4.20; strong bakers, \$4.00. The Columbia Flouring Mills quote Enderby flour in carload lots at Victoria, Vancouver and New Westminster: Premier, \$3.90; XXX, \$3.75; strong bakers or XX, \$3.40; superfine, \$3.10. Flour, Manitoba patents, \$4.20; ladies choice, \$4.00; prairie lily, \$3.80; Oregon, \$3.75; Oak Lake patent, \$4.10; Oak Lake strong bakers, \$3.90.

MEAL—Oatmeal—National mills, Victoria, 90-lb sacks, \$2.60. Cornmeal, per 95-lb sacks, \$2.15; per 10-lb, \$2.55.

GRAIN—Manitoba oats, per ton, \$29; United States oats, \$29; British Columbia oats, \$27 00; wheat, 25c; hay, \$10.

GROUND FEED—Chopped feed, \$25 per ton; feed wheat, \$23 to 25 per ton; Canadian chop barley, \$24; California chop, \$25.00.

Millstuffs—Bran, \$21; shorts, \$23.

British Columbia Brief Business Notes.

The New Westminster Board of Trade has memorialised the Dominion Government respecting the improvement of river navigation, the removal of the bar at Ananac's Island, and the construction of the Mud Bay Canal, and urging the need of a now drill shed. The board has been also investigating the sturgeon fishing industry and has sent certain recommendations about the size of fish to be caught, etc. Several alterations were also suggested in the insolvency act.

R. H. Scott, foreman of the New Vancouver Coal Co.'s Northfield mine, and one of the best known mining men in the district, died on Thursday last.

The C. P. R. is now receiving freights for points in the Kootenay district. Navigation has been resumed on the Upper Columbia river, from Golden to Windermere, Fort Steel and Jennings, steamers have also resumed regular trips from Revelstoke to Nelson, Kaslo, New Denver, Nakusp and Spokane Falls.

The New Westminster board of trade has sent a protest to the Dominion government against the free admission of American lumber.

Ten car loads of salmon were shipped to the eastern markets from New Westminster this week.

C. T. Williams, late manager of the B. C. Jute and Cooperage Co., died last week.

Jas. Wilson has opened in boots and shoes at Golden.

Poole & Co., speculators, Vernon; advertise going out of business.

E. J. Fader & Co., has opened business as wholesale fish dealers at Vancouver.

W. T. Jackson, publisher, Chilliwack, succeeded by The Progress Printing & Publishing Co., Ltd.

Judson Elson, hotel, Fort Steele, sold out to R. L. Galbraith.

Van Houten & Randle, hardware, Nanaimo, dissolved; W. J. Houten continuing.

Grant & Co., saw mill, Union and Wellington, Wellington business closed.

Kirchberg & Landsberg, pawnbrokers, Victoria, dissolved; F. Lunsberg continuing.

A Vancouver exchange says:—Last season over \$100,000 worth of cattle died from cold and starvation on the ranches of British Columbia. This year the same result was anticipated, and butchers placed their orders in the fall with Calgary ranchers for May and June delivery. The same results did not obtain however; the weather was mild and during the whole winter no cattle were lost on the ranches of British Columbia. At the present time the province has more cattle on hand in good condition than will supply the provincial markets without assistance from over the mountains.

At the meeting of the British Columbia Southern railway company held Friday the old board of directors were re-elected. F. B. Pemberton and H. E. Smith were added. John Hyde, of Montreal, was appointed auditor. The election of officers was deferred.

The following is the value of exports from the consular district of Vancouver to the United States during the quarter ending the 31st March: Curios, \$428; exhibits, \$3,159; fish, \$39,933; furs, \$1,777; lumber, \$1,551; general merchandise, \$831. Total, \$50,729.

On May 1 the Canadian Pacific Company's new steamship schedule for the summer season goes into effect, the Empress of Japan sailing for Oriental ports, to be followed by another Empress on May 14.

The B. C. Horticultural Association will hold a meeting at Mission City on May 1.

The tug Mogul, the ownership of which has been changed from the Puget Sound Tugboat Co. to the B. C. Tugboat Co., is to be registered as a British bottom.

Philip Sontell's shingle mill, Vancouver, has been burned down.

Thomas Booth, billiards, Nanaimo, contemplates adding fruit and confectionery.

Ralph Craig, blacksmith and carriages, Nanaimo, auction sale of carriages advertised.

Shaw & Scott, dry goods and millinery, Nanaimo, opening branch at Wellington.

James McDonald & Co., furniture, Nelson, assigned to Wm. A. Jowett.

E. Phair, hotel, Nelson, has given up here, moved to Kaslo.

James Atkinson, butcher, Northfield, assigned to Wm. Paterson.

F. Canonica, grocer, Northfield, assigned to K. K. Peiser.

French Bros., fruits and confectionery, Vernon, sold out.

A. J. Palmer & Co., fruits and confectionery, Vernon, opened.

Benj. Carter, hotel, Victoria, dead.

Ideal Grocery and Provision Store, Victoria, opened; W. Blakie in charge.

Victoria Theatre Co., Ltd., Victoria, property sold at auction, 16th inst.

A. A. Roak has taken D. A. Lethbridge into partnership in his real estate and insurance business.

The British ship Benmore reached Victoria on Tuesday, after a smart passage of 115 days from Liverpool. She has a general cargo for Victoria and Vancouver.

The Bear Lake Consolidated Mining company is a new corporation just registered. Its object is to develop the Snowshoe claim in the Slovan district of West Kootenay. The capital stock is placed at \$500,000, in \$5 shares, and the business headquarters are at Victoria. The first trustees are George Riley, Gustav Leiser and Gordon Hunter.

Late Western Items.

J. Y. Griffin & Co., wholesale produce merchants and packers, Winnipeg, have moved their office and wareroom to McDermot street west, in a portion of the block formerly occupied by Thompson, Codville & Co.

A. D. Ferguson, late of Regina, is opening a drug store at Wolsely, Assa., on May 1.

E. O'Kelly, who will manage the Northern hotel, Port Arthur, Ont., this year arrived on Wednesday. The Northern will be opened for the season on May 1.

W. G. McMahon, formerly a well known traveller for a Winnipeg house, has branched out in business in Winnipeg as manufacturers' agent and commission merchant. Among others he represents Wm. Buck, stove manufacturer of Brantford, Ont., Peck, Benny & Co., metals, etc., Montreal; the Patterson manufacturing Co., building paper, Montreal, and others. He has opened in the building on McDermot street west, formerly occupied by Thompson, Codville & Co.

J. Thompson, books and stationery, Port Arthur, Ont., is opening a branch at Fort William.

The assessor reports the population of Brandon to be 5,076.

The tobacco business conducted by Keut & Co., Winnipeg, corner Baanayne and Main Streets, has been transferred to the charge of C. Y. Gregory.

The extensive lumber piles of the Ontario & Western Lumber company, Rat Portage, were reported on fire by a telegram received this morning.

One of the rooms in the Bell Telephone Co.'s exchange, Winnipeg, caught fire Friday evening and in a few minutes damage to the extent of several thousand dollars was done to the wires and appliances.

Brayfield & Smith, auctioneers and commission merchants, intend starting in business at Brandon.

Ball & Co., drugs, Elkboro, have sold out to Dr. Goodwin.

J. F. Waddell, planing mill, intends starting in the above line at Newdale.

Head & Bossoms, contractors, Portage la Prairie, have dissolved partnership.

A. Edwards & Co., furniture, Portage la Prairie; reported sold out to D. McKillop.

John McDonald, butcher, has opened business at Strathclair.

H. Roberts has opened a general store at Strathclair.

W. R. Lynn, picture framing, etc., opened in business at Winnipeg.

J. Carnahan, wagon maker, Fleming, Assa., being closed out.

Mrs. T. B. McAlpino, fruit and confectionery, Moosomin, Assa., contemplates resuming business.

McArthur & McDougall, flour and feed, Moosomin, Assa., sheriff in possession.

McCurdy & Tucker, blacksmiths, etc., Moosomin, Assa., dissolved partnership.

W. Service, blacksmith, Whitewood, Assa., reported moving away.

Governor Mackintosh has proclaimed Thursday, May 10, a public holiday throughout the Territories to be observed as an Arbor day.

The premises of Laporte, Martin & Co., wholesale grocers, Montreal, were destroyed by fire on Friday. The loss foots up to \$150,000.

A contract has been signed by the Philadelphia Engraving Co., of Philadelphia, to erect a smelting works plant at Hamilton, Ont. for a local company. The contract price is \$360,000 and the works are to be in running order by the first of January next.

President William J. Thomas, of the Ontario Brewing and Malting Co., acting for an English syndicate, has purchased the property of the Davies Brewing and Malting Co., of Toronto. It is understood the price paid is in the neighborhood of \$250,000. The syndicate will spend \$50,000 in improving the machinery and go in extensively for the manufacture of lager beer.

Joseph Lalonde, of Winnipeg, has invented a new style of syringe, which is known as Lalonde's automatic combination cushion syringe. It is claimed to be the best syringe on the market, and it certainly possesses some unique and valuable features, being quite different from any other syringe made. A syringe is a good thing to have—in fact, a necessary thing in every household. The article should certainly have a large sale, and only requires to be seen to be appreciated. Druggists should see it.

The steamship Miowera, the pioneer steamer of the Canadian Pacific-Australian Pacific route has reached the river Tyne, England, having steamed 14,500 miles from Vancouver in sixty days. She is being fitted out with the latest things in steamship refrigerators, which will be capable of holding eleven thousand carcasses of frozen mutton. She will also be fitted out with a chilled fruit storage compartment, before returning to the Australian Canada route.

A cable from London on April 26 says:—Emigration to Canada throughout Great Britain, which declined 64 per cent. during the month of March of this year as compared with the corresponding period of last year continues to decrease, though the St. Lawrence route is now open. So far this month the departures from Liverpool have only been one-quarter of the number as compared with April of last year. Emigration experts here say that the bottom has been completely knocked out of Canadian emigration. This, they claim, is partly due to the increased and excessive steamship rates and also to the revival of the British rural life owing to the extensions of local government, the bad reports of things generally, which are received from Canada and the low prices of wheat, but, besides these reasons, the experts say there must be some other unexplained reasons for such a remarkable decrease. They all agree that it is a most foolish thing for Canada to do to diminish her exertions in the direction of securing good immigrants.



A Common Error.

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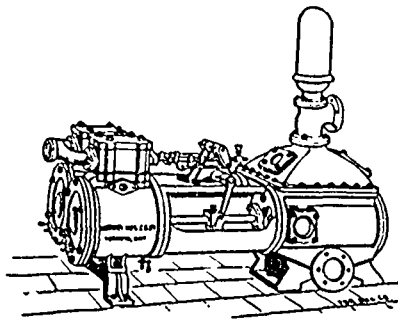
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Agents for The Canada Jute Co., Ltd, Montreal.

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TRADE MARK

Montreal Markets.

Flour—Buyers who were eager to secure stocks on the late bulge in wheat have withdrawn, fearing a further drop. Choice straight rollers are offered in car lots on track here at \$2.90. Newfoundland buyers, however, want to get it at \$2.80 on track. Regarding strong bakers', dealers and bakers say prices are back again to old figures, namely, \$3.40 for choice brands. The export demand is quiet both for Newfoundland and England. Holders who a short time since were quite sanguine over the future of the market have again become discouraged. We quote:—Patent, spring, \$3.65 to 3.75; Ontario patent, \$3.25 to 3.60; straight roller, \$2.90 to 3.15; extra, \$2.65 to 2.85; superfine, \$2.40 to 2.60; fine, \$2.15 to 2.35; city strong bakers, \$3.40 to 3.60; Manitoba bakers, \$3.25 to \$3.40; Ontario bags—extra, \$1.35 to 1.40, straight rollers, \$1.50 to 1.55; superfine, \$1.25 to 1.35; fine, \$1.05 to 1.15.

Oatmeal—Car lots of granulated and rolled at \$1.10 on track here.

Bran, etc.—There is still a marked scarcity in bran, which is wanted at \$19. A car of shorts was also sold at \$18.50, but \$19 to \$20 is now asked.

Wheat—The market here is purely nominal at 78 to 80c for No. 1 hard, and 76 to 77c for No. 2. Ontario red winter wheat is quoted at 67 to 68c.

Barley—The market is quiet at 44 to 45c for feed and 50 to 52 for malting grades.

Oats—The sales of a few car loads for local use reported at 49½ to 40½c per 34 pounds for No. 2.

Cured Meats—The market is firm and higher, mess pork being now quoted at \$17.00 to 17.50 Canada short cut. Lard is steady, compound being quoted at \$1.40 to 1.50, inside figure for car lots; and pure lard \$1.80 to 1.85 per pail. There is fair demand for smoked meats, which have an upward tendency. We quote Canada short cut pork, per bbl, \$16.50 to 17.50; Canada, clear mess, per bbl, \$15.50 to 16; extra mess beef, per bbl, \$12.25 to 12.60; plate beef, per bbl, \$16.25 to 16.50; hams, per lb, 9½ to 11c; lard, pure, in pails, per lb, 10 to 11c; lard, compound, in pails, per lb, 7½ to 7¾; bacon, per lb, 11 to 12c; shoulders, per lb, 8½ to 9c.

Butter—Eastern townships dairy is gradually increasing with an easier feeling, and sales of good sized lots have taken place at 22½c and at 23 to 23½c in a jobbing way. A few lots of Brockville and Morrisburg are coming in and selling at about the same as eastern townships. Several creameries have started, the product of which is finding its way to this market and selling at 25 to 25½c and 26c. Creamery, early made, 20 to 22c; creamery, fresh 24 to 25c; eastern townships dairy, 19 to 20c; do, fresh made, 21 to 23c; western 18 to 19c per lb. Add 1c to above for single packages of selected. Roll Butter—The market is steady, with sales of choice Morrisburg at 22 to 22½c, and western at 19 to 21c.

Cheese—The few lots of fodder goods that have sold here for local purposes have brought 10½ to 11c. The factories have started unusually early this year.

Eggs—Round lots have realized 11 to 11½c, one lot of 100 cases selling at the outside figure, but this could not be obtained to-day. We quote 10½ to 11c as a fair range of value.

Maple Products—Maple syrup is not selling as fast as was expected, probably because it is looked upon more as a luxury than a necessity. A few sales in wood are reported at 4 to 5c as to quality. In cans, 5 to 5½c are at the quoted rates, or 55 to 60c per c.n. Maple sugar is quoted at 6 to 7c, a fine lot selling at 9c.

Hides—The regular price for is 3½ for No. 1 light hides, and at this figure the bulk of the stock is sold. One firm, however, is bidding up prices to 3¾ and 4c, as butchers have informed us that they were offered the outside figure, but they refused to leave their old dealers, and

accepted to 3½c, as they stated the fight would only last for a few weeks. Tanners are only paying 4c, and in some instances that figure is said to have been shaded. No. 1 heavy steers have been sold at 5½ No. 2 at 4½. Heavy bulls have been placed at 3½. Calfskins, are dull at 5 to 6c; Lambskins, are selling at 10 to 15c, sheepskins at 75 to 80c, and clips at 15c.

Apples—Are selling slowly at \$5 to 6 for No. 1, \$4 to 4.50 for No. 2.—Trade Bulletin, April 20.

Montreal Metal and Paint Prices

The heavy iron and metal market continues dull. There have been few changes and values run much the same. A decline of 50c on terno plates has been established, however, and they are now being quoted at \$6 50 to 6 75 with recent sales of some fair-sized lots at these figures for future delivery. Copper also continues easy in tone as last noted, and prices have been shaded further, the sale of a five-ton lot transpiring recently at 9½c, and we quote 9½ to 10c. In all other lines the feeling is about steady, but business has ruled very quiet. In fact importers are much disappointed that orders are not coming in as well as they should for this season of the year.

The dominant feature in the paint and oil market at present is the keen competition that is going on between dealers, for business and prices all round are uneasy and unsettled on almost everything. As a consequence it is extremely difficult to give any reliable quotations. The agreement which existed among oil dealers in regard to prices for some time past has come to an end, consequently the market during the past week has been demoralized owing to the fact that holders have been cutting prices right and left, and sales have been made in some cases at very low figures. In coal oil the situation is very unsettled, and sellers now of new stock are not offering to any great extent, but we heard of one round lot being offered at 36c in the week; old stock on spot is quoted at 45 to 50c as to quantity. The requirements and the use of seal oil is not what it used to be, which probably may be one of the great reasons for buyers holding off so long. Linseed boiled is quoted at 59 to 61c and raw at 56 to 58c.—Gazette, April 20.

The Proposed Insolvency Act.

We have received from Ottawa this week the insolvency bill, which received its second reading at Ottawa on Friday. While it appears to meet, upon the whole, with approval among our merchants and boards of trade, there is one feature which is markedly objectionable. This is the part which the official receivers are to play in the working of the law. Section 17 recites that the Government may appoint at any time, and from time to time, such persons as are thought fit to be official receivers, and they shall be officers of the court for the districts wherein appointed. And by section 22 such receiver "shall, immediately upon taking possession of the estate of the insolvent, prepare an inventory of the estate, and a statement of the assets and liabilities," and so on. And the receiver has twenty days in which to handle an estate before he needs call a meeting of creditors.

This portion of the proposed machinery of the Act had no place, we are told, in the draft of the Act agreed to by the Montreal and Toronto boards of trade. It is most strenuously opposed by every wholesale man we have consulted. "Rather than have such receivership machinery," said one gentleman, "I say perish the whole Act." It is not difficult to foresee that the proposed sections would bring about the very sort of thing that was hated in the old Act—one set of expenses for the receiver; another set of expenses for the assignee; all to come out of the estate. It is very significant to hear, as we do, from Ottawa that there are already two hundred applications at Ottawa

for the prospective positions of these receivers. The prospect is, as these applicants see, that a receivership under the proposed clause is likely to be a fat berth. This is not what the business community wants. On the contrary, the business men want the kind of receiver indicated in the previous bill, who shall receive the estate, call the creditors together to appoint an assignee, and receive a low fee for his services. It is business appointments, not political appointments, that are wanted in the premises. There should be no room left for log-rolling.—Monetary Times.

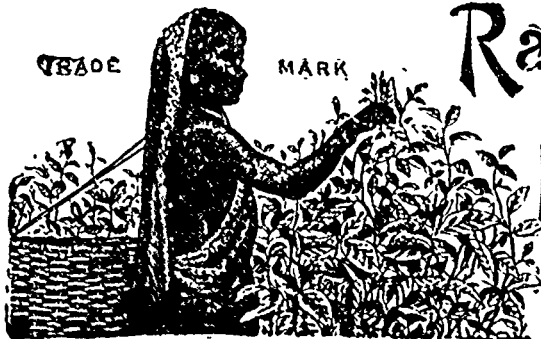
The Boom in the Cattle Market.

The sensational advance in the cattle market was the subject of general comment. Men who a few weeks ago had felt that as bad as the cattle market was it was bound to get worse rather than better were disposed to change their views, and gave as their reasons that they thought the available crop of beef cattle was much lighter than expected. Uncle Tom Ponting and others who generally see all there is from the hopeful points of view doubtless feel good over the somewhat unexpected turn of the cattle market. It was but a short time ago that cattle were selling at about the lowest on record, and the fact, instead of making owners let go, rather tended to strike them with terror, and many of them acted as if the \$3.75 buyers were willing to pay for good cattle would soon be wiped away, and they might have to pay some one to relieve them of incurring further feed bills. Week before last there was a strong upturn in prices. The wise ones all said, "look out for a deluge." They really thought too many cattle would crowd forward, and acting upon the idea they held back what they could, and the result was another demonstration of the real strength in the market. It seems that the stronger tendency increased the confidence of feeders, and so the present week opened with about 13,000 cattle, not much more than half the number wanted. The result was a phenomenal jump in prices, and the proverbial "hot cakes" were "not in it" with the way cattle changed hands. Telegrams by the thousands flashed the glad news to shippers and feeders, and unless the result is a big and excessive run of cattle, buyers will have to accept the fact that there is no excessive number of cattle in the country. It seems needless, however to remind readers that these spasms are dangerous, and violent changes almost surely beget sharp reactions.—Chicago Drovers' Journal.

Fruit Crop on the Pacific.

Very encouraging reports come in as to the prospects for fruit crops throughout most of California. One report says that in northern California the fruit crops bid fair, with the addition to the young trees just coming into bearing, of being the largest ever known, and from the mountains nothing but good reports are given. In southern California the prospects for fruit are also good, and in Los Angeles, oranges, peaches, pears, plums and prunes have passed the blossom period and have set for a full crop, as well as apricots. The promise for a large deciduous crop is excellent. Strawberries are ripe and are being picked for the market and sent rapidly. Similar reports are received from San Bernard no county, where the prospects are good for a very heavy crop. The fruit crop promises well also in San Diego county. In the Willemette valley, Oregon, peach and cherry trees have passed the blossom and other fruit trees are doing well. Strawberries are growing finely and the berries will soon be ripe. In Jackson and Douglas counties plum, peach, cherry, pear, apricot and silver prune trees are all dropping the bloom and altogether the fruit crops of western Oregon are said to have never been better.

In Clackamas county frosts injured some peach bloom on the second inst. Very light frost occurred up to the 7th, but the harm was not serious.



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STUART & HARPER,

Machinery Dealers, Winnipeg, Man.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.**Victoria Business Review.**

April 23, 1894.

There has been no revival of business to note recently, but a much more hopeful spirit prevails everywhere. For the past two or three weeks business has taken a more settled and smoother course. The effect of the failure of the Green, Worlock & Co. Bank, which had a very disturbing influence and almost precipitated a panic, has subsided largely and the advent of spring and the resumption of building has given a favorable upward turn.

In the line of quotations there are no changes of consequences to report. The Colonist's weekly review says:—

"There is a considerable improvement in business circles this week. The market is well stocked with fruits and vegetables, the receipts of this year's California crop having been large within the past few days. Of the latter, new potatoes and cauliflowers are the latest additions. There are at present five varieties of oranges offered, but apples are scarce and expensive. Eggs are pouring into the market from all quarters, including Japan. From San Juan Islands alone nearly 2,000 dozen have come in during the week. Sales, however, have been good, and the demand continues to be large. Feed of all kinds is stiffening in price, owing to a great extent to the majority of the mills in Washington having closed down temporarily for their annual overhauling, and also, no doubt, to the prospects of poor grain crops in California this year, caused by the recent droughts. Hay has dropped from one to two dollars per ton as a result of the mild winter and of the fresh grass.

Speaking of the business situation, a remark made by a business man the other day to the effect that the revival of the money market in the United States, of which there are indications, would mean the return of good times here, seems to be a correct view of the case. One reason for this is that travel will resume, and Victoria's attractions as a tourist resort and a stopping place on the Alaska trip, have been in the past a source of considerable income, besides promoting business in other lines. For the past two years this source, if we may so term it, has been a bad asset. What, however, will be of greater and more permanent benefit, is the investment of money in legitimate enterprises of mining, fishing, etc., towards which the universal depression has been a block. Enterprises in those lines now fairly inaugurated, if successful, will attract more capital, more especially now as the facilities of

Every Mackintosh

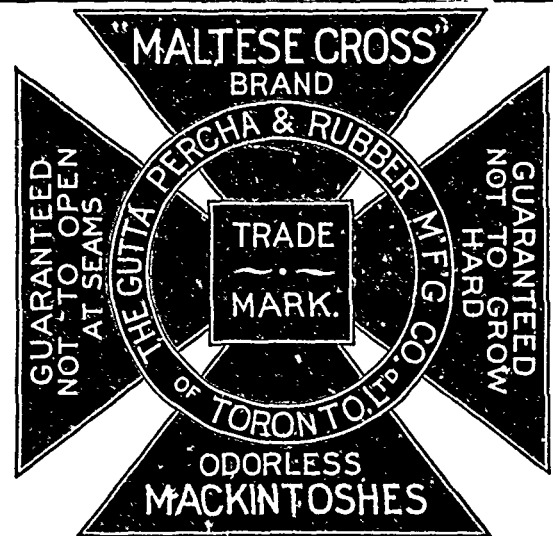
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communication have been so wonderfully improved during the past two or three years. In fact, British Columbia is just entering upon its railway era, which must promote enterprise if they are to be self-sustaining. For the past year or two attention has been largely directed towards Kootenay. This district gives promise of more than ever attracting investment. This year, however, the indications are that Cariboo will take a boom, and a large number of persons are already going in, buoyed up with what seems to be a fair prospect of a revival of the good old mining days and railway communication. One advantage Cariboo as a mining district has is that there are tributary to it some very large areas of agricultural and pastoral land of the very finest quality.

Sealing circles are somewhat disturbed over the latest developments in the Behring sea matter. It is now certain that the representations from British Columbia to the Imperial Government looking to the extension for one year of the *modus vivendi*, or exempting the sealing vessels that have already left for the sealing grounds from the provisions of the award for this season, or in the absence of both, compensation, have been of no avail, and that sealers found in Behring sea after May 1 are to be seized. It will be impossible now before that time to warn the sealers in Behring sea, and it is to be presumed that no seizures will actually take place until after the sealers have been given notice by the cruisers of the legislation now in force giving effect to the award, after which if they do not leave they will be liable to the penalty provided. No doubt the British government in its own behalf would have been willing to have entered into some temporary arrangement for the benefit of sealers already at sea had the United States government been so disposed, but the latter having the whip handle, the former had no recourse but to carry out in good faith the terms of the award. It is argued, and not without some force, that the publication of the terms of the award and of the regulations agreed to was in itself sufficient warning to the sealers and in going to sea they did so at their own risk knowing what was likely to follow, viz., immediate legislation giving effect thereto. However, as we pointed out in a previous issue, the sealers had no instructions from or intimations from either of the governments as to how soon such legislation would be introduced or as to what the method of procedure would be. It will be apparent, however, to any person of common sense that to wait until such intimation was received was to run the risk of losing the sealing season altogether, and seeing that after a vigorous pursuit of seals extending over a long series of years has not visibly diminished the supply of seals, certainly no great loss could have followed another season's hunt. As it is, therefore does not appear to be any other way out than

by simply submitting to the inevitable. It may be taken as a forgone conclusion that the catch of seals this year will be extremely limited, unless the sealers shall have been favored by some unexpected piece of good luck in finding seals outside of the forbidden zone.

Vancouver Business Review.

April 23, 1894.

Collections are a trifle easier this week. The volume of business in some lines has increased, while in other lines it is not so great. Under the new Canadian tariff, sugar and shingles are commodities that will not be refined and manufactured to any great extent in British Columbia. Shingle manufacturers are in a hopeless state of mind, while the vitality seems to be crushed out of the sugar industry, however, "where there is life there is hope," and a bare possibility that the government may reconsider the sugar tariff is still entertained. Large quantities of supplies are being shipped to the canneries, and in this line of trade all is activity. Owing to the immense output of salmon last season, the salmon market does not offer such tempting inducements to the exporter, notwithstanding this, a large amount of money will soon be put into circulation, stimulating all branches of trade. In spite of tight money and changes, this year will be the most prosperous in the history of British Columbia. The number of vessels arriving with general cargoes from England is in excess of any previous year. The mining industry is fairly booming. We failed to get English money, but millions of American capital have been secured to forge the keys that will unlock the rich coffers of the earth. Lumber men are very hopeful, every year brings them in closer competition, with their formerly dangerous rivals, for the markets of the world. With the Nicaragua canal a success, and the consequent shortening of the distance between the new and the old world, freight rates will tumble, and Eastern America, with her gradually thinning out timber limits, will be a poor second in the race for supremacy in the European markets. Nicaragua or no Nicaragua, the same result will obtain, but it will take longer. Provisions remain firm. There is very little good butter in the market, California roll of only fair quality supplying the demand. Fruit is very scarce in load. Several shipments of potatoes from Oregon have been received and command the top prices in the market. Feed stuff is stiffening and will be higher, owing to the stocks in California running short.

W. Wallach has severed his connection with the Montreal Star to take charge of a new paper to be known as the Daily Financial and Shipping Gazette, at Montreal.

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Ocean Freight on Cattle.

The Dominion Live Stock Association deem it their duty to bring to the attention of the Canadian public a matter which has already done much to injure, and if allowed to continue threatens almost the total destruction of one of Canada's greatest industries, namely, the export of cattle to Great Britain. When it is remembered that since the establishment of this trade about the year 1875, it has brought back to Canada in cash over \$75,000,000 the price of Canadian cattle sold in Great Britain, it becomes at once apparent how deeply this industry affects the interests of the whole country. The importance, therefore, of the subject demands that the association submit to the public the following facts:—The cattle trade reached its highest point in 1890, since which time it has declined. The following were the exports of cattle and their value for the calendar years 1890 91 92 93:

Year.	Number of cattle exported to United Kingdom.	Their value.
1890	104,133	\$8,114,145
1891	99,967	7,381,284
1892	93,206	6,920,748
1893	89,572	6,796,439

Whilst the scheduling of Canadian cattle was one great cause for this decline, another and a preventable one is also operating in the same direction. If the trade were in a healthy condition it might be able to stand some drawbacks, but as if the scheduling was not misfortune enough, most if not all of the vessel owners have an understanding or combination, whereby they charge such freight as they choose.

Owing to quarantine regulations, Canadian cattle cannot be shipped through the United States to Europe. Thus the whole export trade is confined to one Canadian port, that of Montreal, the head of ocean steamship navigation. To this one point must come all Canadian cattle intended for the English market, and there be shipped by one or other of the few lines of steamers sailing between that port and Great Britain. Each line has its representative at Montreal, and what is easier than for these representatives to meet weekly or oftener and combine as to cattle rates. They have their agents in England, cabling them constantly as to the price of cattle. If it goes up, they put up the freight rates, including rates for cattle already on board. If the price falls, rates do not come down in proportion. If there is a large quantity of cattle at Montreal, the vessel men combine to exact excessive rates. If the markets improve and shipper want to ship in time to take advantage of such improvements, up go the rates. In fact, every state of the market or exigency of the cattle trade seems to be taken advantage of by the vessel men to levy excessive rates. Buyers cannot ascertain before buying what the rates will be.

Thus with a well grounded fear of being charged excessive rates, they have to buy in ignorance of what the vessel men will charge to carry the cattle to market. The rate may be \$7 a head, or it may be \$17.00. This uncertainty alone makes cattle buying extremely hazardous, to the great prejudice, in some cases, of the farmer who sells, in others, of the buyer. Why should a legitimate industry be reduced to the level of gambling? Buyers, who in buying have not reckoned on a sudden squeeze by the vessel men, have lost heavily, some even being ruined or driven out of the trade. In any event this element of uncertainty renders it extremely difficult for the buyers to know what they may safely offer for cattle. As a rule, shippers do not know what the rates are to be, until the cattle have been purchased, brought to Montreal, and loaded, and the vessel is ready to sail. In some cases the rate is fixed after the ship has sailed with the cattle on board. In securing space, the shippers at times have to agree to pay whatever are the going rates. This means whatever the agents of the vessel owners combine upon, when the shippers are in their power. In these and other ways the whole export cattle trade of Canada is now being paralyzed by one of the hugest combinations in Canada.

The first principle of a contract is that both parties to it are free to assent or not to assent to its terms. Here we have two interests, the cattle industry and the vessel industry, the latter dictating terms to which the former must submit. It is powerless to resist, for no other route is open, and the principal steamship lines coming to Montreal and engaged in the cattle trade being subsidized by the government and enjoying other advantages, are practically able to keep other vessels, except an occasional tramp steamer, off this route. Thus the conditions render this monopoly possible, and it exists, and is exercising its arbitrary powers most tyrannically.

With practically no competition in rates from Montreal, our cattle carried from Montreal at excessive rates are landed at Liverpool, on the same dock, by the side of American cattle carried at competitive rates from Boston, New York, etc. Both bring the same price in the English market, but the American farmer was paid more for his cattle than was the Canadian farmer, because of the lower rates. Thus, shipping cattle are worth more in the Buffalo than in the Toronto market. It now remains for the Canadian people to determine whether this condition of affairs shall be allowed to continue. Shall steamship lines, some of them largely subsidized by the Canadian government, and all enjoying the advantages of Canadian ports, harbors and waterways, upon which millions of Canadian money have been expended, be allowed of their own arbitrary motion to exact just such rates as they choose from the products of this Canadian industry? or shall Parliament be called upon to intervene, as it has done in the case of railways and other

powerful organizations, to protect the people from oppression? In the unequal contest, the cattle dealers have struggled in vain against the powerful vessel combination but are unable to break it. They now bring the matter before the public. It directly concerns the Canadian farmer. If he is to be paid the fair value of his cattle it must be possible to market them at reasonable rates, in fact as cheaply as his American rival does. But this question concerns more the Canadian farmer. The farmer in old Canada especially is being obliged to change his mode of farming, by feeding his grain instead of selling it. If the market for his cattle is destroyed what becomes of his industry? Thus, every Canadian is deeply concerned in guarding this most important branch of Canadian husbandry, and we ask shall one great powerful interest stand at the gateway of Canadian commerce and arbitrarily levy tribute upon one of our most important industries, or shall Parliament be asked promptly to deal with this abuse of power and thus prevent further injury?

A bill seeking to remove these grievances has been introduced into Parliament by Mr. Mulock, so that the whole subject will likely be discussed on the floors of Parliament on the second reading of the bill. In introducing the bill, Mr. Mulock stated that he was not wedded to the methods suggested in his bill, if any better could be proposed, and he stands prepared to co-operate with the government or any member of the House in order to accomplish the end aimed at, namely, the restoration of the cattle trade to a healthy basis, by the prevention of excessive and uncertain rates which are now strangling it. Therefore the question may be discussed on the basis of an existing evil, which, in the interest of the country, demands some effective remedy and that forthwith. As the whole subject will be discussed in Parliament, and it is to be hoped a solution arrived at this session, it is of vital interest to Canada that the decision of Parliament shall be in the direction of relief from the oppression now existing. Therefore it is important that public attention be now directed towards the issue involved, in the hope that public opinion may be evoked for the guidance of the people's representatives in Parliament. Under these circumstances the committee of the Dominion Live Stock Association, appointed to promote the necessary legislation for the prevention of excessive, uncertain and arbitrary ocean freights, rates and methods, including scalping, respectfully request the Canadian public to co-operate with them in order to the attainment of so desirable an end.

T. O. ROSSON, President.

The failure of J. M. French & Co., dealers and manufacturers of paints and oils, Toronto, is announced. The liabilities are about \$15,000 and the assets nominally the same.

The World's Great Fur Mart.

At this time of the year, says a writer in the London Times, when the earth is becoming clothed with verdure and the whole world is putting off its winter vestments in preparation for the coming summer, it seems somewhat out of place to direct attention to articles only adapted to winter use. Such is the enormous extent of our trade, however, that before one winter is over active preparations are being made for the next; in fact, the skins which have during the past two weeks been sold at C. M. Lampson & Co.'s sale in College Hill, were obtained mostly during the summer and fall of last year. But even that furs should be bought now for next winter's wear seems a matter of astonishment until the reader becomes aware that London is the great emporium of the world for furs, and that, after being collected from all quarters of the globe, they have to be almost as widely distributed. During the distribution they pass through many hands. Some recently bought, for instance, are destined for the Easter Fair at Leipzig, where they will be purchased by Russian, French, German, Greek, Austrian and other merchants who have not attended the London auctions; and some of the furs will find their way in August to the great fair of Nijoi Novgorod for further distribution, and thus they arrive in the hands of the wearer none too early. Though there are four series of auctions held here each year, the March sales are the most important, the skins of almost every fur-bearing animal at present known to commerce being included in the enormous catalogues, which consist in some cases of more than 300 pages, and contain nearly 9,000 lots. It is no exaggeration to say that such collections of skins as are shown each year in London are not to be seen in any other city either in the Old or New World, the assortment being most varied. Foxes of all descriptions are represented and bear skins of all kinds are to be seen in profusion, no fewer than 4,972 black bear skins having been sold during the past fortnight. Since the last Afghan war a new source of supply has been tapped, and we now get many fine long-haired tiger skins, which find their way through from Tibet. Some remarkably fine specimens of the lion were also to be seen and one skin with the head complete brought as much as £150.

Though selling goes on with vigor from morning until night each day, the disposal of the skins occupies a full fortnight. Most of city skin brokers have small catalogues, but the burden of the sales rests on the shoulders of Lampson & Co. and the Hudson's Bay Co., the first named firm controlling fully three-fourths of the whole offering, including the United States and Alaska consignments. These are of the greatest bulk and most valuable, and find among their customers the Russians, their best buyers, prices being paid by these merchants that seem to us incredible. Of all furs that of the sea otter is the most costly, and each year, as it becomes rarer, promises to grow more so. Last year as much as £220 was paid for a skin, and at the sales just finished £210 was realized, the lower price obtained being accounted for by the skin not being so fine as that sold last year, for the average advance on these furs this year is fully 15 per cent. Such fabulous sums for skins, which at the most do not measure more than two yards long by three quarters of a yard in width, must naturally awaken curiosity as to the uses they are put to. So great, however, is the Russian's love of furs that £50 is thought no extraordinary price for a noble to pay for a piece sufficiently large to make a coat collar, for which purpose the skin of the otter is used, it being supposed to possess the special properties of preventing the breath from freezing. Next in point of value is the silver fox fur, which in one case realized as much as £120 for a skin. This animal, which is found in Canada, somewhat belies its name, the hair and wool being really black and only intermingled with white or silvery hairs, and the choicest skins are jet

black without any trace of white. The skins, like the sea otter, are almost entirely bought for Russia, and go to adorn the collars of the ladies' mantles. Fewer Russian sable skins have been offered this year, but the collection containing many dyed and inferior skins, declines of 15 to 30 per cent had to be accepted. In point of value the finest of these skins are comparatively little, if any, behind those of the other two we have mentioned, they being not a fifth the size, while as much as £38 per skin has been made. Up to recent years the darkest or bluest skins collected in the region known to the trade as Takutaki, have either been received as tribute or appropriated by the Court authorities at St. Petersburg, and hence are known as Crown sables. But lately dealers have obtained possession of some good parcels, and these have found their way to London, falling on a market willing to pay exceedingly high prices. English, French and American furriers competing strongly for same. The Chinese dye and broaden marten skins to represent the sable, but they can be detected by the under fur, which is of a creamy color, it being impossible to impart the bluish hue characteristic of the sable. For some years there was no call for ermine, and when a year or two back a demand sprang up and enquiries were made, the Chinese informed the merchants that they had given up catching them, finding they were unsaleable when obtained. This year, however, more than 10,000 were received and met a ready sale, fetching double as much as could have been obtained last spring, and we may expect next winter to see it much in vogue again.

The following furs, which form an important part of the fur trade of the world, are exclusively sold in London prior to their distribution to the manufacturers: Skunk, mink, marten (known to the public as sable), raccoon, muskash, red fox, Australian opossum, and many others. All of these furs, which may be called the domestic furs of the world by reason of the enormous quantities which are yearly collected and play and active part in the London sales, have suffered severe declines, owing to the general depression in trade throughout the world and the late financial crisis in America, the want of support from the States being much felt throughout the sales. Though not intrinsically the most valuable, the fur seal skin is the most important of any brought into this market, the October sales being composed almost entirely of these skins, arrangements of late years having been made that the total yearly produce of seals should be offered then, and, therefore, only a few come forward in January and March. The conditions enforced by the United States Government on the lessees of the Pribiloff Islands prior to the dispute as to the Behring Sea fisheries, caused a very sharp rise in values in 1890, when the average price realized per skin for the then relatively small catch of 21,000 Alaska skins was 140s 6d, as against 67s in the preceding year, as much as 165s in some cases being made. But in the following year, though only 13,000 Alaska skins were offered, not more than 125s was realized, and last year's average was down to 108s 4d per skin. This decline is partly to be accounted for by the generally unsatisfactory state of financial affairs, and also the large increase in the Northwest catch which has taken place since sealing on the islands and in the Behring Sea has been so much restricted by the regulations of the Russian and United States governments. The Northwest catch is now the largest made, over 100,000 skins having been taken last year, as against scarcely a fifth of this number a few years ago, thus showing that if the seal hunters are prevented from visiting the shores, they are almost as well able to effect their purpose in the open seas. The largest take of recent years was in 1887, when no fewer than 223,378 seals altogether were captured, but at that time the Alaska catch was far larger than it is at present. For quality the Alaska skins still maintain their superiority, the fur being thicker than that of either the Copper Islands or Northwest seals. Though many of the seals are

caught in American vessels and on American shores, the skins are nearly all brought to England for sale, and are also nearly all dressed and dyed here, very few being prepared in the States, our conveniences for handling, sorting, selling, etc., being more extensive. It is probable that our financial and credit giving resources have also an important influence in attracting the skins hither, and account for the fur trade being kept here, but as a central market for such produce London is incomparable. The turnover in all furs at the four auctions held in January, March, June and October is between 3½ and 4 million sterling. The only other sale of importance outside England besides the two which we have mentioned takes place at Irbit in February, when most of the Russian domestic furs are sold, but comparatively this is only a local market held away on the other side of the Ural mountains, beyond the reach of most merchants. Another fur market which can scarcely at present be taken into account, we believe, takes place at Kiackka, on the borders of the Chinese empire, but yet we know little either about the resources of consumption as a fur producing country of that vast country, which has yet scarcely been penetrated by the traveller and explorer, much less the merchant; and it may truly be claimed that London is the market of the world for furs, as it is for so many other kinds of produce.

British Iron Production in 1893.

The British Iron Trade Association has recently published its annual statement showing the production of pig iron in Great Britain for the calendar year 1893. Notwithstanding the great strike of the local miners in the Midland districts, lasting from the latter part of July to November 20, and which involved about 250,000 miners, cutting off supplies of fuel for making iron, and restricting nearly all industrial activity throughout the country, yet there was a small increase in the output of pig iron for the year, the aggregate being 6,829,841 tons of 2,240 pounds each, against 6,610,890 tons in 1892, in which year there was also a coal strike in the Durham district, and the production fell off over 600,000 tons. There had before been a reduction, and in 1892 the output was the smallest since 1879. A large part of Great Britain's aggregate production of pig iron is exported to foreign countries, much of it in finished forms; and as trade had been depressed in all parts of the world the exports have fallen off very largely, and especially to the United States, because we have been producing nearly enough iron for domestic purposes. Although the falling off in production in this country last year was over 2,000,000 tons, it was larger than that of Great Britain. Germany and France are the two other countries that produce considerable pig iron, and in the following comparative table the quantity is given in metric tons of 2,204 pounds each for Great Britain and the United States.

The pig iron production of leading countries was in the aggregate 23,693,430 tons in 1890, and Germany and France have since increased their output, while there has been a large decrease in Great Britain and the United States.

The comparison for two years is given below:—

	1893.	1892.
United States	7,124,502	9,157,000
Great Britain	6,829,841	6,616,890
Germany	4,953,148	4,793,003
France	2,032,567	2,057,258
Total	20,940,058	22,624,151

It will be seen that the United States holds the position of the largest producer, but Great Britain is now only a little behind, although she has been largely deficient for several previous years, and is now gaining, so that it is not improbable that she may assume first place during the present year, unless there should be an unexpectedly early recovery in the production of this country.—Cincinnati Price Current.

Montreal Grocery Market.

The easy tone to the sugar market noted in our last has continued, and we have to note a further decline of 1 16c in granulated. The above is, no doubt, due to the weak cables on beet, which note a drop of 4 1/4 on the week, now being quoted at 12.31. In New York the feeling has ruled steady and granulated is unchanged at 4 1/16. The demand on spot has been good, and the market has been active with a large volume of business doing at 4 3/16 for round lots of granulated, and 4 1/2 for small quantities. Yellows are moving well at 3 1/2 to 3 3/4 as to quality at the factory, but we understand that the above inside figure has been shaded for low grades.

The market for syrup has continued to rule fairly active, there being a good demand for fair sized lots, and prices are steady at 2 to 2 1/2 for bright and 1 1/2 for ordinary.

The market for molasses has ruled somewhat quiet during the past week, owing to the fact that buyers are holding off some, on account of the large offerings from the Island. A fair business is reported in small lots, and prices are about steady at 31c for car lots, and 32c for smaller quantities.

The demand for teas has been fair and the market has ruled moderately active and steady. There is a good enquiry for Japans, ranging from 10 to 12. Congos have also met with a fair sale and one lot of 250 packages is reported at 10 to 11c.

In rice a fair business is doing for this season at steady prices. We quote: Standard, \$3.50 to 3.75, Japan, \$3.75 to 4.25, and Patna, \$4.25 to 4.75.

In dried fruit the feature is the firmness of raisins under very light stocks. Ordinary off stalk Valencias in round lots are held firm at 4 1/2 net, while selected are very scarce and firm at 5 1/2 to 6c, and layers at 6 to 8 1/2c.

Currants rule easy under heavy stocks and holders have conceded a 1/2c without inducing much business. In barrels, we quote 3c, half barrels, 3 1/2c and quarter barrels, 3 3/4c.

There are fair quantities of prunes on the way, but spot supplies are very light and prices are firm at 5 1/2c.

The only new feature in the market for canned goods has been the decided improvement in the demand for canned apples, which is due to the great scarcity and high prices of the green article, and sales in consequence of canned have been large, and some round lots have sold at \$2.65 to 2.75 per dozen for gallons. The prospects for the sale of new packed salmon are very poor at present, owing to the fact that stocks of old all over the world are large, and the indications are that prices will rule very low. Lobsters are offering freely in a jobbing way at \$6 per case without meeting with buyers. For round lots this price would, no doubt, be shaded to some extent. We quote: Lobsters at \$6 to 6.50 per case; sardines at \$8.50 to 9.50; salmon at \$1.15 to 1.30 per box; tomatoes at 80 to 85c per dozen; peaches at \$2 to 2.10 per dozen; corn at 85 to 90c per dozen and marrowfat peas at 85 to 90c per dozen. — Gazette, April 20.

Nail Situation in Toronto.

"We have not made or shipped so many nails in any one week since the works have been established as we have during the past week," said a representative of the Graham Nail Works, in reply to a query of Hardware, "nor have we ever had so many inquiries for prices in the same time. This is to us conclusive proof that stocks throughout Ontario, Northwest Territories and British Columbia must be very light. We have heard of a few cases where Montreal nails have been sold in the West since the drop in price, but the dealer was led to believe we would not meet the figure. We wish you to inform the trade that such is not the case. We make a full line of cut nails, clinch nails, cooper's nails,

and both bright and blue wire nails, and the quality of our nails is so well established that we do not have any trouble in selling them. We are surprised that some of the wholesale houses in the West are trying to induce people to buy Montreal nails in preference to ours; but the trade will study their interests by writing us for prices before placing their orders. One or two of our friends feel sore already, and they will think twice before again placing orders with firms who do not handle our nails. We naturally think that the Ontario dealers should buy Ontario made nails, especially when we can give them the best nail made in Canada at the same price they can buy in Montreal." "How does the sale of cut compare with wire nails?"

"Well, cut nails are cheaper than wire, and the consumer knows now that they hold better than wire, so that it is hardly necessary to say we ship very many more cut nails than wire nails. We are making a blue wire nail which holds a great deal better than bright, but all the same the cut nails are having the best of it."

"Do you think nails will be any cheaper?"

"We do not see how they can unless the Government removes the duty on the raw material, and this is fixed for some time to come, the tariff having just lately been revised."

"Do you think nails will go up in price to the extent that they might under the present tariff?"

"Ask me something easy. No doubt the makers would put up the price if some satisfactory arrangement could be made." — Toronto Hardware.

Duty on Outlery.

The Montreal importers of outlery have forwarded the following petition to Ottawa, regarding the duty on table outlery.

To the Honorable George E. Foster, Minister of Finance:—

The importers of outlery respectfully desire to draw your attention to the proposed increase in the rate of duty on table outlery, from 25 to 32 1/2 per cent, asking you to reconsider the matter, and allow the duty to remain at the 25 per cent. rate.

The increase in the rate of duty will have but little effect, if any, in stimulating the consumption of home made goods, as the demand for Sheffield made goods exists and must be supplied, and in any event only the common and cheap class can be furnished by the home manufacturer, and that only to a limited extent, while the increased cost will apply to all classes of table outlery, of which the cheap class is but a small proportion in value. The increase in duty will therefore involve a heavy tax upon a class of goods which must be imported from Sheffield, as such are not made in Canada, and are not likely to be made in this country under any condition.

One effect in the advance in duty will be to increase the cost of all table outlery to the consumer, and this will bear most heavily upon the farmer and laboring class, and the users generally of the cheaper grades of knives and forks, whose purchases are, of necessity, of cheap qualities, which last but a short time in use compared with better qualities, and consequently the user of cheap goods will have to pay the advance in cost several times over as compared with the user of better qualities of goods.

It is an acknowledged fact that table outlery could not be made in the United States until an abnormally high rate of duty was imposed, and even when this had been done only the cheaper qualities could be manufactured there, while the better class of goods had still to be imported from Sheffield in the face of a duty intended to be prohibitory.

It is also an acknowledged fact that Germany, with the cheapest labor of any civilized country, has never been able to supply its own home market with table outlery and is dependent upon Sheffield for its supplies.

In view of the foregoing reasons we respectfully request that you will give the matter your serious consideration.

The memorial was signed by all except two firms who, however, it is said, expressed their approval.

The Tariff on Dry Goods.

One of the greatest requests of the trade was for a simplification of the tariff. This has been secured to a certain extent, but not by any means to the degree desired. Specifications have been abolished in nearly every case, and all classes of goods are under an ad valorem duty. This is simplification. Another example is furnished by serges. Dress serges were formerly 25 per cent, while men's serges came in as woollens, and paid 20 per cent and 10 cents per pound; now both are 30 per cent, and men's serges need no longer be entered as dress goods to save duty. Again, take Italian cloth. Under the old tariff wool Italian cloths paid 23 1/2, 25 or 27 1/2 per cent, according to quality, while cotton Italian cloths paid 32 1/2 per cent. Under the new tariff they all pay 30 per cent. These are but examples of the simplification which is being introduced into the schedules.

Another feature noticeable, but which might have been more so, is that unfinished goods pay less duty than finished goods. Cotton in hanks pays 2 1/2 per cent more than formerly, while spools remain the same. This is a decrease in protection to the Canadian spooling factories, and thread is likely to be advanced as a consequence.

The ready-made clothing men seem to have struck a serious snag. The duty is now 32 1/2 per cent ad valorem, as against the old duty of 10c per lb and 25 per cent. This old duty seems to have corresponded to the old duty on woollens of 10c per lb and 20 per cent. The new duty on woollens is 30 per cent and on manufactured clothing 32 1/2 per cent. That is, they have 2 1/2 per cent less protection than before, while the duty on thread has been increased. This is a case where we agree with the dry goods section of the Toronto board of trade, that this class of manufacturers should have at least 10 per cent protection, that is 10 per cent over any duties on cloth and other raw material. This would be protection not only for the manufacturer, but also directly for the Canadian workman. The German labor which we have to compete with in this class of goods should be taxed—or if not taxed, wages will be seriously depressed, and no thinking and observing person can deny that wages are low enough already in this branch of industry, and that the sweating system has already made deep enough inroads into this country. Pearl buttons have been changed from an ad valorem to a specific duty—a retrograde step. Under this schedule pearl buttons costing 15c a gross pay a duty 73.3 per cent, while buttons costing \$15 per gross pay only 20.5 per cent. The very cheapest pearls are not made in this country, the cheapest price being 60c per gross. This is one of the cases where the tariff discriminates in favor of the rich for the protection of a Canadian industry.

On collars, cuffs and shirts the duty has been slightly reduced, but the principle of specific duties maintained. The trend of the changes are right, but the degree of the change might have been greater without seriously crippling any industry.

The umbrella duty remains 25 per cent. There has been considerable discussion on this point, and the dry goods importers have declared themselves in favor of 20 per cent. The difference is not very great, and as umbrella tubes pay 15 per cent, and as there are a large number of persons employed in the making of domestic umbrellas, we cannot see that this duty is so very objectionable. There are certainly other things more objectionable, e.g., the specific duties which yet remain.

The desire for simplification has led to the placing of velvets, velveteens and plushes under one schedule at 30 per cent. Silk velvets were at 30 per cent before, but all others were at 20 per cent. The desire to simplify was no excuse for raising the duty on cheap goods. In the interests of the consumer of the cheaper class of goods the duty should have been kept at 20 per cent. These goods are not made in Canada and there is no protection required. The Montreal whole sale dry goods men have suggested putting velveteens at 25 per cent. Velveteens and silk velvets should be kept together for purposes of having brief schedules, and these dry goods men have asked for this, hence they are quite inconsistent in changing their demands.

The same people have asked that dress goods remain at 22½, 25 and 27½ per cent, instead of having, as under the new rates, unfinished goods at 22½ and finished goods at 30 per cent. Here again we disagree, and believe that the Government's classifications are an improvement. They are simpler and more workable. They place a higher tax on the goods on which most foreign labor has been expended. This latter principle is one which, as we have maintained in previous issues, should affect our tariff more than it does. We are glad to see that it obtains more in the new tariff than it did in the old.

Just here it might be mentioned that the dry goods men of Toronto and Montreal have passed resolutions disapproving of the classification of Brussels and tapestry. Here again we do not entirely agree with them.

Clothes, mantles, etc., are in the same position as ready-made clothing explained above. A northern merchant writing to a Toronto daily says: Among the items in our entry was ladies' capes, sterling cost, £10 6s, equal fifty dollars, for duties; weight, 36 pounds, at 100 per pound, and 20 per cent. on fifty dollars, which equals \$13.50. Under the new tariff, 32½ per cent. on fifty dollars, equals \$16.25. Dress goods, sterling value, £56 2s 10d, value for duty in dollars, \$273. The amount of duty collected under the old tariff, at 27½ per cent., would be \$75.07; under the new, at 30 per cent., it means \$81.90. The first example would seem to indicate that perhaps the ready made clothing people may fare better under the new tariff than they expect. The paper referred to in speaking of this letter editorially, quotes another example where on an importation of \$4,000, the total difference in duty was 70 cents.

But it was in cottons that a most decided change has taken place. Last fall a drop of 5 per cent. took place in all lines of bleached and in the better numbers of unbleached. Now the changing of the duties has been made the occasion for a further reduction. The old duty on unbleached cottons was 1 cent per square yard and 15 per cent; now it is 22½ per cent. The consequence is that these cottons have declined from 7 to 10 per cent., and that much benefit will fall to the consumer. The old duty on bleached cottons was 1 cent per square yard and 15 per cent., while now it is 25 per cent. This has caused the manufacturers to drop 7 per cent on an average on all lines. This seems to prove that the cotton manufacturers have up to the present taken nearly full advantage of the tariff. That is what the tariff is for, of course, but what we object to is their doing it and then denying it—not directly of course, but indirectly.

The specific duties on sheetings, drills, ducks, cheesecloths, cotton, or canton flannels, unprinted, have been changed to a straight ad valorem duty of 30 per cent. Denims, drills, tickings, gingham, plaids, flannelettes, cottonades, jeans and all similar cotton goods have been reduced from 20 per square yard and 15 per cent. to 30 per cent. straight. The prices on colored cottons have not changed very much as yet. A few special numbers in linings have come down, and flannelettes are sure to come down this week; otherwise the manufacturers have made few changes. Prices are weak, however, and orders are being held in anticipation

of better quotations. The change in colored goods cannot possibly amount to 5 per cent. on an average, although one number in linings has been dropped 12½ per cent.

One line peculiarly affected by the tariff is printed cantons. All lines that cost less than 15 cents in the States will be lowered, and all that cost over that will be raised.

The only class of manufacturers who have done any genuine kicking are the manufacturers of cheap grades of woollens. They have sent a deputation to Ottawa and have stated their case very forcibly. They have also many sympathisers in the trade who freely express the opinion that unless their protection is increased, many of them will be forced to the wall.—Dry Goods Review.

Maple Sugar Facts.

Maple sugar this spring has been characterized by one prominent feature, and that is the low range of values as compared with previous seasons. For this reason, although the output has been fully equal to preceding ones, there is not by any means the same quantity of stock accumulation.

Values on No 1 maple sugar, for instance, opened last spring at 9c and never went below 7c. This year they opened at 7c, and good maple sugar can now be had at 6c. This, no doubt, is the bottom figure, and the fact of a range of 1 to 2c lower all round is largely accountable for the increased consumption, which has prevented accumulation of stock to the same extent as in previous years.

Remarks regarding sugar are equally applicable to syrup, which also ranged on the average from 1 to 2c per lb wood, and 5 to 10c per lb tin lower this year than last. Last spring, for instance, there was carried quite a large quantity of stock, a big percentage remaining in first hands unsold.

The season of production is now over, as Montreal dealers have been advised by their country correspondents in the townships that the last lots are on the way. A pretty good idea can therefore be arrived at of what remains in first hands.

From data received from reliable informants in different sections the accommodation on this account is generally conceded to be much less than that of last year. It is expected also that it will be further cut down, as the lower range of prices is expected to lead to a continuation of the improved movement already noted this spring.

With regard to the quality of the offerings, both of maple sugar and syrup, it is with regret that we record that the experience of dealers in Montreal goes to show that there is more and more mixing every year. The low cost of brown sugar is, of course, a great temptation to adulteration in this respect, but it is also noted that in the case of syrups, where, of course, it does not enter, the average is not nearly so high as it was, complaints being much more numerous of thin, watery syrup. As to any remedy or method being adopted to obviate this, it is difficult to suggest any practical one. Of course, in cases of gross adulteration the law does take cognizance, as in the case of one dealer who was fined by the Recorder of Montreal; but the best and only way is for the manufacturers themselves to be conscientious. If their product gets the reputation of being adulterated, the body, as a whole, will find that it reacts against their monetary interests in the long run indirectly. Honesty is the best policy.—Toronto Grocer.

The Toronto street railway has begun suit in the exchequer court to recover from the Dominion the sum of \$50,000, the amount paid last year by the company as duty upon steel rails imported by them from England. The company claims that these rails should be free of duty the same as rails for railroad companies, and that the government cannot justly make discrimination between kinds of traffic.

The Sun Life.

SUMMARY OF THE ANNUAL REPORT FOR 1893.

New Life Applications received during 1893	\$9,539,165.83
Increase over 1892	972,093.73
Cash income for year ending 31st Dec, 1893	1,240,483.12
Increase over 1892	105,015.51
Assets at 31st December, 1893	4,001,776.90
Increase over 1892	693,076.02
Reserve for Security of Policy-Holders	3,533,264.57
Increase over 1892	544,914.20
Surplus over all Liabilities, except Capital	351,095.65
Surplus over all Liabilities and Capital Stock	288,595.65
Life Assurances in force 1st Jan., 1894	27,799,756.51
Increase over previous year	3,393,709.87

The rapid progress being made by this company may be seen from the following statement:—

Year.	Income.	Net Assets, besides uncalled capital.	Life Assurances in force.
1872	\$48,219.93	\$98,461.95	\$1,061,350.00
1876	102,822.14	265,044.61	2,414,063.32
1880	141,402.81	473,632.93	3,897,139.11
1884	278,379.65	836,897.24	6,844,404.04
1888	524,273.58	1,536,816.21	11,931,316.21
1892	1,134,867.61	3,403,700.88	23,991,946.61
1893	1,240,483.12	4,001,776.90	27,799,756.51

A YEAR OF PROSPERITY.

The year 1893 was, in some respects, the most satisfactory which the Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada has yet experienced.

The summary on the opposite page will show that not only is the financial position of the Company eminently satisfactory, but that gains of a very substantial and gratifying character have been made in every department of the business.

The income from premiums, interest and rents amounted, after deducting re-assurances, to \$1,240,483.12—or over \$4,000 for every working day of the year—an increase during the twelve months of \$135,615.51. An addition of nearly \$600,000 has been made to the assets, bringing them up to \$4,001,776.90. The Company has thus been able to add to its accumulation more than fifty-five per cent. of the life premiums received during the year, a fact which speaks for itself. The surplus also shows a substantial increase, and now amounts to \$288,595.65 over all liabilities and capital stock. This showing is especially gratifying in view of the fact that profits are now divided yearly on a large proportion of the Company's policies, and the undistributed surplus cannot, therefore, accumulate as rapidly as under the old system, when everything was reserved until the end of the quinquennial term.

The assets are in excellent condition. About eighty-five per cent. of the investments consist of municipal debentures and first mortgages on real estate valued at considerably over six million dollars. The remainder comprises loans on the Company's own policies, the Company's head office building, and minor items. The real estate held as the result of foreclosure is only about two per cent. of the entire assets, and even this small amount has been decreasing year by year. The return received is as satisfactory as the security, the rate being 5.83 per cent. on the average realized assets.

Grain and Milling Items.

The farmers of some districts receive a good deal less for their wheat than is paid in Manitoba. By a Nebraska paper we notice that the highest quotation for wheat is 35 cents per bushel. This is at a point about the same distance from Chicago as Manitoba is from Fort William, so that the freight rate to Chicago should be if anything lower than the Manitoba rate. The highest quotation for oats at the Nebraska point was 23 cents and corn 22 cents.

Mr. Sproule has introduced a bill at Ottawa to compel detective and mercantile agencies to register with the names of the partners, etc., with the secretary of state and deposit a bond of \$10,000 for proper performance of duties, to provide for their being wound up and to forbid them acting as collecting agents.

The Delineator for June is called the "Summer Number," and is a superb issue in every respect, the amount of practical and interesting reading matter being largely increased. The article in the Collego Series describes A Girl's Life and Work at Smith, and is written by a recent and brilliant graduate. There is also a very suggestive and entertaining paper on A Grammar School commencement. Nursing as an Employment for Women is ably treated by Louise Darche, Superintendent of the New York City Training School for Nurses. An appropriate "pattern" article, in addition to the regular monthly issue, is on Dress for Summer Sports; and another, equally suitable to the time, gives information on Trunks and Trunk Packing. The opening chapter on Vocal Culture, by the author of Delsarte Physical Culture, begins in this number, and should prove as beneficial as the series just closed. The papers on Hygienic Living are continued; and the confidence that should exist between Mother and Daughter is the theme of the article bearing that title. A Rosebud Party is described, and other contributions are: How to Serve Small Fruits, Daintiness in the Home, the ever popular Tea Table Gossip, and Among the Newest Books. The articles on Knitting, Tatting, Netting and Crocheting show many original and attractive designs. The subscription price of The Delineator is \$1 a year. Single copies, 15 cents. Address orders to The Delineator Publishing Co., Ltd., 53 Richmond street, west, Toronto, Ont.

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TIME CARD.

Taking effect on Monday, March 5. 1894.

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North Bound			South Bound		
Freight No. 153. Daily.	St. Paul Ex. Press No. 107 Daily.	Miles from Winnipeg.	STATIONS.	St. Paul Ex. Press No. 108 Daily.	Freight No. 154 Daily.
1.20p	4.00p	0	Winnipeg.....	11.00a	5.30a
1.05p	3.49p	8 0	Portage Junction.....	11.12a	5.47a
12.42p	3.35p	9 30	St. Norbert.....	11.26a	6.07a
12.27p	3.21p	16 30	Cartier.....	11.38a	6.25a
11.44a	3.01p	23 60	St. Agathe.....	11.54a	6.51a
11.31a	2.54p	27 45	Union Point.....	12.02p	7.02a
11.07a	2.42p	32 60	Silver Plains.....	12.13p	7.19a
10.31a	2.25p	40 45	Morris.....	12.09p	7.46a
10.03a	2.11p	46 8	St. Jean.....	12.45p	8.25a
9.23a	1.51p	56 0	Letellier.....	1.07p	9.18a
8.00a	1.30p	65 0	Emerson.....	1.30p	10.16a
7.60a	1.15p	69 1	Pombina.....	1.40p	11.15a
11.05p	9.15a	168	Grand Forks.....	5.2	8.25p
1.30p	5.25a	223	Winnipeg Junction.....	9.20p	1.25p
	3.45p	453	Duluth.....	7.25a	
	8.20p	470	Minneapolis.....	6.23a	
	8.00p	451	St. Paul.....	7.00a	
	10.30p	833	Chicago.....	9.35p	

MORRIS-BRANDON BRANCH.

East Bound.			West Bound.		
Ft. No. 130 Mon., Wed. & Fri.	Ex. No. 129 Tues. & Sat.	Miles from Morris.	STATIONS.	Ex. No. 127 Mon. & Fri.	Ft. No. 129 Tues. & Sat.
1.20p	4.00p	0	Winnipeg.....	11.00a	5.30p
7.50p	12.25p	0	Morris.....	2.30p	8.00a
6.53p	12.02p	10 0	Low Farm.....	2.55p	8.44a
5.49p	11.37a	21 2	Myrtle.....	3.21p	9.31a
5.23p	11.26a	25 9	Roland.....	3.32p	9.50a
4.39p	11.08a	33 6	Rosebank.....	3.50p	10.23a
3.53p	10.54a	39 0	Miami.....	4.05p	10.54a
3.14p	10.33a	49 0	Deerwood.....	4.28p	11.44a
2.61p	10.21a	54 1	Altamont.....	4.41p	12.10p
2.15p	10.03a	62 1	Somersct.....	5.00p	12.51p
1.47p	9.49a	68 4	Swan Lake.....	5.15p	1.22p
1.19p	9.35a	74 6	Indian Springs.....	5.30p	1.64p
12.57p	9.24a	73 4	Maricapolis.....	5.42p	2.18p
12.57p	9.10a	86 1	Greenway.....	5.58p	2.52p
11.57a	8.55a	92 3	Balder.....	6.15p	3.15p
11.12a	8.33a	102 0	Belmont.....	7.00p	4.15p
10.37a	8.16a	109 7	Hi'ton.....	7.18p	4.53p
10.13a	8.00a	117 3	Ashdown.....	7.35p	5.23p
9.49a	7.53a	120 0	Wawanesa.....	7.44p	5.47p
9.32a	7.45a	123 0	Elliotts.....	7.55p	6.04p
9.05a	7.31p	129 5	Rounthwaito.....	8.08p	6.37p
8.28a	7.13p	137 2	Martinville.....	8.27p	7.18p
7.50a	6.55a	145 1	Brandon.....	8.45p	8.00p

Number 127 stops at Baldir for meals.

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE BRANCH.

East Bound		W. End	
Read Up Mixed No. 144. M, W. & F	Miles from Winnipeg	STATIONS.	Read Down Mixed No. 141. M, W. & F.
5.30 p.m.	0	Winnipeg.....	9.00 a.m.
5.15 p.m.	3.0	Portage Junction.....	9.15 a.m.
4.43 a.m.	11.5	St. Charles.....	9.44 a.m.
4.20 a.m.	13.5	Headingley.....	9.64 a.m.
4.07 a.m.	21.0	White Plains.....	10.17 a.m.
3.75 a.m.	35.2	Eustace.....	11.05 a.m.
2.43 a.m.	42.1	Oakville.....	11.36 a.m.
1.45 a.m.	55.5	Portage la Prairie.....	12.30 p.m.

Stations marked -1- have no agent. Freight must be prepaid.

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