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INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
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E. R. Grindley, General Manager. R. Stanger, Inspector.
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BANK of OTTAWA

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CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED.....\$1,464,800
CAPITAL PAID UP.....\$1,230,000
RESERVE.....\$600,000
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BRANCHES.
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WINNIPEG BRANCH.
ESTABLISHED 1832.

A General Banking Business transacted.
Accounts of Merchants, Traders, Manufacturers, Corporations and Individuals received on favorable terms.
Interest allowed on deposits.
Drafts issued on all the principal points in Canada, also on New York, Chicago and St. Paul.
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Letters of credit issued for use in Great Britain and elsewhere.
This Branch has special facilities for making Collections in Manitoba and North West Territories. Lowest rates are charged, and prompt remittances are sent.
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The Western Canada Loan & Savings Co.

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BRANCH OFFICES: Winnipeg, - W. M. FISHER, Manager.
Money advanced upon Farm and City Properties.
MORTGAGES, MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES & SCHOOL DEBENTURES purchased. Scrip held for use of Clients.
Clients title deeds are not sent out of the Province but are lodged in the Company's vaults at Winnipeg, where they may be examined at all times. Agents at all principal points throughout the Province.
For further information write to the Manager of this Winnipeg Branch.

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E. E. WBBB, Cashier. J. G. BILLET, Inspector.

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Carberry, Man. Neepawa, Man. Warton, Ont.
Iroquois, Ont. Ottawa, Ont. Winchester, Ont.
Lethbridge, N.W.T. Quebec, Que. Winnipeg, Man.
Merrickville, Ont. (St. Lewis St.)
Foreign Agents: London—The Alliance Bank (Limited) Liverpool—Bank of Liverpool (Limited) New York—National Park Bank Boston—Lincoln National Bank Minneapolis First National Bank St. Paul—St. Paul National Bank Chicago, Ill.—Globe National Bank Great Falls, Mont. First National Bank.
The notes of this Bank are received at par as follows:
At Halifax, N.S. St. John N.B. and Charlottetown, P.E.I., by the Bank of Nova Scotia. At Victoria, B.C., by the Bank of British North America.

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(Members Toronto Stock Exchange)

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FINANCIAL AGENTS**

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ALLAN, BRYDGES & CO.

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Municipal, School and other Debentures negotiated.

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Branch Office—CARBERRY, Man.,
R. T. Rokeby, Manager.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS

IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA

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Capital Paid up 1,000,000.00
Reserve Fund 920,000.00

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William Ramsay, Robert Jaffray, T. R. Wadsworth,
Hugh Ryan, T. Sutherland, Stano
HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO.—D. H. Wilkie, Cashier
B. Jennings, Asst. Cashier. E. Hay, Inspector.

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Fergus Niagara Falls St. Catharines Welland.
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Agents in Great Britain—Lloyd's Bank, (Ltd.) 72 Lombard street, London, with whom moneys may be deposited for transfer by letter or cable to any of the above branches.

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HEAD OFFICE, MONTREAL.

Capital Paid Up, \$5,799,200. Rest, \$2,510,000.

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The position of this Bank as to amount of paid-up capital and surplus is the second in the Dominion.
Particular attention given to collections from and throughout the Dominion and the United States. Ample facilities; low rates; quick returns. Buy and sell Canadian and foreign exchange. Interest allowed at most favorable rates on Savings Bank Accounts and Deposit Receipts. Accounts of Merchants, Manufacturers, Corporations and Individuals received on favorable terms.
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WHOLESALE
California, Messina and Tropical

FRUITS,
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OUR LEADING SPECIALTIES—Oranges, Lemons, Apples, Bananas, Pineapples, Strawberries, Cranberries, Dates Figs, Egyptian Onions, and

NUTS OF ALL KINDS.

New Style Patent Key Canned Meats, Rex Brand.

—PACKED BY THE—
Cudahy Packing Co., South Omaha, U.S.A.

ORDER
REX BRAND
Patent Key.



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Retailers insist on having REX BRAND from your jobber. Every can guaranteed, and quality Strictly Uniform and Choice.

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The Ames, Holden Company,

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Dealers in

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WINNIPEG.

C. FLUMERFELT,
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WHOLESALE GROCERS,

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PORTER AND RONALD

DIRECT IMPORTERS OF

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—WHOLESALE—

Hardware, Cutlery,

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WINNIPEG, - MAN.

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Iron, Steel, Hardware, Paints,

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Brick, Fire Clay, Portland Cement,

Sewer Pipes, Etc.

**MACKENZIE & MILLS,
WHOLESALE GROCERS**

Special attention given to

Teas, Coffees, Canned Goods,

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CORNER KING AND ALEXANDER STREETS

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Ask Your Wholesale Grocer

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Railroad and Steamship Brand

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MATCHES.

GUARANTEED SECOND TO NONE!

H. A. NELSON & SONS,

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Mackenzie, Powis & Co.,

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FIRST CROP

NEW SEASON JAPANS!

Now in Store, consisting of Extra Choicest to Good Medium Grades at Lowest Prices.

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Congous, Assams and Ceylons.

Cor. McDermot & Princess Sts., WINNIPEG.

WINDOW GLASS

Single and Double Strength.

Polished Plate.

Enamelled and Colored Glass.

Mirrors, Etc.

Spring Shipments now in. Stock fully assorted. Orders Solicited.

G. F. Stephens & Co.

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—MANUFACTURERS OF—

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—AND—

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And Wholesale Dealers in Men's Furnishings.

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Factory—MONTREAL.

The Commercial

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

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

WINNIPEG, MAY 30, 1892

Winnipeg Industrial.

Entries for the summer show of the Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition Association should be sent to the secretary on or before the 14th of July, and can be made on printed forms which will accompany the prize lists when printed. The entrance fee in all cases must be forwarded with the entry. The fees have been fixed as follows: Stallions, 3 years old and upwards, \$1.50; all other horses, over 1 year, \$1; all other horses 1 year and under, 50c; bulls, 3 years old and upwards, \$1; other cattle, over 1 year, 50c; cattle under 1 year, 25c; sheep, per head, 25c; pigs, per head, 25c; poultry, including coops, feed and attendance, per pair, 30c; rabbits, including coops, feed and attendance, per pair, 30c; dairy products, entry for each section, 25c; grains, flour, etc., each entry, 25c; field roots, 5 entries, lot, 25c; field roots, over five entries, lot, 50c; garden vegetables (same as field roots); plants and flowers, (same as field roots); fruits, preserves and pickles (same as field roots), ladies' work (same as field roots); bees and honey, each entry, 25c; manufactures of Manitoba, etc., each entry, 25c; domestic manufactures, 25c, leather and leather goods, 25c, preserved meats and fish, 25c; fine arts 25c; natural history, etc., 25c; school exhibits, 25c.

There are no charges for space except in special cases where extra advantages, for advertising purposes, may have been applied for. Applications for space for the exhibit of all classes of manufactures, should be made to the secretary as early as possible. Space will be allotted according to order of application, up to the 14th of July, after which date it will be allotted according to the extent previously undisposed of.

On and after Monday, the 18th July, exhibitors, their agents and workmen will be admitted to the grounds and building for the

purpose of making preparatory structures, or getting machinery and implements into position.

All live stock entered must be on the grounds not later than ten a.m., on Tuesday, July 26th. All plants and flowers in pots must be arranged on the tables by 9 a.m. on the same day. All other articles, implements, machinery, stoves, manufactures of all kinds, house, fine arts and ladies' work, etc., must be placed in position by 6 o'clock p.m. on Monday, July 25th.

Manitoba.

W. J. Gunno, druggist, Glenboro, has assigned.

R. S. Campion, hotel, Treherne, is moving to Regina.

John Whyte & Co., of Mitchell, Ont., have opened a pork packing house at Brandon.

It is said the C P R Souris branch will be built westward to a junction with the new line to be built from the main line near Regina, southward to St. Paul.

The stock in trade of Livingstone & Co., general dealers, of Glenboro and Hilton, will be sold at a rate on the dollar on the 30th May, at Winnipeg. The combined stocks and book accounts amount to \$10 971.

Mackenzie & Mills, wholesale grocers, Winnipeg, have moved to the Bathgate block, corner Princess and Alexander streets. They occupy the centre store in the block, where they have improved accommodation for the business.

The annual meeting of shareholders of the Commercial Bank of Manitoba was held at Winnipeg on Monday. The election of directors for the year resulted in the return of the following: Duncan Macartur, I. M. Ross, G. H. Strevell, E. F. Hutchings, Norman Matheson and Alexander Logan. At a subsequent meeting of directors, Mr. Macartur was re-elected president and I. M. Ross vice president.

Assiniboia.

Ritchard Tios, Broadview, general dealer, has assigned.

J. M. Chalmers, dry goods and boots and shoes, Moose Jaw, has added a stock of groceries to his business.

Clementson & Patterson, general dealers, of Broadview, have fallen into the hands of the sheriff, and their stock is advertised for sale on May 23. The firm has assigned.

The Grierson block, Whitewood, was destroyed by fire on April 20. Chas. Sweet, druggist, lost \$1,500 worth of stock. The Mounted Police detachment lost personal property to the value of \$100. Charles Street's dwelling was saved by the exertions of the citizens, but was badly damaged. The entire loss is about \$3,000, on which there was partial insurance.

Unit of Measure for Grain.

As in this country so in the United Kingdom, a variety of weights and measures is used in selling grain. A bushel in one district is equal to more or less than a bushel in another, which causes a world of confusion and trouble.

Efforts are continually being made in both countries to secure the adoption of the same unit of measure throughout the country. It would greatly simplify grain measures, prevent errors and facilitate business between the two countries if both would adopt the same unit.

The great variation in legal bushels established by the different states forms a puzzling complexity. The unit of measure for grain should be the same throughout our country and that unit should be one hundred pounds. We have repeatedly shown the discrepancies between the legal standards of the different states. In not all states is the legal standard used, but those using any other do so at their

peril, for sellers can insist upon the legal standard being used and sue for the difference where they find another was used without their consent.—Chicago Elevator and Grain Trade.

Bradstreets Wool Report.

The distributive trade in wool is light because there are few good wools to be had in any market. Holders of choice wools have been able for some time to dictate prices, and some lots of domestic fleeces are known to have been sold considerably above the market. As far as the supply is concerned, the market is in good shape to receive the new wools which are now coming forward. Manufacturers as a rule are lightly supplied. Some lots of new California wool have come on the market and been sold. Territories and Texas wools are also coming along, and before the end of the month there will be a fair supply of new wools for manufacturers to choose from. Pulled wools continue in strong demand. Stocks of A supers are being rapidly reduced. The supply of B supers is exhausted. All classes of manufacturers have been buying these wools, a fact which shows how the stock of other grades have been cleaned up. Holders will doubtless be able to dispose of about all their stocks before new wools come forward. Australian wools are meeting with a fair demand. Prices are unchanged, but they are held very firm. Buyers who have returned from the London sales express the belief that the June sales will open at the advance and some think even higher prices will be paid. Much will depend upon how English manufacturers take hold. As they took a comparatively small amount at the last sales, they will probably be free buyers in June. Carpet wools are fairly active and firm. The Liverpool sales opened on Tuesday. A very firm feeling was noted among buyers.—New York, May 21.

Dakota Crops.

The South Dakota crop report for the week ended May 21 says. From Saturday night until Tuesday morning the temperature conditions were favorable to crop growth, and marked improvement was noticeable in all field crops, grass and fruit buds. The remainder of the week, however, was not favorable, the days and nights being too cool and the rainfall almost continuous. Reports indicate that wheat, oats, barley and rye are looking well, and that all the wheat, nearly all the oats, and most of the barley, that will be sown this year, is now in the ground. Flax sowing is well advanced, and millet sowing advancing. Corn planting has advanced some, but considerable of the ground will, it is believed, be devoted to other crops.

The bulletin of the North Dakota state weather service for the week ended May 21 says: The week just ended opened fair and warmer and gave opportunity for a thorough pushing of the greatly delayed seeding, which was well taken advantage of in all sections of the state. Seeding is about completed in several counties, except in low lands. On Tuesday a very heavy rain storm occurred in the eastern portion, again putting a stop to all work. This rain storm was followed during the rest of the week by abnormally low temperature, high northerly winds and sleet and snow. In the central and western counties only a few light showers occurred, which tended to improve rather than injure crop conditions, although the high winds and low temperature of the last four days have been detrimental. In Burleigh county wheat seed put in with broadcast seeders was blown out. Nearly all correspondents report wheat coming up in fine condition, though somewhat slow. Many cattle in herds are dying for want of warm weather and grass to feed on at Montpelier, Statsman county. Slight injury was done to growing crops by frost of the 18th, 19th and 20th at Steele, Kidder county.



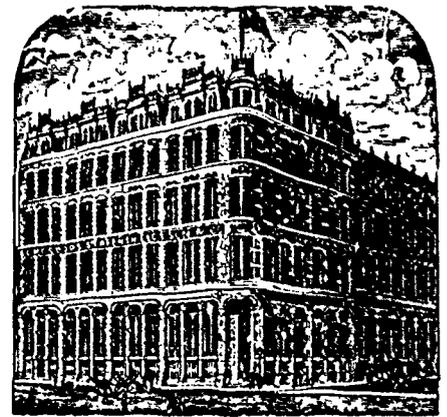
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—WHOLESALE—

DRY GOODS

WINNIPEG, Man. ESTABLISHED 1874.

Travellers are now on the road with a full line of
Spring and Summer Samples.



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S. GREENSHIELDS, SON & CO., MONTREAL, SORTING SEASON

Stock now Complete in all departments.
Letter orders receive careful and
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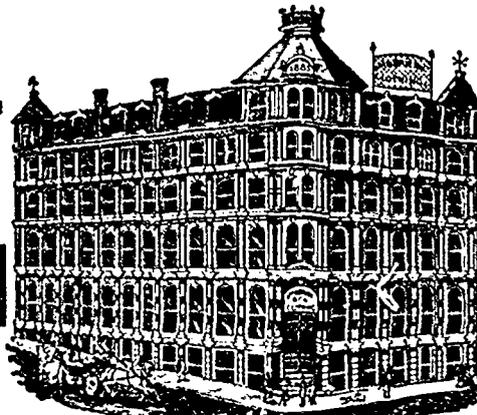
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Samples with WINNIPEG

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Montreal and Winnipeg.



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CHEWING and SMOKING TOBACCO.

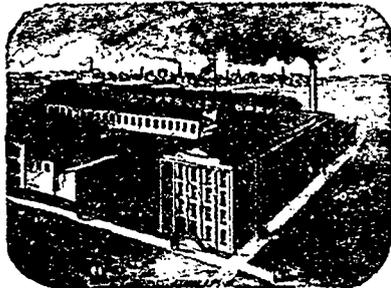
CHEWING:

'BEAVER'

(In 18 lb. Butts)

TECUMSEH,' fancy

(In 10 lb. Buts)



SMOKING:

'SILVER ASH,' cut

(In 5 lb. boxes)

'Gold Nuggets,' plug

(In 18 lb. caddies)

If your wholesale man cannot supply these goods send for quotations **Direct to the Factory**
TORONTO, - - ONTARIO.

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70 ST. PETER STREET, MONTREAL.
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Specially Selected for the Northwest.
Represented in Manitoba, Northwest Territories and
British Columbia, by
D. C. MCGREGOR, - McINTYRE BLOCK WINNIPEG

The Commercial

WINNIPEG, MAY 30, 1892

DEBT OF THE UNITED STATES.

A recently published census bulletin gives some interesting statistics of state and local debts in the republic. The total combined state and local debt for the year 1890 is put at \$1,135,210,442, an increase of nearly \$12,000,000 for the decade. There has been, however, a decrease in the amount of debt per head of population from \$22.40 to \$18.13 during the last ten years. The extreme western states increased their debts by about \$19,000,000, the per capita debt for these states increasing from \$13.85 to \$14.41.

The largest combined debt is that of the state of New York, which is nearly one-sixth of the whole. The smallest total debt of all is that of the territory of Utah; the smallest for any state is that of Nevada. The largest per capita debt is that of the District of Columbia, which was also the largest in 1880, though there was a considerable decrease during the decade. The amount per capita in 1890 was \$33.86. The largest per capita debt for any state was that of Maryland, \$40.46. The smallest per capita debt for any state or territory in 1890 was that of West Virginia, viz., \$3.32.

These figures represent the combined state, county, municipal and school district debt. The state debt for 1890 amounted to \$228,997,339, a decrease of \$68,246,706 since 1880. The total county debt amounted in 1890 to \$145,048,045, an increase of \$20,943,018 since 1880. The municipal debt, which constitutes the principal portion of the local indebtedness, amounted to \$724,463,060, an increase of \$40,114,217 since 1880. The school district debt amounted in 1890 to \$36,701,948, an increase of \$19,121,266 for the decade.

BANKS CARRYING WHEAT.

There is some complaint among the grain men, that the custom followed so freely by bankers in Manitoba of lending money to farmers, upon the security of wheat, is not fair to the grain shippers. Many farmers have adopted the custom of storing their wheat in the elevators, and borrowing money upon the warehouse receipt. We do not see that the grain men have much reason to complain of this custom, at least this year. If the grain dealers had bought the wheat which is held by the farmers, at the prices ruling last winter, they (the grain men) would have been the losers. As it is, the farmers who hold are the losers, for the value of the stuff now is away below the prices offered here last winter. Besides the loss from the decline in values, the farmers lose the interest on the borrowed money, cost of storage, insurance, etc. Altogether it is a very serious matter to those farmers who refused to sell at the very low prices offered last fall and winter. If the grain men held the wheat, they would be worse off than they now are. By holding in first

hands, a portion of the losses of the season have been shifted upon the farmers.

No doubt the ability to obtain money upon warehouse receipts, has a tendency to induce farmers to hold their grain, and this is not an advantage to the country at large, as a general rule. Still, the farmer has a right to hold his wheat, if he feels disposed so to do, and a warehouse receipt is a legitimate document upon which to advance money, regardless of the holder of the document.

In the case of loans to farmers on wheat this year, the result is not likely to prove satisfactory to the banks. The amount advanced upon the wheat, is greater in many cases than the present value of the stuff, owing to the decline in prices. The holders of the warehouse receipts will of course demand the full amount of the loans, that is, they will ask the farmer to refund the difference between the present value of the grain and the amount of the advance on the warehouse receipt, together with interest and storage charges. In some cases there may be difficulty in securing this refund from farmers who are unable, or unwilling to pay up.

It is said that the banks are too anxious to do business. We have heard of bank managers in Winnipeg going out to solicit business, and this is not considered "good form" in banking circles. It would, however, be considered all right in most other branches of business, and why not in banking?

THE NEWFOUNDLAND QUESTION.

The first day of the week brought the news of a temporary arrangement of the trouble between Canada and Newfoundland. The Canadian government, it will be remembered, recently submitted a *modus vivendi* for a return to the *status quo*, pending a complete settlement of the questions between the Dominion and the island colony. This has been accepted by the Newfoundland government, and matters will at once revert to their former state, as they were before the beginning of the dispute. Canadian products will now be admitted to Newfoundland at the old rates of duty, and the same will apply to Newfoundland fish coming to Canada.

It appears that there has been considerable pressure at home, which has led the island government to accept the olive branch held out by Canada. The legislation against this country does not appear to have been popular in Newfoundland, judging from press comments. There seems to have been strong opposition among the islanders to the course of their government, and no doubt the opportunity to get out of the difficulty without a back-down was welcome to the government.

The flour milling trade in Canada has perhaps suffered the most from exclusion from Newfoundland markets, and this exclusion coming at a time when flour milling is in a rather depressed state generally, has been anything but pleasant. The milling industry will therefore receive the news with pleasure. Considerable quantities of Canadian low grade flours, which are slow sale at home, have heretofore found a market in Newfoundland, and the sudden exclusion from that market was quite a blow to the trade.

The trouble with Newfoundland, it will be remembered, arose out of the opposition of Canada to the ratification of the Blaino-Bond reciprocity treaty, concluded between Newfoundland and the United States in 1890. Canada strenuously opposed the ratification of the treaty on the ground that it divided the interests of the two countries on the fishery question. The Dominion government urged that the interests of Canada and Newfoundland were bound up together, and that it would be an injury to each to have those interests treated separately. It was also shown that the treaty discriminated against Canada, and in favor of the United States. The Imperial authorities considered the objections of Canada well founded, and up to the present time has refused to ratify the treaty. In a spirit of retaliation, the Newfoundland government refused to allow Canadian fishermen to procure bait in their waters, while United States fishermen were allowed to procure bait free of restriction. This was submitted to for some time by Canada, but finally a duty was placed upon Newfoundland fish coming into this country. Another step was taken by the island authorities, when prohibitory duties were placed upon principal Canadian products imported into Newfoundland, flour being advanced from 25 to 75 cents per barrel, and other products in proportion. These discriminating duties against Canada, cut off our trade with the island, and gave it to the United States.

Whatever may be said as to the points in dispute, it is a matter for satisfaction that a amicable adjustment is likely to be arrived at, and that pending negotiations, all arbitrary measures are to be withdrawn. Coming at a time when there is so much discussion about extending trade within the Empire, Imperial Federation, etc., the dispute between Canada and Newfoundland was anything but a pleasant example for those who hope for closer trade or political relationship between the different divisions of the Empire. The question of discrimination against a British country, as in favor of a foreign nation, is the great point involved in the Newfoundland dispute. Canada has just refused to enter into a commercial treaty with the United States, which would discriminate against Great Britain. It is well known, that during the visit of the Canadian ministers to Washington not long ago, this point was discussed. The Washington government would enter into treaty negotiations only on the acceptance by Canada, of the principle of discriminating against Great Britain and the Empire. Canada refused to discriminate against any part of the Empire, as in favor of the United States, hence the failure of the visit so far as the question of reciprocity was concerned. If this principle is to be upheld, the Imperial government could hardly ratify the proposed treaty between the United States and Newfoundland.

Deception in the Jewellery Trade.

The following letter, addressed by W. F. Doll, to the Winnipeg Free Press, is reproduced in THE COMMERCIAL as a matter of general interest:

To the Editor of the Free Press.

SIR,—On my return yesterday after an ex-

tended absence, I learned that you had given considerable space to a garbled and unfair report which was published in the Victoria Colonist of a county court suit tried at Victoria, B. C., at the end of March, in which I was plaintiff. In justice to myself and the trade I trust you will allow me equal space to give you a more correct report of the apparently interesting case.

The facts shortly are these: Some two or three years ago the defendant Kirschberg, of Kirschberg & Lausberg, a firm of Jewish pawn brokers and jewellers, ordered from me through my salesman a line of low karat gold watches at \$4 to \$9 each. He also ordered a quantity of 8k rings, but he particularly specified that the goods must be stamped 14k and 18k, as he wanted them for the pawnbroking business. As we were not manufacturing either of the lines he ordered, we agreed to produce them from the manufacturer for him, which we did, and charged him the price according to the agreement, what the goods were worth.

Now it was clearly proved that he sold some of those \$6 watches at \$30 to \$40, and he only escaped criminal prosecution by telling the parties he had swindled a cowardly lie. He told them he had bought them from me as 14k and 18k gold. This occurred two years after he had bought and paid for the goods, but he was in my debt for other lines of goods, and sent in a claim for damages as an offset to his account, but I refused to allow one cent, and entered suit to recover the full amount of my account.

My solicitor (Mr. Fell) wrote me, that the defendant's (Kirschberg & Lausberg's) solicitor, who is also of the Hebrew persuasion, claimed as a defence: 1st. That the goods were not as ordered, 2nd. That if they were, I could not recover for goods that were of a lower quantity than what was indicated by the stamp.

To meet the first objection I still held K's order for the goods written by himself, showing distinctly what he wanted. I held a copy of my invoice sent him showing clearly that I had filled his order for low k watches and rings, and the invoices he received stated so clearly. I also held his acknowledgement for the goods, written by himself, stating that he had received the low k watches at \$6; also the rings, etc. For his second defence I asked my solicitor to subpoena three of the largest, richest and best known jewellers in Victoria, who would, I said, prove that it was the custom of the trade both in Canada and the United States to supply goods to any customer in the same way I had supplied goods to the defendants. We subpoenaed G. F. Redfern, J. A. F. Cayton and Mr. Davidson, of Davidson Bros. On my arrival at Victoria on the day appointed for the trial, I called on my witnesses; but, sir, imagine my surprise. I first called on Mr. Redfern, the oldest, wealthiest, and best known jeweller on the coast, a gentleman who stands beside the judge in the choir of the church. This gentleman coolly informed me that he would be a witness against me, as he did not sell or deal in stamped up goods, but sold goods only which were what they appeared to be. This looked like a Waterloo for me. I visited my other witnesses with equal success. I said little but did some thinking. I took an early opportunity to call again at Mr. Redfern's "while he was otherwise engaged" and succeeded in purchasing out of his showcase, from his foreman, a plated or filled ring for \$2.50, which was stamped 14k. I also purchased a so-called gold locket for \$2.50, which had 8k gold sides and brass centre, or less than quarter gold, balance brass. I did a similar thing at Davidson Bros., and when I showed Mr. Cayton dozens of rings, etc., in his stock that were stamped 18k that were only plated, he admitted that he did sell a lot of those goods, but "did not know they were stamped." You see, Mr. Editor, these people were angels, but did not know it until I showed them their ways. When my case came on they were my angelic witnesses; they

cheerfully swore that it was the custom of the trade, and that the simple stamp 14k or 18k lends no significance to the trade unless accompanied by the maker's name or trade mark.

I secured judgment for the full amount for which I sued, the judge stating in conclusion that it was clearly shown, that I or my representatives had not deceived or tried to deceive the defendants, and that the defendants had not been deceived, but thoroughly understood what they were buying. I may add there is not a jewellery firm of any account, either wholesale or retail, in Canada or the United States, that does not carry this class of goods, and any one stating the contrary simply displays his ignorance or hypocrisy.

W F DOLL.

Winnipeg, May 16.

Regina Board of Trade.

At a recent meeting the membership fee of the Regina board of trade was reduced to \$1, in order to try and increase the membership. It was formerly \$1.

After ordinary business had been disposed of, Mr. Mowat read the following paper on the single tax question. Mr. Mowat said he wished to place before the board and citizens generally a few figures relating to taxation in order that the matter might be considered, studied and openly discussed. The present system of taxation was unfair, uncertain, unwise, unequal and expensive. It was unfair because all lands were not assessed at their full value. A person who improved his property was at present taxed for doing so, while speculators holding land without improvements had the value of their property increased by the improvements of others without being taxed for it. The present personal property tax was unfair because it only reached merchants with stock on hand, while banks, loan and insurance companies, lawyers, doctors, commission men, coal dealers, etc., don't pay a single cent. It was uncertain because the assessor had to largely rely on the word of the merchant, whose interests lay in the way of evading the tax, and the poor man, whose personality was easier got at, would be liable to suffer by comparison. It was unequal because it discriminated unfairly against the man who was honest with the assessor. It was expensive, the method was cumbersome and awkward. The total assessment on income in '91 amounted to \$2100; this would realize about \$31.50, an amount which he (Mr. Mowat) understood had not even paid and would not cover the income of one of our large salaried citizens; as a remedy he would propose the imposition of a single tax under which system the land only would be taxed to its full value and all real and personal property buildings and improvements would be exempted. He had made a calculation of a single tax applied to Regina on the basis of two cents on the dollar and had come to the conclusion that by that means more money could be raised than under the present system. There would no doubt be objection raised by interested parties and to meet these he proposed a license and income tax. All merchants, traders and business men generally would be taxed a percentage on their annual turn over. It was easier for an assessor to get a correct estimate of a man's turn over than of his income and it would be a much fairer method than valuation of stock at sight. Builders, bankers, coal and lumber, flour and grain merchants who did not carry large stocks but do a large business would thus pay their due shares. Mr. Mowat thought a rate of \$1 per annum per \$1,000 of turn over would be a fair rate. As to licenses, we already licensed hotels, livery stables, etc. He thought that bankers, lawyers, medical men, dentists, loan and insurance contractors, architects, etc., should also have to pay a license for the privilege of doing business

in town. The income of salaried officials and others ought to be taxed say under \$500 \$2.50, over \$500 and under \$1,000 \$5, for each \$500 over \$1,000 add \$5. On farm lands Mr. Mowat believed the system would work well. It had been tried in Manitoba with success.

Mr. Mowat here exhibited a large plan of the city prepared by Mr. Jowett, showing the revenue which could be got under the proposed system. Mr. Mowat stated that he had made his calculations on a 20 mill basis. He made no exemptions on behalf of the churches, as he was of opinion that they should give a return for the value given the land by improving the adjoining property.

Taking 85 blocks in the heart of the city on which improvements had been effected assessing the land value at 20 on the dollar. \$10923 47. Add value of town site on '91 as-

assessment at 2 cents.	2531 82
	\$ 13365 29
The assessment of '91 on real estate realized	\$ 8542 08
Personal property	2476 95
Income tax	31 50
	\$ 11050 53
Leaving in favor of single tax	\$ 2304 76

For Shoe and Leather Dealers.

A number of remedies have been suggested for squeaky boots, but it is doubtful, remarks the *The American Shoe Trade News*, whether anything will put a stop to the annoyance except the driving of a number of pegs through both the soles. The real cause of the noise is the rubbing together of the two soles, and hence it is worse in very dry weather when the leather is exceptionally hard and resisting. Many sewed shoes have only stitches on one sole and pegs on the other; the resistance and pliability are not uniform, and there will consequently be more or less noise.

On what is known as the standard nail, a single operator can nail 300 pairs of shoes a day, the machine making its own nails of wire, pointing them, driving them, and automatically regulating the length of each nail to the thickness of the shoe.

The smallest shop in the country is in New York. It is three feet wide and seven feet in length. A cobbler occupies the premises.

Customer—I'd give you three dollars for that pair of boots. That's every cent they're worth.

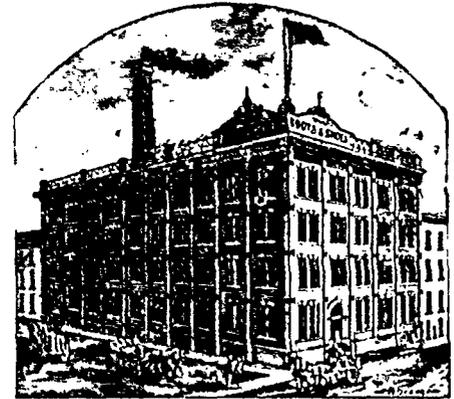
Clerk—I—I—

Customer (interrupting)—Three dollars or nothing.

Clerk—Very well, sir, thanks. Cash! I was trying to say that the retail price of the boots was two fifty, but you wouldn't allow me to—*Shoe and Leather Review*

The oldest shoemaker propable in the world daily pursuing his trade, thinks a Lynn paper, is George E. Parrott, of Lynn, who has passed his eighty-ninth birthday.

Shoes, slippers, low-cut shoes, fancy Oxford ties, some with the sensible low and others with the fancy high heel, are displayed in cases. The colored suede slippers have stockings of the same color placed near them, showing the care with which the manufacturer of hosiery and the maker of slippers and shoes take to match in color the silk of the hosiery and the leather of the shoe. The dressmakers are particular, too, about this keynote of color; all the accessories of the toilet match in tone the ground of the dress. The season opens auspiciously, says the *Chicago Review*, with bright sunshine and bright hued materials; and bright faces are in eager and earnest pursuit of things new and novel.



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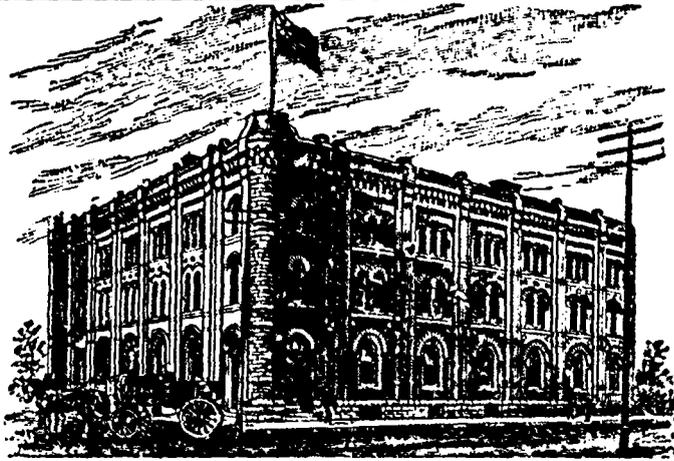
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Whittings (all grades and colors), Card Middles, Straw
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MONTREAL.

Select Your Seed.

Many farmers in Manitoba are not careful enough about the selection of seed, and they imagine that damaged wheat is quite good enough for seed. Hungary produces the choicest wheat and flour of any country in Europe. The following article from the great Hungarian scientific agriculturalist, Professor Kleinpeter, is of special interest here, and should be placed before every farmer in Manitoba. Professor Kleinpeter is the author of an article which appeared in the *Practical Lloyd* of Budapest. The Professor says.

The gathering of a good harvest is dependent on the quality of the seed used as well as on climatic conditions. The seed should possess germinative power, it should be thoroughly ripened and well developed, it should be free from the least suspicion of a musty odor, it should glide easily over the hand, and when examined under the microscope should show no trace of fungoid spores or of parasites. These conditions will be satisfied by grain that has been mowed in perfect maturity (literally yellow ripeness), that has been harvested dry, that has been well stored, carefully threshed, and from which the heaviest and best developed berries have been selected. Fine crops can only be obtained from fully developed seed.

All the best known English wheats owe their special and different qualities to the great fact that English agriculturists have been wise enough "always to take the pick of the pick." If we closely examine we are forced to the conclusion that it is the function of the seed grain to furnish the young plants with their first nutrition before they are in a condition to derive their own nutriment from the air and soil. The more generous is the supply, that is to say, the better is the development of the seed grain, the greater will be the amount of food in the plant-germ (*Kernanlage*), and the more surely will the vegetation of the young plant push on till it reaches the nutritive elements hidden in the earth. Imperfectly developed seed kernels are essentially poor in nutrition, and are simply worthless for seed.

Seed grain which has suffered from unfavorable harvest conditions, as was the case last year, should not be used until its germinative power has been tested. Under proper storage conditions the capacity for germination will last from three to five years, it is most enduring in oats and maize. The practice of only using that of the greatest germinative power (that is to say, seed from the last harvest,) is to be recommended.

If it be desired to obtain seed grain of good quality, it is advisable to select the best spikes in a field with a view to specially cultivating them. It has been found possible to double the length and triple the number of grains of an original wheat spike in a period of five years. The guiding principles may be summarized as follows:—

1. In each cereal plant one spikelet will be found of a higher productive capacity than all its companions.

2. In each such spikelet there will be one berry possessing a higher productive power than all the other grains of the plant.

3. The productive power will be increased by a continued selection of the berries. To what an extent the productive power of a single berry may be raised was shown experimentally by Sheriff of Haddidgton in Scotland, who raised from a wheat grain a plant with 70 haulms and 4,200 berries. This astounding result was exceeded by a brother of the agriculturist in question, who was able to show a plant with 80 spikelets and 4,524 grains.

4. The amelioration of the plant proceeds at first in a rapid ratio, and then slackens till it reaches a given end.

5. The result of such a continued selection of berries is a fixed type of plant.

A change of seed will have a favorable effect on the quality of cereals, and is an improving element in culture. In England, and in other

Countries as well, growers have acted on the principle that a change of seed (literally "seed from another field") will give the plant a better change of thriving. It is easy to understand that in varying seed an exact knowledge is required of the different kinds of grain, as in wheat alone, for instance, we have to do with more than 500 varieties. Should special knowledge be wanting, the choice will be made easier by a careful testing of the seed at one of the public seed testing stations. We could wish to see more use made of these institutions than is now the case, not merely by agriculturists, but by manufacturers whose raw material is grain.

In changing seed the chief ends to be attained are an increase of yield and an improvement in quality. By the cultivation of very productive varieties we can notably increase the yield. The quality of the berries depends chiefly on the amount they contain of gluten, and with wheat it is not merely the quantity but the quality, that is to say, the elasticity of the gluten that forms the measure of value. Malt-ing barley is exceptional to this respect, in its quality is determined by its proportion of starch. Brewers require the very opposite of what is asked by millers, and pay for barley according to its normal yield, just as the value of beet-root for sugar making is strictly regulated by its ascertained polarisation. It is only in the case of wheat that the buyer is usually destitute of any positive data respecting the percentage or yield of gluten; this is because no exact standard has been introduced for the selling value of this product. The factors taken into consideration in arriving at an estimate of value are the age, degree of ripeness and plumpness of the berry, as well as the variety to which it belongs. This is altogether a very crude gauge, and certainly forms no standard for estimating the value of wheat in the very complicated process of milling in use to-day. The only right way would be to establish by common consent an exact standard of value meeting the interests of agriculture and industry respectively.

Cereals containing a high percentage of gluten ripen in a Continental climate, while cool, damp summers and a soil rich in vegetable nutriment swell the berry and slacken the consistency of its kernel, which presents a floury instead of a glassy appearance, and yields a lesser amount of albuminoids. The capacity of resistance to severe winters, the liability to lay, to rust, &c., must be tested in each variety. Wheats of all lands are attacked by rust, but different varieties show marked differences in the intensity of the attack, so much so that beside a wheat severely stricken there may stand another variety which has taken the malady in a very slight form. The power of resistance of a cereal to rust is essentially dependent upon the particular variety, and this can be determined by experimental culture on a small scale.

Of late years the attention of our agriculturists has been called to Swedish seed cereals. It is a fact that the bright and sunny skies of the north ripen a better and more vigorous seed than is found anywhere else. Several years ago some wheat and rye were sent to me to be tested by a milling firm at Gottenburg in Sweden, and I am bound to confess that never throughout my long years of practice have there come before me seed cereals so well developed and of such perfect structure. The wheat showed a weight of 86, and the rye of 79 kilogrammes to the hectolitre (the kilo. is roughly 2 1/5 lbs. and the hect. is 2 1/2 bus.). These are very striking figures and worthy of the closest attention. It appears from the proceedings of the Swedish Seed Congress that seed is best raised by small growers, who can devote more care to its cultivation than is possible in large plots, and that seed transplanted from the north to the south ripens more quickly than the native southern seed. Experimenting on another line, seed grown in the neighborhood of Christiania, was sent to Trondhjem, that is to say, 400 kilometers (about 249 miles) further north, with the result that there the seed gain-

ed in weight to the extent of 70 per cent., and that it also underwent a change in color.

We ourselves know that all kinds of wheat cultivated in south Hungary assume in the second generation the hard characteristics of the native wheat. In the same way it has been shown that in the Probst foreign ryes assimilate to the type of the native plant.

From every point of view it is advisable to give the utmost care to the culture of cereals by selection of the seed and by rational, careful and intensive culture. It is with this end in view that the Hungarian Ministry of Agriculture has called a conference to consider how the quality of Hungarian seed wheat may be improved. The aim is to secure an increased production of Hungarian wheat of the first quality, which would raise the value of our wheat production and milling products at the same time; the exportability of the latter would also be raised.

These are a few words on the great importance to our agriculture and industry of good seed for cereals, and it is also to be hoped that the efforts of the Government may awaken a worthy response. In such a case we should not have to wait long for a good result.

Adulterated Coffee.

MacFarlane, Dominion analyst, Ottawa, has issued a bulletin on coffee, on samples collected last winter. Many of them were found adulterated, and 27 of the most flagrant cases were selected for prosecution. Fourteen of the delinquents on being required to pay the cost of procuring and analysing samples amounting in each case to \$14, complied with the demand. The remaining 13 were sued, five of them convicted, and the remaining eight cases are still in litigation. There were, however, a great many instances in which the article was sold as "compound" or "mixture," either verbally or having words written or printed on the packages. Regarding the material the report says: "In the case of adulterated samples the soluble matter varies in amount from 25 to 68 per cent., the high figures being always occasioned by caramel gum, soluble starch and dextrine contained in the substances which are mixed with coffee in order to produce a cheaper article. The manufacturers of sophisticated coffee do not by any means confine themselves to the use of chicory. Roasted peas and grain are also ground in with it and sold as part of the resulting "compound."

The *Quarterly Register of Current History*, (Detroit, Mich., \$1 a year) is entitled to rank as the *ne plus ultra* of condensation. In this periodical which begins its second volume with the May number just issued, (120 pages,) the reader will find the cream of the world's news presented in a style not dry or statistical, but attractive and readable, giving him a clear idea and a wider grasp than he can get by any other means of the great movements and problems of the day in which he lives. The great care with which *Current History* is edited, eliminates as much as possible the chances of the creeping in of errors, and causes the magazine to approach the ideal of an impartial and reliable record of facts. The present number is an excellent one, presenting in clear light what to so many readers is all a muddle, the international disputes of the time, the ecclesiastical question in Europe, the political, social, and labor problems in Europe and America, the famine and Jewish questions in Russia, the Irish problem, the work of the American Congress, the Canadian and Newfoundland questions, etc., etc. Many excellent portraits adorn its pages, among which we notice a full-page picture of Chancellor von Caprivi; also very fine artistic portraits of the Pope, Cardinal Manning, Rev. C. H. Spurgeon, Ex-President Cleveland, Sir John Thompson, Sir Morell MacKenzie, Walt Whitman, and others.

Eastern Business Changes.

ONTARIO.

John K. Pringle, tailor, Whitby, is dead.
 Wm. Gunnor, grocer, Hamilton, is dead.
 W. F. Britton, grocer, Toronto, has sold out.
 James Prescott, blacksmith, Appleby, is dead.
 R. A. Watson, general store-keeper, Beeton, is away.
 D. W. Dulmage, dry goods, Petrolia, has sold out.
 J. W. Agret, lumber dealer, Ottawa, has assigned.
 H. W. Shaw, tea dealer, Ottawa, has assigned.
 A. W. Chester, harness, Smith's Falls, has assigned.
 J. D. Hough, sawmill, Mount St. Louis, has assigned.
 E. H. Kelcey, general store-keeper, Loring, has assigned.
 G. Heimbacker, grist & sawmills, Hanover, has sold out.
 Samuel Haryett, general store-keeper, Maynooth, has sold out.
 Daniel Sullivan, grocer, Peterboro, is damaged by fire; insured.
 Michael Owen, pumps, &c., Chatham, has sold out to C. Tickner.
 J. C. McDonald, grocer, Duart, has sold his stock to W. R. McKay.
 N. Courtomanche, general storekeeper, Penetanguishene, has sold out.
 Dowling & Leighton, Furn, &c., Harriston, are partially burnt; insured.
 S. Catchpole & Co., manufacturers of inks, &c., Toronto, have sold out.
 D. D. McFarlane, general storekeeper, Flesherton Station, has moved to Saintfield.
 E. J. Cassell, general store-keeper, Bancroft & Maynooth, has sold out the Bancroft branch.
 Wm. Barber & Bros., paper manufacturers, Georgetown, pulp mill damaged by fire, insured.

QUEBEC.

Thos. Hassett, hotel, Montreal, is dead.
 Gregor Burgess, general store, Bersimis, is dead.
 Alexes Leburn, grocer Fraserville, has assigned.
 G. Mathieu, hotel, Sault au Recollet Road, is dead.
 C. A. Mercier, general store, Montmagny, has assigned.
 W. Lesperance & Co., wholesale dry goods, Montreal, have dissolved.
 C. E. Racicot, grocer, Montreal: Bilodeau & Renaud appointed curators.
 O. Chalifoux, lasts manufacturer, Quebec, damaged by fire and water.
 Michael Cahill, general store and hotel, St. George de Beauce, is dead.
 J. E. Genereux, general store and lumber, Mantano, was damaged by fire.
 Francis McCaffroy, saw mill and lumber, Nicholet; F. Valensino, Three Rivers, appointed curator.

SPECIAL TRADE NOTICE.

From the beginning of its manufacture until now not a single ounce of any but pure Virginia leaf of the finest quality has been used in the "Myrtle Navy" tobacco. The manufacturers of it have a settled belief that the public cannot be misled on this point, and that any tampering with the quality of the brand would be a monetary loss to them. Thousands of dollars a year saved by mixing with an inferior leaf, would not repay them for a doubt on the part of the public as to the quality of their tobacco.

Strovel's grading gang, which is composed of about 150 men, leaves on Saturday for Souris to commence work on the extension of the Glenboro branch of the C.P.R. to that point. They will work from Souris eastward.

The council of the Winnipeg grain exchange met last week. D. W. Cumming and R. T. Rokeby were appointed delegates to the congress of chamber of commerce, which meets in London, England, on 26 June. Mr. Cumming has already left for the old country.

Robert Watson, member for Marquette in the House of Commons, has accepted a portfolio in the local government of Manitoba, as Minister of Public Works. Hon. D. McLean, late head of this department, remains a member of the executive without portfolio.

British Confederation.

The resolution lately passed by the Canadian Parliament in regard to trade relations between the Dominion and the mother country, has a direct bearing upon the Congress of Chambers of Commerce of the Empire which meets at the close of next month.

Canada has of late years shown itself most sympathetic to the suggestions which have been made for a confederation of the States which recognize British rule, and she now becomes the first to make a definite proposition for union on a commercial basis.

There can be little doubt that any such proposal deserves exhaustive and unbiassed consideration. The economic situation has so much changed in the last fifty years that it is clearly our duty to examine how far the altered position may require the application of new principles. Other States have become capitalists and manufacturers like ourselves, and must compete in the future with us even more severely than in the past. The moral example and practical results of Free Trade having failed to recommend themselves to the voluntary adoption of other States, is it not proper to confer as to possible success in the employment of other means than mere example to secure a market for our trade?

It is an admitted principle of business, both individual and national, that trade must either increase or decrease—it cannot keep healthy if it remain stationary. To be satisfactorily prosperous, therefore, in the future as hitherto, our national trade must continue to grow. In what direction can this development take place? The modern school of federationists incline to believe that it will prove easier to secure this market amongst our own race in the various new states founded under the British flag, which comprise all climates and produce raw materials of all kinds. The population of these states and possessions is increasing rapidly, and may be expected to progress still more quickly, even without the assistance of immigration and colonization on a systematic basis. The mere superficial area of these possessions amounts to over eight million square miles, without counting the new protectorates in Africa. The population of these vast territories is between 200 and 300 millions. These figures contain, evidently, the elements of an immense "market," both of production and consumption. The question now agitating many minds in regard to this market is: Should it be left alone to develop according to inclination and by private initiative, or should a collective effort be made to bring all its elements together and to work them on a definite method to be mutually agreed upon?

Roughly speaking, our colonial trade is 30 per cent., and our trade with foreign nations 70 per cent. of our total exchanges. Curiously enough these proportions have varied but inconsiderably since 1856. The amount of annual trade has increased enormously, from an average of 330 millions yearly, in the quinquennial period 1856-60, to 630 millions yearly for the corresponding period 1886-90; but the relation between the amount of trade transacted with foreign and with colonial countries respectively, remains almost exactly uniform throughout, in

the proportions given above. Considerable as these amounts appear, they are not as satisfactory as might be wished. Calculated per head of the population, the increase in the value of trade has not been maintained of late years. The total of exports and imports gave a trade of about £12 per inhabitant in 1860. In the years 1870, 1871, 1872, we reached £20 per head, in 1886 we fell back to £17 per head, and in 1889-90 we recovered with difficulty the per capita values of twenty years previously. Our trade is therefore not growing as materially—taking values as a basis, apart from quantity—as in preceding decades. The increase of population is now proceeding more rapidly than the extension of our national trade. Such a situation must give rise to serious reflection, and responsible persons must feel some anxiety when they ask themselves whence the trade development of the future is to come.

It is universally conceded that free trade has been the main factor in the immense industrial development of this country. It is equally patent that after thirty years of trade under commercial treaties we are nearly as far off as ever from a relaxation of tariff barriers by foreign countries, or even by our own colonies. Without this tariff relaxation it is scarcely possible that the trade extension, which is necessary to maintain our national progress, can be attained through foreign countries. Since we have failed, single-handed, to bring about this tariff relaxation by the passive policy of the last thirty years, is it possible to attain that result by a more aggressive policy in the shape of a British trade confederation, with which the other nations of the world would be compelled to treat?

The policy "let happen what may" towards our colonies is fraught with double danger. Firstly, that of political disintegration and weakness which would result from a declaration of independence by a dissatisfied colony; and, secondly, the greater tendency to seek industrial independence in local supply, which colonial centres without sympathetic and interested connection with the mother country must develop. If, on the other hand, it should prove possible, after due inquiry and calculation of the cost, to bind the whole empire together as a producing and consuming entity, the desire and interest in individual independence would be minimized, whilst an imperial sentiment of co-operation and mutual ties would be created, which each state would seek to further and develop for its own purposes.

History supplies no precedent for such a confederation of states scattered over all latitudes of both hemispheres. But the elements of union are in existence, even the sentimental and the interested motives. Similarity of race, speech, law and religion; means of communication—railways, cables, steamships, and the postal service; means of defence and offence—army, navy, reserve forces, and coaling stations; means of trade—capital, labor factories, raw produce—production and consumption on the most complete and largest scale. Union only is required to produce a co-operative partnership on an international basis. The bases of such a union already exist in the mutual interest of the partners in trade and defence. A British confederation would be unassailable either economically or in a military or naval sense.

This union has an indefinite foundation in the present daily business intercourse. But we should prefer to complete and to place it on a recognized and permanent basis, as is done in the trading community when banks, firms or railways, already large in themselves, amalgamate and carry on a united business. The modern tendency is decidedly towards concentration and economy of management. The principle, we believe, is applicable imperially as well as socially and nationally. It will be interesting to hear the views of the delegates to the approaching conference on this question, in which the welfare and development of the empire are so intimately concerned.—*Chamber of Commerce Journal*, London, England.

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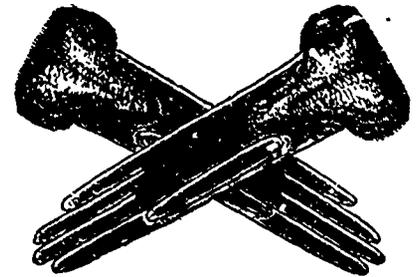
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WINNIPEG MARKETS.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON, May 28.

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

It cannot be denied that business in wholesale trade generally has not been up to expectations this spring. The large quantity of grain supposed to be held in first hands in the country, and the large immigration were expected to make the spring trade brisker than usual, and also lead to an easy feeling financially. The result has been rather disappointing both as regards business and payments. This is partially accounted for by unfavorable weather. The weather did not permit of spring threshing before seeding started, and once the regular spring work was begun, of course farmers would not leave it until they were through, to thresh, even with favorable threshing weather. The depression in grain prices which has lasted all the spring, is another factor which adds to the disappointment. A good deal of wheat has been held by farmers, for expected higher prices after the opening of navigation. But instead of higher values, prices are much lower than they were through the winter, and the grain is still being held, thus increasing financial closeness. However, in some lines business has been fairly satisfactory, and building improvements are quite brisk. Considerable work is going on in railway building, and the result of the season's operations in railway extensions, now bids fair to exceed earlier expectations, owing to several new lines to be built by the Canadian Pacific company. If grain prices would advance so as to cause a brisk movement of the remaining portion of the crop, the situation would be greatly relieved, but of this there seems little hope. The depression in grain, we may consider is the main cause of dissatisfaction, and next cool weather, though not altogether unfavorable to the crop outlook, has lessened the demand for season goods. Contrary to expectations, the labor market appears to be over-supplied at some points. There has been a larger immigration of laborers than was looked for. It is strenuously claimed by some that there is no over supply of men, and that any who are out of work, are in such a position because they want higher wages than are offered, or because they do not want work at all. There is no doubt that some foreigners throw up jobs on farms because they consider the work too hard, and then claim they cannot get work. Still, there appears to be rather an over supply of labor at some points. Domestic servants and lads, however, are scarce. Bank discount rates remain at 7 to 8 per cent.

DRIED FRUITS—Dried apples, 6 to 6½c; evaporated, 8½ to 9c; figs, layers, 11 to 15c; figs, cooking, 4 to 6c; dates, 6 to 8c. Valencia raisins, new, \$1.60 to 1.75 per box; Sultans, 1½ to 12c per pound. Currants, 6 to 7; prunes, 6 to 10c. Evaporated fruits are quoted; apricots, 11 to 13c; peeled peaches, 17½ to 18c; unpeeled peaches, 12 to 12½c; pitted plums, 11 to 11½c; cherries, 13 to 13½c; pears, 12½ to 13c; nectarines, 11½ to 12c; raspberries, 19 to 20c.

GROCERIES—The sugar market holds very steady, no changes being made for weeks. It is claimed that in the east jobbers are selling granulated as low as 4½c, and yellow as low as 3½c. Willett & Gray, of New York, in their weekly "Statistical," says: The market for raws holds its steady, even course, at the same quotations that have now been current for some weeks past. The fine weather in Cuba adds daily to the crop of that island, and hence there are no signs as yet of any disposition on the part of the planters to withhold from the market that portion of their sugar which is ready

for sale. Probably one reason for this is the fact, that at present prices the Cuban planter is doing very well, and making a very good profit by reason of the extra production for this year. The best fabricants are also quite well satisfied with the average prices obtained for the present best crop. We sometimes think that the profits to the producers of sugar are standing in the way of the improvement in price which has been, and is, generally expected. It is difficult to account in any other way for the continued heavy receipts, and the readiness with which the importers dispose of their sugar at current prices. There appears to be no disposition on part of buyers to lower quotations, and we look for a steady continuance of present prices. In the Winnipeg market sugar prices are: Granulated, 5 to 5½c; lumps, 5½ to 5¾c; powered, 7 to 7½c; yellow, 4 to 4½c; sugar syrups, 2½ to 3½c per lb.

GREEN FRUITS—Business has been better than the previous week and was increased by the demand for the holiday of May 24. The weather, however, has been too cool for a brisk trade. Strawberries have been scarce and were not obtainable on some days. The excessive rainy weather south, has softened the fruit and rendered it unfit for shipment. Some Geniton apples have been in the market, and selling as low as \$5, but good stock is held higher. Bananas are coming forward freely. Apples are held at \$7.00 to \$8.00 per barrel for fancy stock, California seedling oranges, \$4.25 to \$4.50 for good stock, with some qualities offering lower. Navel oranges, \$4.50 to \$5.25. Messina lemons, \$5 to \$5.50. Bananas, \$3 to \$4 per bunch. Florida tomatoes, \$5 to \$5.25 per 40 pound case. Strawberries, \$5.00 to \$5.50 per crate of 24 boxes. Maple sugar, 9 to 11c lb.; maple syrup, \$1 to \$1.30 a gal, in tins.

FISH—The market has not been very largely supplied with fresh fish. Some Lake Manitoba whitefish were in—the first of the season on Tuesday, but no Lake Winnipeg fish have been in this spring yet, as the lake is not open for fishing. Lake Superior whitefish have been on sale, but at higher prices than the usual value of Lake Winnipeg stock. Prices are: Pickerel, 6c; trout, 9c; whitefish, 6½ to 8c; B. C. salmon, 15c; cod and haddock, 10c, these being fresh. Smoked white, 10c; smoked gold-eyes, 35c per dozen. Labrador herrings, salt, \$4.75 to \$5 per barrel; boneless codfish, 8 to 8½c lb.

NUTS—Fancy stock is quoted: Taragona almonds per pound, 18 to 19c; Grenoble walnuts, per pound, 17 to 18c; polished pecans, 20c; Sicily filberts, large, 14 to 15c; Brazils, 15c; chestnuts, 15c; peanuts, green, 14 to 15c; peanuts, roasted, 16 to 17c. Some stock may be had at 3 to 5c per pound under these quotations. Coconuts, \$9 per 100.

GRAIN AND PRODUCE.

GENERAL WHEAT SITUATION—Wheat opened dull and weak in United States markets on Monday, on improved weather and lower cables, Liverpool being quoted ½ to 1d lower. The heavy decrease of 4,504,000 bushels in the visible supply, caused temporary firmness. The total visible supply in the United States and Canada (Chicago estimate) east of the Mountains, was 30,607,000 bushels, as compared with 18,291,692 bushels a year ago. On Tuesday wheat recovered some in United States markets on more rainy weather in the western states. Wheat and flour on ocean passage decreased about 2,000,000 bushels. Cables were lower. Prices settled back again in the United States markets on Wednesday, weather reports being more favorable, in the northwest states, but there were some bad reports as to the condition of crops from the south-west. English and European cables were lower. On Thursday United States markets were dull and some were weak, but the close was slightly higher in leading markets. Cables unchanged. On Friday weather conditions ruled United States markets, wheat being weak early in the day, on more favorable weather reports, but the markets were firmer at the close, the closing

price being about the same as Thursday. Bradstreet's New York report, dated May 26th says: "The export of wheat from the United States this week, included flour as wheat, amounts to only 2,289,000 bushels, the smallest week's total export of this cereal since July, 1891. In the previous week the total was 3,603,890 bushels, and one year ago the aggregate shipped was 2,342,000 bushels, thus for the first time within ten months the week's exports are smaller than in the corresponding week the year before." Saturday was Decoration Day, and was observed as a holiday in most United States markets.

LOCAL WHEAT SITUATION—Matters have continued very flat in wheat locally, and the crop outlook is the principal feature of interest. The earlier sown wheat is showing up well, but the weather has been too cool for rapid growth. The weather has been of the cool and moist character, and not frosty. This is considered favorable to the rooting and stooling of the plant. It will make a strong rooted plant, which will make good progress later on, under normal conditions. There were a few very light local sprinkles during the week, but no rains to stop work to any extent. Farmers made good progress with their later crop, wheat sowing having been disposed of earlier. To-day the weather at Winnipeg is heavy and misty. Wheat in store at Fort William on May 21 was 1,669,623 bushels, a decrease of 328,768 bushels for the week.

FLOUR—There is no new feature to note in the local market. Millers are holding at the old prices, which are profitable enough, but shipping business is unsatisfactory. Prices are quoted as follows to the local trade in small lots per 100 pounds: Patents, \$2.40; strong baker's, \$2.20; second, do \$1.80 to \$2.00; XXXX, \$1.20 to \$1.30; superfine, \$1.10 to \$1.15. Less than 100 pound sacks 5c extra per hundred.

MILLSTUFFS—Prices unchanged at \$10 per ton for bran and shorts at \$12 per ton. These are prices delivered to retail dealers in the city.

GROUND FEED—Mixed feed is being offered at a wide range of values, and from \$3.50 to \$13 per ton may be quoted, as to quality.

OATS—Prices hold steady, and it is believed the lowest values of the season have been passed. Prices from store here range from 20 to 22c per bushel of 34 pounds.

MEAL, OIL CAKE, BEANS, ETC—Cornmeal is much higher outside, owing to the sharp advance in corn, but some dealers are selling at the old prices here. Oatmeal continues weak, and prices have touched a still lower point, rolled and granulated having been offered at \$2 per sack, though the general quotation is \$2.10. We quote rolled and granulated at \$2 to \$2.10 and standard oatmeal at \$2.05 per 100 lbs. Cornmeal is held at \$1.60 to 1.75 per 100 lbs. Split peas, \$2.60 to \$2.65 per 100 lbs. Beans, \$1.65 to \$1.75 per bushel. Pot barley, \$2.65 to \$2.70 per 100 lbs. Pearl barley, \$4.25 to \$4.30.

BUTTER—Receipts are still not large, but the price is decidedly easier, as the spring make coming in now is not of keeping quality. From 12 to 15c per pound is a fair quotation for the average run of receipts of fair to good new spring make, though an odd tub of selected brings a little better.

CHEESE—Jobbing at 10½ to 11½c, as to quality.

EGGS—Receipts have continued remarkably light for the season, and dealers have been getting 14 to 15c per dozen for small lots from the city trade. The price is holding up remarkably well, but we repeat that it is hardly safe to expect a continuation of such prices. Ontario stock could be laid down to undersell local prices.

CURED MEATS—Prices are firm and advancing in eastern markets. Locally values are unchanged as follows:—Dry salt long clear bacon, 9c; smoked long clear, 10 to 10½c;

spiced rolls, 10 to 10½c; breakfast bacon, 11½ to 12c; smoked hams, 11½ to 12c; mess pork, \$16 to \$17 per bbl. Sausage quoted: Fresh pork sausage, 10c per pound; Bologna sausage, 8c per pound; German sausage, 9c per pound. Ham, chicken and tongue sausage, 9c per ½-lb.

LARD.—Compound held at \$1.75 per pail. Pure at \$2.20 per 20-lb. pail.

POULTRY.—Choice chickens will bring \$1 per pair, and we quote 75 to \$1 per pair for good to choice. Turkeys 12½ per pound live weight. Even higher prices have been paid, and the supply is hardly up to the demand.

DRESSED MEATS.—The supply was light of nearly everything, especially mutton and veal, but there are supplies of sheep on the way. Mutton sold at 15 to 16c, seal 8 to 10c, pork 7 to 8c, beef 6 to 7½c, with the feeling rather easier in beef, and very fair quality bringing 6½ to 7c.

Vegetables.—Potatoes have been very scarce, as there were none in store here, and farmers offerings very light. Following are prices paid on the street market. Potatoes, 50c per bushel; carrots, 50 to 60c per bushel; beets, 40c per bushel, parsnips, 2 to 3c per lb; turnips, 10 to 20c per bushel; horseradish, 8c per pound. Dealers are selling California cabbage at 4 to 5c lb; pie plant 3c lb, imported; onions, 5c lb. Greenstuff is quoted: Lettuce and radishes selling at 40c per dozen bunches and onions 20c per dozen bunches; cucumbers, \$1.50 per dozen; asparagus, 75 to \$1 per dozen bunches.

HIDES.—Are dull east, but locally unchanged. Up to 5c has been paid for green salted steer hides here, but not a regular quotation. Dealers say that there is no money in cows at 3½c. A few pelts have brought a trifle over \$1 each, but they were extra large. We quote: No. 1 cows, 3½c; No. 2, 2½c; No. 3, 2c; No. 1 steers, 4½c. Real veal, 8 to 13 lb skins, 4 to 5c lb. Kips about same as hides. Sheep skins range in value from 75c to \$1 each, for fresh take off. Shearlings, 10 to 15c each. Tallow, 4½c rendered; 2½c rough.

WOOL.—A few fleeces have come in, but the market is not regularly opened. Dealers quote between 9 and 10c, and are talking very bullish as to values this season, but prices are not fairly quotable yet.

HAY.—Hay has continued to be scarce and brings high prices. Loose hay on the street market sold at from \$10 to \$18 per ton. Baled hay has not been arriving at all freely, as it appears the low lands, where the hay is mostly put up, are very wet yet, and it is difficult to get out the hay. We quote baled at \$9 to \$12 per ton.

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 rib sides per 100 pounds.)

Wheat was lower on Monday, opening ½ to ¾c lower than Saturday's close, declined a further ½c, then advanced about 1c, again declined and closed ¾c lower than Saturday. Corn was very weak, May corn closing 8c lower, and at one time was 10c lower than Saturday, on more favorable weather. Other lines steady. Closing prices were:

	May.	June.	July.
Wheat	82½	82½	82½
Corn	62	46½	46½
Oats	31	30½	30½
Pork	10.00	—	10.00
Lard	0.50	—	0.40
Short Ribs	0.02½	—	0.02½

On Tuesday wheat was dull, but firmer, advancing ¾c at the opening, declined ¾c, advanced and closed ¾c higher. Corn advanced 1c, and oats advanced quite sharply. Closing prices were:

	May	June.	July.
Wheat	83½	83½	83
Corn	63	48½	46½
Oats	33	31½	31½
Pork	10.07½	—	10.12½
Lard	0.50	—	0.40
Short Ribs	0.07½	—	0.07½

On Wednesday wheat opened ¾c lower, then advanced 1½c, declined 1½c and closed ½c lower than Tuesday. May corn was strong. Closing prices were:

	May.	June.	July.
Wheat	83½	82½	82½
Corn	67	47½	46½
Oats	32½	31½	31
Pork	10.22½	—	10.27½
Lard	0.52½	—	0.42½
Short Ribs	0.20	—	0.20

On Thursday wheat was dull but firm toward the close, closing a trifle higher. Closing prices were:

	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.
Wheat	83½	83	82½	—	—
Corn	63	47½	46½	45	44½
Oats	32½	31½	30½	—	29½
Pork	10.45	—	10.50	—	10.27½
Lard	0.40	—	0.50	—	0.05
Ribs	0.35	—	0.35	—	0.42½

On Friday wheat opened weak on bright weather but firmed up near the end of the session. Closing prices were:

	May.	June.	July
Wheat	83½	83½	82½
Corn	67	47	45½
Oats	31½	31	30½
Pork	10.32½	—	10.40
Lard	0.52½	—	0.42½
Short Ribs	0.22½	—	0.22½

Montreal Stock Market.

Reported by Osler, Hammond & Nanton, May 27, 1892:—

Banks.	Sellers.	Buyer.
Bank of Montreal	223	220
Ontario	111	113
Molson's	103	103
Toronto	—	—
Merchants'	153	150
Union	—	—
Commerce	137	130
Miscellaneous.		
Montreal Tel	142	141½
Rich & Ont. Nav	70½	69
City Pass Bk	207	204½
Montreal Gas	212½	201
Can. N. W. Land	30	72
C. P. R. (Montreal)	89½	89½
C. P. R. (London)	—	91½
Money—Time	4½	—
On Call	4½	—
Sterling 60 days, N. Y. Posted rat	487	—
Demand	488½	—
60 days Montreal rate between banks	97-16	95-16
Demand Montreal rate between banks	911-16	94-16
New York Exchange Montreal between banks	Par	1-32d

Minneapolis Market.

Following were wheat closing quotations on Thursday, May 26:—

	May.	June.	July.	On track
No. 1 hard	—	—	—	84½
No. 1 northern	81½	—	81½	83½
No. 2 northern	—	—	—	80-81

Flour.—Quoted at \$4.10 to \$4.40 for first patents; \$4.00 to \$4.10 for second patents; \$3.20 to \$3.40 for fancy and export bakers; \$1.30 to \$2.15 for low grades, in bags, including red dog. Flour sales for the last day were not large, although quite a little went out to buyers, that buy only as they need the stock in their business. In the lines of speculative trade there was little done. With sufficient cut in prices it was possible to make larger sales. The quotations are too low, however, to stand much cut below them. Still, flour buyers hint that it is done in some cases.

Bran and Shorts.—Quoted at \$9.50 to \$9.75 for bran, \$9.50 to \$9.75 for shorts, and \$10.00 to \$10.50 for middlings. Although there is lately more or less of weakness in bran markets the feeling to day was fairly steady and millers appeared to be able to sell at quotations. Some of them expressed it that they could sell readily at the inside figure mentioned.

Oats.—Quoted at 33c for No. 2 white, 33½c No. 3 white, and 30½ to 32½c for No. 2 and 3.

Barley.—Held at 40 to 46c for No. 3. No. 4 at 35 to 40c.

Feed.—Millers held at \$18.00 to \$18.50; less

than our lot \$18.00 to \$19.50 with corn meal at \$17.50 to 18.00.

Butter.—Creamery, 14 to 19c, dairy, 12 to 15c, packing stock 9 to 9½c.

Eggs.—Fresh held at 14 to 14½c including cares.

Potatoes.—Car lots quoted at 37 to 45c as to quality.

Hides.—Green salted, 5 to 5½c, do steers, 6½c, calf, 6½ to 7c.

Wool.—Medium and fine unwashed, 15 to 18c, coarse do 15 to 16c.—Summarized from Market Record, May 26.

Minneapolis Closing Price Wheat.

On Saturday, May 28, wheat at Minneapolis closed as follows:—No. 1 northern, May, 80½c, July 81½c, September, 79c. A week ago May closed at 82c and July at 82½c.

Duluth Wheat Market.

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

Monday—Cash, 83½—July, 84½
Tuesday—Cash, 83½—July, 84½
Wednesday—Cash, 83½—July, 84½
Thursday—Cash, 83½—July, 84½
Friday—Cash, 83½—July, 84½
Saturday—Holiday.

A week ago cash closed at 84½c and July, at 85c.

Live Stock Markets.

At Liverpool on Monday, May 23rd there was no change to note in prices, U. S. steers and maiden heifers being quoted at 5½d to 6½d. for tops, the prospects were better, and the cable says an advance may be expected if shipments continue light from the States. This, however, is problematical. Shippers so far have lost money, in some cases from \$5 and upward per head.

The Montreal Gazette of May 23rd says of cattle: The local market is without change. Shippers are picking up a few odd loads at 4½ to 5c; but almost all the buying is being done in the west. The hog market was firmer to-day owing to a better demand and prices advanced fully 25c per cwt. The Montreal Stock Yards company, report the market at their yards for the week as follows.—Increased receipts of live stock for week at these yards. There was a good demand and considerable trade for export cattle without material change in values. For butchers the supply was not so heavy and everything was bought up at fair prices. There was a falling off in the receipts and prices of hogs averaged 5c. Good demand for sheep and lambs. We quote the following as being fair values:—Cattle, export, 4½c to 5c; cattle, butchers' good, 3½c to 4½c; cattle butchers' medium, 3c to 3½c; cattle butchers' culls, 2c to 2½c; sheep, 4c; hogs, \$5 to \$5.10; calves, \$3 to \$6. At the Grand Trunk railway stock yards, only a few loads of butchers' were offered, which were taken by speculators, at prices ranging from 3c to 4c. Exporters bought a few loads during the afternoon. Hogs were fully 25c higher, the demand being very good. There was only a fair business done at the East End abattoir. About 350 cattle were offered. The best cattle were steady at 4½c to 4¾c, the buyer of the Bickerdike Crowe company picking up anything suitable for export at these figures. The medium and inferior cattle were rather higher. About 200 calves sold at prices ranging from \$2 to \$6. Sheep and lambs were in good demand. About 150 were offered. Shippers took all sheep suitable for export at 4½c to 4¾c, and butchers paid \$3.50 to \$5 each. Lambs sold at \$3 to \$5 each.

A pamphlet is being prepared setting forth the advantages of the Deloraine district of Manitoba with a view of attracting increased immigration.

The Cheese Industry.

The manufacture of cheese is now well under way, all the April make in two important sections of Ontario being sold, and almost all shipped, so that some comparison with the opening of the previous season is double. For reasons which it is unnecessary to mention, as they are well known, the opening basis is much lower than last season, but this is rather a healthy feature than otherwise. When it is possible to secure a good clearance of the early cheese at reasonably low figures dealers generally have a much better chance on the later makes, while the factorymen do not lose anything. This seems possible this season, and the opening prices so far have not been high; in fact are 3c lower than last year, and unless the gay and festive speculator steps in it is reasonable to expect that we will arrive at the month of June, when the output of cheese is at the maximum, with prices on a reasonable basis. Whether the above individual will abstain from his usual tactics, however, is another matter which only the future can decide. If previous experience is any inducement he should be satisfied with a regular legitimate trade, for it is an axiom with the trade that no money is ever made on early cheese. So far he has not been very much on evidence, but there has been steady buying for all that, as the course of the different country markets goes to show. In fact the depression in England was a handy argument for buyers to use, and with the exception of a few of the earlier purchases most of the Aprils so far marketed have been on a 9c basis, with the factorymen free sellers, which is the reverse of the spirit they showed at the inception of the previous season. The district west of Toronto was the first to turn over its Aprils, and Belleville followed suit, Brockville and the remaining sections not being so far advanced. This is the usual thing, nowover, and does not mean that the season is backward. It is rather the reverse, in fact, as everyone concedes that the April make will be larger than last season, while it is worthy of note, also, that the first offerings of May make did not make their appearance last spring at Ingersoll until the 19 of May, when 1,215 boxes of the first half of the month sold at 14c. This year Mays were offered almost a fortnight earlier, and what there was of them sold at Ingersoll and Woodstock at 9c this week. No Mays have been sold elsewhere, but the fact is undeniable that the market is on a much better footing than last year for a handy basis of cost and a well cleared up market at the time of "the flush of the make" in June.

A tour of the various districts made recently, proves conclusively that the industry is gaining ground every season in the section of Ontario east of Toronto. The Brockville board, the first important market west of Montreal, has over 150 factories tributary to it, and they averaged 2,000 cheese during last year, which would mean 800,000 cheese, or thereabouts, out of this district. This at 65 lbs. to the box, a reasonable average, means 19,500,000 pounds of cheese out of this district alone. Now 9c was about the average first cost last season, which is equivalent to \$1,755,000 in cash to the farmers and factorymen of the section, a pretty good illustration of the importance of the dairy interests in Eastern Canada. With these figures in view it is easy to understand that the makers are trying to improve their appliances every season. One factory near Brockville is admitted to be about as near perfection as can be, viz., the Willow factory, owned by Jas. Bissell. The contrivances at this establishment comprise everything that saves labor and conduces to the production of good cheese, and the fact that goods from it always brings top figures will be an inducement for other factorymen to go and do likewise.

In Belleville, the next leading market west of Brockville, the same remarks apply, only more so, for the chees from the section is giving the goods from the Ingersoll section, which have previously held the priority, a harder fight every year for first place. A new feature in

this section is the fact that several of the factories are making preliminary arrangements to put in butter machinery. This is a pet idea of Mr. J. T. Warington, the big chees exporter, and he points out with reason that it would be of lasting benefit to the factorymen and exporters. The reason is simple. If there is a heavy cheese market turn your attention to butter and vice versa. With proper management this ought to be a paying process. The Americans sell their creamery butter in England at good figures, and there is no reason in the world why Canadians could not repeat with butter the success they have made of cheese.

In Ontario, west of Toronto, especially in the Ingersoll district, nothing especially new is to note. The fact is, this district has so long held the palm that the farmers are getting a little on the careless side. At several of the factories the "cheesemaker" complained about the carelessness of patrons in regard to milk. The farmers should beware of allowing such a small thing to interfere with their own well being. It will take sustained effort for them to keep their leadership up in that part of the country for, as we have noted already, makers in the other districts are conscientiously striving to improve their goods every season and already the efforts are bearing fruit, as for instance the favor with which several factories in the Napanee, Belleville and Brockville sections are considered, exporters holding that they are equal to anything made. The Ingersoll men would do well to bear this in mind. Few new factories are spoken of west of Toronto and some that are going up take the place of old ones. In fact production in this section is pretty near its maximum and is not likely to vary so much as the districts further east which have still room for improvement.

The output at some of the factories in the Ingersoll district during September, October and November alone are well worth reference. The make commences to fall off during these months, but there were factories that turned out over 1,500 cheese during them, five showing records of over that quantity. This was 7,500 cheese for five factories alone, and as stock made in the months in question brought over 10c on the average for first cost the patrons of the different factories must make a nice little penny. If five factories turned out 197,500 lbs of cheese worth \$48,750 in three months alone, the aggregate amount that was made in the section must have been quite an item. And the beauty of it all lies in the fact that every two weeks the patrons draw their share in good cold cash, and can put it to any use they like. It is no question of "barter" with the country storekeepers, and all the disadvantages that entails to the agriculturalist. The latter is recognizing the fact, for now boards are being established every season. Brantford is one of these, and the buyers expect that it will take front rank as a place of sale shortly. *Montreal Gazette*, May 16.

Winnipeg Street Names.

No further action has been taken by the Winnipeg city council regarding the street names. Many of the thoughtful business men are of the opinion that the system of numbers, if once generally adopted, would prove of much advantage as compared with the old system of names. What the council should do is to decide at once that the present system must be retained, or else abolish it. It is the uncertainty which is causing so much inconvenience. If the people thoroughly understood that there is no hope for a change back to the old system, they would adopt the new plan, and then its good points would soon be made apparent.

Philp & Co., jobbers in fruits, etc., Winnipeg, have given up business.

The stock of clothing, dry goods, etc., of the estate of Thomas Browlow, Winnipeg, will be offered for sale on June 11. The clothing stock is invoiced at \$17,987 and the dry goods de-

partment at \$17,074, including about \$900 of shop furniture in each department.

Morse & Bradfield have purchased the hardware business of Falconer & Martin at Melita.

M. Austin (late of the firm of Dill & Co.) has purchased the fruit and confectionery business of Mrs McAlpine, at Moosomin, Assa.

The sound of the threshing machine is heard once more in the land, says the *Standard*, of Carman, Man., and the golden grain is being turned out at a rapid rate. There is work enough in this district to keep the machines busy for some time to come. Very little grain is arriving at the elevators but it is expected to move lively by next week.

A fire occurred on Portage avenue, Winnipeg, on Thursday, which damaged some old frame buildings, near Main street. It has been the intention of the owners to pull down these buildings, to make room for a large block, as soon as the existing leases expired. It is therefore not probable that the buildings will be repaired. The property is owned by Ross & McKenzie. The fire originated in a fruit store kept by a Hebrew named Windergraski. Max & Levi, Hebrew tailors, H. Hughes, shoemaker, P. Rutherford, agent, J. H. Davis, fish, and others occupied the damaged buildings. Losses of lessees covered by insurance.

Italian Crops.

Dornbusch, May 11.—From Brescia incessant rain is reported and the grain fields are in a truly deplorable state. Severe hail storms are announced from Novara and Bergamo. At Genoa a violent tempest has been experienced, with heavy rain and hail, accompanied with lightning and thunder. At Modena the weather has been windy, rainy and cold and it is feared the fields suffered some damage. At Bologna, the weather was most unsettled and at Mantua abundant rain and strong winds prevailed. At Portogruaro there has been a fortnight or so of incessant rain accompanied with hail, which has caused some damage, though fortunately unimportant. The excessive humidity has changed the promising aspect of the wheat, which has assumed a yellowish hue and the plants show less of vigor and the same may be said of the other autumn crop.

Tea-chest Lead.

One of the industries in connection with the tea trade is the collection of the leads with which the tea chests are lined. China has been noted from all time for the purity of its lead and the great value of its lead mines, and this tea-chest lead, as it is called, is regarded as the finest in existence. It commands five cents and upwards a pound, and finds ready buyers. There are many uses for it, and it is especially valued in making the best kinds of solder. It is excellent for preserving furs and delicate fabrics, and is much sought for by military and naval men in which to wrap their dress uniforms, for it not only preserves the cloth but prevents the gold ornaments from tarnishing.

One would think that, where so much of this sheet lead is made use of as in China, there would be machinery employed in its production; but such is not the case, and every sheet of it is made by hand and in the most primitive fashion. A large brick is provided, the size of the sheet of lead to be made, and this brick is covered with two or three sheets of paper. On this paper the molten lead is poured, and another brick is placed on top, which flattens the lead out to the acquired size and thickness. The sheets are then soldered together to the size of the interior of the tea-chest, the tea packed in and the top sheet fastened in place. The workmen are very expert and turn out a vast number of sheets in the course of a day, and where labor is so cheap at a price much less than it could be made by machinery.—*Boston Journal of Commerce*.

Wool.

Wool markets abroad are strong and higher. Good prices have been obtained at the London wool sales this spring. *Bradstreet's* reports the wool market very strong at New York, and a general advance expected. At Montreal a sale of a round lot of greasy cabs is reported at 16c, which shows an advance.

Florida Orange Groves.

The *Savannah Mirror of Commerce* says that "Florida people have unbounded faith in the future of the orange," and the weekly journals contain many announcements of the intention on the part of owners of groves to increase their acreage. The starting of entirely new groves is not an uncommon event. Immigration into the state from the north and the west continues, as is apparent to the casual reader of the Florida papers. There were many who falsely prophesied two years ago that Florida had seen her best days. Florida possessed recuperative qualities far surpassing the belief of her adverse critics, and has already more than recovered from the set back sustained from an epidemic greatly magnified at the time." New citizens are said to be pouring into all parts of the peninsula, "bringing much wealth with them, and will be of vast assistance in building up the state, and making it one of the foremost of the south and the country."

U. S. Flour Exportations.

The development of flour exportation from the United States is an interesting feature of the breadstuffs trade. For many years there has been an almost continual enlargement in the annual exhibits of flour exportation. Fifteen years ago, in 1876-77, the exports of flour for the year ending July 1st were 3,341,000 bbls. For five years ending with 1880-81 the annual

average was 5,375,000 bbls. For the next period of five years, ending with 1885-86, the annual average was 8,620,000 bbls. In the succeeding period of five years, ending with 1890-91, average further advanced to 11,218,000 bbls, the largest yearly quantity being in 1889-90, showing 12,232,000 bbls. For the current year, to July 1st next, the indications are that the total is likely to reach or possibly exceed 15,000,000 bbls, which would be equivalent of nearly 70,000,000 bush. of wheat.

The larger part of the flour exported from the United States is taken by the United Kingdom, the flour imports of which country are 75 to 80 per cent. and more, from the United States.

The enormous shipments this season of American flour to the United Kingdom have had an important influence on the breadstuffs markets in England—in the restrictions of operations of local millers and the consequent interior demand for farmers' offerings of wheat. In its issue of May 2nd, the *London Mark Lane Express* makes this comment: "English wheat has now retrograded to the price of 1890, a year of disastrous depression which we were hoping to forget. The present extreme cheapness of English wheat is somewhat difficult to account for, because there has never been an excessive supply. Even in November, which is what the American would call the banner month for home supply, the deliveries did not attain a million quarters, while for April they were under half a million. Perhaps the chief cause of the depression is to be found in the penetration of American flour into the country districts. This trade has developed on the side of distribution in a very surprising manner, and American flour to-day is no more a rarity in the town of central Leicestershire or rural Dorset than it is at Mark Lane itself."

The same London publication in another paragraph says: "The sales of foreign wheat during March and April were very small, but this has not been the result of absolute absen-

tion on the part of the millers so much as on their being tempted to lay in American flour, of which, since March 1st it is reckoned the enormous quantity of 1,500,000 sacks has been sold."—*Cincinnati Price Current.*

Canadian Egg Trade.

John Dyke, the Canadian government agent at Liverpool, deals comprehensively in his annual report just presented to the Dominion Parliament with the Canadian egg trade of last season, and as there has been some conflict of testimony on the subject it may be well to note what he says. "It is," he reports, "admitted by merchants generally here that in no branch of trade conducted between the Dominion and this country have Canadians so thoroughly met requirements as in this commodity. The general consensus of opinion in the trade is that eggs (i. e., the Canadian eggs) are of superior size and quality, and leave nothing to be desired as regards packing, and that they will force the lower qualities of continental eggs out of this market." Nearly four million dozen Canadian eggs were imported at Liverpool alone during the season, and the best quality has compared favorably with those from the continent except as regards those known as "Best French," the supply of which, however, is so limited as not to affect the general trade. This was the experience at Liverpool, where the season generally seems to have resulted favorably. We know that partly owing to prejudice and partly to careless selection and packing in Canada the London trade did not fare anything like so well.—*Canada Gazette.*

J. M. R. Neely, druggist, Prince Albert, Saskatchewan territory, has assigned.

About six hundred head of cattle from the Cochrane ranch, Alberta, have been shipped to the Pacific coast.

IT IS CERTAINLY—

A GREAT TRIBUTE TO MELISSA

THAT SUCH PERSISTENT ATTEMPTS ARE MADE TO PRODUCE IMITATIONS.

Counterfeit money to pass current even among the most ignorant must be made to resemble genuine coin.

In like manner it is found necessary to even copy Melissa patterns and styles in the frantic effort to place imitation goods on the market.

ALL IN VAIN.—The public are not so easily humbugged, and regard with undisguised contempt such an underhand and paltry manner of doing business.

Our Melissa Cloths are manufactured by the largest and best mills in the country. All our patterns are made specially for us and the mills guarantee they will neither reproduce them in any other cloth, nor sell them to any other firm.

WE NEITHER DEAL IN COUNTERFEITS NOR PLAY SECOND FIDDLE.

Copies of Melissa patterns must therefore be obtained from some of the smaller inferior mills in lower grades of cloth.

Nothing Equal to Melissa has ever Heretofore been Produced either for Ladies' Cloakings or Men's Ulsterings. There is a large range of the most fashionable colorings and patterns to choose from. The Cloth being thoroughly Rainproof you get, in a Melissa Cloak or Overcoat, a beautiful fine soft Woolen Garment having all the advantage of a Waterproof without any of the disagreeable or unhealthy qualities.

— WE HAVE PLACED IN THE HANDS OF —

Leading Wholesale Dry Goods, Millinery and Woollen Houses

A beautiful range of Melissa Cloths, suitable for Ladies' Cloakings and Men's Wraps, which are now being shown by their travellers.

IN FUTURE Genuine Melissa Cloths can only be obtained through the above mentioned channels

All Genuine Porous Rainproof Cloths are stamped in wax with the Melissa trade mark seal, and Melissa Garments have the trade mark label attached. None other genuine.

Men's Rainproof Garments will, as heretofore, be sold through **J. W. MACKEDIE & Co., MONTREAL.**

THE MELISSA MANUFACTURING CO.

GREENE & SONS COMPANY

WHOLESALE

FUR S,

HATS, CAPS,

Etc., Etc.

Manitoba Fall Trade, 1892.

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Merino and Woolen Underwear
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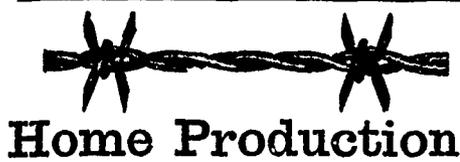
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Ours is the only wire manufactured in the Dominion of
Canada on which is found the GENUINE LOCK BARB.
A personal inspection will convince you of this fact. Quality
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Every pound guaranteed.

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We beg to notify the trade that we are able
to supply pure LIME JUICE in bottles,
kegs or barrels at reasonable rates. This
article is one of the brightest and best flavored
brands in the market.

Druggists are respectfully requested to
write for Samples of our Insect Powder. We
think it the nicest seen in this market.

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Lead Locally the market is dull, and both London and New York show a steady maintenance of prices that were quoted last week. This market is unchanged at 3½ to 3¾ for domestic and 3½ to 3¾ for imported.

Sheet Zinc—The price is firm, at 6¼c. for casks and 6½c for broken lots.

Spelter—Firmness and slow advance in London quotations are to be noted. The London price of Silesian is £22 15s. Jobbers here continue to quote at 4½c for domestic and 5½c for imported.

Tin—Tin advanced in New York from 20 85 to 20.90 on Monday for Malacca straits, and went from 20.75 to 20.90 for prompt shipment. It went back again on Wednesday. The shipments from the Straits during the first four months of the year are said to be 500 tons short of what they were during the corresponding months of last year. Prices are rather firm here at 24 to 24½c.

Tin Plate—There have been some large orders of coke sold, but low prices do not liven up the demand as it is desired. The price in England stands unmoved at 12s. 3d. and is steady here at quotations in Prices Current.

Iron and Steel—The changed conditions on both sides of the water continue. The open quotations have not varied during the week and the amount of shading done is little more or less than it was. Good brands of Scotch iron continue to be taken in rather small lots while United States iron comes in about its usual volume on old contracts. The market for bar iron has not acquired any new features, being steady at \$2.05 for domestic merchant bars. Steel is fairly active and unchanged.

Oils, Paints and Colors—Jobbers speak well of business. Manufacturers report that they are pushed for some lines beyond the capacity of the raw material supply. Prices are not particularly vigorous. Though white lead sells well, it does not grow in value, 5½ to 5¾ being the price holding. Linseed oil is still at last week's figures, but there is reason to believe that it will take another drop very soon. Turpentine is active at 50c., the lowest it has been for 5 years. All other seasonal goods are going well.

Glass—There is now an adequate stock on hand. The price is on a basis of \$1.35. The shipments so far to hand show little breakage.

Old Material—Wrought iron tends downward in value. All metals are in brisk demand. Prices show no change. We quote as follows: No. 1 heavy cast scrap 65 to 70c. per 100; stove cast scrap 40 to 45c.; No. 1 wrought scrap 60 to 65c.; No. 2, including sheet iron, hoop iron and mixed steel, 20 to 30c.; new light scrap copper, 9½c.; heavy scrap copper, 9½c.; old copper bottoms, 8c.; light scrap brass 5½c.; heavy yellow scrap brass 7½c.; heavy red scrap brass 8½ to 9½c.; scrap lead 2c.; scrap zinc, 2½ to 2¾c.; scrap rubber, 2½ to 2¾c.; country mixed rags, 80 to 85c. per 100 lbs.; clean dry bones, 50 to 60c. per 100 lbs.; plough shares, 60 to 65c.; burnt cast scrap, 15 to 20c.; railroad iron, 65 to 75c.; malleable scrap, 25c. Hardware May 20.

Toronto Grocery Market.

Sugars, syrups and Molasses—The sugar market is, if anything, slightly more active. Priced are unchanged.

Sugars—Granulated, 4½ to 4¾; Paris lump, boxes, 5c; extra ground, bbls, 5 to 5½c; powdered, bbls, 4½ to 4¾; refined, dark to bright, 3½ to 4¾; Demarara, 4½ to 4¾; Trinidad, 3½c; Barbados, 3½. Syrups—D, 2 to 2½c; M, 2½ to 2¾c; B, 2½ to 2¾c; V.B., 2½ to 2¾c; E.V.B., 2½ to 2¾c; ex super, 2½ to 2¾c; XX, 2½ to 3c; XXX and special, 3 to 3½c. Molasses—West Indian, bbls, 30 to 40c; New Orleans, open kettle, 45 to 55c; centrifugals, 30 to 40c; inferior low grades, 25 to 28c.

Teas and Coffees.—Though nearly all the houses have received samples of New Japan teas from their Yokohama correspondents, none

of them have any new samples on which to do business; those which have arrived being sent on as novelties. The general tone of the tea market is healthier. Japans have been more active here, and some local houses have added to their stocks; low grades offer at 1½ to 16c. and mediums at 17 to 22c. Congous and Young Hysons, steady. Indians and Ceylons are meeting with a good demand. Coffees, in fair demand at unchanged prices. Prices are: Rios, 17½ to 20c; Jamaica, 19 to 20c; Java, 25 to 30c; Mocha, 29 to 33c; Porto Rio, 25 to 28c.

Dried Fruits.—Currants and raisins are selling as before at prices which show a long range, which represents an equally wide variety in quality. Currants—Bbls, 4½ to 5½c; do, fancy, 6c; half bbls, 5½ to 6½c; Vostizza, cases, 6½ to 9c; Patras, bbls, 5 to 5½c; cases, 5½ to 5¾c. Raisins—Valencias, 3 to 5½c; layers, 7 to 7½c; raisins, old, off stalk, per box, 75 to \$1.00; sultanas, 9 to 12c; London layers, \$2.50 to \$2.75. Figs—Elemes, 10 lbs and up, 11 to 16c; Malaga, 56-lb bags, 5 to 5½c; natural bags, 4½ to 5½c. Dates—Hallowee, 5 to 5½c. Prunes—Now, cases, 6 to 8c; casks, 4½ to 5c; kegs, 5½c; old, cases, 5½c. Nuts—Almonds, Tarragona, new, 13½ to 15c; Ivica, 14 to 15c; do, shelled, Valencia, 29 to 35c; filberts, Sicily, 10½ to 11c; walnuts, Grenoble, 14; Bordeaux, 11 to 12c.

Canned Goods.—Reports from packers of sales of futures seems to indicate fewer contracts than last year at this time. Buyers have become thoroughly imbued with the idea that there will be a large increase in the production this year through a greater number of factories and increased capacity of those now established; and they will not buy at present prices, thinking they can do better later in the season. Packers, who have an established reputation for the reliability of their brands, have made a very fair number of contracts, however. For spot goods there is a fair moderate demand for corn, peas and tomatoes, which are passing out at \$1 to \$1.10, according to brands for equal quantities. Fruits dull and weak. Fish quiet. Fish—Salmon 1's flat, \$1.60 to \$1.70; salmon, 1's tall, \$1.30 to \$1.45; lobsters, Clover Leaf, \$2.95; lobsters, other 1's, \$1.90 to \$2.25; mackerel, \$1 to \$1.10; sardines, French, ½'s, 40c; sardines, French, ¾'s, 17c; sardines, American, ½'s, 6 to 8c; sardines, American, ¾'s, 9c. Fruits and vegetables—Tomatoes, 3's, \$1 to \$1.10; corn, 2's, 97½ to \$1.05; peas, 2's, \$1.05 to \$1.25; beans, 90c to \$1; pumpkins, 75c to \$1; strawberries and raspberries, 2's, \$2.25 to \$2.30; apples, gals., \$1.85 to \$2.25; 3's, 90c to \$1.05; peaches, 2's, \$1.90 to \$2.10; do, 3's, \$2.75 to \$3.25; plums, 2's, 1.45 to \$1.65; 3's, \$2.60; pears, 2's, \$1.60 to \$1.75; 3's, \$2.25 to \$2.50.

Spices, rice, etc.—Rice, bags, 3½ to 4c; rice, off grades, 3½ to 3¾c; rice, Patna, 4½ to 5½c; rice Japan, 4½ to 5½c; sago, 3½ to 4½c; 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 12c; nutmegs, 90c to \$1.10; cream tartar, 23 to 35c.

Peels—Dull and unchanged at 16 to 18c for lemon, 16½ to 18c for orange, and 25 to 28c for citron.—Empire, May 29.

Montreal Markets.

Flour.—The local trade continues flat and almost stagnant with little or no profits for either millers or dealers. In this market the last sale reported to us comprised Ontario straight rollers at \$4.25 to \$4.30, one lot being reported at \$4.20, and it is said that even this figure would be shaded to effect the sale of a round quantity. In spring wheat flour there is no particular change, sellers find it imperative to shade quotations in order to make sales. We quote prices more or less nominal as follows. Patent, spring, \$4.75 to \$4.95; patent, winter, \$4.45 to \$4.75; straight roller, \$4.25 to \$4.40; extra, \$4.00 to \$4.15; superfine, \$3.70 to \$3.90; fine, \$3.20 to \$3.45; city strong bakers, \$4.70 to \$4.80, Manitoba bakers, \$4.40 to \$4.65,

Ontario l. s., extra, \$1.80 to \$1.90, straight rollers, \$2.00 to \$2.10.

Oatmeal.—Sales would be made at a shading of quotations for round lots. We quote rolled and granulated at \$3.85 to \$3.90, and standard at \$3.75 to \$3.80. In bags, rolled and granulated are quoted at \$1.80 to \$1.90, and standard at \$1.80 to \$1.85.

Mill Feed.—Sales of car lots of bran have been made at \$14.00 to \$14.25 and \$14.50 per ton, the demand is only moderate. Shorts \$15.00 to \$16.00, middlings \$16.50 to \$18.00, and moullie \$19.00 to \$22.00.

Wheat. The spot market is exceeding dull notwithstanding the large stocks in store, and prices are more or less nominal. No. 2 Manitoba hard being quoted at 93 to 94c afloat; No. 3 do 83c; No. 1 regular 73 to 74c, afloat; No. 2 do 62 to 63c; and No. 3 do 52 to 54c.

Butter.—Factorymen have been in the city during the week offering their fodder creameries at 20 to 21c, but the best bids they can get is 18 to 18½ in lots of 30 to 50 tubs. Some of the creamery offered is not as fine as it might be for spring make. Sales of fine new creamery have been made to the jobbing trade at 20 to 21c, in single tubs. In dairy butter most of the fine eastern townships, Morrisburg and Rockvilles are absorbed on arrival, and bring from 17 to 18c. Western is quoted at 15 to 16c, but very little tub butter from the west has as yet arrived. Further sales of western rolls were made yesterday at 13 to 14c, Morrisburg being quoted at 15c.

Cheese.—Since our last report the position on cheese has undergone a complete change, sales being made in this market for this week's steamers at 10 to 10½c for white and 9½ to 9¾c for colored, with a firm and upward tendency in England, the Liverpool public cable having advanced to 58s for choice old white and 55s for colored. At Belleville on Wednesday about 1,500 boxes of cheese were offered and sold, the white bringing 9½ to 10c and colored 9½ to 9.9-10c. At Ingersoll on Tuesday a sale of colored was made at 9½c, but most holders refused to sell under 9½c. The cause of the recent flurry in the market is said to be due to urgent orders received by cable chiefly for white, which command a premium of about ½c to ¾c over colored.

Oats.—Further sales of No. 2 have been made at 34½c in store, and at 35c to 35½c afloat, but the outside figure, it is said, would not be paid to-day.

Barley.—A lot of feed barley was sold at 42c, and another lot at 43c. Better grades are quoted all the way from 48c to 50c, and malting 55c to 58c.

Eggs.—The market preserved the steady tone reported by us last week until yesterday, when there were unmistakable signs of weakness, and dealers found it imperative to make concessions in order to induce business. Sales have consequently taken place at 10½c to 11½c, according to size of lots, the inside figure being for round lots. Exporters are preparing for business, a few lots of Canadian eggs having already gone forward to Liverpool. Some of our local packers have their vats pretty well filled.

Fresh Fish.—Two small shipments of Gaspe salmon have been received and sold at 30c per lb in cases. British Columbia salmon is firm, and selling at 16½c to 17½c per lb. Trout and whitefish continue to sell at 6½c to 7½c per lb. Sales of cod and haddock have transpired at 3½c to 4½c per lb. In Boston, sales of haddock were made as low as 1½c to 1¾c this week. A few fresh lobsters have been received and sold at 7c to 8c per lb.

Hides.—The condition of the hide market is unaltered, competition being in full swing. We quote. Hides, No. 1, 5c; No. 2, 4c; No. 3, 3c; tanners are paying ½c more; lambskins, 20c; sheepskins, \$1 to \$1.20; calfskins, 7c.

Maple products.—The sale of a lot of maple syrup in 60 gallon casks is reported at 4½c per lb, and we quote 4½c to 5½c as to quality and size of kegs. Syrup in tins 55c to 60c and sugar 5c to 7c per lb. Trade Bulletin, May 20.

Toronto Markets.

Millfeed—Quieter and easier. Bran is worth \$12.50 to \$13 on track, and shorts, \$14 to \$16.

Wheat was steadier, with holders not inclined to sell owing to the advances in the States markets. Odd cars of white and red were bought by millers at north and west points at 82 to 83c straight. Choice white offered outside at 84c, 83c bid. No. 2 fall offered at 92c f.o.c., 90c bid. No. 1 hard offered to arrive North Bay at \$1, with 98c bid. No. 2 hard sold at 93c lake and rail, and No. 3 hard at 83c. No. 2 offered to arrive North Bay at 95c, with buyers at 93c, and No. 3 hard at 96c, with buyers at 83c. No. 1 regular offered in store, Fort William storage paid, at 63c. and No. 2 to arrive Fort William at 53c. No. 2 northern offered to arrive North Bay at 86c.

Oats—Were steady, but quieter. Mixed sold on track here at 32½c; white were bought west at 30c.

Grain and flour—Car prices are: Flour (Toronto freights)—Manitoba patents, \$4.95 to 5.15; Manitoba strong bakers, \$4.45 to 4.70; Ontario patents, \$4.00 to 4.25; straight roller, \$3.65 to 3.90; extra, \$3.50 to 3.80; low grades per bag \$1 to 1.50. Bran—\$13 to \$13.50. Shorts—\$14.50 to \$15.50. Wheat, standard, north and west points—White, 82 to 83c; spring, 75 to 80c; red winter, 82 to 83c; goose, 73 to 75c. No. 1 hard, 93c to 99c; No. 2 hard, 92 to 93c; No. 3 hard, 83c; No. 1 regular, 72 to 73c; No. 2 regular, 62 to 63c. Peas—No. 2, 59 to 60c. Barley—No. 1, 52 to 54; No. 2, 48 to 49c; No. 3 extra, 44 to 45c; No. 3, 42 to 43c; two-rowed, 54 lbs, averaging about No. 3 extra in color (outside), 50 to 55c. Corn—49 to 50c. Buckwheat—50c. Rye—Nominal. Oats—31½ to 32½c.

Provisions—Packers were firmer on smoked meats. Hams which have been selling freely at low prices were advanced to 10½ to 11c; rolls to 8½ to 8¾c, and bellies, 11c. Quotations are: Mess pork, United States, \$13 to \$14; do, Canadian (new), \$15; short cut, \$16 to \$16.50; bacon, long clear, per pound, 7½ to 8c; lard, Canada, tubs and pails, 10 to 10½c; compound, do, 7 to 9c. Smoked meats—Hams, per pound (new), 10½ to 11c; bellies, per pound, 10½ to 11c; rolls, per pound, 8½ to 8¾c; backs, per pound, 10 to 10½c.

Apples, dried—Quiet. Trade lots sell at 3½c, and small jobbing lots are held at 4 to 4½c. One car of evaporated apples was received this week and sold to various commission houses, in 25 and 50 box lots, at a shade over 6½c per pound. There is very little demand yet, as green apples are still quite plentiful.

Eggs—Easy, but unchanged, at 10½ to 11c. Hides etc.—Quiet and unchanged. Cured sell at 5 to 5½c; green at 4½c; No. 2, at 3½c; No. 3 at 2½c. Skins—Offerings light; price steady. Fresh green sheepskins sell at \$1.15 to \$1.40; lambskins, 15 to 20c; calfskins, at 5 to 7c for city inspected.

Dressed meats—Demand only fair; but prices about maintained as last quoted. Beef sells: Fores, 4½ to 5½ cents; hinds, 7½ to 8½ cents; lamb, yearlings, 10 to 11c; spring, \$4.50 to \$6 per head; mutton, 7 to 8c; veal, 6 to 7½c per pound by the carcass.

Poultry—A few lots of turkeys and chickens were received by commission houses to-day, but only a moderate demand as reported for even the best fresh stock. Turkeys sold at 13 to 14c; chickens, 50 to 75c per pair.

Potatoes and vegetables—Potatoes are offering more freely and the feeling is easier. Buyers are holding off and have refused cars yesterday and to-day at 30c on track here. Out of store they sell at 40c per bag. Onions are in good demand and firm at \$1.25 to \$1.50 per bag. Other vegetables are steady and unchanged.

Tallow—Easy under liberal offerings. Dealers pay 5c for rendered and are asking 5½c to 5¾c. Rough sells at 2c.

Wool—Trade continues quiet, with values

unchanged and about maintained. Super pulled sells at 22c; extra pulled, 26 to 26½c.

Produce—Quotations were: Beans, per bush., trade lots, 90c to \$1; out of store, \$1.10 to \$1.20. Hay—Timothy, on track, \$12.50 to \$13; No. 2, \$10.50. Straw—\$6 to \$6.50 in car lots. Hops—Canadian, 1891 crop, 22 to 24c; yearlings, 17 to 18c. Honey—Extracted, 8 to 9c; combs, 12 to 14c. Seeds—Per bushel: red clover, good to choice, \$7.20 to 7.80; alsike, \$7.20 to \$9; timothy, good to choice, \$1.70 to \$2.00; fancy, \$2.40.

Dairy produce—Butter—Receipts are moderating somewhat and the market is a little steadier, although prices are not notably changed for the better. Large rolls still compose the bulk of the offerings, selling at 12 to 13½c for good to choice, with round lots of medium grade moved out as low as 10c. Tub butter is scarce, but dull. Several local commission houses carrying heavy stocks of large rolls have started packing and in this manner will keep stocks well cleared up.

Cheese—Small lots of 30 to 50 boxes new cheese have sold on spot at 9½ to 10c. Dealers are jobbing at 10½ to 10¾c. Fall makes are scarce and dull, selling 11c.

Cattle—A large number of export cattle were offered to-day, and a large number changed hands, but, considering the condition of most of the cattle which sold, prices were low, in some cases ½c per pound lower than what was paid in the country for them. The larger part of to-day's sales were between 4½ to 5c per lb., and a number of loads of good shipping steers sold at the inside figure. One lot of 75 exceptionally fine export cattle were purchased at \$5.35 per cwt. These cattle averaged 1,350 pounds, and cost 25c per cwt more in the country than they were sold for to-day. Good, handy butchers' steers sold frequently at 3½ to 3¾c, while choice, picked lots would not bring to-day more than 4 to 4½c. Inferior and rough cattle were dull, and those which changed hands were at low prices, around 2½ and 3c. The prospects after the two heavy runs we have had this week are not any too bright for next week.

Stockers—Not many offered, and prices were not notably changed from those of Tuesday, most of the offerings selling at 3½ to 4c, with a few heavy animals bringing 4½ to 4¾c per lb. A good demand is reported for 1,150 to 1,200 lb stockers.

Sheep and lambs—About 100 came in, and as these were nearly all yearlings and spring lambs, for which there was a fair demand, trade showed more activity than for some time past. No export sheep were offered. Yearlings sold at 5 to 5½c per lb, and spring lambs at \$3.50 to \$4.50 per head.

Hogs—Prices showed no quotable change, the best figure paid as on Tuesday being 5c, which was for good straight fat hogs, weighing about 200 lbs. The larger part of the offerings, which were in fairly good condition, sold at \$4.75 per cwt. Stores were unchanged. One bunch of 27 good straight hogs, averaging 200 lbs, sold at 5c per lb fed and watered.—*Empire*, May 21.

Toronto Hardware Markets.

The week is spoken of with general satisfaction. The volume of business done in it indicates a marked recovery in the demand from the condition described in last week's report. Plainly the wants of retailers are not nearly extinguished yet, but will be heard from as the pressure of consumptive needs is felt at the counters of the merchants. Small parcels of assortments are being shipped in fairly large numbers from the warehouses. Garden tools, lawn mowers, sprinklers, garden hose, lawn shears, etc., constitute one of the active groups. Wire, bolts, wire cloth, rope, etc., are likewise in good steady demand. Harvest tools, beyond the supplies contracted for during the booking season, are not in re-

quest, but a good sorting up business in them is expected when the retailers begin to sell. Iron pipe has good sale these days. The price has recently stiffened on large pipe in the United States. The city trade has enlarged very appreciably this week, while the country demand, must be considered very good, the early spring buying being kept in mind. Travellers are now out working up business for fall trade. No considerable results are due yet of course, and indications can scarcely be looked for either in the extent of the booking at this date.

Barb wire—Purchases have been scattered over a wider stretch of time this season because of the general withholding of orders for forward delivery, when the travellers were giving attention to that business. There are consequently some very good sales made these days. In prices there is no change.

Binder twine—The Consumers' Cordage Co. will quote on Monday, and declines to say in the meantime what its prices will be. Jobbers are likewise in the dark.

Bolts—These cut a considerable figure in the majority of sundry invoices. The discount remains 70 per cent. off the list for carriage bolts.

Builders' Hardware—The country demand is still very good in points of volume, and the general quality of the goods called for is quiet up to the average. Some very good specifications have come forward.

Chain—Supplies are just arriving to fill long-delayed orders. Prices are steady.

Cordage—The demand is steady. The only change is in Sisal, which is lower, quoting now at 9½ to 10c. Manilla is unchanged on a basis of 12½c. New Zealand is in very meagre supply. Tarred lath yarn is 8½c., and jute 6½ to 7c.

Horse Nails—Beyond the talk of a combine among the manufacturers, there is nothing to make any remarks upon. The range is 60 to 60 and 5 off the list.

Horse Shoes—Trade is quiet at \$3.60 to \$3.70.

Nails—A very well-sustained demand is generally experienced, but prices are unchanged.

Tacks—The demand has not shifted one way or the other, but it is stated that some one is cutting. This is also denied.

Wire—Oiled, annealed and galvanized are in strong demand, and the call threatens to outrun the supply.

Metals—The local market does not show any great amount of business for the week. Orders are given grudgingly, it would seem, and never go above a few tons at the outset, and more frequently run in fractions of tons. The metals most called for are still galvanized iron and tin, with spelter a very good third. Copper has a limited amount of attention, for which may be blamed the unsteadiness of that metal. Lead has a very dull time of it.

Antimony—An advance of 10s. in the London market has strengthened quotations everywhere. The price is steady and unchanged here at 14½c. for Cookson's and 13½c. for other brands.

Canada Plates—Nothing in the way of change in price or extension in the demand is to be noted. Orders for fall delivery continue to be worked upon. Blaine is \$2.90 to \$3, Abercarne and Alloway \$3 to \$3.10, and Bright is \$3.25.

Copper—The United States market shows a big falling off in foreign business. It is said that all producers outside of this continent have entered into a combination to restrict the output. Present prices in New York are 11.95 to 12c. Here the price is 13½c. and weak at that.

Galvanized Iron—Good sales at unchanged prices is the summary of the situation in this market, 5½c being the quotation for 28 gauge.

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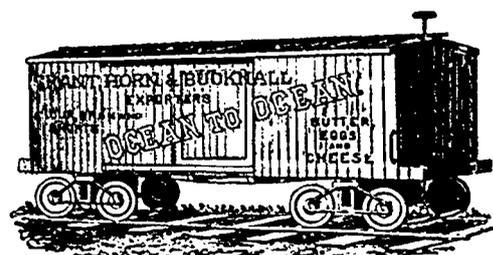
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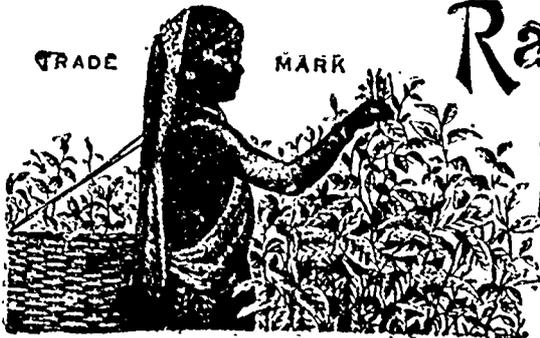
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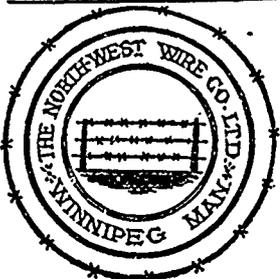
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Wheat Prices in Britain.

The London *Miller* reviews the course of the British wheat markets during April, as follows:—

The month's trade began with weakness at the Baltic, where on the 1st 32s 6d was taken for May shipments of the new Argentine wheat crop. On the 2nd the country markets were decidedly reactionary. Farmers appeared dismayed for the price of corn, owing to the outburst of summer-like weather which began on the 30th of March. Fully 1s decline took place at Aylesbury, Berwick, Bedford, Colchester, Cambridge, Doncaster, Dorchester, Leicester, Northampton, Norwich, Newcastle, Oxford, Preston, Peterborough, Reading, Taunton, Worcester and York. On the 4th London was very depressed, 1s decline being allowed on English wheat on spot, and 2s on foreign, while new Calcutta wheat, May shipment, fell to 32s 9d per quarter. On the 5th Liverpool declined 1d per cental. London was very weak for Indian, the new Calcutta shipments being offered at 32s, or 1s 3d decline from the 1st. On the 7th at Birmingham and Bristol, with lovely weather still prevailing, wheat prices were 1s down, and on the 8th Liverpool accepted 7s 2d per cental for Californian. No changes of note were observable on the 9th, the country markets being dull at the decline of the 2nd. On the 11th, with cold weather, London regained 6d of the decline of the 4th, and on the 12th Liverpool made 7s 4d for Californian, being 2d per cental above the previous lowest price. On the 14th Birmingham, with quite wintery weather, was 6d dearer, and Bristol was sometimes 1s better on the week. From the 15th to the 20th the Easter holidays intervened, and next to no business was done. On the 21st the weather returned to the sunshine and warmth which had marked the first ten days of the month. Prices, however, did not recede; Bristol and Birmingham on that day were both distinctly firm markets. On the 22nd, however, Liverpool was disappointing; 7s 3d was taken for Californian. The forward price for new Calcutta wheat in London was still 32s per quarter but La Plata made 33s per quarter. A few of the country markets of the 23rd were 6d dearer on the fortnight, and London on the 25th opened firm, under the influence of a report from Russia that no wheat exports would be allowed before September. As the day wore on, however, the tone of the market did not improve. On the 26th Liverpool was firm but not brisk for Californian; 7s 3½d was quoted on spot, but for July delivery 7s 2d was accepted. The last few days have been without trade incident. The prices which ruled in London on the 25th found acceptance throughout the week.

The dulness of April has been in remarkable contrast this year to the activity of the same month's trade in 1891. The good stocks in granary, the liberal supplies on passage, and the good harvest promises on the Continent, have weighed heavily on the markets and have kept prices down. The chief feature of an uneventful month has been the determination to clear American flour even at a very low price. During the first ten days of the month English farmers were very discouraged over their holdings, but since Easter they have picked up heart, and at some centres are even asking a slight advance.

May will probably find that present prices are totally lacking in the magnetic power which attached to the values of a twelvemonth since. America having good reserves, seems disposed to sell freely, but India, Australia and Roumania may not improbably pause. The reversion to a favorable summer basis of value before we are through the spring at least affords us the advantage of a datum line, for from a 30s 8d imperial average, and a 34s quotation for Bombay wheat, movement, if any, can scarcely be but in one direction.

Seal Slaughter.

Prof. Henry W. Elliott asks: "Why is it that we find now a scant tenth of the numbers of young male seals which I saw there in 1872. When did this work of decrease and destruction, so marked on the breeding-grounds there, begin, and how? This answer follows:

(1.) "From overdriving without heeding its warning, first begun in 1879, dropped then until 1882, then suddenly renewed again with increased energy from year to year, until the end is abruptly reached, this season of 1890."

On reading the agent's report for 1889 the Professor writes: "I at once jumped to the conclusion that the pelagic sealing, the poaching of 1886-1889, was the sole cause for that shrinkage" which he, the agent "declared manifest." Still, charging it all to the poachers "was not quite satisfactory to my mind." The Professor "could figure out," from the number of skins marketed by the "hunters," an estimate of the damage to the rookeries from this cause, but that did not satisfy him; "for, great as my estimated shrinkage on the breeding grounds was, due to the work of the poachers, yet that would not, could not, explain to my mind the ninefold greater shrinkage of that supply from the hauling grounds which must exist, or else 60,000 young males might be easily taken, judging from my notes of such work in 1872" (p. 57).

As his conclusion he urges: (1.) That no driving and killing for tax and shipment on the seal island of Alaska be permitted by the Government for a period of at least seven years from date; (2.) Co-operation with Great Britain and Russia for a "close time" in the "open waters of Behring Sea" (p. 60).

The Professor's testimony explodes our Administration's fine theory that but for the wicked Canadians' "poaching" we would have a "sure thing" of the annual income of 100,000 skins from the rookeries. That is the reason why this report of the Professor's has been pigeon-holed and withheld from the public. The Administration could not at the same time insist that the Canadians alone were responsible, and allow its own witness to say openly that we ourselves were "nine-fold" more guilty. It is not improbable that, owing to this very inconvenient outspokenness of the Professor on this point, it has been thought best not to make him one of our Joint Commissioners to report to the arbitrators. As, however, there was undoubtedly every reason to fear that the gentlemen actually appointed as such commissioners by our Government will be no less truthful and frank than Prof. Elliott, the precaution was taken of muzzling them beforehand by the treaty provision that their report shall not be published until after it has been laid before the arbitrators. However great may have been the inattention or incapacity of the United States agents to heed the warning given to them by the actual situation before their eyes, of which the Professor complains, it is eclipsed by the inattention or incapacity of the Administration, which had a very much stronger warning in the urgent recommendations of the Professor, their special expert *ad hoc*. This warning to stop all killing on the rookeries, for seven years at least, was received by the Administration in the fall or winter of 1890, and, nevertheless, the President had authorized in the spring of 1891 the killing of 60,000 seals during the ensuing season.—*New York Evening Post*.

To the above the *New York Fur Trade Review* adds: "We are pleased to note that Prof. Elliott at last agrees with the opinion we have freely and constantly advanced for some years past, viz., that the destruction of the seals is really due to the annual slaughter of 100,000 on the islands under the former lessees. We have also previously asserted that the officials share the responsibility for the result."

Character of Indian Wheats.

Of Indian wheats, white Bombay takes the highest place, both in price and quality. The

grade known as "choice" is exceptionally fine wheat, its impurities are few and its all round qualities are many, although the structure of its grains may be called "flinty" on its arrival here. When it is carefully prepared it goes to the mill soft enough and yields a higher percentage of flour than any other white wheat except Australian. The flour is splendid in color and bloom and moderate in strength, absorbing well but wanting in retaining power, and having more flavor than either Californian or Chilian. No. 1 Bombay is a similar wheat but with a higher percentage of impurities, and consequently taking more cleaning. When this cleaning is properly done, the flour, though less in quantity, is about equal in quality to that made from choice.

Of late years Bombay wheats have rapidly advanced in favor, especially in Lancashire and West Yorkshire, many of the largest and most successful millers using them very freely in their mixtures in place of Californians, etc. For adding color to strong reds they are perhaps the most useful wheats on our markets, their dry starch, and somewhat inelastic pale gluten, combining admirably with the dark tough gluten and grey starch of Azimas and Ghirkas, and even when judiciously mixed with fine Duluth they add to, rather than detract from, the high qualities of that wheat.—*Miller*.

Freight Rates and Traffic Matters.

The *Montreal Trade Bulletin*, of May 20, says: "Ocean heavy grain freights are easy with engagements reported yesterday at 2s 3d per quarter for Liverpool, but very little is being done beyond May loading which is wanted. London is quoted at 2s 3d to 2s 6d, with 3d to 6d more asked for distant shipment. Glasgow is quoted at 2s 3d to 2s 6d. Oats are quoted 3d more per 320 pounds. Bristol is quoted at 2s 9d to 3s, and the Continent 3s to 3s 3d. Provisions in Liverpool, London and Glasgow 15s, flour in sacks 10s to Liverpool and London, and 11s 3d to Glasgow; butter and cheese, 20s to Liverpool, London and Glasgow; cattle freights have been made at 55s to 60s, 65s and 67s 6d; deals, 42s 6d to 45s; eggs, 15s. In lake and river freights, recent charter have been made at Chicago to Kingston 3½c wheat, and 3½c corn; Kingston to Montreal, 2½ to 2¾c.

Chicago Daily Trade Bulletin, of May 23, says: "The business with the railroads was rather dull, the only important traffic the Eastern roads are getting being provisions at 30c per 100 pound to New York. Grain rates remained steady at 20c. Through rates to Liverpool were weaker and lower and closed at 23 to 26½c for flour, and 21½c for grain and 42½c to 46½c for Provisions. Lake and rail rates to New York remained steady at 15c for flour. Grain was taken at 6½c for wheat and 6 to 6½c for corn. Rates to New England held at 9c on corn. Lake freights were in fair demand and closed at 2s for wheat and 1½c for corn to Buffalo, 1½c for corn and 1½c for oats to Georgian Bay."

British Grain Trade.

The *Mark Lane Express*, of May 23, in its weekly review of the British grain trade, says: There is a pronounced opinion that there will be a short yield of wheat. Oats are not doing well, owing to the deficient rainfall. Farmers clearing away their reserves of wheat owing to heavy supplies, led to unprecedented sales at a low figure. Foreign also was largely offered. White wheat dropped 1s and red 6d. Oats and maize were dearer. Barley was cheaper. Monday wheat was steady, unchanged. Foreign wheat advanced 6d on American sales. Flour and rye were quiet and cheaper. Barley and maize were 6d and oats 3d dearer.

The Montreal Stock Exchange is now closed on Saturdays, consequently no quotations will be published on the last day of the week.

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The two best and cheapest sold
Feeding Pens in the
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AND STEAM PRINTERS.

134 and 136 Second Avenue North, WINNIPEG, MAN.

Depopulated Towns in Kansas.

The N. Y. Times says: "There are twenty well built towns in Kansas without a single inhabitant. Saratoga has a \$30,000 school house, and a number of fine business houses, yet there is nobody even to claim a place to sleep. Her banks remain, but they are silent. At Fargo a \$25,000 school house stands a monument of the bond-voting craze. Most of the buildings have been removed or are torn down. The hotel keeps gloomy watch over the few remaining houses, aided by the "bank." A herder and his family constitute the sole population of what was once an incorporated city. South Hutchinson is another example of a well built city without a people. It would take more than \$300,000 to duplicate the buildings there, and yet one can wander through the streets without finding man, woman or child." Yet this state was "boomed" in Canada as a rival to our Northwest. Possibly these deserted places are down in the census for large populations.

Rock Lake Cattle Trade.

Already this season upwards of one thousand head of fat cattle have been sent out of the country from along the shores of the Pembina River the last shipment having been made by Baird Bros. & Chalmers. In every instance cattle raising and dairying industries have proved safe and profitable when the work has been conducted in a careful and intelligent manner. The country on both sides of the Pembina River, in fact the whole of the Rock Lake country, is exceedingly suitable for stock raising, as not only is the ground rich in hay and pasturage but water is everywhere abundant, both in wells and in small, clear streams that flow into the larger river. Fortunately there are no very large grain farms in this portion of Southern Manitoba to destroy the land, ruin the owners, and bring discredit on the district by ultimate failure, consequently on almost every homestead there are kept many domestic animals that are continually increasing in numbers and in value. The disappointment that has attended the efforts of those who have been devoted to grain raising has led to the value and usefulness of cattle being better understood and more fully appreciated, for the success of those who have been engaged in the business has encouraged others to give attention to the industry.—Pilot Mound Sentinel.

Tarragona almonds were 2c higher in New York recently on the strength of a serious crop damage by frost. Some advices prophesy 50 per cent. advance for the new crop over last year's selling price.

Cornmeal is much dearer in the States, owing to the boom in corn, on account of damage from wet weather.

Prunes are reported firm and higher abroad.

Bogus Maple Sugar.

The amount of maple sugar imported during the past season is placed at 2,000,000 pounds. The greater portion of the importations undergoes the process of re-melting and adulteration, and is then placed on the market as the genuine Vermont article. This foreign made sugar has a stronger flavor and is darker in color than that produced from Vermont maple sap, making it better for purposes of adulteration. It is said that the proportion of maple sugar to other substances used in the re-melting and "refining" process is one to five, or in other words, that five pounds of "new" is made from one pound of old, the additional four pounds of weight consisting of glucose and cheap grade of cane sugar. Thus it is made possible by this practice to produce annually from 8,000,000 to 10,000,000 pounds of bogus maple sugar and syrup from sugar purchased abroad.—New York Price Current.

Pure Groceries.

It is an unreasonable and unjust law which makes the grocer the scapegoat of manufacturers who produce impure goods. In the case of the manufacturer or wholesaler charged with selling adulterated goods, the package is allowed to speak for itself. Upon its evidence the accusation stands or falls. The word "compound," plainly marked on the package, saves the accused, if the mixture be one of the permitted sort. Why should not the same evidence be acceptable in the defence, as it is in the prosecution of a grocer? A package of coffee bears the word "compound" upon it, a grocer makes a sale from its contents to some one who wants a pound of 30 cent coffee, the buyer turns out to be a detective in the service of the Inland Revenue department, the coffee is officially analyzed, is found to contain chicory, the grocer is billed with the costs of examination (\$14), and may feel thankful that he is not fined fifty dollars for violating the Adulteration Act. In a case of this kind the detective makes it a point to know nothing but the bald facts—that he asked for coffee, that he was given what was contained in the package submitted for analysis, that he was not advised of it, mixture, and that the stuff was therefore sold for coffee, not "coffee compound." Probably he saw no package; if he did, and noted the word "compound" on it, he did not see fit to pay any attention to it, choosing to rest his case upon the facts, that coffee he asked for, and coffee compound he got. The law says that harmless compounds must be "sold and offered for sale as compounds." Should the grocer sell to the informer from an original package which does not bear the word "compound," and the article of food so sold turn out to be impure, the informer can trust the evidence of his eyes in that case, and will be sure to remember that the package had not the saving word upon it.

The grocery trade is becoming as ticklish a calling as that of the druggist. In his own defence the grocer will have to label his parcels "compound" when they contain anything to dilute the pure article. Coffees, spices, etc., must no longer be defined simply by the price, but by the term "compound" or "pure." A customer wants a 25-cent coffee, and so words the order. The grocer must record it inquiringly in the form "25-cent coffee compound." There must be this clear understanding between the buyer and seller, for the latter to keep within the law. People will never learn to use the defining word in giving orders, but that is no reason why the grocer should expose himself to the danger of prosecution. It is not always an angel you are entertaining unawares, but sometimes a minion of the Inland Revenue department, and it is as well to acquire the habit of caution.

Adulteration comes of unbridled competition, of which the motto: Cheapness at any sacrifice. Many who buy cheap goods are unaware that the quality is debased to the price, and believe that the price is lowered to the quality. It is well that these should be protected, and the law holding the manufacturer responsible is in the public good. But it should not make the trader sponsor of the manufacturer. If the trader had any special privileges to balance his special responsibilities in this matter, there would be no cause of complaint. But license or other protection usually goes with the liability of inspection in every other calling. The druggist is made responsible for the consequences of mistakes made by himself, or, in matters of quantity, by the physician whose prescription he has to fill; but the trade of the druggist is protected by legal requirements as to examination, service and professional course, that narrows the gate for the entrance of competitors. The saloon keeper must submit to inspection and regulation, but he is protected by a license fee and a limitation of competition. The grocer alone has to submit to vexatious espionage and be exposed to the risks of prosecution, without a single compensating privilege. It is right that the public should have a fair chance to choose between pure and impure articles of food, but this should be possible without introducing Noah Claypole into the grocery trade. The inspector, if there is to be one, should be a member of the trade, acquainted with the situation in which the grocer is placed, and prepared to distinguish between cases of fraudulent intent and mere inadvertence. But a regular informer, chosen because of some lowly services as a party hack, can do no good to the cause of purity. Where inspection is carried on for the sake of the inspector rather than of the public, who have made no complaint about adulterated coffee, it is apt to be oppressive.—Grocer.

A line of gallon apples was sold to the whole sale trade at Toronto recently at \$1.60, but packers say that choice goods cannot be put up for less than \$1.70.

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Rigby Waterproof Clothing

Has been in the market barely a month and already its merits are appreciated beyond our most sanguine expectations.

ORDERS.

Are coming in freely from all parts of the country.

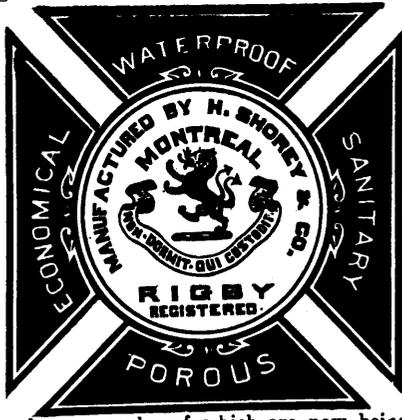
ANOTHER MONTHS SALES

Such as the last and it will tax our proofing staff to the utmost to fill the orders. We are now proofing **Tweeds** suitable for **Men's Suits** and **Ladies' Ulsters and Jackets** which we are offering in the piece, samples of which are now being shown on the road by our travellers, on special trips with RIGBY Goods.

Remember that we claim RIGBY proofed materials to be **waterproof**, which can be satisfactorily tested by any one before purchasing.

Ladies and Gentlemen will appreciate the comfort of having a nice Tweed Overcoat or Ulster used in ordinary wear, **thoroughly Porous** and yet a **sure protection** during a **rain-storm**.

(SAMPLE ORDERS SOLICITED) **H. SHOREY & CO.,**
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Fresh New Cured Hams, Breakfast Bacon, Spiced Rolls, Long Clear

Bacon, Boneless Ham, Pure Lard, Sausage Casings, etc., etc.

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70 McDERMOTT STREET,

FRESH PORK SAUSAGE. BOLOGNA SAUSAGE.

Butter and Eggs.

Consignments of Butter Solicited and carefully handled. We are buying Eggs, ship direct to us and save commission.

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THE FAMOUS LAGAVULIN DISTILLERY,
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It contains no grain spirit, or other Whiskies one knows nothing of, and the most eminent Physicians of the day prescribe it where a stimulant is required.

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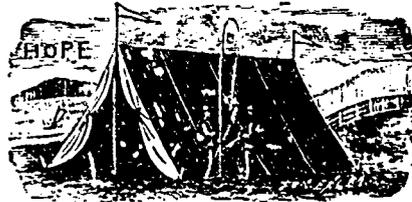
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Every Attention paid to
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First-class in every respect.
Appointments by first.
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WINES, LIQUORS AND CIGARS.

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JUTE AND COTTON BAGS,

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ALL KINDS CARRIED IN STOCK.

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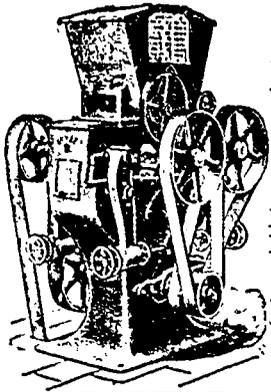
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Short Cuts in **BOOK-KEEPING**

If you are weary of the Restrictions of a Bound Ledger, write for a sample sheet of my patent

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—AND—

BOOT MANUFACTURERS.

Sole, Harness and Upper Leathers.

BOOTS, SHOES AND BOOT TOPS.

HIDES TANNED FOR ROBES, ETC.

Highest Cash Price Paid for Hides and Skins

171 and 173 KING STREET,

WINNIPEG.

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

CONDENSED JOINT TIME TABLE

In Effect March 20th, 1892.

Going South.		STATION.		Going North	
Mixed No. 5	Daily, except Sunday.	Mixed No. 0		Mixed No. 0	
7 30a	Ar Great Falls	Do	5 02p		
8 45	..... Vaughan	.....	6 40		
10 00	..... Steel	.....	8 15		
4 15	..... Collins	.....	7 45		
2 30	..... Pondera	.....	9 30		
1 00	..... Conrad	.....	10 45		
12 05p	..... Shuib Junct.	.....	12 05a		
10 50	..... Locky Springs	.....	12 55a		
10 00	..... Kevin	.....	1 45		
9 10	..... Sweet Gr. ss	Ar	2 35		
(Intern'l bound.)					
8 10	Ar..... Courts	Do	3 20		
7 50	Do..... Milk River	Ar	4 10		
7 50	..... Brunton	.....	5 11		
4 50	..... Stealing	.....	6 40		
8 30	Do..... Lethbridge	Ar	8 00		

Going West.		STATIONS.		Going East.	
Mixed No. 2	Daily	Fro'gt No. 3	Mixed D. ex. No 1	Mixed No. 1	Daily
7 00p	Do..... Dunmore	Ar	3 55a	10 40p	
10 30	Do..... Grassy Lake	Ar	12 45p	2 00a	
2 00a	Ar..... Lethbridge	Do	4 45p	5 40a	

CONNECTIONS.

Canadian Pacific Railway at Dunmore Junction: East bound train (Atlantic Express) leaves Dunmore at 10 17 a.m.; West bound train (Pacific Express) leaves Dunmore at 5.43 p.m.

Great Northern Railway at Great Falls: South bound train to Helena, Butte, &c., leaves Great Falls at 10.45 a.m.; East bound train to St. Paul, &c., leaves Great Falls at 3.00 p.m.

E. T. GALT, W. D. BAROLAY, H. MARTIN, Gen. Manager. Gen. Super't. Gen. Traffic Agent

TIME CARD No. 4.

Columbia and Kootenay Steam Navigation Co. Limited.

REVELSTOKE, B.C.

Arrow Lakes and Columbia River Route River Steamers.

STEAMER LYTON leaves Revelstoke for Robson, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 4 a.m. arriving at Robson 5 p.m. making close connection with Columbia and Kootenay Railway for Nelson.

STEAMER COLUMBIA leaves Robson daily at 6 a.m. for Trail Creek and Little Dalles arriving at Little Dalles 9 a.m. making close connection with Spokane Falls and Northern Railway for Spokane Falls.

Kootenay Lake and Bonnor's Ferry Route.

STEAMER NELSON connects with Columbia & Kootenay Railway at Nelson and calls at all points on Kootenay Lake.

F. G. CHRISTIE, J. W. TROUPE, Secretary. Manager.

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From Montreal and Quebec to Liverpool and London-derry.

PARSIAN from Montreal May 21
CIRCASSIAN " " May 28
MONGOLIAN " " June 4

* Carries only Cabin Passengers
RATES. Saloon, \$45 to \$50; Intermediate, \$30; Steerage, \$20.
SPECIALLY LOW PREPAID RATES

STATE LINE. New York to Glasgow via Londonderry. Through tickets to all parts of Europe.

STATE OF NEBRASKA June 2
STATE OF CALIFORNIA June 10

RATES. Saloon, \$10 to \$20; Intermediate, \$5; Steerage, \$3.
For full information as to rates, reservations, &c. apply to any Railway or Steamship agent, or to

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CANADIAN PACIFIC RY.

—THE—

Short and Direct Route

—TO ALL POINTS—

EAST AND WEST

Low rates to Toronto, Montreal, Ottawa, Quebec, New York, Boston, and all points East.

Rates to Pacific Coast \$10 and \$5 Lower than by any other route.

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MANITOBA, ALBERTA, ATHABASCA.

The largest and best equipped boats on the Lakes leaves Fort William every

Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday

For Owen Sound, Toronto, Montreal, Boston, New York and all points East.

Connecting trains leave Winnipeg every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 17.45.

LOWEST RATES. QUICKEST TIME.

Passengers ticketed through to all points in the East.

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Direct connection to CHINA and JAPAN. "Empress of India" from Vancouver on June 5th, "Empress of Japan," June 26th.

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ROBT. KERR, Gen. Pass. Agt., WINNIPEG.

OF THERN PACIFIC R.R

TIME CARD.

Taking effect on Sunday, April 3rd, 1892. (Central or 90th Meridian Time.)

North Bound			STATIONS.	South Bound		
Brandon Ex. Tues. Th. & Sat.	St. Paul Express Daily.	Miles from Winnipeg.		St. Paul Express Daily	Brandon Ex. Mon. Wed. & Fri.	
2.20p	4.25p	0	..... Winnipeg	11 10a	1.10p
2.10p	4.13p	3.0	..... Portage Junction	11. 0a	1.20p
1.57p	3.57p	9.8	..... St. Norbert	11 23a	1.30p
1.46p	3.45p	15.3	..... Cartier	11 47a	1.49p
1.28p	3.26p	23.5	..... St. Agatho	12 6p	2.0p
1.20p	3.17p	27.4	..... Union Point	12.14p	2.17p
1.03p	3.05p	32.5	..... Silver Plains	12.26p	2.23p
12.50p	2.48p	40.4	..... Morris	14.45p	2.47p
	2.33p	48.8	..... St. Jean	1.00p	
	2.13p	56.0	..... Letellier	1.24p	
	1.50p	65.0	..... Emerson	1.50p	
	1 3 p	68.1	..... Pembina	2.00p	
	9 45a	103	..... Grand Forks	5.60p	
	5.35a	123	..... Winnipeg Junction	9.00p	
	8 35p	170	..... Minneapolls	6 30a	
	8.00p	181	..... St. Paul	7 05a	
	9.00p	183	..... Chicago	9.35a	

MORRIS-BRANDON BRANCH.

East Bound.			STATIONS.	West Bound.		
Froight Mon. Wed. & Fri.	Passenger Tues. Thur. & Sat.	Miles from Morris.		Passenger Wed. & Fri.	Froight Tues. & Sat.	
12 20p	2 20p		..... Winnipeg	1.10p	3.00a
7.00p	12 40p		..... Morris	2.55p	3 15a
6.10p	12 15p		..... Lowe Farm	3.18p	3 40a
5.14p	11.48a	10 0	..... Myrtle	3.43p	10.10a
4.43p	11.37a	21 2	..... Roland	3.53p	10 30a
4.00p	11.25a	25 9	..... Rosebank	4.05p	11.15a
3.30p	11.03a	32 6	..... Miami	4.25p	11 50a
2.45p	10.40a	38 6	..... Deerwood	4.48p	12.53p
2.20p	10 28a	49 0	..... Altamont	5 01p	1 05p
1.40p	10.08a	54 1	..... Somerset	6.21p	1 45p
1.13p	9.53a	62 1	..... Swan Lake	6.37p	2 17p
12.43p	9.37a	63 4	..... Indian Springs	6.52p	2 45p
12.19p	9.26a	74 6	..... Maricapolis	6.05p	3.12p
11.40a	9 10a	79 4	..... Greenwood	6.20p	3.46p
11.16a	8.53a	86 1	..... Balder	6.35p	4.18p
10.22a	8.30a	92 3	..... Belmont	7.00p	5.07p
9.52a	8.12a	102.0	..... Hilton	7.30p	5.45p
9.10a	7.57a	109.7	..... Ashdown	7.53p	6 25p
9 02a	7.47a	120 0	..... Wawanesa	8.00p	6 38p
8.15a	7.24a	129.5	..... Rounthwaite	8.28p	7 27p
7.33a	7.04a	137 2	..... Martinville	8.48p	8.05p
7.00a	6.45a	145.1	..... Brandon	9.10p	8.47p

West-bound Passenger Trains stop at Belmont for meals

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE BRANCH.

East Bound.			STATIONS.	West Bound.		
Mixed daily except Sunday.	Miles from Winnipeg.			Mixed daily except Sunday.		
11.33a	0		..... Winnipeg	4.30p	
11.15a	3.0		..... Portage Junction	4 41p	
10.49a	11.5		..... St. Charles	5 13p	
10.41a	14.7		..... Headingly	5.20p	
10.17a	21.0		..... White Plains	5 45p	
9.22a	25.2		..... Eustaco	6 33p	
9.06a	22.1		..... Oakville	6.46p	
8 25a	25.5		..... Portage la Prairie	7 40p	

Passengers will be carried on all regular freight trains. Pullman Palace Sleeping and Dining Cars on St. Paul and Minneapolls Express daily.

Connection at Winnipeg Junction with two Vestibuled through trains daily for all points in Montana, Washington, British Columbia, Oregon and California; also close connection at Chicago with eastern lines.

CHAS. S. FEE, H. SWINFORD, G. P. & T. A. St. Paul. General Agent, Winnipeg.
H. J. BELCH, Ticket Agent, 468 Main St., Winnipeg.