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Reserve Fund £275,000 "

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The Commercial

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

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WINNIPEG, MAY 1, 1893.

The Late Storm.

The storm of April 20, referred to in THE COMMERCIAL of last week, was very severe south. In Manitoba two or three inches of soft snow fell, without wind. Following is the report of the storm from some points in the states to the south.

IN IOWA.

New Hampton.—A fierce snowstorm and blizzard has been raging all day, blocking the roads and delaying trains. Much damage to small grain will result, as it is already rotting in the ground in consequence of the cold weather.

Fort Dodge.—A blinding snowstorm is raging here, with no sign of a let-up. All trains are blocked.

East Des Moines.—A severe snowstorm raged here to-day. Crops will be retarded and fruit damaged.

Winterset.—It has snowed hard here for twenty-four hours. The mercury has fallen 20 degrees and it is growing colder. It is feared that small fruit is killed.

Osage.—Northern Iowa is the scene of a raging blizzard. More snow has fallen the last twelve hours than at any time since 1879. Traffic is entirely blocked, trains are delayed and seeding is entirely stopped. Farmers who have not their seeding finished will be unable to commence for at least two or three weeks. Corn will be about half a crop, as it will barely have time to mature before the early frost.

Sioux City, Ia.—Western Iowa was to-day visited by one of the worst snowstorms of the year, and it is feared that a great deal of damage has been done to fruit trees, pasturage and stock. Early in the morning a driving storm set in from the northeast, and at noon a howling blizzard except along the Missouri River bottoms. The storm continues with unabated fury this evening. Early reports are to the effect that much stock was caught in the pasture by the storm and indications are that the loss will be considerable. Six inches of snow on the level

are reported from Manilla, Iowa, while to the north and east the fall is even heavier and the drifts are very deep.

Keokuk, Ia.—A Blizzard has been raging in Western Illinois, Southeastern Iowa, and Northeastern Missouri since daylight this morning. All river traffic was suspended here because of the severity of the wind. Fruit trees are covered with a coating of ice half an inch thick, and indications are that all will be ruined.

Des Moines, Ia.—The storm here yesterday and to-day has been one of the worst this year. After a downpour of rain it snowed fifteen hours. At the same time there was a terrible wind. All farming operations have been suspended. To-night the thermometer is falling, and the chances are for a severe freeze before morning. It is feared that fruit has been irreparably injured.

IN MINNESOTA.

St. Paul, Minn., April 20.—Three feet of snow on a level April 20 is most unusual in this State, but that has been the amount of snowfall last night, and to-day in some parts of Minnesota the average fall being over one foot. A heavy rain preceded the snow, which began in the northwestern part of the State Tuesday night, extending rapidly across the country, striking this neighborhood at 9 o'clock last night and falling steadily until this afternoon, up to which time fifteen inches had fallen. After two or three hours intermission it began again, and the air to night is once more full of flying snow.

Seeding was in progress, but this unprecedented storm will delay all farm work from ten days to two weeks. In addition to preventing any present seeding this great amount of snow will be followed by a disastrous flood if it melts rapidly. Altogether farmers are feeling rather blue over the prospect for a wheat crop. With seeding delayed until after the 1st of May they fear too short a season for the proper ripening of the grain.

The storm was widespread, covering almost the entire Northwest. Snow is reported from Jamestown, North Dakota, on the west to beyond Ashland, Wis., on the northeast, and south clear across Iowa. In Minnesota the snowfall ranged from eight inches to three feet, and was drifted badly in some sections. A raging snow storm is reported to night at Yankton, South Dakota, and Coldwater in this State, causing fear of damage to stock.

OTHER STATES.

Omaha, Neb., April 20.—One of the worst storms of the season has raged in Nebraska since yesterday. It has been snowing and hailing alternately for twenty-four hours.

Chamberlain, South Dakota, April 20.—Heavy wind and cold weather prevail. The thermometer is below the freezing point. Range cattle are suffering considerably, but no losses are reported.

Columbia, Missouri, April 20.—There was a heavy rainfall here yesterday, followed to-day by a blinding snow storm. The snow is still falling, and unless the weather moderates the fruit crop will be greatly damaged.

European Crop Conditions.

With the exception of two wintery days in the middle of March, the present bright dry weather has now lasted without a break for six weeks exactly. This phenomenal spell of dry weather has set all the weather-wise on Mark Lane and on other Exchanges discussing the likely effect of drought upon the English crop; in former years the crop always thrives in dry years, but since the last droughty year, viz., 1868, England has been scientifically drained, and the fear is now that the work having been done so thoroughly in order to cope with the periodical floods, that the wheat plant will suffer from the other extreme, and that if a dry spring precede a hot summer, that the crop will be almost a failure in some districts. In 1868, it will be recollected, the dry spell came after

a humid spring, and did not resemble this season in any respect whatever.

At this time of the year a protracted period of drought must be considered as dangerous, coming as it does after a month in which were only two wet days; April showers, if they come in earnest, or a dripping June may yet set all in tune in this country, but in France and throughout Southern Europe generally, the wheat plant must have already suffered in some degree irreparable harm. The condition of the chief crops may be summarized as follows:—

Russia.—A few recent complaints from the south.

France.—Rain wanted.

Austria-Hungary.—Crop reported damaged by frost.

Italy.—Drought; prospects of wheat crop becoming less favorable.

Germany.—Prospects very uncertain.

Spain.—Some damage from drought.

Portugal.—Rain fallen just in time.

Belgium.—Very promising.

Holland.—Very promising.

North Africa.—Total crop failure just averted by rain; half crop now expected.—*Corn Trade News*, April 11.

Ontario's Mineral Exhibits.

Iron Age, during the course of its remarks regarding exhibits at the World's Fair, says: "The mineral exhibit from Ontario, Canada, will consist of 1,600 samples of ore from all parts of the province, and five car loads of it were shipped from Toronto last week and one car load from the Sudbury district. This latter car contains nickel alone, and there is one solid chunk of pure refined nickel which weighs 4,600 pounds. The mineral displays altogether will exceed 100 tons in weight. One of the most artistic as well as attractive and unique displays in the Ontario court will be entirely prepared by Indians of the reserve in the counties of Brant and Haldimand. This will consist of a monument or trophy entirely made of pieces of timber comprising 13 varieties, and all of which have been prepared and fitted without the use of saw or other utensils except a jackknife. Yet the timbers are squared and moulded with a perfectness that could not be excelled by the most elaborate machinery, and the pieces are polished by the hands of the Indians. Surmounting the timbers forming the base of the trophy will be five wooden columns elaborately decorated by carvings of native birds and animals, all being done with a jackknife. On the top of each column will be a small belfry, and above all a large belfry. The entire work is the result of six years of labor of two or three educated Indians. The sides of the base will be richly inlaid with various specimens of wood. In the mineral section some delay has occurred by the necessity of strengthening the floor. One specimen of rich iron ore will weigh over 10 tons. In every department these exhibits of Ontario will be complete, and for their arrangement and care a force of more than 60 men will be continuously employed during the fair."

It has been discovered, says a despatch, that shipments of young calves, ranging in age from four to forty-eight hours, have been shipped to Montreal to be converted into "boneless turkey," "chicken," etc.

The Bank of Montreal has declared a dividend of 5 per cent. for the current half-year, making 10 per cent. for the year on the paid-up capital. The annual general meeting of the shareholders will be held on Monday, June 5th.

The report presented at the Grand Trunk yearly meeting in London was gloomy. President Tyler said the expenses had been reduced as far as they could be, and the company's only hope lay in an increase of freight rates. Other speakers endorsed this proposition, and urged its immediate adoption to avert bankruptcy. President Tyler was re-elected.

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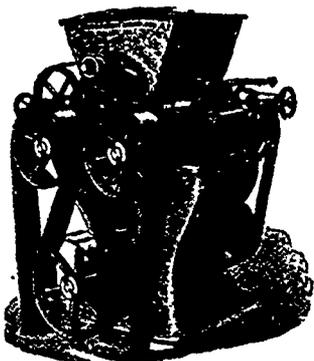
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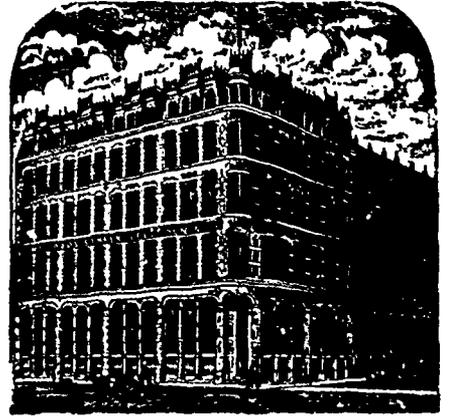
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The Commercial

WINNIPEG, MAY 1, 1893.

EXPERIMENTAL FARMING IN BRITISH COLUMBIA.

THE COMMERCIAL has in recent issues reviewed briefly the work done last year at the Dominion experimental farms at Brandon, in Manitoba, and at Indian Head, in Assiniboia Territory. These are the only two Dominion experimental stations between Lake Superior and the Rocky Mountains. These two farms have done excellent work in undertaking experiments calculated to show the best modes of farming in the districts which they serve. The experience gained at these farms will apply to a large portion of Manitoba and the Territories. But the territory is of vast extent, and there are districts where the climatic conditions are so different from either Brandon or Indian Head, that no doubt additional experimental stations will be established in time, for the benefit of such districts. In this new country somewhat different modes of farming are necessary from that followed in other countries, and as most of our settlers have been but a short time here, it should be a great help to our farmers to have the very necessary work of experimenting done for them under the favorable conditions possible at a government farm.

Besides the two farms this side of the mountains, the government established a farm at Agassiz, British Columbia, about four years ago. This farm is in charge of Thomas A. Sharpe. The farm is in the Fraser river valley, about 60 miles east of Vancouver. The climate there is entirely different from Manitoba and the Territories, and is different even from the interior portions of British Columbia. The province has a remarkable variation in its climatic conditions, varying from excessively moist in some parts to extremely arid in others, and from soft and mild to dry, cold and bracing. The British Columbia experimental farm comes within the range of coast climate, and is in a mild and rather humid climate. At the Agassiz farm the crops grown and experiments followed will therefore be somewhat different from the procedure at our prairie farms.

The spring is described as having been cold and wet, and growth was backward. There were light frosts late in March and early in April, which destroyed the peach, apricot and nectarine blossoms, and seriously injuring the plums. These frosts were unusual and extended over a wide area of the coast country—even to the orange districts of California. The year was therefore a disastrous one for the fruit crop. The coldest weather of the winter at Agassiz was seven degrees above zero, on January 10.

In cereals the first crop referred to is fall wheat, of which 27 varieties were grown. This crop suffered from the long-continued wet, cold weather in the spring. The director of the farm concludes that the climate of that district is not suited to fall wheat, as after one or two years the grain changes and becomes very

soft. The open winters also appear hard on the crop. The fall wheat crop was harvested late in July and early in August. The straw measured 3 to 4 feet and some varieties were 4½ feet high. Yield light, most varieties returning under 10 bushels per acre, and a few from 10 to 18 bushels per acre.

Twenty varieties of spring wheat were sown, on May 12, and ripened from the 20th to the 30th of August, and varied in yield from 10 to 27 bushels per acre. Only four varieties were over 20 bushels. The length of straw averaged 3 to 3½ feet. Campbell's white chaff, triumph and red fyfe gave the largest yields.

Sixteen varieties of barley were grown, and were also sown on May 12, ripening mostly from August 10 to 25. Length of straw 2 to 3 feet, and yield, 13 to 30 bushels per acre. Most of these varieties gave over 20 bushels per acre. Duck bill, mensury, goldthorp, improved chevalier and golden grains were the best varieties in point of yield.

Thirty varieties of oats were sown, all on May 13, and were ripe about August 25 to 31. The straw mostly measured from 3 to 4 feet, and some varieties were 5 feet, while a few were under 3 feet. The yield of oats was better than with the other cereals mentioned. The smallest yield was 20 bushels per acre, the next smallest was over 25, the next over 39, while a number of varieties gave 40 to 50 bushels, and two or three were over 60 bushels. The largest yield was 72½ bushels, obtained from improved ligowo, great cluster coming second, early gothland third and Doncaster prize fourth. The two mentioned first are new imported French varieties. Compared with the Manitoba farm, none of the cereals yielded as well, except peas, which were rather better, yielding from 20 to 50 bushels per acre.

In roots, twelve varieties of turnips were sown, and in order to test the best date for turnips, two sowings of each variety were made, on May 3 and 21 respectively. The earlier sowing gave very much the better yield. The yield varied from 300 to 1,040 bushels per acre. Mangels returned from 200 to 490 bushels per acre, and carrots from 200 to 535 bushels per acre. Sugar beets returned 100 to 320 bushels per acre. Potatoes yielded from 40 to 390 bushels per acre. Compared with roots at the Manitoba farm, turnips did not average as well, though the largest individual yield at Brandon was slightly under the largest yield at Agassiz. The average, however, was in favor of Brandon. In mangels and sugar beets the yield at Brandon was about double, but the yield of carrots was slightly in favor of the B. C. farm. The Brandon farm also averaged decidedly better in potatoes.

The fruit department is an interesting feature of the Agassiz farm, as it is in the production of fruits that British Columbia is supposed to excel. Strawberries were a fair crop, and were ripe from the 5th to the middle of June, except some late varieties. Raspberries, blackberries, currants, gooseberries, dewberries, etc., were fairly productive. A considerable number of apple, pear and plum trees have been planted, and have made a healthy growth, but the trees are too young yet to give much return in fruit. Apricots and peaches were prevented from bearing by

the late frosts in the spring, and some of the trees were put back by a disease called curl leaf. Nectarines were affected more severely from the same causes, frost and curl leaf, and two trees died from the latter disease. Cherries made a vigorous growth and fruited. These trees are in the valley. A later planting of apples, pears, plums, peaches and nectarines has been made on the bench lands, ranging from an altitude of 245 to 825 feet above the valley. About 475 trees are now planted on the bench lands, where it will be safer from late spring frosts, such as were experienced last spring. These bench-land trees have made good growth.

Forty varieties of grapes have been planted, but only a few varieties ripened, owing to the wet season starting in early. Fig trees have made a strong growth and were not injured by the winter, but the fruit did not mature. Quinces were killed in bloom by the spring frost, and no fruit matured, but the trees are healthy.

Walnuts, almonds, butternuts, chestnuts, filberts, pecans and hickory nut trees have been planted, and all have done well except the pecans. In fruits there are 215 varieties of apples, 63 varieties of pears, 74 of plums, 118 of peaches, 20 of apricots, 12 of nectarines, 55 of cherries, 7 of quinces, 12 of figs, 1 of Juneberry, 1 of orange, 4 of mulberries, 101 of grapes, 73 of strawberries, 27 of blackberries, 36 of raspberries, 49 of currants, 18 of gooseberries, and 1 of pomegranate.

The weather report shows the lowest temperature in January was 7 degrees above zero, and highest 57 degrees, 2½ inches of snow and 6.57 inches of rain. In February, temperature, lowest 28, highest 61, rain 3.27 inches. March, lowest temperature, 31, highest 74, rain 6.01 inches, snow 1 inch. April, lowest temperature, 30, highest 77, rain 4.04 inches. May, lowest temperature 37, highest 79, rain 5.73 inches. June, lowest temperature 44, highest 90, rain 3.16 inches. July, lowest temperature 38, highest 90, rain 3.27 inches. August, lowest temperature 46, highest 90, rain 2.78 inches. September, lowest temperature 43, highest 90, rain 6.94 inches. October, lowest temperature 33, highest 79, rain 5.99 inches. November, lowest temperature 16, highest 56, rain 14.94 inches, snow 4½ inches. December, lowest temperature 23, highest 43, rain 2.26 inches, snow 2 inches.

EARLY CLOSING.

Now that the spring season has set in, with the accompanying desire for more outdoor recreation, the question of the early closing of stores has once more come to the front. At several points where the early closing plan is not already in operation some agitation has developed to secure this desirable end. THE COMMERCIAL is heartily in favor of the early closing plan. We would put the hour at six o'clock, if we had a say in the matter, believing that it would be better for all parties concerned to have it so. The country has made decided progress during the last few years, and especially during the past year, in accomplishing a reform in the direction of shortening the hours of labor in stores. The early closing plan was adopted quite largely throughout the country last season. During the winter season

at some points the system was allowed to lapse back to the old plan of keeping late hours. It is to be hoped that this will not prove a permanent return to long hours in a single case, but that all will return to the early closing plan. It is also to be hoped that the short hours plan will be generally adopted throughout the country this year by those towns which did not take this progressive step last year. Our western storekeepers are a liberal and reasonable class of men as a rule, and it should not be a difficult undertaking to persuade them into adopting this course. We therefore hope that merchants in those towns which did not adopt the early closing plan last season will make the departure in this direction at once, and those who did adopt the plan last summer season might consider if it would not be advisable to still further shorten the hours this year. Storekeepers should not wait for their clerks to agitate and press the matter upon their attention. They should take the initiative themselves. Sometimes one obstreperous individual in a town will succeed in baulking the whole community in a movement to close stores earlier. This is too bad. We would advise leaving such parties alone, to keep open late if they want to, but the more reasonable storekeeper should not make this a pretext to refuse to close his own place of business. If there is one stubborn competitor who will not close, let him keep open then, but close up yourself at a reasonable hour. The selfish one will not gain anything by his policy but the ill-will of his fellow merchants and clerks, and he will be looked upon by the community in general as a narrow and selfish person. He will lose more than he will gain by such a policy. We read an advertisement in a city paper the other day, which stated that the proprietor's place of business was kept open until a stated late hour, to enable mechanics and laborers to do their purchasing after their own day's work is done. Now, the mechanics and laboring classes are very earnest in the matter of hours of labor. A proposal to increase their hours of labor would at once lead to a strike. They are therefore not the men to enforce long hours upon clerks and others employed in stores, merely to gratify their own convenience. They will certainly find time to make their purchases without unnecessarily prolonging the hours of labor in stores. If the mechanics and laboring classes are appealed to in this matter, they will assuredly, we believe, assert their sympathy with those agitating for the early closing of stores.

THE COMMERCIAL has given its reasons on previous occasions for its advocacy of the early closing plan. We have called the agitation to this end a reform movement, and it is a reform. Anything which tends to brighten life, to lessen the burden upon the business man and his assistants, and to make them more fit to discharge the duties devolving upon them, is a reform. Long hours is opposed to nature, and therefore it is wrong. It requires no lengthy argument to prove the case. It is so reasonable that argument seems superfluous. The usual hours of labor in stores are altogether too long. The merchant requires more rest from the cares and anxieties of a business life. Nature demands it. His hired help require more rest.

Then let them take it, and move at once for the early closing of stores during the season of 1893.

We do not know why it should be customary to lapse back to long hours during the winter season. Possibly for a short time, about the holidays, it may be necessary to lengthen the hours, but if necessary it should only be for a very brief season—say the last two weeks of December. Then let the shorter hours be reverted to at once, and without waiting for an agitation among the clerks, sharply, on the first business day of the new year.

BONUSING MANUFACTURES.

We have heard a good deal lately about the industrial revival in the South—the southern states of the Republic we refer to. A number of these southern industrial concerns appear to have been brought into existence through the agency of public bonuses, and, as might naturally be expected where such means are employed, a number of these bonus-boasted industries are already in difficulties. THE COMMERCIAL has frequently spoken against the bonus system at home. Following is what the *Manufacturers Record* has to say of the business in the South:—

The failure of many industrial enterprises in the South has been due chiefly to the methods pursued by promoters in securing the location of manufacturing establishments. The greatest error in these methods is the granting of bonuses in various forms as inducements to manufacturers. No other practice has been so productive of legal complications, misrepresentation and dishonest dealings of various kinds. Bonuses have no place in common sense dealings, and an offer or a demand for a bonus as a factor in determining the location of any industrial enterprise ought to excite suspicion of ulterior motives. The practice of offering bonuses, which has grown out of the competition between ambitious Southern towns and cities, has attracted to the South an unfortunately large number of business cripples—concerns either too weak or too deficient in honesty to get along without outside and unreasonable aid.

This question presents two definite propositions at the outset—first, a manufacturing establishment that cannot be located except through the instrumentality of a bonus is not a desirable addition to any community; second, a locality that would not be chosen by a manufacturing concern apart from the inducement of a bonus is not an advantageous location for a manufacturer. Bonuses are requested for two reasons—either because the concern is financially unable to meet existing business conditions, or because the seekers for bonus are prompted by dishonest motives. A concern that cannot conduct its business successfully without a cash gift, for which no equivalent is given, is of no benefit to an ambitious progressive community. A concern that demands a bonus practically as a bribe certainly is not an acquisition for which any self-respecting town would seek.

On the other hand, bonuses are given for one of two reasons—either to make up for deficiencies in natural advantages, or to secure a basis

for a speculative movement. Every effort of a cash bonus is open to these suspicions, and properly so. The whole matter can be boiled down to this: An advantageous location needs no offer of bonus to attract manufacturers, and a concern that is really desirable will not ask for and will not be influenced by an offer of money, land or similar inducements. A bonus has no place in legitimate business dealings.

The Depression in Rice.

"It is a very apparent and regrettable fact," says the *New Orleans Picayune*, "that rice, one of the leading products of this state, is now selling and has been sold for some time at prices which leave no margin of profit to the producers. So low, in fact, has a large amount of the rice offered sold that it is hardly worth as much money as oats. These are facts which, however unpalatable, cannot be easily controverted, and yet from a statistical point of view the ruling prices are not warranted. It is also a well known fact that Louisiana rice is now selling below the price in Europe of equal grades of foreign rice. In fact, some rice has actually been shipped from here to Europe this season, and there is a demand for more where even-running grades can be secured. It is, therefore, clear that foreign rice cannot be imported at a profit this season, hence the remnant of the domestic crop will have practically no competition to meet. If it can be shown that the supplies of domestic rice left undisturbed are not more than sufficient to last for the rest of the season, at the present rate of consumption, it should become at once apparent that the remnant of the crop ought to sell somewhere in the neighborhood of what foreign rice of equal grade could be imported for. As a matter of fact, domestic rice is now selling a good cent per pound and more below the parity of foreign rice.

"There yet remain five months of the season to elapse before new crop rice can be expected in any quantity. At the present rate of consumption the available stock of rice would not begin to suffice for the wants of the mills, while even at a considerably reduced consumption it is probable that the supply would scarcely suffice. Under the circumstances, therefore, there would appear to exist no good excuse for the ruinously low range of prices prevailing, and it is astonishing that the trade has not yet realized the actual strength of the statistical position of the cereal."

The Tea Trade.

The *London Grocers' Gazette* of April 8 says:

China Tea—No auctions have been held, but a fair private business obtains, and both blacks and reds have been dealt in. Monings from about 6½ to 7½ per lb have found buyers, and Kaisows from 5½ to 6½ per lb have also been in demand, but are now very scarce. Panyongs, too, are more difficult to buy, and earlier purchases look cheap. In green teas a good trade has been done privately, and the tendency of prices is decidedly towards increased firmness. Scented teas are, for the time being, very quiet.

Indian Tea—With no auctions and a great many people still away, the market this week remains practically closed. Privately there has been some enquiry for 8½ per lb Pekoe kinds, and also for 10 to 11d per lb. Orange Pekoes, but we do not hear of much business resulting. The auctions printed for next Monday are on a very light scale, and as samples will receive most attention, there is every prospect of firm to improving prices.

Ceylon Tea—The market reopens next Tuesday, when offerings will amount to nearly 25,000 packages. Beyond a few small enquiries for teas for price there has been nothing doing for the last week, most of the buyers having taken the opportunity of a few extra days' holiday. Anything for price is in strong demand.

CONSIGNMENTS OF
WHEAT

SOLICITED.

Best possible facilities for Selling to Advantage.

Thomas McLaughlin, 210 Board of Toronto, Ont.
Trade.

IMPORTANT!

Special Notice

Having opened Wareroom and Office at
150 Princess Street, Winnipeg.

Our customers may have sorting or less fill'd promptly from stock on hand. We solicit Letter Orders and promise

PROMPT ATTENTION.

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

1893.

Jas. Hall & Co.

Brockville, December, 1892.

W. R. Johnston and Co.

(Late Livingston, Johnston & Co.)

WHOLESALE MANUFACTURERS

OF READY MADE

CLOTHING.

Cor. Bay & Front Sts., TORONTO.

Samples at McIntyre's Block, Winnipeg } REPRESENTATIVES.
A. W. Lasher & W. W. Armstrong



Glover & Brais,

—WHOLESALE—

**Men's
Furnishings,**

MONTREAL.

Have a complete set of Samples with E. H. Taaffe, Donaldson Block, Winnipeg. Letter orders promptly attended to.

GLOVER & BRAIS.

JAS. COOPER.

J. C. SMITH

Cooper & Smith,

MANUFACTURERS,

Importers and Wholesale Dealers in

BOOTS AND SHOES!!

36 38 & 40 FRONT ST. WEST

TORONTO.

COCHRANE, CASSILS & CO.

Wholesale Boots & Shoes

Cor. Latour & St. Genevieve Sts.,

MONTREAL.

Manitoba and N.W.T. Agency: J. M. MAGDONALD
McIntyre Block, Winnipeg.

British Columbia Branch: WM. SKENE, Van Herno
Block, Vancouver.

BELTING
OAK TANNED
"EXTRA"
BRAND.
MONTREAL AND TORONTO.
THE J. C. McLAREN BELTING CO.

The Largest Factory of its kind in the Dominion.

LION "L" BRAND.

PURE VINEGARS.

Manufactured Solely under the Supervision of the
Inland Revenue Department.

Mixed Pickles, Jams, Jellies and Preserves

—PREPARED BY—

MICHEL LEFEBVRE & CO.,

MONTREAL.

Established 1849. Gold, Silver, and Bronze Medals. 20 1st Prizes.



REGISTERED TRADE MARK

GALT BLEND

BLACK TEA.

½lb, 1lb and 2lb Metal Canisters, packed 48lb in case.

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

THE TRADE ONLY SUPPLIED.

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

G. F. & J. GALT,
Wholesale Grocers,
WINNIPEG, MAN.



C. H. MAHON & CO.

—WHOLESALE—

Boots and Shoes

MITTS, GLOVES AND MOCCASINS.

ALSO FELT GOODS OF ALL KINDS.

C. H. MAHON & CO., Winnipeg.

HO! IMPROVED Compressed Mince Meat.

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

HORSERADISH—Put up in 16 oz. bottles, 2 doz. in a case. Price per doz. \$3. Patronize home industry.

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

MERCHANTS!

SHIP US YOUR

Butter, Eggs and other Farm Produce,
And obtain Highest Prices
Market affords.

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

Orders, Consignments and Correspondence Solicited.

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

WINNIPEG WANTS.

PRODUCE!

We are always open for

BUTTER

EGGS.

AT HIGHEST MARKET VALUE.

Write for full Market Quotations to

PARSONS PRODUCE COMPANY
WINNIPEG. - MAN.

HOGS WANTED

Hams, Bacon, Rolls, Long Clear,
Pure Lard, Lard Compound
and Prime

PORK SAUSAGES

W. ALLEN, Pork Packer, Winnipeg.

“SCHULTZE”

SMOKELESS POWDER

SOLE AGENTS FOR CANADA:

H. S. Howland Sons & Co.,

WHOLESALE HARDWARE,

37 Front Street West, - - TORONTO.

CIGARS!

Encourage Home Manufactures by smoking

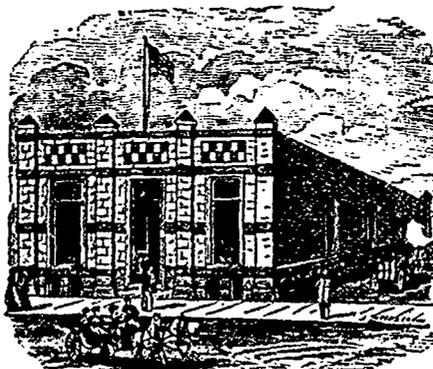
Republics, Columbia, Canucks, Selects & Specials

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Bryan & Co

WINNIPEG, - MANITOBA.

TORONTO HIDE AND WOOL CO.,



298 ROSS ST., WINNIPEG.

James Carruthers & Co.

GRAIN EXPORTERS,

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CORN EXCHANGE.

TORONTO, MONTREAL.

Galvanized Barb Wire!

AND WIRE NAILS.

(ALL MAKES.)

M. & L. Samuel, Benjamin & Co

Wholesale Hardware and
Metal Merchants,

30 FRONT STREET WEST,
TORONTO, ONT.

Manitoba.

B. Hollonquist, general store, Oak Lake, has assigned.

Mrs. M. Dubois has opened a general store at Otterbourn.

Philip Brown, tailor, Winnipeg, was slightly damaged by fire.

Morden & DeTaube, butchers, Morden, have sold out to Wm. Blinco.

C. Christie, general store, Hilton, has sold out to Dayton & Brydon.

James A. Palmer, groceries and boots and shoes, Carman, has assigned.

A. B. Callin, pump manufacturer, has succeeded Thompson, of Russell.

B. Ladoueur contemplates opening out in the lumber business at Otterbourn.

The Miami Farmers' Industrial Association, Miami, are seeking incorporation.

Rosenburg & Co., wholesale liquors, Winnipeg; sheriff reported in possession.

J. E. Edmonson, lumber, Pipestone, is reported to have sold out to Crawford & Co.

The Canadian Bank of Commerce will open its new Winnipeg branch on the 1st of May.

Robert Patterson, baker and confectioner, contemplates opening in business at Emerson.

Mills & McLellan, hotel, Minnedosa, have dissolved; James Rea & Duncan McLennan will continue.

A host of convictions for selling liquor during prohibited hours, have been secured against Winnipeg dealers.

Geo. Dow will open a flour and oatmeal store at Pilot Mound. He is a practical miller, formerly connected with the Pilot Mound mill.

J. L. Bucknall, late in the produce and commission trade, Winnipeg, left for the old country last week. The business here is being wound up.

The Winnipeg Jewelry Company has offered a handsome silver start, stop and fly back horse timer to the Exhibition Association. The chronograph will be given as a prize in the team race.

Thos. Ryan, well known in the wholesale boot and shoe trade in Winnipeg, has decided to move from the premises so long occupied by him on Main street. He has secured quarters in the fine new block on the corner of Princess and Market streets. This building was erected last summer, and the interior work has only been recently finished. It is one of the finest buildings for a wholesale warehouse in the city. Mr. Ryan will occupy the entire four floors in this building, which will give him abundance of room to handle a very large stock and business.

W. F. Wilson, representing George Cassaday & Co., of the Vancouver Sash, Door and Shingle Mills, called at this office on Thursday, after finishing a business tour over the Canadian Pacific Railway main line and southwestern branches, and he reports business wonderfully good considering the lateness of the season. The fine cedar goods manufactured by Cassaday's and other British Columbia mills are steadily crowding out the pine goods from the United States, owing to their decided superiority in beauty of design. Mr. Wilson is the right man to work Manitoba, as he was a popular resident of Winnipeg a dozen years ago, before the big boom. He will stay in Winnipeg a few days, and meet some of his numerous old friends.

The Dominion Coal Co., Winnipeg, is in difficulties. Major Walsh, manager of the company, left Wednesday for Rochester, N. Y. Previous to his departure the major informed a press reporter that while the failure of Arthur G. Yates, the great coal operator, was causing his company much trouble, he hoped to make arrangements for a satisfactory settlement, though at the present time he was unable to say how matters would turn out; the result might be favorable or it might be otherwise; however,

he hoped for the best. His mission to Rochester was to endeavor to effect an arrangement by which the Dominion Coal Co. would be able to continue its business as usual. The company is perfectly solvent so far as its internal affairs are concerned, but its close relations with Mr. Yates is causing serious embarrassment.

A change has taken place in the wholesale grocery house of Mackenzie & Mills, Winnipeg. Geo. C. Mills, who retired from the firm about a year ago, has again entered the business, and will continue it under the old firm name of Mackenzie & Mills, A. A. Mackenzie retiring therefrom. Mr. Mackenzie, who has not been in good health for some time, has gone on a trip to the coast, and will try to take life easier for a while. Mr. Mills will also continue the produce business, in which he has been engaged since retiring from the wholesale grocery trade. He has recently secured premises at 285 Market street, facing the city market, where he has one of the best cellars in the city, and this will be used exclusively for his butter and cheese department. The grocery business will be carried on in the old premises, on Princess street. Mr. Mills has given his personal attention specially to the butter trade for the past ten years, and in this line he has been very successful. He will continue to take the produce branch under his own particular supervision.

Northwest Ontario.

Jacob Smith, baker of Norman, is advertising his bakery and its adjuncts for sale. Owing to ill health, he is moving to the Pacific coast, where he intends starting a flour and feed store and bakery.

One of the worst snow and hail storms of the season was raging at Port Arthur on April 26 from the southeast. The ice in Thunder Bay is said to be as solid as it was a month ago. Present indications point that navigation cannot open before May 20th.

Alberta.

Carlin, Lake & Co., general store, Anthracite, dissolved; L. French retires, Carlin & Lake continue.

The Wheat Situation.

The official report of exports of wheat for the month of March goes far to support the estimates which have previously been formed regarding the magnitude of the last crop. It is no longer possible to doubt that the Government estimate of the yield of 1892 was far below the truth, and indeed this was the only reasonable conclusion to be drawn from the official statement of wheat in farmers' hands March 1st. The story of exports during the crop year thus far sustains the same inference. In the month of February, according to the primary statement, the exports of wheat and flour were equivalent to 13,024,136 bushels, against 15,475,195 in the same month last year. Including the aggregate of net exports for the eight preceding months of the crop year from all ports of the United States, we have for nine months of the year exports amounting to 147,596,902 bushels. In the same months of the previous year the exports computed in the same way amounted to 179,336,508 bushels, so that the decrease appears to have been only about 32,000,000 bushels.

It is well to pause at this point and consider that the movement during the current crop year has been remarkably large. Because of the comparison with the wholly unprecedented export of last year, many are apt to forget that the shipments of wheat have far exceeded those of any other year in the history of the country up to date. This fact is especially to be born in mind, since it has by many been supposed that unusual decrease in foreign demand for wheat has been an important cause of the low prices which have prevailed at New York and at other legitimate markets. The crop year was supposed to have started with a stock

about 50,000,000 bushels larger than the minimum, and the official estimate of the yield in 1892 was about 516,000,000 bushels, so that the supply for the year would not exceed 566,000,000 bushels. After allowing for consumption as food at the usual rate, and for seed, there would remain for exports from this supply only about 203,000,000 bushels, of which, as has been shown, more than 147,000,000 bushels had already gone out. In consequence it is that, if the Government crop report was correct the quantity of wheat remaining in the country is now only about what it was at the beginning of the crop year. Yet at that time wheat was selling at 85 to 88c per bushel at New York, and it is quite impossible to believe that the enormous increase in stocks of wheat in sight and the unusual decrease in price, to less than 77c in April, have resulted from such conditions of supply and demand.

The truth is that the Government report for 1892 has been definitely dismissed from consideration, as a reliable statement of the yield, by the return of wheat in farmers' hands, which satisfactorily proves that the yield in 1892 must have been at least 46,000,000 bushels more than the quantity officially reported. In fact, if the report of wheat in farmers' hands be supposed exactly correct, the yield last year must have been about 560,000,000 bushels. If this was the fact, it must also be admitted that the report for the year 1891 was below the true yield, though not by as large a quantity, and in order to reconcile the statements of wheat in farmers' hands March 1, 1891, and March 1, 1892, it is necessary to further assume that the yield of 1891 was not far from 640,000,000 bushels. But if these corrections of the last crop reports were accepted, it would necessarily follow that the stock of wheat yet remaining for export is not far from 120,000,000.

While these figures are not entitled to more credit than the Government estimates of the two crops, in so far as that both come from the same source of information, yet it may fairly be said that the report of quantities in farmers' hands has corresponded more nearly during the past two years than the report of yield from year to year with the conditions of the market and the quantities of wheat known to be in sight. Thus it is noteworthy that wheat continues to come forward at the rate of about 3,000,000 bushels each week to a few western points, to say nothing of receipts from farms at all other points and on the Pacific coast, and the quantity of wheat in visible supply or otherwise in sight is greater than it ever has been at this season of the year. No explanations can well be given of these phenomena, if we start with the supposition that the government report of yield in 1892 was even approximately correct. On the other hand, if we start with the theory that the estimates of wheat in farmers' hands have been measurably correct, the statistical results then accord quite fairly with the known supplies of wheat in sight, and with the unprecedented depression in prices.

It is in the face of such conditions as these that the Chicago speculators have for many weeks been holding the price in that city above the price at New York, and when the break of 7c in a single hour occurred not long ago, the price at Chicago was higher by 8 to 14c per bushel than at any other market of consequence in the country. Every one understands that such a price is purely fictitious, and in no way represents the actual state of any market, but not many fully realize how much the speculation has done to retard the marketing of wheat—*New York Commercial Bulletin*, April 19.

The Ottawa board of trade has passed a resolution in favor of the Henry George system of taxation on land values.

Chief of Police Grasset, of Toronto, has issued a circular drawing the attention of business men to an electric call system in connection with the police department of that city. These signal boxes cost about \$50, and the expense of maintenance will reach \$25 per year, which will be the only charge made to those who have the system put in their place of business.

**Simpson, Hall,
Miller & Co.,**
16 and 18
DeBrossoles Street,
MONTREAL.

—MANUFACTURERS OF THE—

Finest Quality Electro-Plated Ware

And Sole Manufacturers
of the Celebrated

Wm. Rogers' Knives, Forks, Spoons, Etc

A. J. WHIMBEY, Manager.

AUSTIN & ROBERTSON,
WHOLESALE STATIONERS,
MONTREAL.

Dealers in all Classes of

Writings and Printings,
Linens, Ledger and Bond Papers.

Quotations and Samples on Application. **TEX**

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OFFICIAL ASSIGNEE

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

JAS. MCCREADY & CO.,
WHOLESALE
Boot and Shoe Manufacturers,
MONTREAL.

W. WILLIAMS, AGENT.
SAMPLE ROOM—Room 1, McIntyre Block,
MAIN STREET, WINNIPEG.

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

THE VULCAN IRON COMPANY,
OF MANITOBA LIMITED
MILL ROLLS GROUND & CORRUGATED.
Architectural Iron Work.
ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS,
GENERAL BLACKSMITHING.
POINT DOUGLAS AVE., WINNIPEG.

DICK, BANNING & CO
MANUFACTURERS OF
Lumber, Shingles and Lath,
DOORS AND SASH.
MILLS AT KENWATIN. OFFICE: OPPOSITE C.P.R.
PASSENGER DEPOT, WINNIPEG

THE
Rigby Porous Waterproof Cloth

Is worn by the most fashionable ladies in
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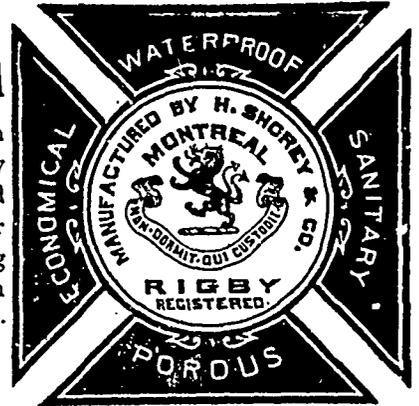
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RIGBY CAPE and SPRING OVERCOATS, READY MADE
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TRADE MARK.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

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

British Columbia Business Review.

April 24, 1893.

The *News Advertiser* in its business report sizes up the situation pretty well in the following:

"Business generally still continues rather quiet. The continued wet weather has had a depressing effect on the retail trade, and all merchants are hoping for a change. Collections are still reported as slow, although a trifle better than during March. One small failure has occurred during the last few days.

"Until the weather changes no outdoor work can be done, and thus there are a number of men out of work or only working part of the time. As soon as the rain holds off, there will be plenty of work in the building line, and other street work.

"Reports from the agricultural districts to the *News-Advertiser* all state that the spring is the most backward ever known, and that all outdoor work is almost at a standstill. Seeding, which should be over by this time, has not yet been commenced in many districts, and owing to the lateness of the season, it is expected that scarcely so large an area will be under cultivation this year."

There is not much activity observable on the coast, but in the interior, in Okaugan and Kootenay, especially the latter, there is a great deal of stir, with expectations very high. Real estate with everything else is being boomed, and for the first time in two years a lively business is being done by the real estate agents. A big year in salmon is anticipated. Lumber is looking up in the foreign market; seal skins advancing; the prospects for a large tourist business is bright; coal is in fair demand in San Francisco, while there is general rush into Kootenay.

B. C. Market Quotations.

SUGAR—Sugar has further advanced 3/4c per lb. since last week, making a total advance during three weeks of 3/4c. The advance is accounted for by the scarcity of the sugar crops throughout the world, and the probability is that sugar will advance even higher. Current quotations by the British Columbia Sugar Refinery are as follows—Powdered, icing and bar, 7 3/4c per pound; Paris lumps, 6 3/4c; granulated, 6c; extra C, 5 3/4c; fancy yellow, 5 3/4c; yellow, 5 1/4c; golden C, 5 1/4c. Above prices are for barrels or bags; half barrels and 100 pound kegs, 1/4c more.

They quote syrup as follows: Finest golden, in 30 gallon barrels, 2 3/4c; do, in 10 gallon kegs, 3c; do, in 5 gallon kegs, \$2.25 each; do, 1-gallon tins, \$4.50 per case of 10; do, in 1/2 gallon tins, \$6 per case of 20.

These prices are subject to 2 1/2 per cent discount for cash in fourteen days, and cover delivery in Vancouver, Victoria, Nanaimo or New Westminster.

VEGETABLES—Potatoes have jumped up to \$40 a ton, and there seems to be a general scarcity, with an effort made to corner the supply.

FRUIT—There is very little in the market in the way of fruit to quote. Eastern apples are \$7.00 per barrel; oranges, seedlings, \$2.25; Navel, \$3.75; dates, 10c; peanuts, 10 to 12 1/2c.

DRESSED MEAT, LIVE STOCK, ETC.—Prices are steady and unchanged. Prices are: Live steers are quoted 5 1/2c; cows, 4 1/2c; dressed beef 9c; sheep 6 1/2c; mutton, 13 1/2c; hogs, 7 1/2c; pork 10 1/2c; calves, 7c; veal, 11 1/2c.

Meats—Following are quotations: Hams, 16c; breakfast bacon 17c; short rolls 13 1/2c;

long rolls, 15c; dry salt, long clear, 13 to 13 1/2c; pure lard, 50 pound, 16 3/4c; do, 20 pounds, 16 3/4c; compound, 15 1/2 to 16c.

DAIRY.—Creamery is quoted at 25 to 27c. Dairy is very scarce at 25c. Cheeses 12 1/2 to 15c.

EGGS—Are very scarce, the local supply being largely depended upon, and sell at 26c.

FISH—Salmon is still scarce, the run of shell-head and spring salmon being limited. Prices are:—Salmon 12; cod 6 to 8c; sturgeon 6c; halibut 7 to 8c; oolachan 10c; smelts 8c; sole 8 to 10c.

FLOUR, FRED, GRAIN, ETC.—Business is very bad still in the flour line. The Ogilvie Milling Co. and Keowatin Milling Co. quote standard brands of Manitoba flour, in car lots only, at Victoria, Vancouver and Westminster as follows: Patent, per bbl., \$4.60; strong bakers, \$4.30. The Columbia Flouring Mills quote Enderby flour in carload lots at Victoria, Vancouver and New Westminster: Premier, \$4.75; XXX, \$4.65; strong bakers, or XX, \$4.35; superfine, \$3.75. Quotations small lots are: Flour, Manitoba patents, \$4.70; strong bakers, \$4.30; ladies choice, \$5.00; prairie lily, \$5.00; Oregon, \$5.00. Enderby mills—Premier \$5.25; three star, \$5.00; two star, \$4.75; oatmeal eastern \$3.40; California granulated in gunnies, \$4.35; National mills, Victoria, \$3.75; rolled oats eastern \$3.00 to \$3.25; California, \$4.00; National mills \$3.75; cornmeal \$3.10; split peas \$3.50; pearl barley \$4.50. Rice—The Victoria rice mills quote wholesale Japan rice per ton, \$77.50; China rice do \$70; rice flour, do, \$70; chit rice, do, \$25; rice meal do, \$17.50; chopped feed \$30 per ton; bran, \$24; shorts \$25; Man. oats, \$26 to 32; B. C. oats \$26; wheat \$25 to 30; oil cake, \$50; hay, \$20. Wheat is quoted in car lots for feed No. 2 regular at \$25 per ton; oats \$27 in bulk and in sacks \$23; chop barley \$26. California malting barley, \$26 to 27 f.o.b. in San Francisco. California chop, \$32 to 33. Oak Lake patent Hungarian \$5.25; Oak Lake strong bakers, \$5.00. The Western Milling Co. quote bran in car lots \$19.50 per ton; shorts, \$20.50; mixed chop, \$25; rye \$38; patent flour, \$4.80; strong bakers, \$4.30; Graham flour \$4.40.

SHIPPING—Tonnage in port is as follows:

Port.	No.	Tonnage.
Vancouver.....	7	10,301
Victoria.....	1	911
Esquimalt.....	1	1,069
Nanaimo.....	6	9,747
Cowichan.....	1	2,588
Total.....	16	24,616

The Sugar Market.

The present position of the sugar market, if not almost unique, is such as has not been the case for a number of years. According to a telegram from Havana, says an exchange, there will be a decrease of at least 20,000 tons in the crop in Cuba, which may, indeed, not equal the \$20,000 tons of the crop of 1891. In Java also a great shortage will occur this year in the crop, while the reports from China appear to indicate a decrease of 50 per cent. Singularly enough the beet sugar production in Europe will be less, so that altogether the prospects are for an advance in prices consequent on the supply being very much diminished. Java sugar is now quoted at 17s 7 1/2d in London, and an advance of 1-16 cent occurred yesterday in the sugar quotations in New York.

The Nelson and Fort Shoppard Railway.

Advices recently received state that the terminus of the Nelson & Fort Sheppard road at the boundary will be at Sayward, called so as a compliment to W. P. Sayward, of Victoria. This point will be made the landing place of all Columbia river steamers, and extensive wharves, warehouses and railway terminals will be constructed.

Salmon River forks also promises to be an important point. Gold placer mines on the Salmon and Pen d'Oreille rivers are panning out well. An 8-inch seam of good galena ore has been located on the Salmon river.

Actual railway construction on the Nelson & Fort Sheppard railway will begin at Sayward and Nelson on May 1, and the contract calls for completion by October 1, just five months to build 70 miles of road.

It is understood that there will be a combination of the several Nelson interests, and the incorporation of the town will include 58 A, 182, 95 and 76 Terminals and shipping points will be placed on 58 A, and the passenger depot on 182. Nelson will undoubtedly be a busy place this summer, consequent on the building of the railway line, and the prosecution of extensive work on the Toad Mountain mines.

The Boundary Commission.

Professor W. F. King, chief astronomer of the Interior Department, who has been chosen British Commissioner to determine the boundary line between the Dominion and Alaska, reached Victoria with his chief assistants, O. J. Klots and A. H. Warder, of Ottawa, and H. H. Robertson, D. L. S., of Quebec, last evening. These heads of the Canadian party have been joined by Prof. Mendenhall, the United States Commissioner, also accompanied by a large staff. Prof. King's party numbers about a hundred men, including representatives of the Canadian geological survey. It is expected that two of the steamers selected by the American Government for the Behring Sea patrol will convey Prof. Mendenhall's company to the scene of operations, the Canadian party having the Quadra, and in all probability, H. M. S. Garnet placed at their disposal.

The two chiefs, before leaving Victoria, will complete the plan of their campaign, which will settle finally a question for which a solution has long been desired. At present the mountains forming the indefinite northern boundary are a practically unexplored wilderness of rocky peaks, but any day may disclose in them vast mineral wealth, and the question of possession would then be an important one, and a more difficult one to decide than at present.

Brief Business Notes.

- Isaac Haun will start a nursery at Vernon.
- R. Herd, livery, Westminster, sold out to S. Huff.
- Jas. Munger, saloon, Victoria, has sold out to T. Legg.
- T. G. Rayner has opened a grocery store in Victoria.
- W. Summerville, hotel, Victoria, sold out to Chillman & Jones.
- W. T. Jackman has resumed control of the Chilliwack Progress.
- J. D. Cameron has taken charge of the Landsdowne hotel, Vernon.
- Geo. T. Demaine, baker, Victoria, has sold out to M. E. Blaquierro.
- The *Monitor*, a weekly paper in Vancouver, has ceased publication.
- R. Blaker, auctioneer, Westminster, style now Blaker, Rayner & Co.
- B. Aronson, gent's furnishings, Nanaimo, has sold out to D. McLellan.
- Culbert & Holding, butchers, Langley, have dissolved; J. Culbert continues.
- The *Claim*, a weekly paper, will be published shortly at Kaslo by R. T. Lowery.
- Walter Sim, baker and grocer, Vancouver, has assigned to James B. Watson.
- Ruben Movens Woodward, Lower Nicola, general merchant, has assigned.
- Daly & Fleming have taken over the liquor business of Harry Lec, Vancouver.
- Hugh Findlay, Victoria, has been formally appointed inspector of weights and measures.
- H. Morris Reado has retired from the firm of Heddle & Co., grocers and tea merchants, Nanaimo.
- About 300 people are entering Nelson and Kaslo weekly. Of these at least 250 make for Kaslo.

(Continued on page 923.)

FOR MEN ONLY!

A Long Felt Want Supplied.

The Problem Solved at Last.

LOUIS COTE & BRO., of St. Hyacinthe, Quebec, will show to the trade for the coming season, an entirely new invention of MEN'S FROST PROOF Boots and Shoes, which is a combination of Leather and Rubber, combining all the advantages of Lumbermen's Gum Rubbers and Felt Boots, and entirely dispense with the necessity of Overshoes. This new invention is known as "The Yamaska Frost Proof Footwear," and is protected under patent No. 62994. Manufacturers are warned against infringement.

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

Represented by

J. H. GLASS.

LOUIS COTE & BRO., Staple Goods.

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

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

EDWARD J. DIGNUM.

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—AND IMPORTERS OF—

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Canadian Tweeds a Specialty.

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Hudson's Bay Company,

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Hungarian and Strong Bakers Flour

Chopped Feed, Oats, Bran, Shorts, etc.

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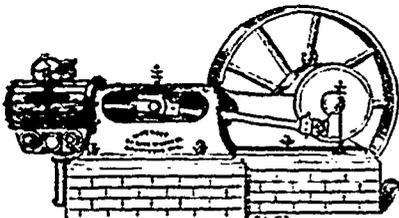
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MONTREAL,

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Flour, Grain, Butter, &c.

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—WHOLESALE—

Wines, Liquors and Cigars

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UNICORN BRAND We back them
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STRYCHNINE, POISON.

Our Stock of Strychnine is in. We
would be happy to quote the trad
in large or small quantities. The
pure alkaloid crystals are put up in
original ounces, sulphate in bulk.
Write us.

Bole, Wynne & Co

Wholesale Druggists,

WINNIPEG.

WINNIPEG MARKETS.

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

SATURDAY AFTERNOON, April 29.

The week has been a very quiet one in trade generally. Country roads are in about the worst condition of the season, and as a consequence very little has been coming forward from the country. The cold, backward weather has reduced the usual supply of country produce at this season of the year to small proportions. The crop outlook continues about the same as reported a week ago, with this difference, that it is now a week later than it was then, and practically nothing has yet been done in seeding. From the west a few reports of individual farmers having done some seeding, came in, but the general report is that the land has hardly been touched yet. See further remarks under the head of wheat. Immigrants are coming in in considerable numbers. Immigration from Eastern Canada is now about over for the season, and the annual stream of immigration from Europe has set in. The small pox scare has completely subsided. The disease has been confined to the party of immigrants among whom it was discovered, and as no further cases have occurred for some time among the quarantined party, it is now felt certain that it has been stamped out. The fear of a flood on the Red river here has not yet materialized. The river has been rising very slowly all the week, but is still below ordinary high water mark. At some points south the river has overflowed, but it is not expected that any delay to railway traffic and business generally will be caused by high water here. Wholesale trade in Winnipeg is feeling beneficial effect from the great rush into the interior mining districts of British Columbia. Several houses report their business materially increased by the growing demand from that quarter. The large immigration of last season into the Edmonton district has increased Winnipeg's trade from that region. A few small failures are still occurring, but none of much importance have been reported of late in general trade. The disaster of the Dominion Fuel Co., Winnipeg, is due to the endorsing of paper by an outside partner in the concern. The company itself is in good shape and perfectly solvent.

In prices sugars continue very firm. Prices are again $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$ higher in this market than quoted last week, necessitated by the advances at the refineries. Evaporated apples are about out of stock, and will be held at 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 11c. Hog stuffs are easier, and cuts of $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ have been made in such lines of cured meats. Some lines of staple heavy goods are running low, and importers are holding off for the opening of navigation to bring in supplies.

GRAIN AND PRODUCE.

WHEAT.—The week has not been an eventful one in wheat. The Chicago market was weaker the first three days of the week, but prices made slight gains on Thursday and Friday. Cables were firmer on Monday, and continued dry weather in France was reported, where drought is said to have injured crop prospects. The visible supply of wheat at principal points in the United States and Canada decreased to 1,227,000 bushels, making the total stocks at enumerated points 74,869,000 bushels. The corresponding week a year ago the visible stock decreased 2,906,000 bushels and the total stocks were 39,149,000 bushels. The snow in the northwest on Wednesday, causing further delay, was a bull feature, but this was offset by indications of rain in France. On Friday rain was reported in France and Germany, which had a weakening influence, but some bad private reports of crops were received from Kansas, and the weather in the northwest was cold and backward.

Exports of wheat, including flour as wheat, from both coasts of the United States this week aggregate 2,597,769 bushels, against 3,063,000

bushels in the week before, and less than 3,000,000 bushels the week before that.

About the only interest in the local situation is the crop outlook, and some of the timid are becoming alarmed at the continued backwardness of the season, which is now about the latest on record. The first three days of the week were clear and warmer, and farmers were hoping to soon get at their seeding, but there was a light snow on Wednesday, followed by colder weather. To day is fine and milder. Practically no seeding has been done yet, though a few reports of some seeding being done have come in. These, however, are very few and exceptional. In districts where the soil is light and rolling, the land will probably be in shape by Monday to begin seeding, if there is no further set back. In heavy flat districts it will be some time later before seeding can be generally prosecuted. This makes the season very late, almost a month later than usual, and the time for putting in wheat early enough to make its ripening before frost fairly safe, is very short. Some are beginning to think that the wheat area will be curtailed, and given more to oats and barley, in consequence of late spring, but this remains to be seen.

FLOUR.—No change and quiet. Prices are as follows to the local trade, in small lots: Patents, \$1.95 strong bakers' \$1.75; XXXX 75 to 95c; superfine 60 to 70c. Brands of some mills sell at 5 to 10c under these prices, even in small lots.

MILLSTUFFS.—Bran has continued very scarce and some dealers were unable to keep any in stock. Country mills are not able to supply much over their local requirements, which are large at present, and it is difficult to get enough to keep the city demand supplied. Prices are unchanged at \$12 for bran and \$14 for shorts in broken lots.

OATS.—Are somewhat firmer for local demand in consequence of the very bad roads. Cars on track here are quoted at 24 to 26c per bushel of 34 pounds, and 18 to 21c on track country points.

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

GROUND FEED.—Held at \$14 to 16 per ton, as to quantity and quantity. Oil cake meal, sacked, held at \$26 per ton, and oil cake at \$23.

OATMEAL, ETC.—Oatmeal held at \$1.95 to 2.10 per sack, according to brand, and standard meal 5 to 10c lower, these being prices to retail traders. Cornmeal, \$1.65 to 1.70 per 100 lbs. Split peas \$2.60 to 2.65 per 100 lbs. Beans, \$2.10 to 2.25 per bushel. Pot barley, \$2.50 per 100 lbs. Pearl barley, \$4.00.

CURED MEATS.—Prices continue to be reported easier east, and lower. We quote: Dry salt long clear, bacon, 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 11c; smoked long clear, 12 to 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ c; spiced rolls 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 11c; breakfast bacon 14 to 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ c; smoked hams, 13 to 14c; boneless ham, 13 to 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ c; mess pork, \$21 to 22 per barrel. Sausage quoted: Pork sausage, 9c; bologna sausage, 9c; German sausage, 9c; ham, chicken and tongue sausage, 9c per half lb. packet.

LARD.—Compound is offered 5 to 10c lower. Pure held at \$2.70, in 20-pound pails, per pair, compound, \$2.40 per pail.

Dressed Meats.—Beef is plentiful. Cattle men say the supply of cattle is large this spring and the quality better than usual. Unless there is some buying for export, the supply will be heavy for local requirements. Dressed beef quoted at 6 to 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ c, generally selling at 6c for city dressed. Pork quiet. Dressed hogs quoted at about 7c. Mutton, frozen cold storage stock held at about 11c, and fresh 13 to 14c. Veal, 7 to 9c.

EGGS.—Prices steady. Receipts have not come forward as freely as expected, owing to cold weather. Dealers are paying 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ c net for receipts from country, and selling out at 13 to 14c.

BUTTER.—Receipts of new coming forward

very slowly in consequence of the backward spring. Good butter firm, and stocks light. Dealers are selling out in one or a few packages of old dairy at 18 to 22c for good to choice selected, with medium grades at the usual reduction.

CHICKEN.—Jobbers selling at 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 11c.

VEGETABLES.—On account of the bad condition of the roads, few vegetables have been offering, and potatoes are higher. Winnipeg street market prices are: Potatoes 30 to 40c per bushel; turnips 25 to 30c bushel; cabbage 60 to \$1 dozen; Onions 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 4c per lb. Carrots 50 to 60c a bushel; beets, 50 to 60c bushel; parsnips, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2c lb.

POULTRY.—Considerable frozen stock held yet, in cold storage, at 13 to 15c for chickens, 12 to 13c for ducks, 11 to 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ c for geese and 14 to 15c for turkeys. Live chickens bring about \$1 per pair.

HIDES AND SKINS.—We quote inspected: No. 1 cows, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ c; No. 2, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ c; No. 3, 2c; No. 1 heavy steers, 5c; No. 2 steers, 4c; No. 3, 3c lb. Real veal 8 to 13-lb skins, 6 to 7c per pound. Kips about same as hides. Sheepskins worth 60c to \$1 for full wool skins, the top price for very large. Tallow, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 5c rendered; 2 to 3c rough.

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

Shoes for Our Climate.

For many years past boot and shoe manufacturers of the Dominion have tried to solve the problem of making footwear, combining warmth, durability and neatness, to last through the entire season without the necessity of overshoes. The felt boots were too heavy. The felt sock with gum rubbers created dampness. The universal cry from farmers and mechanics has been "Why can the manufacturers not produce boots with rubber soles and sole leather combined, and with uppers which would be frost proof?" We have been shown such a boot by J. H. Glass, representing Louis Cote & Bros. and J. A. & M. Cote, of St. Hyacinthe, Que., who is now in Manitoba on his usual semi-annual trip. This new line of goods will no doubt meet with a kindly reception from the trade and the public generally, as it appears to fill a long-felt want.

Grain and Milling.

A by law has been introduced into the town council to exempt the Whitewood Milling company, Whitewood, Assa., from taxation for ten years.

The Moosomin Elevator Co., Moosomin, Assa., is in the hands of the sheriff, at the suit of the Vulcan Iron Co., of Winnipeg. The property will be offered for sale on Monday, May 8.

A correspondent at St. Jean Baptiste, Man., says: "The talk of the day around this little hamlet is the new flour mill and elevator. The village is likely to have a flour mill with a capacity of 200 barrels per day, also another elevator with a capacity of 50,000 bushels in connection with the mill. As near as can be learned the promoters are two St. Boniface parties. The mill and elevator will be in running order for this year's crop, providing a bonus of \$10,000 is given.

Another car load of oatmeal was shipped a couple of days ago for Liverpool, says the *Liberal* of Portage la Prairie, Manitoba, by the Pioneer oatmeal mill here. This makes the third shipment within the past three or four months, and although this itself is not a large trade it is sufficient to establish the fact that Manitoba oatmeal can be exported to the Old Country. The Pioneer Company state they could regularly dispose of large shipments if the proper kind of oats were to be had here. There is an abundance of oats in this vicinity but most of a quality unsuitable for milling.

Chicago Board of Trade Prices.

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

On Monday wheat was fairly active by sp lls, principally in July option, which opened 3/4 lower, advanced 3/8, declined 3/8, and closed 3/4 to 1/2 lower than Saturday. May 4c lower. Pork advanced and gained about 30c. Closing prices were—

	May.	July.	Sept.
Wheat.....	72 1/2	74 3/4	76
Corn.....	41 1/2	43 1/2	44 1/2
Oats.....	28 1/2	29 1/2	27
Pork.....	17 45	17 80	18 07 1/2
Lard.....	9 95	10 10	10 25
Ribs.....	9 75	9 67 1/2	9 75

On Tuesday wheat opened briskly, but later became rather dull, and prices lower. Business was mainly in July option, which declined irregularly about 3/8 and closed 3/4 to 1/2 lower. May option neglected, but more trading is developing in September. Hog stuffs were again strong, pork standing 70c higher at the close, the market being influenced by light receipts and higher prices for live hogs. Closing prices were—

	May.	July.	Sept.
Wheat.....	72 1/2	74 1/2	75 1/2
Corn.....	41 1/2	43 1/2	44 1/2
Oats.....	28 1/2	29 1/2	26 1/2
Pork.....	18 15	18 42 1/2	18 72 1/2
Lard.....	10 22 1/2	10 37 1/2	10 65
Ribs.....	9 90	9 90	9 97 1/2

On Wednesday trading in wheat was of a light local nature. May option declined, but there was more strength in later futures, September being comparatively strong. Closing prices were—

	May.	July.	Sept.
Wheat.....	71 1/2	74	75 1/2
Corn.....	41	43 1/2	44 1/2
Oats.....	28 1/2	29 1/2	26 1/2
Pork.....	18 20	19 52 1/2	19 80
Lard.....	10 22 1/2	10 40	10 60
Ribs.....	9 97 1/2	9 97 1/2	10 07 1/2

On Thursday wheat opened weak and lower, particularly for May option, but recovered the decline. July was somewhat irregular, but correspondingly more firm than May, and closed 3/8 higher. Pork was the leading feature, a big bulge taking place in this line. A corner in December pork is said to have been worked and shorts were in a panic. Closing prices were—

	May	July	Sept.
Wheat.....	71 1/2	74 1/2	76 1/2
Corn.....	41 1/2	43 1/2	44 1/2
Oats.....	28 1/2	29 1/2	26 1/2
Pork.....	19 05	19 55	19 72 1/2
Lard.....	10 40	10 60	10 80
Short Ribs.....	10 12 1/2	10 12 1/2	10 25

On Friday wheat opened firm, but was irregular in price, and with considerable fluctuation closed about 3/8 higher. Closing prices were—

	May.	July.	Sept.
Wheat.....	71 1/2	74 1/2	76 1/2
Corn.....	41 1/2	43 1/2	44 1/2
Oats.....	29 1/2	29 1/2	26 1/2
Pork.....	18 90	19 40	19 62 1/2
Lard.....	10 12 1/2	10 35	10 52 1/2
Ribs.....	9 87 1/2	9 85	9 95

Wheat opened on Saturday at 74 3/8c, and closed at 74 1/2c to 74 3/4c for July option.

Duluth Wheat Market.

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

- Monday—May 66c; July 70c.
- Tuesday—May, 65c; July 70c.
- Wednesday—May, 65c; July 70c.
- Thursday—May 65c; July—
- Friday—May, 65c; July 70c.
- Saturday—April, 63c; May 65c; July, 70c.

A week ago May wheat closed at 66 1/2c, and July delivery at 70 1/2c. A year ago cash wheat closed at 80c, and May at 80 1/2c.

Simple as A B C.—Eastern man—"Is there any way for a stranger to make money in this section?"

Western—"Yes, sirree! See that lot over there? That's mine. Just buy it."

Eastern man—"Hum! How am I to make money on that?"

Western—"Sell it to some other stranger."

Toronto Live Stock Market.

Cattle.—The local demand for butchers' cattle was busy no means active to-day, and with a large supply on hand, drovers were, as a matter of fact, heavily handicapped, and generally had to come to the drovers' terms. Some good butchers' cattle were reported sold at 3 and 3 1/2c per lb, and it had to be very choice stock which brought over 3 1/2c. S. Halligan purchased four very choice loads butchers' cattle for Montreal at this last mentioned price, and a number of other local dealers were buying for outside places. Common butchers' cattle sold down to 2 1/2c per lb, and were very dull. About eight loads of export cattle sold here to-day. Most of the sales were at 4 1/2 to 4 3/4 per lb, and quite a number of nice cattle were taken at 4c.

Sheep and Lambs.—Only about 90 fresh animals were on the market, but a number which came in yesterday were also offered. Owing to the moderate supply prices were firmer. Sheep sold at \$5 to \$7.50 per head, and yearlings at 5 1/2 to 6 1/2c per lb. One lot of 32 choice yearlings averaging 110 lbs. brought 6c per lb; 18 do, 112 lbs, 5 3/4c per lb; one lot 11 mixed sheep and lambs averaging 130 lbs. at 4 3/4c per lb. It was reported that several Americans were picking up sheep here for breeding purposes. A car load has been sent to the United States this week.

Hogs.—The market was firmer to day. Best straight, fat hogs sold at 5 1/2 to 6c per lb, weighed off car, and common to good animals brought \$5.50 to \$5.75 per cwt. Good store hogs were in active demand at \$5.75 per cwt. Joe Harris sent one double-deck to Montreal, and it was said that several dealers were picking up stock for United States markets. The keen competition as much as anything else caused the firmer feeling here to-day.—*Empire*, April 21.

The Wheat Crop of India.

Official crop reports from the Panjab, the Central Provinces and the Berar have been received this week. In the Panjab the area sown in wheat is 1,039,000 acres more than last year; in the Berar it has been increased by about 100,000 acres; and in the Central Provinces there has probably been an increased area sown of 500,000 acres. Altogether, India's entire acreage will not have been far short of that in 1890-91, when it was officially given as 26,576,000 acres. In the Panjab and in the Central Provinces the outlook was for very good crops, but it remains to be seen what effect the subsequent rains during the harvest have had. Thirty million quarters seems a fair estimate for this year's crop, against 25,400,000 quarters last year, and 32,000,000 quarters in 1891.—*Beerbohm*, April 7.

The White Lead Matter.

The recent drop in white lead and the peculiar position of affairs which led to it is the cause of more than the usual amount of dissatisfaction among lead dealers in Montreal. They hold that a drop in the price of lead at the present time is, under the existing condition of affairs, abnormal, for the tendency of dry lead is exactly the other way, cable advices to agents in Montreal on Wednesday stating that the corrodors were advancing their values all round. Considering this, and the fact that color makers, until the recent agreement came into force, were doing business on a very close margin, if not at a loss, it is not surprising that disappointment should exist. That it does among the trade in Montreal is undoubted, and as they feel assured that the present peculiar position of affairs will only be temporary. They believe that the heavy contracts made ahead by one firm were largely instrumental in inducing the circumstances which led to the decline, and that when these run out prices will again advance. Accordingly there is a strong disposition towards a conservative course of business by sellers of lead.—*Hardware*.

The firm of William Darling & Co., wholesale hardware merchants, Montreal, has suspended payment.

A Montreal telegram of April 27 says:—Cattlemen are beginning to exert themselves. Most of the space on boats to sail from Montreal during the first and second weeks of navigation has been let at from 40 to 45 shillings per head. This is somewhat less than last year's owning figure. About 3,000 head of cattle have so far been bought for shipment to Great Britain.

The Ontario Bureau of Industries has issued a bulletin dealing with crops and live stock of the province. The winter on the whole has been favorable to fall wheat, though smothering by too much snow in some quarters is reported. The prospects are reported promising and above the average. The season was very cold for live stock, and cattle suffered more or less from exposure. Spring work is reported late in the western part of the province owing to the weather. The bulletin throughout is distinctly encouraging in tone, and affords ground for expecting results above the average.

Linens seem to have been taken with the same disease as cottons and silks, and the market is rising. Prices here have not been affected as yet, but linens are considered excellent investments. The supply of Irish flax is exhausted, and in the Belfast market for the past two weeks no flax whatever has been on sale, says a report published last month. Even in the remoter markets the supply has practically come to an end. Prices of linen goods must naturally be affected thereby, for the increased acreage given to flax sowing this spring can give no relief for at least twelve months. Rumors in Belfast as to the short supply of foreign flax are daily being confirmed, some sorts selling freely at 25 and 30 per cent above December prices. Stocks of yarn are non-existent, and spinners, foresold for months, are daily refusing orders.—*Canadian Dry Goods Review*.

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

Gillies' Series of Pens.

NO.	DESCRIPTION.	PER GROSS.
202	Ballway Pen, fine point.....	40c.
212	Peruvian Pen, medium point.....	70c.
222	Queen Pen, fine point.....	70c.
232	Queen Pen, fine point.....	70c.
242	Beaver Pen, turned up point.....	60c.
252	Commercial Pen, medium point.....	60c.
262	Electric Pen, fine point.....	60c.
282	Public Pen, fine point.....	60c.
302	Falcon Pen, medium point.....	45c.
402	Lorne Pen, extra broad point.....	40c.
502	Windsor Pen, medium point.....	50c.

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Foreign and Home Grown Stocks now Complete.

Trade Lists and Quotations on Application.

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Red Alsike and White Clovers
Alfalfa or Lucerne, Timothy, Millet,
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CHAS. BOECKH & SONS,
 TORONTO.

J. E. Dingman, Agent, Winnipeg

WATER POWER.

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

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

The Report and Plan may be examined at the office of

ERNEST W. PEARSON,
 Clerk and Treasurer

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 WHOLESALE MANUFACTURERS OF AND DEALERS IN
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FRUITS AND ALL KINDS OF PRODUCE.
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VICTORIA, - - B.C.

Brief Business Notes.

(Continued from page 399.)

The British ship Beechbank, 2,164 tons, has been chartered to load lumber on Burrard Inlet for Australia.

Nathan McCarthy, leather and shoe findings, Vancouver, has disposed of his business to Thurston & Sons.

It has now been decided in preliminary public meeting to establish a Horticultural Society for Nanaimo.

G. T. Kane, S. H. Green, and T. O. Buchanan make application for the incorporation of the city of Kaslo.

The South Kootenay board of trade starts in its headquarters at Nelson with a very large and strong membership.

The Commonwealth Printing Co., New Westminster, has reopened for business under the management of W. H. Lewis.

The German ship Heinrich, 1,484 tons, is now on her way from South America to load lumber at the Hastings mill.

Raper, Raper & Co., of Nanaimo, who lately suspended, have offered their creditors payment in full at five per cent per month.

J. S. Chute has left for Okanagan Falls to open an office there for Holman & Loewen, the agents of the Okanagan Townsite Company.

The Victoria Iron Works Co. Ltd. have taken over the business of Wilson Bros. & Co., foundry and machine works, Victoria.

James C. Durick and Charles A. Warren, general merchants, Golden, have dissolved. Charles A. Warren will continue the business.

It is understood that the tract of land at the mouth of carpenter Creek, the disputed ownership of which was recently investigated by a

select committee of the Legislature, will be retained by the government and disposed of to the highest bidder by public auction.

The Boston and Montana Mining and Milling Co. are, it is said, about to build sampling works at Kaslo, having a capacity of 100 tons a day. They thus hope to secure for their smelter at Great Fuller a share of the Slokan ores.

In the current number of the British Columbia Gazette it is announced that letter patent of incorporation have been granted to the city of Kamloops from and after the first day of July.

F. G. Turner has taken an interest in the Port & Winch Co., Ltd., Westminster, and has been appointed secretary of the company. E. H. Port has been elected manager of the company.

The promoters of the British Pacific railroad, it is understood, will shortly ask the Victoria city council to pass a by-law and put it before the ratopayers to guarantee 3 per cent on \$2,000,000 of the company's bonds for a term of years.

Thomas Tugwell, hotel-keeper, Victoria, assigned to Henry Saunders and Lawrence Goodacre. At a meeting of creditors assets were shown to be \$25,000; liabilities, \$15,000. By request of creditors, Tugwell will continue business.

A board of trade has been formed at Mission City. About thirty-one persons declared themselves members. H. B. French was elected president for first year; J. McLearn, vice president, R. Peake, secretary, M. DesBrisay, treasurer. The board will work in committees, one for manufactories, one for the streets and roads, and one in the interest of agriculture.

The American barquo, Harry Morse, 1,331 tons, has finished loading her cargo of lumber at Moodyville. She has on board 867,466 feet of rough lumber, and 60,773 feet of t. and g. flooring, making a total of 928,239 feet. Her cargo is valued at nearly \$10,000.

It is understood that the Dunsmuir interest has now acquired control of the stock of the proposed Victoria & Saanich railroad. The road will now, it is said, be made and run, in connection with the Nanaimo line, the route of the Victoria & Saanich line being changed so as to connect with the Island railway above Victoria. Attn, and thus require one line only into Victoria.

John White, ex-M.P. for Hastings, has returned from spending the winter in Ontario. Mr. White is chief shareholder in the Toronto Lumber and Mining Company, incorporated under charter in this province. He comes out this summer to look after the development of the extensive timber claims the company holds in British Columbia, chiefly in Vancouver Island.

Mr. Lamby, of Enderby, gives an excellent account of Okanagan's mining and agricultural prospects for this year. An irrigation canal is, he says, to be run from Dog Lake to Osoyoos Lake, which will open up for culture a fine farm country. The Okanagan River is also being opened up between Dog Lake and Okanagan Lake. The Canoe Lake and Mabel Lake districts are also settling up rapidly, and as the Aberdeen cannery is now complete and ready for work, a strong impetus will certainly be thus given to fruit raising in the Okanagan. Another satisfactory sign is the cutting up of the land around Enderby into fruit farms of moderate size, of which there are yet too few in the province generally.

Winnipeg Wholesale Prices Current.

<p>PAINTS, OILS AND GLASS. WHITE LEAD, pure, ground in oil, Association guarantee, in 25 lb irons and 100 and 200 lb kegs \$6.25 to 6.5 White Lead, No. 1, per 100 lbs. 5.75 to 6.25 " No. 2 5.00 to 5.50 " " assorted, 1 to 5 lb tins, per pound 10c PREPARED PAINTS, pure liquid colors, per gallon 1.35 to 1.4 " " second quality 1.10 to 1.20 DRY COLORS, white lead, per lb. 8 Red lead, per pound 7 Yellow ochre, per lb. 3 Golden ochre, per lb. 5 Venetian red, French, 3 1/2 Venetian red, Eng. 3 1/2 English purple oxide, 4 1/2 American oxides, per lb. 4 These prices for dry colors are for broken lots. 5c per pound less when full kegs or barrels are taken. Zanibar vermilion, kegs. 18 Less than kegs, per pound 20 English vermilion, in 50 lb bags 35 Less than bags, per pound 1.00 VARNISHES, No. 1, furniture, gal. 1.00 Extra furniture, per gal. 1.35 Plastic oak, per gal. 2.00 No. 1, carriage, per gal. 2.00 Hard oil finish, per gal. 2.00 Brown Japan, per gal. 1.00 Gold Size, Japan 1.50 No. 1, orange shellac 2.00 Pure orange shellac 2.50 These prices are for less than barrels, and would be shaded for full barrel lots. LUCKED OIL, Raw, per gallon 67c " " Bolland, per gallon 70 TURPENTINE, Pure spirits, in barrels, per gallon 70c Less than barrels, per gallon 75 GLUE, S.S., in sheets, per pound 15 " " White, for kalsomining 20 BURNING OILS, Eocene 34 " " Sunlight 29 " " Silver Star 26 " " Water white 33 " " Opalero 29 Store gasoline, per case 3.50 Benzine, per case 3.50 Benzine and gasoline, Per gallon 60 LUBRICATING OILS, Capital cylinder 59 " " Eldorado Engine 35 " " Atlantic rod 35 " " Golden Star No 1 33 " " Extra 35 " " Eldorado Castor 36 " " Golden 32</p>	<p>Black 25 to 30 Lard 70 CASTOR OIL, per lb. 11 Fraser's axle grease, per gross 16.00 Alfa axle grease, per case 3.75 Gem " " 3.20 Imperial " " 2.50 SUNDRIES, Coal tar, per barrel 8.00 Portland cement, per barrel 4.75 Michigan plaster, per barrel 3.25 to 3.50 Putty, in bladders, per pound 0 3/4 " in barrels of bladders per pound 0 3/4 Whiting, barrels, per 100 lbs. 1.00 Alabastine, per case, 20 pkts. 6.75 Asbestine, per case of 100 lbs. 6.75 WINDOW GLASS, 1st break 1.00 WOOD. Tamarac, per cord \$4.00 to 4.50 Spruce, Pine, etc. 3.50 to 4.00 Poplar, per cord 2.25 to 3.00 Prices are for car lots on track; 50c per cord more at yards; \$1 per cord more delivered in city from yard. COAL. COAL, Pennsylvania Anthracite, per ton \$10.50 Pennsylvania, soft 8.00 Lethbridge coal 7.50 The above are retail prices for coal, delivered; price at yard 50c less. The retail price for Estevan or Souris coal delivered is \$4.50, and \$4 on track in car lots. DRUGS AND CHEMICALS. Alum, per lb. 0 3/4 to 0 1/2 Alcohol, per gal 4.75 Bleaching powder, per lb 6 to 8 Blue vitrol 5 to 8 Borax 11 to 13 Bromide potash 50 to 60 Camphor 50 to 60 Carbolic acid 40 to 65 Castor oil 11 to 15 Chlorate potash 23 to 35 Nitric acid 65 to 80 Copperas 0 3/4 to 0 1/2 Cocaine, per oz \$9.20 to \$9.75 Cream tartar, per lb 28 to 35 Iodine 20 to 25 Ipecacuanha 0 3/4 to 0 1/2 Spon salts 0 3/4 to 0 1/2 Extract Logwood, bulk 14 to 18 " boxes 18 to 20 German quinine 30 to 40 Glycerine, per lb 20 to 25 Gin. cr. Jamaica ground 30 to 35 Gloger, African 20 to 25 Howard's quinine, per oz 50 to 60 Iodine \$5.50 to \$6.00 Insect powder 35 to 40 Morphia sul 2.00 to \$2.25</p>	<p>Opium 5.50 to 6.50 Oil, Olive 1.10 to 1.40 Oil, U. S. Saffad 1.10 to 1.25 Oil lemon, super 2.75 to 3.50 Oil peppermint 3.75 to 4.25 Oxalic acid 13 to 16 Potass iodide 4.25 to 4.50 Saltpetro 10 to 12 Sal rochelle 30 to 35 Shellac 35 to 40 Sulphur flowers 33 to 35 Sulphur roll, per keg 34 to 35 Soda bicarb, per keg of 112 lb 3.75 to 4.25 Sal soda 2.00 to 3.00 Tartaric acid, per lb 45 to 65 LEATHER. Spanish sole, best, No. 1 per lb 28 to 30 Spanish sole, No. 1 26 to 28 " No. 2 24 Slaughter sole, heavy 30 " light 27 Harness, heavy, best 23 to 30 " light, " 28 to 30 " No. 1 26 to 28 Upper, heavy, best 35 to 45 " light 35 Hip skins, French \$ 1.00 to \$ 1.10 " domestic 75 to 85 Calf skins, French, premier choice 1.25 to 1.50 Calf skins, domestio 75 to 85 Split, senior 25 to 35 " junior 30 Cowhide 35 to 45 Corduvan, per foot 17 to 21 Pebble, cow 17 to 21 Buff 17 to 21 Russets, saddlers, per doz. 12.50 Linings, colored, per foot 12 METALS AND HARDWARE. Tin, Lamb and Flag, 56 and 23 lb ingots, per lb 26 to 28 Strip 23 to 30 TIN PLATES—Charcoal Plates, Bright. Bradley M. L. S. Per box. I. C., usual sizes \$7.50 to \$7.75 I. X. 8.25 to 8.50 Raven and P. D. Grades— I. C., usual sizes 5.75 to 6.00 I. X. 7.00 to 7.50 Charcoal Plates—Terne. Dean or J. G. Grade— I. O. 20 x 23, 112 sheets \$10.00 to 11.50 IRON AND STEEL—Base Price. Common Iron, per 100 lbs \$3.00 to \$3.25 Band " " 3.50 to 3.75 Swedsh " " 5.25 to 6.00 Sleigh Shoe Steel 8.75 to 4.50 Best Cast Steel, per lb. 12 to 15 Russian Sheet " 12 to 18</p>	<p>BOILER TUBES—40 per cent. off list. SHEET IRON—1 to 20 gauge 3.75 to 4.00 22 to 24 " 3.75 to 4.00 26 " 4.00 to 4.25 28 " 4.25 to 4.50 CANADA PLATES 3.75 to 4.00 IRON PIPE—40 to 45 per cent. off list. GALVANIZED IRON—Queen's Head— 16 to 24 gauge, per lb06 to .06 1/2 28 gauge, "06 1/2 to .07 28 " "06 1/2 to .07 1/2 CHAIN— Proof Coil, 3-16 inch, per lb 0.7 to 0.7 1/2 " 1/2 " " 0.6 1/2 to 0.7 " 5/16 " " 0.6 1/2 to 0.7 " 3/8 " " 0.8 to 0.8 1/2 " 7/16 " " 0.5 1/2 to 0.6 " 1/2 " " 0.5 1/2 to 0.6 Trace, per doz pairs 4.00 to 8.00 ZINC SPLYTER 0.7 to 0.7 ZINC SHEET 0.7 1/2 to 0.8 LEAD—Pig, per lb 0.5 1/2 to 0.6 Sheets, 2 1/2 lbs. per square It 0.6 to 0.7 SOLDER— Half-and-half (guar) per lb22 ANTIMONY—Cookson's, per lb25 AMMUNITION—Cartridges— Rim Fire Pistol, Amer. dia., 35% " Cartridges, Dom., 50% " Military, Amer., 5% advance. Central Fire Pistol and Rifle, Amer., 12 1/2" " Cartridges, Dom., 30% Shot Shells, 6.50 to \$9.50. SHOT—Canadian 0.6 to 0.6 1/2 WADS—Eley's, per 1,000 25 to 27 1/2 AXES—Per box 6.50 to 15.50 AXLE GRASSES—Per gross 10.00 to 15.00 WIRE—Clothes line, galv., p. 4.00 Wire Barb 4.00 Rope—Sisal, per lb, 10 1/2 to 11 1/2, Manila, per lb., 14 1/2 to 15 1/2. Cotton, 25 to 27. NAILS—Cut 5 in. and upwards, per keg, base price, 3.00. Wire nails, 4.00. HORN NAILS—Canadian, dia., 50 to 45 per cent. HORN SHOES—Per keg, 4.50 to 5.00.</p>
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Etc., Etc.

Manitoba Fall Trade, 1893.

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DRUGS AND MEDICINES

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Most Extensive Establishment of
the kind in Western Canada.

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PROPRIETOR,

WINNIPEG, - MANITOBA.

☞ Highest cash price paid for good
malting Barley.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

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

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

Hamiota, April 4th, 1893.

ROBIN & SADLER
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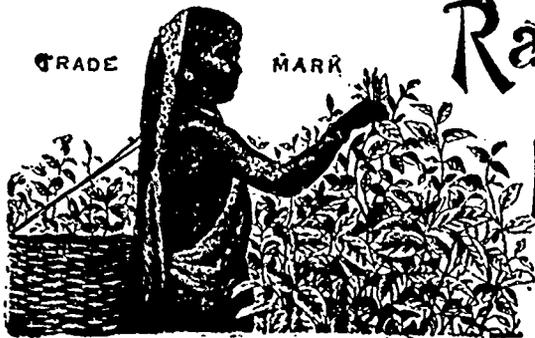
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PURE
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GUARANTEED ABSOLUTELY PURE
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HOME INDUSTRY!

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

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—WHOLESALE DEALER IN—

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

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AND ALL FANCY ARTICLES IN
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MONTREAL, - - P.Q.

Every Attention paid to Guests. First-class
every Respect. Appointments Perfect.
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Combinations and Trusts.

The New England *Grocer*, in its last issue has a little outbreak of righteous indignation, by "Everybody's Chum," which reads as follows:

Most people can't feel exactly satisfied if other folks are making money, even if they themselves are benefited thereby. Paragraphs like the following from the Auburn, Me., *Gazette*, make me tired; "If there is a monopoly in this country the Standard Oil Company of New York answers that description. Not satisfied with the control of the oil trade of this country, report says that it is now reaching out after the trade of the Old World, and the worst of it is likely to get it too. What of it if they do monopolize the oil trade of the country? They are, and have been a benefit to the public, for, take the single article of kerosine oil—whom was kerosine ever so cheap as since the Standard Oil Company monopolized the business? Never, and there is no country where kerosine, which so brightly illuminates American homes, costs so little as in this country. The Sugar Trust has been a benefit, for, since its organization, the consumers have been getting their sugar at a considerably less price than they were entitled to get it, basing the price on the cost of raw sugar. And I can prove this by figures, if any one wants me to. When such a rascal, unprincipled theiving gang of highway robbers and bulldozers as the Whiskey Trust spring up, people may well cry out in indignation, and Congress should wipe such a concern off the earth. But if people know when they have a friend, they will let up blackguarding the Standard Oil Company. The *Trade Journal* doesn't count itself in this fight—at present. It would, however, feel highly gratified if "Everybody's Chum," who would seem to be something of a monopolist himself, will back up what he avers about the Standard Oil Company and the Sugar Trust, and as he says "prove this by figures if any one wants me to."

We want him to for several reasons. In the first place, trusts of this kind are either a benefit and ought to be encouraged and appreciated, or they are a curse to any people and ought to be wiped out and obliterated by law, as our friend, "Everybody's Chum," declares should be done with the Whiskey Trust; why, we know not, since whisky and sugar, in this nation at least, generally go together, and the methods of a whisky trust do not seem to differ materially from that of a sugar refining company.

In the second place, the law in dealing with a corporation or combination cannot enter into the question of what ultimate good or evil will result from any special attempt to control and monopolize any staple or specialty in the market. The only question to be settled by the law is whether that attempt to monopolize is in accordance with public policy or not. If it is, the law has no right to impede it; if not, it is the duty of the law to protect the people against such attempts.

It is impossible that human law should take into account the motives of a man who breaks a general law. A man might turn pirate with the full intent of disposing of his surplus profits by endowing a church, a college or a hospital; or burn up a friend's factory to prevent the owner from ruining himself by farther investment in a losing business; but that would not probably save the pirates neck, or keep the incendiary out of the penitentiary.

We feel that the subject of trusts is a big question, and one which affects everybody in the United States, including the importer, jobber and retailer, who are especially interested, and hear from some trust or other about every day.

These trusts must eventually be fully recognized by the law as worthy of encouragement and protection, or be denounced by it and put under the ban of the criminal code. We do not think that "Everybody's Chum" is chump enough to argue that a sugar trust can be legalized and a whisky trust "wiped off the earth"

by one and the same law, unless he bases his position on purely prohibitory grounds. It would seem to be a good time to get posted on these things. The daily press has been leading off pretty heavily on sugar, coal, whisky, linseed oil, cigarettes, glass, coffee typewriters, etc, and the editors of trade journals ought to be looking up the question and be prepared to "straddle" or to jump, as "may be most expedient for them."—*St. Paul Trade Journal*.

The Deadly Fur Coat.

Something should quickly be done to check the ravages of the fur lined coat. A fur lined coat is air-proof, and even the most robust sort of man cannot safely wear such a garment except in freezing weather. When the mercury rises as high as over 33 degrees, the fur-lined coat becomes uncomfortable, and its heedless wearer invariably unbuttons it and thus subjects his over heated body to such a shock as would surely kill a high bred horse. On the house bill of one of the fashionable New York theatres this winter there is a picture of a supposedly sane man standing in the open air with the front of his fur overcoat thrown open and his extensive shirt bosom exposed to the wind. The artist who made that picture is a keen observer. The man is a type, and he is also a warning. The cemeteries are full of just such men.—*New York Herald*.

Freight Rates and Traffic Matters.

The Duluth correspondent of the *Northwestern Miller*, writing on April 18 says: "The east-bound lake and-rail rate on package freight, sixth class, which includes flour, was announced last week by the various lake lines. The rate is the same that ruled early last season, and is on a basis of 22½¢ per 100 lbs from these points to New York. The new rate is already in effect, and bookings for the eastern markets and for export are being made on this basis. The feeling here is that rates will be very firmly maintained throughout the season on both grain and flour, the result of the harmonious relations now existing between the trunk lines leading from Lake Erie ports. It is thought rates will not be particularly high, but that they will be held the same by all the lines. Business via the all-rail or across-lake lines is practically at a standstill, though urgent orders for prompt shipment are still filled by these routes. A good deal of flour is being shipped out by rail every day, but this is on orders booked some time ago. On the 22½¢ basis, lake and rail, the rate announced to various eastern points is as follows, in cents per 100 lbs from Duluth or Superior. To New York, 22½¢; Boston, 24½¢; Philadelphia, 20½¢; Birmingham, 20½¢; Albany, 21½¢; Empira, 19½¢; Mount Morris, 16; Buffalo, 12½¢; Baltimore, 19½¢; Pittsburg, 19½¢.

The *Chicago Daily Trade Bulletin* of April 22 says: "Freights were slow so far as the railroads were concerned, but rates held steady at 25¢ per 100 lbs for flour and grain, and 30¢ for provisions. Through rates to Liverpool were dull and steady, and agents are now quoting lake and rail rates on flour at 25½¢ to 26½¢ per 100 lbs, and grain 12.65¢ per bu on wheat and 11 1/4¢ on corn. Provision rates were all rail and quoted at 28½¢ to 31½¢ per 100 lbs. Through rates to New York by lake and rail were 7½¢ for wheat and 7 to 7½¢ for corn. To New England points 10½¢ for corn. Lake business was slow in fresh charters and rates declined to 1½¢ to 1¾¢ on wheat, 1½¢ on corn and 1½¢ on oats to Buffalo. The straits opened on the 17th and boats have passed both ways, and the bulk of the grain fleet cleared during the week."

The *Montreal Trade Bulletin* of April 21 says: "The heavy engagements of grain reported by us a week ago for May and June shipment seems to fill up considerable tonnage, and consequently steamship agents are not inclined to shade the inside rates. We quote as follows:—Liverpool and Glasgow, 1s 6d; London, 1s 9d to 2s; Bristol, 2s to 2s 3d; Conti-

ment, 2s to 2s 3d. Sack flour, 8s 9d to 9s; Glasgow and Liverpool, and 10s London. Cattle 40s to 50s. Lumber, 37s 6d to 41s 6d. Hay, 30s to Liverpool and Glasgow, and 35s to Bristol. Regarding inland freights, we quote wheat from Fort William and Duluth to Montreal 7½¢ to 8¢ per bushel. From Chicago to Montreal 7¢ and from Kingston to Montreal 2½¢ per bushel wheat, and 2½¢ corn.

Fur Trade Notes.

A curious statement was recently made by a Toronto fur dealer when he declared that he could buy Canadian furs, in many cases, cheaper in London, England, than in Toronto. He declared that the trappers all had the idea that their furs were first-class and demanded the best market price. Buying in London at the commission merchants' auction sales, the price could be suited to the quality, and stock was better assorted. The conditions under which the sales were conducted left a buyer free to exercise his personal judgment without any hindering circumstances, and consequently dealers preferred to buy there. The freight to London and back again is a small consideration, and even with this added, furs could be laid down here ten per cent cheaper in some cases than they can be bought from the trappers. Nevertheless a large quantity of furs are bought in this city and in Montreal, which never have performed the double journey across the ocean. But the competition for these may have something to do with keeping the prices up. Small dealers who buy all their furs on the domestic market pay good prices for them; while the large dealers prefer in some cases to make their purchases at the London sales.—*Dry Goods Review*.

Wolverine and mink are ruling high just now. Wolverine is much used as a cloak trimming, and its popularity shows the growing favor of natural color in furs, and the lessening demand for dyed goods. It rules 100 per cent higher than it did a year ago. Mink shows a corresponding increase. It has a big call in the United States, and it bids fair to be the fashionable article.

The most costly of all furs, says an exchange, is the black fox of Kamtschatka, which dresses a very pretty blue. These animals are very scarce and hard to kill. A single skin, as a rule, sells for about \$1,000.

Rose as One Man.

"Now," said the professor of magic, "I am about to undertake a feat in which I shall require the use of a pint flask of whisky."

There was a dead silence. "Will some gentleman in the audience favor me with a pint flask of whisky?" asked the professor, advancing to the front of the platform.

There was no response, and things were becoming embarrassing.

"Surely," he said, "in a southeastern Kentucky community I ought not to have to ask a second time for such a thing. I pledge you my word I will return it uninjured. Is there no —"

"St-auger," spoke up a tall, gaunt, hard-featured man on a front seat, "wouldn't a quart flask do just as well?"

"Why, certainly, I merely —" But the generous open-handed audience had risen as one man, and was on the way to the platform.

The railway statistics of Canada for 1892 show that during that year 233 persons were killed on the railways in Canada as follows: Falling from cars or engines, twenty-seven; getting on or off trains in motion, twenty; at work in making up trains, five; coupling cars, ten; collisions and derailments, twenty-two; striking bridges, two; walking or being on track, eighty-nine; explosions, one; other causes, fifty-seven; total, 233.

O'LOUGHLIN BROS. & CO.,

HAVE NOW IN STOCK LARGE ASSORTMENT

WALL PAPERS.

SEE OUR SAMPLES! NEW GOODS!! LOW PRICES!!!

SEND IN YOUR ORDERS.

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

134 and 136 Second Avenue North, WINNIPEG MAN.

Toronto Grocery Market.

SUGARS, SYRUPS AND MOLASSES.—Refiners advanced granulated 1-16c. and all yellows 1c. This puts the price at the refinery in Montreal 4 15-16c for granulated and 4c for yellows. Jobbers are firmer at 5½c asked for granulated and 4½ to 4¾c for yellows. Molasses are moving freely. Some very good Porto Rico offers at 32 to 35c in bbls and halves. New Orleans rules from 37 to 50c for medium choice quality.

Sugars—Granulated, 5 to 5½c; Paris lumps boxes, 5½c; extra ground, barrels, 6 to 6½c, powdered, barrels, 5½ to 5¾c; refined, dark to bright, 4 to 4¾c; raws, 3½ to 4.

Syrups—D, 1½ to 2½c; M, 2½ to 2¾c; B, 2¾ to 2½c; V.B., 2½ to 2¾c; E.V.B. 2¾ to 2½c; ex-super, 2¾ to 2½c; XX, 2½ to 3c; XXX and special; 3 to 3½c.

Molasses—West Indian, bbls, 26 to 38c; New Orleans, open kettle, 45 to 55c; centrifugals, 30 to 40c; inferior low grades, 25 to 28c.

Teas and Coffees—Low-priced blacks continue rather scarce here, and a fair cup quality would find ready sale at 12½ to 14c. The supply of low grade Japan is also limited, but it seems ample for all requirements. **Coffees**—On spot good Rio are scarce and firm at 21 to 22c. Port Rico, is quoted at 23 to 25c, and Mocha, at 23 to 32c.

Dried Fruit—The movement is light and values are unchanged here, though New York is firmer on Valencias; on spot fair fruit can be bought at 4½, but choice are held at 5½ to 5¾c; low grade can be had at 4 to 4½c. Prunes are weaker, and are offered more freely from abroad; they seem to have been forced above their actual value and the consumption declined; on spot cases offer at 7½ to 8½c. **Currants**—Barrels, 5½c; half barrels, 5½ to 6½c; cases, 6 to 7c; Vostizza, cases, 7½ to 9½; Patras, barrels, 6½c; cases, 6½ to 7½c. **Raisins**—Valencias, 4½ to 5½c; layers, 6½ to 7½c; Sultanas 6 to 11c; loose Muscoteles, \$2.25 to 2.40; London layers, \$1.80 to 2.40; black baskets, \$3.40 to 3.70; blue baskets, \$4.40 to \$4.60. **Figs**—Elemes, 10 lbs and up, 9½ to 13c; white Malaga figs, 6½ to 7c in 25 lb boxes; natural do, in bags, 4 to 4½c; mats do, 4½c; 14-oz 9 to 9½c. **Dates**—Hallowes, 5½ to 6c. **Prunes**—Cases, 7½ to 9c. **Nuts**—Almonds, Tarragona, 15½ to 17c; Ivica, 14 to 15c; do, shelled Valencia, 29 to 35c; Alberts, Sicily 9½ to 10c; walnuts, Grenoble, 14½ to 15c; Marbots, 12c.

Canned Goods—There have been some enquiries for lots of tomatoes and a few corn and peas, but they have not yet resulted in business. Otherwise the market is featureless. Equal quantities of corn, peas and tomatoes are moving at 85c up, as to quality. Many of the orders for salmon have been booked, but there is a tendency to hold back among several dealers. **Fish**—Salmon 1's flat, \$1.70 to 1.80; salmon, 1's tall, \$1.35 to 1.65; lobster, clover leaf, \$2.25 to 2.95; lobster, other 1's, \$1.75 to 2.25; mackerel,

\$1.00 to \$1.25; sunn haddie, \$1.40 to 1.50; sardines, French ½'s, 40c; sardines, French ½'s, 17c; sardines, American ½'s, 6 to 8c; sardines, American ½'s, 9c. **Fruits and vegetables**—Tomatoes, 3's, 85c to \$1; corn, 2's, 85c to \$1.05; peas, 2's, 90c to \$1; beans, 90 to 95c; pumpkins, 75 to 90c; strawberries and raspberries, 2's, \$1.85 to \$2; apples, gals, \$2.25 to \$2.40; 3's, 80c to \$1; peaches, 2's, \$2 to 2.75; 3's, \$3.25 to 3.75; plums, 2's, \$1.40 to 1.75; 3's, \$2.60 to \$2.85; pears, 2's, \$1.45 to 1.85; 3's, \$2.25 to 2.60.

Spices, Rice, etc.—Rice is more active and prices are firm. Rice, bags, 3½ to 4c; do, off grades, 3½ to 3¾c; do, Patna, 4½ to 5½c; do, Japan, 4½ to 5½c; saig, 4½ to 5c, tapioca, 4½ to 5c; pepper, black, 11½ to 12c; do, white 18 to 25c; ginger, Jamaica, 18 to 20c; cloves, 10 to 15c; allspice, 10 to 13c; nutmeg, 90c to \$1.10 cream tartar, 28 to 35c.

Peele—Quiet and unchanged. Lemon is going at 15 to 16c; orange at 17½ to 18c, and citron, 26 to 30c.—*Empire*, April 21.

Outlook for Cattle Business.

The cattle trade journals are writing in a very confident strain on the prospects of the cattle raising business in the trans-Mississippi states. The *Kansas Farmer* says: "At no time within the past ten years has all the vast trans-Mississippi country, and particularly all the range districts of the west, southwest and northwest, been so closely culled and shipped, and at a great sacrifice to the stock generally. The old timers of the great producing and supply fields of the southwest are again as active as fifteen years ago, when every range man realized a competence, at least those whose conservatism kept them within reasonable and safe bounds, and out of the too venturesome field of colossal proportions and extended area. Such is the confidence of the future of the cattle business in the southwest that eastern capital has been secured with which to build the third largest packing establishment in the United States at Fort Worth. The Cattle Raisers' Association of Texas now represents 1,500,000 head, and will within a short time practically control the product of the entire southwestern range country. Organization of three naturally large districts, the southwest, the west and the northwest, and the concentration of individual effort, will tend to very materially further the interests of all concerned, and to some extent avoid a congested state of over-production."

The *National Stockman* pins its faith to the improved prospects because the advances in prices have been slow and natural. Every upward turn has been resisted by buyers. It has been a hand-to-hand fight between sellers and buyers for the past twelve months whenever the deficiency in supplies seemed to justify a rise in values. In spite of the determined efforts of buyers, and the depressed condition of the foreign market for beaves, values have slowly but steadily sought a higher plane, and although they do not show as much of an ad-

vance as for hogs, in all probability the improvement in cattle prices will see the country more good than the sharp advance in hogs. It is the long pull and the steady pull that is the most effective, and that generally does the most good.

The Grading of Grain in Russia.

The *Messenger* of the Russian Grain Trade and Milling Industry makes the following statement. The commission appointed by the Government to consider the advisability of instituting an inspectorate of exported cereals with a view to controlling their relative degree of purity, has definitely resolved to question in an affirmative sense. Henceforth the 600 million pound of grain (1 pound equal to 35 lbs.) which Russia exports each year are bound to undergo cleaning, and the State will see to the rigorous enforcement of this measure. As the country is not in possession of sufficient plant to clean so enormous a bulk of grain, and as these machines are not made in Russia, they must be purchased abroad. This exceptional state of affairs has even caused the Government to consider a proposal for the admission free of duty of machinery intended for the cleaning of cereals so as to facilitate and hasten its importation. In any case throughout this year there will be a considerable demand from Russia for grain cleaning machines.

It will soon be the same with milling machinery, which will find a ready market, owing to a scheme adopted by a syndicate of millers (which has recently been formed in the south) to export Russian cereals not in the form of grain but of flour. Seeing the advantages which would result to the country from the realization of this scheme, the Russian Government is resolved to strongly second the enterprise of the syndicate, and will not fail in taking all measures likely to contribute to the success of a work of such national importance. The exhibition of grain cleaning machinery has been enlarged by a special section for grain fans, trieurs and grain drying machines. This exhibition will take place in St. Petersburg in January, 1894.

Pork Packing.

The movement of hogs has been small the past week, says the *Cincinnati Price Current* of April 14. Western packers have handled a total of 125,000, compared with 160,000 the preceding week, and 180,000 for corresponding time last year. From March 1 the total is 800,000, against 1,096,000 a year ago—decrease, 235,000 hogs. The light offerings have been accompanied with firmer markets, and prices have been advanced about 50 cents per 100 pounds in the average for western markets, the change in some instances being 65 to 75 cents. The general average price now is about \$6.80 for western markets, ranging up to \$7 to \$7.25 in some instances. The small movement is partly due to the fact that farmers have been especially busy.

A New Departure in Melissa.

Acceding to the persistent demands of our many patrons, and recognizing the soundness of their argument, viz:—that in all but the large cities, it is almost impossible to get wraps properly made, we have made arrangements during the past few weeks, to supply to the trade of Canada, Melissa Rainproof Garments, for Ladies, Misses and Children, in all the novelties of the New York market. We have secured at great trouble and large expense one of the best designers and pattern cutters in New York city, who will preside over this special department of our business, and aided by his imported and trained staff of assistants, will, at once, without any costly or annoying experiments, be able to turn out Tailor Made Garments, equal in finish, fit and design to any obtainable in New York, and superior to any of European manufacture.

Our entire output will be manufactured on the premises, under the personal supervision of our foreman. All our operators are men and are practical Cloak makers. None of our work is given out to women nor is outside labor of any kind employed, thus only can we secure one uniform finish.

In connection with our Ladies' Melissa Wrap Department, we are also inaugurating a Mantle Department, but owing to the late date at which we entertained this latter idea, we will for this season show only a comparatively small range, but sufficient to enable the discerning public to form an idea of what they may expect for next season.

One of the many advantages which merchants will secure by patronizing us, will be that *they can assort their sizes* from time to time, thus doing away with the necessity of having broken lines before the season is half over. They can also at all times, on short notice, get garments to fit outsized figures and figures of irregular proportions, by filling the measuring forms which we will furnish on application.

Our travellers will shortly be upon the road with a large range of patterns of Melissa, in many new and common sense styles of Wraps, both for Spring sorting and for Fall delivery, and at the same time will offer for the inspection of the trade a representative exhibit from our Mantle Department.

Designs, Patterns and every other information furnished on application.

Special attention given to letter orders.

THE MELISSA MANUFACTURING CO.

MONTREAL.

J. W. MACKEDIE & CO.

MONTREAL.

Wholesale Agents for the Dominion.

Montreal Markets.

Flour—A week ago the hopes of holders were raised high, as it was expected that values had spurned the bedrock upon which they had trailed for such a long time previous and were about to move up to a higher and more remunerative basis. Those hopes, however, were soon doomed to disappointment, as prices are about as low as ever; they were when it comes to a matter of making sales. Ontario straight rollers can be laid down on track here at \$3.35 to \$3.40, and choice rollers has been sold at \$3.50 to \$3.60 delivered to bakers and dealers. Millers west of Toronto are offering straight rollers, at \$2.90 f.o.b. Last week we were in hopes that something had occurred whereby values were advanced upon a sound and more healthy foundation, but it seems that the improvement in the market is reserved for later developments. Strong bakers, is selling at irregular values according the judgment of holders dictate. There are consequently no settled values, and of choice city brands being reported at \$4.00 to \$4.15.

Oatmeal—The market is very quiet car lots of rolled oat and granulated being offered freely by western millers \$4.00 to \$4.05, laid down here on track. The well known fancy Norwich brand of rolled oats, however, is held at \$4.10 laid down on track. We quote jobbing lots as follows: Rolled and granulated, \$4.05 to \$4.20; standard \$3.50 to \$4. In bags, granulated and rolled, \$2.00 to 2.10, and standard \$1.90 to 2.00.

Mill feed—Sales of car lots of Ontario bran having been made at \$14.75 to \$15.00 on track and we quote \$14.75 to \$15.25. Shorts are quiet at \$16.00 to 16.50, and moullie \$18.00 to \$22.00.

Wheat—No 2 hard Manitoba is quoted at 71 to 72c, afloat at Port Arthur. 81 to 82c, afloat here May, Ontario red and white winter wheat is quoted at 72 to 74c.

Oats—The market is quiet, with business confined to a few sales of car lots at 34½ to 35c for No. 2 white per 34 lbs, and holds ask 36c per 34 lbs, afloat May.

Barley—The market is unchanged, with sales of feed at 40 to 42c. Malting grades are quoted at 50 to 55c.

Cured Meats—The market has a slightly better tone, and \$21.00 is now said to be the lowest price at which good Canada short cut mess pork can be bought, and we quote \$21.00 to 21.50. Lard is quiet but steady at \$2.00 to \$2.15 for compound, sales of 500 pails being reported at \$2.00. Pure Canadian lard is quoted at \$2.30 to \$2.40 per pail. A fair business has transpired in smoked meats, hams being in few request at within range of quotations. Bacon is less scarce than it was, and is selling fairly well.

Butter—Eastern Townships dairy are gradually increasing with sales of jobbing lots at 21 to 23c; but the trade could take more, while new creamery sells by the single tub at 22½ to 24c, sales having transpired at both figures. Creamery, choice fall made, 20 to 21c; do, good, 19 to 20; Eastern Townships dairy, choice fall, 20 to 21c; do, good, 19 to 20c; Morrisburg and Brockville, fall, 20c; western, fall, 18 to 20; new creamery, 22½ to 24c; new dairy 21 to 23c.

Cheese—The weather has been cold, and farmers have not been able to supply much milk to the factories. Quite a number of factories started, on April 15th, but on a very small scale, owing to the paucity of the milk flow. This, however, is rather to be desired than not, as it will curtail the make of fodder goods. Prices are nominal at 10½c to 11½c for old, and 10c to 10½c for new.

Eggs—Sales of round quantities have been made at 12c and in single cases 12½c which is ½c to 1c lower on the week. Buyers in the West write to the effect that they expect to buy at 9c next week.

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

Honey—Quoted 6c to 7c. Comb honey ranges from 9c to 13c as a quality, the latter price for white clover.

Maple Products—Sales of syrups in wood are reported at 5½ to 6½ per lb., and in tins 60c to 70c in small and 80c to 85c in large tins. Sugar is quiet at 6½ to 8c.

Dried Fruit—The past week has been a quiet one, the few sales made being quoted as follows:—Evaporated 8 to 9½, dried 5½ to 6½, peaches and apricots 10 to 21c.

Potatoes—The market is easier, one car of Early Rose having been sold at 82c and a choice car at 90c. Whites are quoted at from 70 to 75c per bag of 90 lbs, which is quite a reduction on last week's prices.

Hides—There is no particular change in hides, different dealers still paying different prices, from 5 up to 5½c, although tanners will not pay over the outside figure. Quebec continues to take a few car lots at 5½c for No. 1 and 4½c for No. 2. Sales are reported of heavy steers at 7½c for No. 1 and 6½c for No. 2. Calfskins are lower, and have sold at 8c. Lambskins have realized 15 to 20c as they are gradually increasing in size. We quote:—Nos. 1, 2 and 3 hides to tanners 5½, 4½ and 3½c, and to dealers 5 to 5½c, 4 to 4½c and 3 to 3½c for Nos. 1, 2 and 3. Calfskins 8c; sheepskins, 90c to \$1.25, and lambskins 15 to 20c.

Toronto Markets.

Flour—Was steady, but dull. Some choice straight roller sold at equal \$3.10 and \$3.25, Toronto freights.

Millfeed—Quiet Bran would find buyers on track here at \$14.50, and shorts at \$16.

Wheat—Dull and easy. Choice red sold outside at 68c last night, but odd cars red and white were reported offered at 68c north and west to day. Spring, nominal at 61 to 62c. Goose is worth 61 to 63c outside. No. 1 hard sold North Bay, at 85c for odd cars, No. 2 hard at 76c. Feed offered there at 53c, with buyers at 52c.

Barley—Quiet and steady. No. 3 extra sold outside at 38c, and 3,000 bushels No. 2 sold in New York at equal to 40c east.

Oats—Firm, with more enquiry at 32½ to 33½c here. White sold west at 31c, and mixed at 30½c, but these are rather above the market.

Grain and Flour—Car prices are: Flour (Toronto freights), Manitoba patents, \$4.30 to 4.50; Manitoba strong bakers', \$3.90 to 4.25; Ontario patents, \$3.25 to 3.50; straight roller, \$2.95 to 3.20; extra, \$2.90 to 3.00; low grades per bag, \$1.00 to 1.25. Bran—\$15 to 17. Shorts—\$16 to 18. Wheat—west and north points)—White, 66 to 68c; spring, 62 to 63c; red winter, 66 to 68c; goose, 61 to 62c; spring Midland, 63 to 65c; No 1 hard, North Bay, 81 to 85c; No 2 hard, 82 to 83c; No 3 hard, 75 to 76c; No 1 frosted, 65 to 66c; peas (outside) 57 to 58c. Barley (outside)—No 1, 43 to 44c; No 2, 39½ to 40c; No 3 extra, 36 to 37c; No 3, 32 to 34c; two-rowed, 54 pounds, averaging about No 3 extra in color (outside), 35 to 40c. Rye (outside) 54 to 55c. Buckwheat (outside) 50c. Oats, 32½ to 33½c.

Potatoes—In car lots are offering on spot at about 80c, but enquiry appears to be dull. Out of store dealers ask 90 to 95c per bag for small lots, and farmers are getting 80 to 85c per bag for street offerings.

Eggs—The local demand for eggs has been so active recently that notwithstanding the liberal offerings, no serious accumulation of stock has occurred, although prices as a matter of fact have been easier. Case lots of fresh eggs sell at 11 to 11½c.

Dried and Evaporated Apples—Are moving out slowly at quotations. The demand at present is chiefly for small lots.

Produce—Beans, per bush—Out of store, \$1.35 to \$1.60. Dressed meats, per lb—Beef, feres, 5 to 6c; hinds, 7½ to 8c; veal, 8 to 9½c mutton, 6½c to 7½c; lambs, 9 to 10c. Dried apples.—Jobbing at 5½c; evaporated, 9 to 9½c;

Eggs—Fresh, 11½c. Hay—Timothy, on track, \$9.50 to \$10. Straw, \$5.60 to \$6.00. Hops.—Canadian, 1892 crop, 16½ to 19½; yearlings, 14 to 16c. Honey—Evaporated, 8 to 9½c; sections, 13 to 14c. Potatoes, per bag—Out of store, 90 to 95c; on track, 80c per bag. Poultry—Chickens, per pair, 60 to 75c; geese, per lb, 8 to 8½c; ducks, per pair, 60 to 75c; turkeys, 11 to 15c per lb.

Dressed Hogs—Were scarce and firmer to day. There were no rail receipts reported, but packers got a few off the street at \$7.35 to 7.40.

Cured Meats—Mess pork, Canadian, \$20 to \$20.50; short cut, \$21 to \$21.25; bacon, long clear, per lb, 10½ to 10¾c; lard, Canadian, tierces, 12½ to 12¾c; tubs and pails, 13 to 13½c; compound do, 10 to 11½c. Smoked meats.—Hams, per lb, 13c; bellies, per lb., 13½c; rolls, per lb, 10½ to 10¾c; backs, per lb, 12 to 12½c.

Butter—The local market was unchanged and quiet to day. Rail receipts were fair, but hard y anything offered on the street. There is an active demand for large rolls at 18 to 19c for choice, 15 to 17c for medium grades. Some accumulation of this class of butter is reported, and prices are generally easy. Quotations are: Butter, Good to choice selected dairy, tubs, 18 to 20c; extra choice, 20 to 21c; medium do, 16 to 18c; large rolls, extra to choice, 19 to 20c; medium do, 16 to 18c; creamery, in tubs and crocks, 21 to 25c; rolls, 26 to 27c, cheese, choice colored, jobbing at 11 to 11½c, summer makes, 10½ to 11c.

Cheese Market rather quiet and prices easy at 11 to 11½c for choice fall cheese in small lots. No round lots moving.

Wool—The local market has not changed much this week. A few small lots of fleeces have been offered, for which 19c was paid for good combing and 21 to 22c for clothing. There is a moderate demand for pulled wool, super sells at 21 to 22c, and extra at 25 to 27c.

Tallow—Dull and easy; dealers pay 6½ to 6¾c for offering; and are generally asking 7c. Receipts have been comparatively light lately.

Hides, etc.—Steady; cured sell at 5 to 5½c, and green at 4½c. Quite a number of calf skins are coming forward. Prices are steady 7c for No. 2 and 9c for No. 1 city inspected skins. Sheepskins sell at \$1.10 to \$1.30 each according to size and quality.—*Empire*, April 21.

Toronto Hardware Market.

Trade does not on the whole exhibit the same activity that characterized it last week. A good trade is done nevertheless, and travelers in some instances report that they have not had a better week for some time, although the roads are not yet in anything as good a condition as desirable. A pleasing feature of the situation is the continued improvement in the matter of payments. Quite a demand has sprung up for sheepshears, spring latches and sun latches (nub and latch combined). Garden and harvest tools are still characterized by a good deal of activity. There is also a good enquiry for churns, water filters, sash weights and wheelbarrows. Demand continues brisk for annealed and oiled and galvanized wire. Nails, both wire and cut, are moving freely for the season, and the manufacturers are experiencing some difficulty in keeping pace with the orders. Shipchandery is in good request, and there is a fair movement in tinware. Plumbers supplies are quiet. There have been a number of country merchants in Toronto during the week, and they all seem to anticipate a brisk summer trade both with builders and agriculturists.

Nails—The manufacturers have met, and, as anticipated, decided to make no change in the price of cut nails. Large quantities are still being shipped, and the manufacturers are behind in executing orders.

Metals—There has been no special developments in this line. The movement is fairly good, particularly in bar iron, which, since the reduction in price, people have begun to take

hold of more freely. Stocks of tin plate are arriving. Sheet tin is in good demand and some gauges are lower. In Canada plates there is not much doing. Ingot tin is lower, in sympathy with the American market. Ingot copper is unsettled. Sales of antimony are light, and there is not much doing in pig iron.

Bar Iron—There is quite a demand at the new basis of \$1.95, the purchases being more free. The change seems to have effectually stopped the importation of the English article.

Sheet Iron—Demand is good. There is a slight drop in price and we quote \$2.75 up to 20 gauge. The reason the 20 gauge and under is higher in proportion is owing to the tariff regulations.

Canada Plate—Stocks are very light, but supplies are coming forward now. There is not much enquiry and prices are unchanged, all dull being held at \$2.65, half-half at \$2.75, and all bright at \$2.80 to \$3 per box.

Galvanized Iron—This commodity is coming out freely and prices are unchanged at 5 to 5½ for Queen's Head and Gordon Crown brands.

Zinc Sheet—Quotations are fractionally lower 5½ to 6 for 5-owt. casks, and 6 to 6½ for part casks.

Lead—Dull, with prices unchanged at 3½ to 3¾.

Antimony—Sales are light and prices unchanged, at 13½ to 14c for Cookson's and 13 to 13½c for other kinds, but these prices would be shaded for large lots.

Ingot Tin—There is a steady demand, especially for tinning purposes, and prices are higher in sympathy with the United States market. We quote 24c a pound.

Ingot Copper—Demand is good at unchanged prices. We quote 12½c to 13c for good qualities.

Zinc Spelter—There is no particular demand for this at the moment, large buyers having been supplied. We quote 4½ to 5½c.

Paints and Oils—Trade shows a slight falling off, and it is all the more noticeable in consequence of the rush which characterized the previous week's business. Business, however, is still fairly good. White lead, contrary to the rules in most other lines, does not exhibit any falling off. On the contrary the movement is, if anything, larger. A good many seem to be of the opinion that the recent drop will be only temporary, and they are buying a little more freely in consequence. The basis of 4½ still obtains. The activity noted for some weeks past in prepared paints still continues. In dry colors and colors in oil there is just a fair seasonably trade doing. A good business is reported in varnishes. Linseed oil and turpentine are, comparatively speaking, quiet, retailers evidently looking for further drop.

Glass—Trade is active at the \$1.25 basis. Further shipments are expected to arrive next week.

Old Material—The market remains in much about the same position as it has for some weeks back, and prices rule as before. We quote the following quotation: No. 1 heavy scrap, 65 to 70c per 100 lbs; stove cast scrap, 49 to 45c; No. 1 wrought scrap, 50 to 60c; No. 2, including sheet iron, hoop iron and mixed steel, 20 to 30c; new scrap copper, 8½c; heavy scrap copper, 9½c; old copper bottoms, 8c; light scrap brass, 5½c; heavy yellow scrap brass, 7½c; heavy red scrap brass, 8½ to 8c; scrap lead, 1½ to 2c; scrap zinc, 2½ to 2¾c; scrap rubber, 2½ to 2¾c; country mixed rag, 80 to 85c per 100 lbs; clean, dry bones, 60 to 60c per 100 lbs; ploughshares, 6c to 6½c; burnt cast scrap, 15 to 20c; railroad iron, 6 to 7c; malleable scrap, 25c.

Petroleum—Following are the quotations in Toronto:—Canada refined oil, 13 to 13½c; carbon safety, 17½ to 18c; Canada water white, 19c; American water white, 21 to 22c; photo-gene, 25c.

Toronto Dry Goods Market.

Several of the houses have their travellers out pushing for fall orders, but they say they are doing very little. Merchants are apparently more determined than ever not to place orders so far ahead. Staples have been somewhat slow this week, owing to decidedly unfavorable weather. Values show no change, and none of the mills have been offering jobs this week. The tone of the market is steady. Stocks in wholesale houses are under control. The supply in several lines of linings is still insufficient to meet the demand. Some houses have been importing, but the American goods are too high in price to fill the bill. The mills hope to be able to fill back orders in a few weeks.

In dress goods and silks they have done very little. Buyers have disappeared and the only business of importance has been sorting orders from the travellers, with a small city business thrown in. Silks continue very firm. There has been a large trade done this season, and in consequence there are a number of scarce colors in popular lines of sourahs, flannels and bengalines. The demand has run golden, brown, navy, cardinals and creams; blacks are also very scarce. The runs on tartans has fallen off, the enquiry being more on plainer goods. Laces are attracting continued attention, especially Irish point and to-ohons. The demand for American printed challies and lawns continues and shot lustrés are also receiving special attention. Repeats for cotton hosiery have been increasing.

Fancy goods have been very dull. Men's furnishing quiet, but a good trade has been done in rubber goods and umbrellas.—*Empire.*

Old Party in cable car—"Conductor, what's the matter with this car that it should jerk so?"

"It's got the grip."

CONSUMER'S CORDAGE CO.

LIMITED.

BRANTFORD. PORT HOPE. MONTREAL. QUEBEC. HALIFAX.

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Wholesale Druggists,
MONTREAL AND TORONTO.

Alberta Ry. & Coal Co. and Great Falls & Canada Ry. Co.

CONDENSED JOINT TIME TABLE

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

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

Going West.		STATIONS.	Going East.	
No. 2 Daily			No. 3 D. ex. No. 1 Sun Daily	
7 00p	Do	Dunmore	Ar	8 55a 10 40p
10 30p	Do	*Grassy Lake	Ar	12 45p 2 00a
2 00a	Ar	Lethbridge	Do	4 35p 5 40a

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

CONNECTIONS.

Canadian Pacific Railway.—Trains leave Dunmore Junction: For Atlantic coast at 10 25 a.m. For Pacific coast at 6 02 p.m.

Great Northern Railway.—Trains leave Shelby Junction: For Kalispell, Bonner's Ferry, Spokane, etc., at 10 48 a.m. For St. Paul at 2 32 p.m.

Great Northern Railway.—Trains leave Great Falls: For Helena and Butte at 10 42 a.m. For St. Paul at 1 45 p.m.

Macleod and Pincher Creek.—Stage leaves Lethbridge every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 9 a.m.
Choteau Stage for Choteau, Bellevue, Bynum, etc. connects with trains No. 5. and 6.

N.B.—Passengers to and from Kalispell, Bonner's Ferry Spokane, etc., will note that close daily connections are made with Great Northern Railway at Shelby Junction.
E. T. GALT, W. D. BARCLAY, H. MARTIN,
Gen. Manager. Gen. Super't. Gen. Traffic Agent

CANADIAN EXCURSIONS.

Excursion tickets to Canada will be on sale via St. Paul and the Northwestern Line, to Chicago at offices of the Great Northern and Northern Pacific R. R. from points in Minnesota and Dakota north of and including Crookston and Grand Forks on November 29th, December 6th, 13th to 22nd, inclusive, and December 27th, and from points in Manitoba daily from November 28th to December 31st, 1892, inclusive.

To Montreal and points west in Quebec and Ontario, but not to points north of Gravenhurst and west of Carlton Junction, the rate will be \$10.00 for the round trip.

Trains from Manitoba and Dakota arrive in St. Paul in the morning in time to connect with the "North Western Line" fast day train leaving St. Paul at 8 00 a.m., arriving in Chicago 9 35 p.m., making connections with late trains out of Chicago to the East.

Buy your tickets over the "Northwestern Line" It is also the only line running a train from St. Paul every morning both week days and Sundays to Milwaukee and Chicago. Other trains of "The North-Western Line" leaves St. Paul 8 35 p.m., arrive Chicago 7 45 a.m., and leaves St. Paul 8 10 p.m., arrive Chicago 9 30 a.m.

M. M. WHEELER, T. W. TEASDALE,
Tr... .. Agent. Gen'l. Passenger Agent, St. Paul

NORTHERN PACIFIC R.R.

TIME CARD.

Taking effect on Sunday, Nov. 20, 1892.
Central or 90th Meridian Time.)

North Bound			South Bound		
Brandon Ex. Tues. Th. & Sat.	St. Paul Express Daily.	Miles from Winnipeg.	STATIONS.	St. Paul Express Daily.	Brandon Ex. Mon. Wed & Fri.
2.55p	4.10p	0	Winnipeg	11.45a	1.00p
2.45p	4.00p	9	Portage Junction	11.54a	1.10p
2.30p	3.45p	10	St. Norbert	12.02p	1.24p
2.17p	3.31p	15	Cartier	12.23p	1.37p
1.59p	3.13p	23	St. Agathe	12.41p	1.56p
1.50p	3.04p	27	Union Point	12.49p	2.02p
1.39p	2.61p	32	Silver Plains	1.01p	2.13p
1.20p	2.33p	40	Morris	1.20p	2.30p
	2.18p	40	St. Jean	1.35p	
	1.67p	60	Letellier	1.57p	
	1.25p	65	Emerson	2.16p	
	1.15p	63	Pembina	2.25p	
	9.35a	103	Grand Forks	6.00p	
	5.35a	223	Winnipeg Junction	9.55p	
	8.35p	470	Minneapolis	6.30a	
	8.00p	481	St. Paul	7.05a	
	9.00a	883	Chicago	9.35a	

MORRIS-BRANDON BRANCH.

East Bound.			West Bound.		
Freight Mon. & Fri. Wed. & Sat.	Passenger Tues. & Sat.	Miles from Winnipeg.	STATIONS.	Passenger Mon. & Fri. Wed. & Sat.	Freight Tues. & Sat.
11.40a	2.55p	0	Winnipeg	1.00p	3 00a
7.30p	1.15p	0	Morris	2.30p	7.30a
6.40p	12.53p	10	Lowe Farm	3.03p	8 16a
5.46p	12.27p	21	Myrtle	3.31p	9 05a
5.24p	12.15p	25	Roland	3.43p	9 25a
4.46p	11.57a	33	Rosebank	4.02p	9 58a
4.10p	11.43a	38	Miami	4.15p	10 25a
3.23p	11.20a	40	Deerwood	4.35p	11.16a
2.58p	11.05a	54	Altamont	4.60p	11.48a
2.15p	10.49a	62	Somerset	5.10p	12.23p
1.43p	10.33a	65	Swan Lake	5.24p	1.00p
1.17p	10.19a	74	Indian Springs	5.39p	1.35p
12.53p	10.07a	74	Maricopolis	5.50p	1.50p
12.22p	9.50a	86	Greenway	6.06p	2.23p
11.51a	9.35a	92	Balder	6.21p	3.00p
11 01a	9.12a	102	Belmont	6.45p	3.50p
10.28a	8 55a	107	Hilton	7.21p	4.29p
9.49a	8 40a	117	Ashdown	7.35p	5.03p
9.35a	8.20a	120	Wawanesa	7.47p	5.18p
8.48a	8.06a	129	Rounthwaite	8.14p	6.09p
8.10a	7 45a	137	Martinville	8.35p	6.45p
7.30a	7.30a	145	Brandon	8 55p	7.30p

West bound passenger trains stop at Belmont for meals.

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE BRANCH.

Taking effect Tuesday, Dec. 20, 1892.

East Bound.			W. Bound.		
Mixd. No. 14 Mon Wed Fri	Pass No. 18 Tues Sat	Miles from Winnipeg.	STATIONS.	Pass No. 17 Tue Sat	Mixd No. 14 Mon Wed Fri
12.15p	12.40p	0	Winnipeg	4 15p	3.40p
11.50a	11.52a	3.0	Portage Junction	4.25p	4.00p
11.18a	11.33a	11.5	St. Charles	4.45p	4.20p
11.07a	11.22a	14.7	Headingley	4.50p	4.35p
10.39a	11.12a	21.0	White Plains	5.07p	5.00p
10.05a	10.64a	28.8	Gravel Pit	5.25p	5.27p
9.55a	10.49a	31.3	Lasalle Tank	5.31p	5.35p
9.35a	10.40a	35.2	Eustace	5.40p	5.49p
9.11a	10.26a	42.1	Oakville	5.50p	6.13p
8.25a	9.65a	55.6	Portage la Prairie	6.25p	7.03p

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