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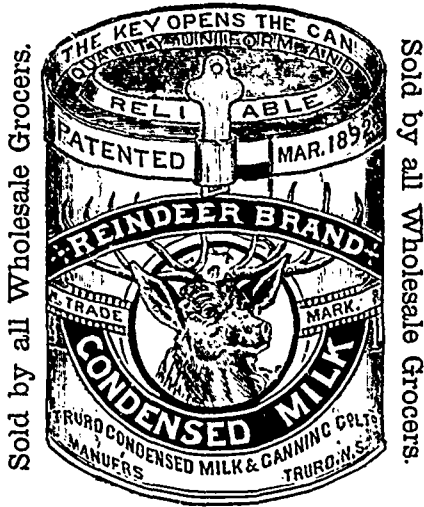
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WINNIPEG, JUNE 5, 1893.

Trusts and their Limits.

Public interest in trusts has been greatly renewed by recent events in Wall street. There have been violent fluctuations in the securities of every big trust except the Standard Oil, which is the oldest and most solid of them all, and sells at the highest price a share. The fluctuations in the Wall street values of the trust securities recall all the discussion over the methods and expediency of the trusts when they first started, and the limitations of the laws of trade impose as well on trusts as on any other business corporation.

A writer in the *Sun* says the great difference in principle between the Standard Oil Trust and most of the trusts which have been organized and floated within the last few years is that the Standard Oil Trust tries to cheapen, no matter how little, the selling price of its product, and relies for its profits on economy of management, facilities in handling and control over the sources and production of the raw material. This is increased by the limited area in which petroleum is found, and by the great advantage in refining it which the big corporation, with a large plant, its own steamers, pipe lines and distributing agencies, has. The Standard Oil Trust learned by experience that this was the best policy, in that it prevented competition through the operation of the laws of trade, and secured to itself a monopoly of the consumers.

There are natural advantages in trusts, and also disadvantages. If the disadvantages can be eliminated by careful management and adherence to good business principals, the advantages will prevent competition, and make unnecessary the buying out of competitors. Up to the limit of the executive ability of the management of a trust the cost of production can be diminished. This should be the real source of profit to a trust, not the monopoly of business secured by the buying out of competitors nor the raising of prices to the public.

The laws of trade, which are as inexorable as the law of gravity, prevent the permanent raising of prices by a trust beyond the competi-

tive point. If a trust were formed to-day in any of the big industries of the United States, and that trust should embrace every factory at present engaged in that industry, it would still be impossible to advance prices materially, because every advance would encourage free capital to invest, and other factories making the same product would come into existence.

Even were the facilities of the trust so much better and its executive management so much abler than could be secured by the outside people, still the only result would be that outside capital would have to wait for prices to the public to be raised before it would be profitable to go in. If the trust were making 15 per cent., and at prices obtained by the trust outsiders could make 10 per cent., there would be plenty of outside capital going into the business, with the result that the trust would have either to buy their competitors out and so encourage the development of new competitors or lower its prices, not only below the prices at which outsiders could manufacture at a profit, but so low that the outside factories would have to close.

The fact that prices had been unduly raised for once or any length of time would mean the creation of, outside competitors whose total production would amount to more than the consumers could absorb at a profitable price, and so there would be a constant pressure to a selling price lower than the profit which could have been secured had prices never been unduly raised.

It is not by overcapitalization that a trust will bring about its downfall, but by poor business management and disregard of the laws of trade. It is well known that almost every trust is capitalized at a sum considerably larger than the cash values of the properties, good wills and franchises which were consolidated to make up the trust. All over this real value, whatever it may be from time to time, is water. If the trust earns dividends on all its capitalization it simply means that the trust has been so well organized and is so well managed that it can pay an unusual profit on the investment.

Wall street and the public discount water. They not only discount it, but they often discount it too much. During a recent break in the values of industrial securities the whole capital at the Wall street prices was of less Wall street value than the original properties which went to make up the prices. A stock paying 6 per cent. dividends steadily year in and year out, with books open to the stock holders and to the public, well and conservatively conducted, will sell for more than twice as much a share as a 3 per cent. speculative stock. By making securities speculative the market for them is limited, and the large class of conservative investors is excluded. It is this class which buys the gilt edge steady paying securities, which rarely break in the market, and are not often handled on margins. They are bought and paid for. It is hard to cause any back or panic in them.

Except where a trust can control the source of production and thus prevent competition, or where it has patents or exclusive franchises, there is nothing which the public has to fear. A trust cannot raise the prices beyond a rate of reasonable profit without encountering two great dangers. One is that of competition, if the article is such that the public have to buy it. The other danger is that by raising the price it will restrict its market and drive the public to smaller purchases or to the use of substitutes. It is a well known fact in commerce and trade that the market for any product depends greatly on its price. A reduction in price of a third may double the sales, while an increase in price of a quarter may diminish the demand by half. This is what every man in charge of a business must decide for himself, and his profit and loss depends on that decision. The trade rule is that the lower the price the greater the demand, and that a constant cheapening of prices means a constantly increasing demand for the product. Here is where a well organized trust has its

advantage over a small corporation or an individual. It has greater capital, better credit, more concentrated and cheaper management, and an opportunity to economize in the buying raw materials in bulk or for cash, in the saving of distributing, and in the constant savings of salaries and incidentals. There is one main office and only one set of executive officers for a whole trust, instead of a separate office and a separate set of officials for every corporation which was absorbed to make up the trust. The market can be better watched and handled, raw materials can be secured at the season at which they are most cheap, credits can be arranged with the banks, the army of drummers, sales agents, branch offices, and distributors can be materially reduced; better terms can be made with the workmen. There will be fewer superintendents and fewer salaries.

There is no reason why the trusts should not live and prosper and be good investments; only for their own even more than for the public interest, they must not regard themselves as exceptions to business rules, and they must not attempt to ride over the laws of trade.—*Journal of Commerce.*

Cheap Paints.

Some paint dealers throughout the country, says the *Hardware Journal*, in order to keep in touch with the Patrons and still make a living profit by selling them at their own price, have resorted, among other questionable means, to the practice of inducing a manufacturer of prepared paints here and there to make a cheaper brand which they could palm off on this class of customers as the standard article. The result of this is of course injurious to the legitimate trade. So much so in fact that some of the manufacturers have discontinued supplying dealers through the jobbers or middle men and now deal direct with the retailer, being thus in better position to control their trade and keep it out of the hands of the Patron stores.

Profits in Oats.

The *Montreal Trade Bulletin* of May 26 says: "Holders of oats have made some handsome profits of late, sales having been made of large quantities at 37 to 39½c per 34 lbs. afloat, and some have brought as high 40c. During the past week, however, prices have eased off a little, sales being reported at 38½ to 39c per 34 lbs.; but even these figures show a gain of 6 to 7c per bushel on the cost price. The advance in prices is due to the great scarcity of feed stuffs in Great Britain and on the Continent, in consequence of the severe drought there this spring; in fact, it has been the driest spring on record in the latter country, the drought lasting from March 1st to the first week in May. Since then, however, copious rains have fallen all over England, although they came too late, it is thought to save the hay crop, and hence the continued demand for oats and hay from this side. So far, Canadian oats appear to have given good satisfaction in England judging from letters received by shippers here within the past week. Regarding the prospects for shipping Canadian oats to England, a great deal will depend upon the extent of the damage done by the drought. In London, there has been considerable excitement in the market for oats, and all arrives up to May 13th met with immediate sale at advancing prices, No 2 white and mixed Canadian selling at 17s 9d to 18s per quarter, bringing 3d per quarter over the price of No. 2 Russian and American. According to this, American and Russian oats must have a greater percentage of barley or other foreign substance than No. 2 Canadian. It is therefore gratifying to find that Canadian oats take the lead of foreigners, even if they have percentage of barley mixed with them, as London receivers are not fools enough to pay 3d more for Canadian than Russian and American, unless they are worth that much more."

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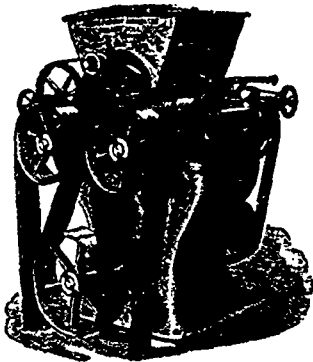
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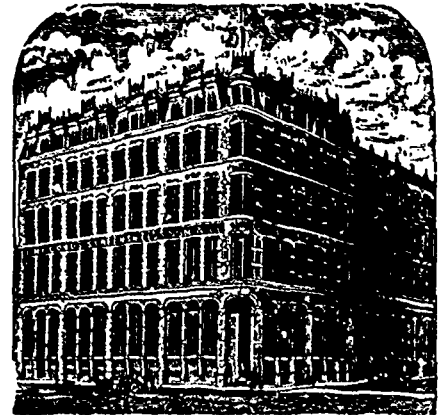


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Dodge Wood Split Pulleys and Rope
TRANSMISSIONS.
Electrical Machinery and Supplies.
Second Hand Machinery of Every Description
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17, 19 and 21 Victoria Square and 780, 732, 734 and 736 Craig St., MONTREAL.

Offer for immediate delivery the following lines:

St. Croix Gingham, 6, 3.4 cents—3 months.
29 inch Standard Check Shirtings, 10 cents, 3 months.
A large assortment, just received, of newest designs in
Crum's No. 115 Prints, 10 cents.

Also, new Fashionable Tartan Silks for Blouses.

....Full set of Samples with....

C. J. REDMOND, Donaldson Block, WINNIPEG

Ship-Chandlery!

MANILLA, TARRED

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OAKUM, PITCH,

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The Commercial

WINNIPEG, JUNE 5, 1893.

CANADA—AUSTRALIA.

The establishment of a direct steamship line between Canada and the island continent of Australia, is a matter which is attracting a good deal of attention in commercial circles. There has been a desire in Canada for some years to establish direct communication with Australia, in the belief that beneficial trade results would follow. This desire has been reciprocated in Australia, but up to the present time no attempt was made to carry it into effect. Arrangements have now been completed for the establishing of a direct steamship service between Australia and our Pacific port of Vancouver. Two first class steamships are to be put on the service—the Miowera and the Warrimoo,—the former being now on her first trip from Australia to Vancouver.

While there has been a strong desire in each of the countries directly interested for the establishment of this route, there seems to be a great deal of uncertainty in commercial circles in Canada as to the requirements of trade between the two countries. Our business men are enquiring: What can we send to Australia profitably, and what can we buy from them? If the new line is to be profitable, there must be a trade each way, and we must buy from the Australians in something like the proportion that we sell to them. As to the commodities which may be profitably exchanged there is considerable uncertainty, and more or less experimental work will doubtless have to be done before the requirements of the trade will be understood. That there will be some mistakes at the outset is almost certain. Some Australian commodities may be shipped to this country which will not find a profitable market here, and doubtless some consignments of Canadian goods will go to Australia which should never have been sent. Shippers will have to exercise caution at the beginning, and not become discouraged if a few mistakes are made. It will take time to establish the trade on a safe and profitable basis, and if the steamship line is not a success at the outset, it should not be taken as proof that the line will never pay.

Heretofore our trade with Australia and outlying islands has been very limited. In 1880 our imports from Australia, including New Zealand, etc., were only \$1,881. In 1893 they were \$205,000. In 1880 we exported \$155,653 worth of goods to Australia, and in 1890 we exported \$490,700 worth of goods in the same direction. With the direct steamship service now established, this trade should be vastly augmented at once. In 1891 our imports from Australia were \$219,000, and exports \$199,000. These figures show that the trade has grown slightly, notwithstanding our depending upon the foreign port of San Francisco for regular communication with Australia. When the direct line is regularly in operation the expansion of these figures will no doubt be very rapid.

We have no statistics before us showing the nature of the goods exported to and imported from Australia, and it would be a labor of several days duration to go through the trade returns to pick out the items of such trade. However, it may be stated that the one item of wool makes up nearly our total imports from Australia. For the fiscal year ended June 30, 1892, our imports of Australian wool amounted to 1,500,278 pounds, valued at \$264,016. The total imports from Australia for 1892 are not reported in the trade returns, but comparing with former years, it is not likely that the total imports would add much to the amount of the imports of wool. Besides wool, however, Australia exports wheat, dressed meats (principally mutton) hides, furs, butter. Wheat we do not need, as we have a surplus at home, and ditto butter, though we may say that the Australian export butter trade is rather a new feature of that country's trade. In mutton a limited trade might be done with our Pacific coast towns, where mutton generally brings a high price. The difficulty, however, is the limited market, for a commodity of so perishable a nature as refrigerator-kept meats. The importation of Australian mutton would create more competition in British Columbia coast markets for our territorial sheep ranchers. The Australian furs we require will be purchased in London, which is the fur market of the world. In fruits there are perhaps some lines which could be imported from Australia to a limited extent, at certain seasons of the year.

In our export trade with Australia, lumber forms the principal item at present. This trade is done by the British Columbia coast saw mills, and the lumber is carried in sailing ships principally. Canadian agricultural implements also find their way to Australia to some extent.

WINNIPEG INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.

The third annual exhibition of the Winnipeg Industrial association will be held this year from July 17 to July 22 inclusive. The first exhibition under the auspices of the association was held in the fall, and though a success considering the many difficulties encountered in holding the first exhibition, it was decided to try the experiment of a summer exhibition the following year, instead of the general plan of having the fair in the fall. The first summer show, held last year, proved such a success that it was resolved to continue the exhibition again this year as a summer fair, and it will be held as noted above. Prizes amounting to \$15,000 will be offered, many of the individual prizes being for large sums, so that liberal inducements are offered to draw out exhibits. A large portion of the prizes are offered for products of the soil, such as grains, roots, etc., and also for live stock, poultry, dairy products, etc. The exhibition will therefore be largely one representing the agricultural resources of the country, though other departments are not neglected.

The railway companies have again accorded very generous treatment to the association, by offering the same very favorable rates to visitors and exhibitors that were given the two previous exhibitions. All exhibits sent from

any railway point in Manitoba and the Territories will be carried by the railway companies absolutely free of all charges, both to and from the exhibition, provided the ownership has not changed in the meantime. From points east of Manitoba, exhibits will be carried at the ordinary tariff rates, but will be returned free if ownership has not changed. Very liberal passenger rates will also be given those visiting the city during exhibition week, the rates offered for the return trip being less than the single trip rate one way. These very favorable terms from the railway companies will go a long way toward assuring the success of the exhibition. The low passenger rates would bring a large number of visitors to the city even without the attraction of the exhibition, while the free carriage of exhibits removes the principal objection which would otherwise be in the way of reaching exhibits from a distance.

One of the features of the Winnipeg Industrial, in addition to the ordinary exhibition, is the programme of sports, amusements and attractions provided. These include military parade, horse, dog and bicycle races, Calodonian sports, band competition, balloon ascensions and parachute descents, tug of war, fireworks, musical concerts, etc. The programme of attractions is not complete, and a number of features are still being arranged for.

The success which has attended the Winnipeg Industrial and the organization of the association, is sufficient to warrant the success of the fair this year. The association is in much better position this year to provide comfortable accommodation for visitors and exhibitors, and also provide a more attractive programme. The buildings and ground conveniences have been increased each year, and the difficulties which had to be met with at the outset have been largely overcome. Visitors who were here on previous occasions, will find many improvements this year. The association has been actively at work since it was first organized, and constant in making every effort to establish this fair on a grand scale. Building and other improvements are yet to be added, before the association will be satisfied with its facilities and accommodations for the great exhibition which it is confidently expected will be held here annually. Everything, however, cannot be accomplished in a day, and those who visit the exhibition this year will be gratified at the progress made in the short life of the association. Western Canada has the material for providing a first-class annual exhibition, and the Winnipeg Industrial will do its share of the work in providing for this annual event.

Those abroad who contemplate visiting Manitoba this season, should make a note of the exhibition dates, and endeavor to be in Winnipeg at that time. The exhibition will afford an opportunity of viewing the resources of the province, such as can only be seen once a year. While visitors will gain much knowledge by viewing different parts of the country, they will at the exhibition have a special opportunity of learning of the resources of the country, such as could only be learned at great time in the ordinary way of making trips through the country.

HOW TO CURTAIL CREDIT.

Slowly country merchants are moving in the direction of restricting credit business. Occasionally it is reported that the merchants in a certain town have mutually resolved to adopt the cash system. It is not likely that these movements are always successful in reducing business even to a large extent to a cash basis. Merchants individually, frequently announce their intention to place their business upon a cash basis, and no doubt their intentions are sincere at the time. They have learned by experience the unsatisfactory nature of credit business, and they have, after much thought, decided to go on the cash system in future. The effort, however, is very often a failure. Perhaps not a total failure, but comparatively a failure. There are great difficulties in the way of converting a credit to a cash trade. A number of the more doubtful credit customers will be dropped off after each effort to restrict credit business, but the amount daily going on the books is altogether too large, and a good many of the old slow accounts run on.

So it is with local movements to abolish credit business. All the storekeepers in a town may resolve mutually to do a cash trade, but the credit business still goes on, though restricted to some extent. Every effort of this nature, however, indicates that the business men throughout the country are aware of the evils of credit business, and if they just keep pegging away, and stick to it, they will eventually succeed in placing business upon a better basis. We cannot hope to change this credit system to a cash basis at once, but it can be done if followed up steadily and systematically. Efforts should be directed steadily to shortening credits at the outset. It is not so much credit business, as long credit business, which is the great difficulty. Those who are known to be safe credit customers, and who would be willing to pay their accounts within a reasonable time, might safely be allowed to take goods from the store without paying the cash for them. It is the outrageous extent to which credit business is carried in this country, and the length of time accounts are allowed to run, which is the difficulty. The country merchant may consider his credit customers good in the long run, but if he has thousands of dollars on his books, and cannot get the money when he needs it badly, he is better without such business. Herein lies the evil. Credit business in itself is not such a terrible thing, but let it be done in reason. Instead of resolving to do a straight cash business, and then failing in the attempt, let the merchants resolve to place their credit business upon a reasonable basis, and gradually work toward a cash trade, by offering reasonable inducement, in the way of discounts, to induce their customers to buy for cash.

If the merchants in a town can agree upon a plan of reducing credit business to a reasonable basis, it will be so much the better. The first thing for the individual merchant to do is to discriminate as shrewdly as possible in giving credit, and extend credit only to those who are known to be reliable. The next thing is the amount of credit which it will be safe to give to different customers. If the customer is getting in too

deeply he should be checked, or security demanded. Those who are very free to buy on credit will stand close scrutiny. The next and perhaps most important point is that of time. The length of time which accounts are allowed to run is the great evil of credit business in this country. This should be sharply checked at once. Accounts should be made up frequently and payment demanded. This is wherein the rural population of Manitoba require correction. They have been educated into the system of long-standing accounts. It is time this demoralizing teaching were reformed. They should now be educated back to a reasonable business basis for credit transactions. Accounts should be balanced up monthly, if possible, and not later than quarterly at the most. Interest should then be added, and security taken if at all doubtful. If this plan were followed up thoroughly, it would soon have a beneficial effect. Once credit business were placed on a reasonable basis as to time, the greatest evil in connection therewith would disappear, with its ruinous effect upon the merchant and its demoralizing influence upon the rural purchasing public.

Efforts to reduce credit business should be seconded by liberal encouragement to the customer to pay cash. A fair discount should be given from the ordinary credit price to the cash customer. This is only justice to those who pay cash. They cause no expensive book-keeping and no losses in bad debts. Cash customers should not be compelled to make up the losses on bad accounts. Let the credit customers pay the losses in their own department. The longer an account runs the harder it is to collect, and at the same time the risk is increasing. Herein the merchant is justified in adding interest and demanding security. Besides, after a reasonable time, he is entitled to interest for being kept out of his money beyond the usual time allowed in his regular terms. By granting discounts as suggested and adding interest which is reasonably due the merchant, the public would in time see the advantage of paying spot cash, and the thrifflily disposed would endeavor to do so. Those who were not thrifty enough to endeavor to pay cash under such circumstances, would require careful handling as credit customers.

Tariff and Agriculture.

Mr. Shearman, in a series of letters upon the tariff question in the United States, says:—

"Can there be the smallest doubt that if protective duties were repealed and the tariff brought down to the level of 1860 American farmers and planters would find new customers in Europe to the full extent of \$800,000,000 every year? There is none. M. Rusk, the secretary of agriculture, has officially stated that there are 150,000,000 people in Europe who never eat wheaten bread. Our protectionist orators have asserted, truly enough, that more than 150,000,000 Europeans never eat meat more than twice a week. Probably 50,000,000 do not eat a piece of meat worthy of the name more than twice a month. Is this because these poor people do not want bread and meat? Not at all. Nine-tenths of them would be glad of all they could get. They are hindered only by their poverty, and their poverty is caused only by their inability to find customers for the things which they produce. Open markets for their products, and they will

furnish boundless markets for American products."

"We have the light of experience to inform us. In July, 1845, the Walker tariff was adopted, reducing protective tariff taxes to a maximum of 30 per cent. Within one year our exports of domestic produce alone increased from \$101,718,000 to \$150,574,000, or 50 per cent. The wars and famines of Europe, in the three following years, which Mr. Blaine pretends increased our prosperity, actually cut down our exports for those three years, still leaving them over one third larger than they had ever been under the 'beneficent whig tariff of 1812.' Then they rapidly rose again and showed an advance of about 100 per cent. over the protective years. Let us, therefore, assume the very moderate figure of 40 per cent. increase for the first year of low tariffs, with a steady rise in each year, until an advance of 100 per cent. is attained, as it was in five years after the tariff of 1846. This would make the increase for the successive years 40, 55, 70, 85 and 100 per cent."

"Upon this really timid estimate, the increased demand for our farm products would be worth \$240,000,000 in the first year, \$330,000,000 in the second, \$420,000,000 in the third, \$510,000,000 in the fourth, and \$600,000,000 in the fifth. It would provide a market for 2,400,000 additional bales of cotton in the first year, 3,300,000 in the second, 4,200,000 in the third, 5,000,000 in the fourth, and 6,000,000 in the fifth, all in addition to the present cotton export of about 6,000,000 bales. Such a demand would raise the price of cotton more than two cents a pound in the first year, in the face of the largest crop which could be grown. It would raise the price of wheat permanently by fifteen or twenty cents a bushel, and corn ten to fifteen cents."

Toronto Dry Goods Trade.

The holiday this week has interrupted the course of trade to some extent so that the volume of business is not as large as a week ago. Quite a few country merchants took advantage of the cheap rates to come to the city, and they were about the houses to-day. In this connection there is some talk in the trade of arranging a trade excursion to this city in midsummer to enable provincial merchants to pick up sort ing lots and to see samples of fall goods. It is suggested that the Board of Trade should consider the question and make the necessary arrangements. Most houses favor the idea of giving a merchant who has purchased goods a return ticket free of cost to him.

There have been no important changes in values during the week.

In dress goods the business is largely in job lines and the market is without feature. No further changes are reported from abroad.

Woollens are fairly active and a good fall trade is looked for.

In staples there is no change on the week. The market rules quiet and steady, with hardly as much business doing as was expected. Nearly all the travellers are now on the road with fall samples, and they are getting fairly good orders. Buyers, however, are proceeding cautiously. In the European markets linens have gradually advanced about 10 per cent. and latest advices are strong and favor higher prices. Several Canadian houses bought at old prices, but those who were late in placing orders will have to pay higher figures. Complaints are general among the jobbers of cutting in Canadian staples. One house is an old offender in this respect, but it is now currently reported that two others are preparing to meet all cuts.—*Empire*, May 26.

R. Hamilton, of McMillan & Hamilton, Vancouver, is conducting a branch business at Kuslo.

CONSIGNMENTS OF
WHEAT

SOLICITED
Best possible facilities for Selling to Advantage
Thomas McLaughlin, 210 Board of Trade, Toronto, Ont.

IMPORTANT!

Special Notice
Having opened Warroom and Office at
150 Princess Street, Winnipeg,
Our customers may have sorting orders filled promptly from stock on hand. We solicit Letter Orders and promise
PROMPT ATTENTION.
Our Travellers will be here shortly with full lines of Samples, of New lines and designs, of all our specialties in Gloves, Mitts and Moccasins for season

1893.

Jas. Hall & Co.

Brockville, December, 1892.

W. R. Johnston and Co.

(Late Livingston, Johnston & Co.)

WHOLESALE MANUFACTURERS

READY MADE

CLOTHING.

COR. BAY & FRONT STS., TORONTO.

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



Glover & Brais

—WHOLESALE—

Men's Furnishings,

MONTREAL.

Please wait and see our range of Fall Samples before buying. We excel all previous seasons Assuring you of our desire at all times to please and thanking you for past favors, we bespeak your ever more liberal patronage for the future.

SPRING SORTING ORDERS SOLICITED.

GLOVER & BRAIS.

N.B.—Full range of samples with E. H. Taffé, Winnipeg.

JAS. COOPER.

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Cooper & Smith,

MANUFACTURERS,

Importers and Wholesale Dealers in

BOOTS AND SHOES!!

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

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Manitoba and N.W.T. Agency: J. M. MACDONALD
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The Largest Factory of its kind in the Dominion.

LION "L" BRAND.

PURE VINEGARS.

Manufactured Solely under the Supervision of the
Inland Revenue Department.

Mixed Pickles, Jams, Jellies and Preserves

—PREPARED BY—

MICHEL LEFEBVRE & CO.,
MONTREAL.

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

GALT BLEND

BLACK TEA.

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

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

THE TRADE ONLY SUPPLIED.

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

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



C. H. MAHON & CO.

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Boots and Shoes

MITTS, GLOVES AND MOCCASINS.

ALSO FELT GOODS OF ALL KINDS.

C. H. MAHON & CO., Winnipeg.

HO! IMPROVED Compressed Mince Meat.

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

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

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

MERCHANTS!

SHIP US YOUR

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

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

Orders, Consignments and Correspondence Solicited.

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

WINNIPEG WANTS.

PRODUCE!

We are always open for

BUTTER

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AT HIGHEST MARKET VALUE.

Write for full Market Quotations to

PARSONS PRODUCE COMPANY
WINNIPEG, - MAN.

HOGS WANTED

Hams, Bacon, Rolls, Long Clear,
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PORK SAUSAGES

W. ALLEN, Pork Packer, Winnipeg.

“SCHULTZE”

SMOKELESS POWDER

SOLE AGENTS FOR CANADA:

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WHOLESALE HARDWARE,

37 Front Street West, - - TORONTO.

CIGARS!

For a Pleasant Smoke try **REPUBLICS.**

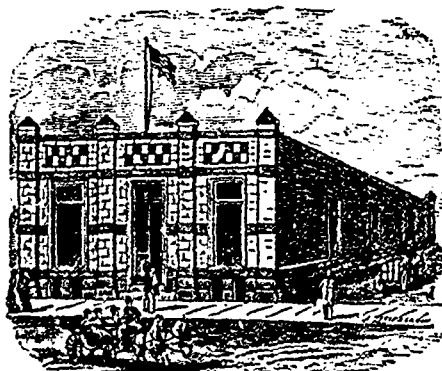
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—MADE BY—

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WINNIPEG, - MANITOBA.

TORONTO HIDE AND WOOL CO.,



298 ROSS ST., WINNIPEG.

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GRAIN EXPORTERS,

BOARD OF TRADE

CORN EXCHANGE.

TORONTO, MONTREAL.

Galvanized Barb Wire!

AND WIRE NAILS.

(ALL MAKES.)

M. & L. Samuel, Benjamin & Co.

Wholesale Hardware and
Metal Merchants,

30 FRONT STREET WEST,
TORONTO, ONT.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

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

British Columbia Business Review.

May 29, 1893.

Weather better, business better. The past week has experienced a decided change for the better on account of fine, warm, summer weather. The hope is now prevalent that winter will no longer linger in the lap of spring. The prospects of a good fruit crop were never better, notwithstanding the fears expressed early in the season that the severe winter would have damaged the trees. Small fruit looks exceptionally well and if the fine weather continues will mature rapidly. California cherries and strawberries are now in the market in limited quantities and will soon be plentiful.

The volume of shipping is unusually large, both by steamers and sailing vessels. The C. P. R. and N. P. R. steamers are bringing in large cargoes, while merchant and lumber ships are arriving and departing in quick succession. Two ships with general cargoes arrived last week, and will load lumber for the return voyage. The prospects are that this trade will continue during the season. It is understood that the C. P. R. has five tea ships on the berth in the Orient.

The tourist travel for the season has already commenced and is assuming large proportions. It is expected that it will be very large. Travel eastward by the C. P. R. and other lines is heavy, principally owing to the World's Fair.

There is no change in flour, though the prospects are better for improved prices. There is a scarcity of feed and Manitoba oats and wheat have advanced considerably. There is no bran or shorts in the market.

Foreign demand for lumber seems to be improving, and it is understood that several mills closed will reopen.

There is a plentiful supply of fish, especially halibut. All the canners and fishermen are prepared for an immense run of salmon.

Ontario apples are now out of the market. Oranges and lemons are cheap and plentiful. California cherries and strawberries are offered for sale, but are yet dear.

Manitoba keeps us well supplied with potatoes, which are sold at \$35 per ton by the car lots. The principal supply of vegetables comes from California. New onions are now coming in. New potatoes are also quoted.

Butter is very scarce. The only stock held by dealers is from California and local ranchers. It will be two weeks before eastern creamery will reach this market. Eggs are plentiful and cheap.

It will be a few weeks yet before spring beef will supply the dealers, and Northwest cattle are still drawn upon. Veal is more plentiful, and lamb is offered, but is a luxury as yet. Mutton is cheaper.

The real estate market is quiet again. The temporary craze over town sites in Kootenay has subsided, and fortunately too for that country. The experience of all new western mining countries has been repeated once more in the interior, and if people are not wise by this time it is not because they have not history to guide them, but because there are the usual number of fools in the world, and a few of them in British Columbia. It stands to reason that there is not room for one out of five of the so-called cities plotted for sale, and investing in "town lots" is simply gambling against odds and diverting capital from legitimate business channels.

Mr. Van Horne and party arrived last week. The President of the C. P. R. is on his usual tour of inspection, but on this occasion he has

said little to indicate to what extent the company will extend its lines or what the policy of the company will be for the present year. It is understood that Mr. Van Horne is going up into the Kootenay country to look over the railway situation. There are two branch lines under contemplation, the Revelstoke and Arrow Lake railway and the Nakusp & Slooan railway, and undoubtedly Mr. Van Horne's visit will decide the undertakings this season. There are two or three railways, the Nicola Valley and Chilliwack lines, likely to be gone on with and will be operated when completed by the C. P. R.

B. C. Market Quotations.

FRUIT—Oranges, seedlings, \$2.25; navel, \$3.50; Cal. bloods \$4.00; St. Michael's \$4.00; mediterranean sweets, \$3; lemons, Sicilies \$6; California \$4.60; evaporated apples 10c; apricots 20c; peaches 14c; dates 7 to 8c; strawberries 17c per lb; cherries 15 per lb.

VEGETABLES—Manitoba potatoes, \$35 per ton by car lot. Onions 6c; cabbage, 2 1/2c; carrots and beets 1c; new potatoes 2 1/2c.

FISH—Prices are:—Salmon, 7 to 10c; halibut 6 to 7c; smelt, 6c; sole 8c; flounders, 4 to 5c; smoked salmon 12 1/2c; smoked halibut, 10c.

DRESSED MEAT, LIVE STOCK, ETC.—Prices are Steers, 5 1/2c; beef, 9 1/2c; sheep, 5 1/2c; mutton, 13 1/2c; hogs, 7 1/2 to 8c; pork, 10 1/2c; calves, 7c; veal, 10c.

MEATS—Quotations unchanged as follows:—Hams, 16c; breakfast bacon, 17c; backs, 15 to 15 1/2c; long clear, 13 1/2c; short rolls, 13 1/2c. Lard is held at the following figures: In tins, 17c per pound; in pails, 16 1/2c; in tubs 16c.

Commission agents quote American meats f. o. b. Victoria, duty paid, as follows:—Medium hams, 18 1/2c per lb; heavy hams, 18c; choice breakfast bacon, 18 1/2c; short clear sides, 15c; and dry salt clear sides, 14 1/2c. Armour's white label pure lard, 10 lb pails, 18 1/2c per lb. Armour's gold band meats, for choice family trade, are quoted, duty paid, Victoria, 19 1/2c, breakfast bacon, 19 1/2c.

LUMBER—Quotations for Douglas fir lumber in cargo lots for foreign shipment, being the prices of the Pacific Pine Lumber Association.

Rough merchantable, ordinary sizes, in lengths to 40 feet, inclusive, per M feet \$ 8 50
Deck plank, rough, average length, 35 feet, per M 19 00
Dressed F. and G. flooring, per M 17 00
Pickets, rough, per M 9 00
Laths, 4 feet, per M 00

The local quotations established by the Victoria lumber dealers are as follows, including delivery to any part of the city: Rough lumber, per M. feet, \$10; ship lap, \$11; rustic, 6 and 8 inches, \$18; 6 in. flooring, \$18; 4-in. flooring, \$20; do, edge grain, \$22.50; dressed lumber, four sides, \$17; second quality flooring and rustic, all kinds, \$14; shingles, \$2.25; laths, \$2.25.

FLOUR, FEED, GRAIN, ETC.—There is no change in quotations. The Ogilvie Milling Co. and Keowatin Milling Co. quote standard brands of Manitoba flour, in car lots only, at Victoria, Vancouver and Westminster as follows: Patent, per bbl., \$4.60; strong bakers, \$4.15. The Columbia Flouring Mills quote Eaderby flour in carload lots at Victoria, Vancouver and New Westminster: Premier, \$4.55; XXX, \$4.35; strong bakers, or XX, \$4.35; superfine, \$3.55. Quotations small lots are: Flour, Manitoba patents, \$4.70; strong bakers, \$4.30; ladies choice, \$5.00; prairie lily, \$5.00; Oregon, \$5.00. Eaderby mills—Premier \$5.25; three star, \$5.00; two star, \$4.75; oatmeal eastern \$3.40; California granulated in gunnies, \$4.35; National mills, Victoria, \$3.75; rolled oats eastern \$3.00 to \$3.25; California, \$1.00; National mills \$3.75; cornmeal \$3.10; split peas \$3.50; pearl barley \$4.50. Rice—The Victoria rice mills quote wholesale Japan rice per ton, \$77.50; China rice do \$70; rice flour, do, \$70; chit rice, do, \$25; rice meal do, \$17.50; chopped feed \$30 per ton; bran, \$24;

shorts \$25; Man. oats, \$28 to 32; B. C. oats \$26; wheat \$25 to 30; oil cake, \$50; hay, \$20. Wheat is quoted in car lots for feed No. 2 regular at \$28 per ton; oats \$30 in bulk and in sacks \$32; chop barley \$26. California malting barley, \$26 to 27 f. o. b. in San Francisco. California chop, \$32 to 33. Oak Lake patent Hungarian \$4.75; Oak Lake strong bakers, \$4.25. The Western Milling Co. quote mixed chop, \$30; rye \$33; patent flour, \$4.60; strong bakers, \$4.30; Graham flour \$4.25.

COAL—J. W. Harrison writes as follows with reference to the present condition of the San Francisco coal market:—

During the week there have been arrivals aggregating 17,131 tons as follows: From the coast collieries 7,375 tons, from Australia 9,756 tons. Three cargoes arrived from Newcastle, New South Wales, on the same day, and as they were badly needed the market was not disturbed, in fact some of the cargoes have changed hands several times since their shipment. There are no changes to note during the week. Some few cargoes of foreign grades have been contracted for to be loaded in England and Australia at about the ruling rates of last week. Wholesale dealers are only purchasing for their actual needs, and there is no disposition to speculate, as there are several who think prices will not improve during the year, but will remain as they now are. It strongly indicates the stagnation in the shipping business at all the ports of the world, when coal freights are procurable for here from foreign shipping points at present ruling rates. It is a very close calculation to figure how ship owners are not assessed to make good the deficit on some of their present voyages.

Some recent sales of foreign cargoes here en route clearly demonstrate that such grades are yet in light supply in this market, hence full prices have been paid and are still procurable.

SUGAR—The current quotations by the British Columbia Sugar Refinery are as follows:—Powdered, icing and bar, 7 1/2c per pound; Paris lump, 7c; granulated, 6 1/2c; extra C, 5 1/2c; fancy yellow, 5 1/2c; yellow 5 1/2c; golden C 5 1/2c.

They quote syrup as follows: Finest golden, in 30-gallon barrels, 2 1/2c; do, in 10-gallon kegs, 3c; do, in 5-gallon kegs, \$2.50 each; do, 1-gallon tins, \$4.50 per case of 10; do, in 1/2-gallon tins \$6 per case of 20.

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

Butter—California tubs are worth 29c, rolls 27c to 28c; British Columbia rolls, 28c. Cheese is 12 1/2c to 14c.

Eggs—Eastern eggs are 16c.

Brief Business Notes.

H. Courtney, livery, Victoria, sheriff in possession.

John Burke, hotel, Rogers Pass, has removed to Revelstoke.

The MacLaren Ross mills are expected to open shortly.

Dr. Robt. Wilson, Vancouver, late of Manitoba, is dead.

Munroe Miller, printer and bookbinder, Victoria, has assigned.

John Bagg, Cosmopolitan saloon, Victoria, closed by the bailiff.

C. Coy has bought W. M. Muirgrove's interest in the Kaslo Examiner.

The Westminster Slate Co. have orders on hand for 25 ca. loads of slate.

Mr. Meakin has decided to close the Kalewack hotel, Vernon, on June 1.

British barque Kinkora has been chartered to load lumber at Hasting's mills.

The N. P. R. steamer Tacoma is due at Victoria on the 31st, with a full cargo.

The British barque Mary Low has gone from Vancouver to Pisagua with lumber.

(Continued on Page 1048.)

GREENE & SONS COMPANY

WHOLESALE

FURS,

HATS, CAPS,

Etc., Etc.

MEN'S

FURNISHINGS

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

WAREHOUSE,

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

Manitoba Fall Trade, 1893.

THE DOUBLE MATURITY POLICY

— OF THE —

MANUFACTURERS LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

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

HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO.

W. R. MILLER,
Manager for Man., N.W.T. & B.C.,
W1. S1PEG.

GEORGE GOODERHAM,
PRESIDENT

FOR MEN ONLY!

A Long Felt Want Supplied.

The Problem Solved at Last.

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

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

Represented by

J. H. GLASS.

LOUIS COTE & BRO., Staple Goods.

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

ARE YOU IN WANT OF

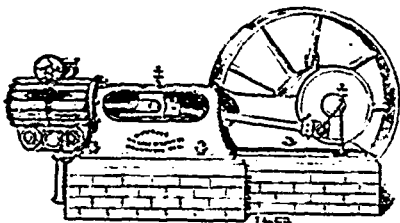
ENGINES, BOILERS

ELEVATOR MACHINERY,

SAW MILLS, CHOPPERS,

SHINGLE MACHINES,

OR MACHINERY OF ANY KIND



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

A. W. H. STIMPSON,

Grain Commission Merchant,

WINNIPEG - - MANITOBA.

OFFICE 182 MARKET ST., EAST.

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LYMAN BROS. & CO.,

WHOLESALE

DRUGS AND MEDICINES

Every requisite for the Drug Trade promptly supplied.

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MUNROE & CO.,

Wholesale Dealers in

Wines, Liquors and Cigars

OF THE BEST BRANDS

9th STREET, - BRANDON

ROBIN & SADLER
MANUFACTURERS OF
Leather Belting
SPECIALTIES
DYNAMO BELTS
WATERPROOF BELTING
MONTREAL TORONTO
2518 & 2520 NOTRE DAME ST 129 BAY ST.

Redwood Brewery

**Fine Ales, Extra Porter
and Premium Lager.**

Most Extensive Establishment of
the kind in Western Canada.

AGENT FOR ARMOUR'S FLUID EXTRACT OF BEEF.

ED. L. DREWRY,

PROPRIETOR,

WINNIPEG, - MANITOBA.

Highest cash price paid for good
malting Barley.

RUBLEE, RIDDELL & CO.

Commission Merchants

AND IMPORTERS OF

Green and Dried Fruits.

15 OWEN STREET,

WINNIPEG

HOME CURED BACON GETS THERE.

J. Y. Griffin & Co., pork packers, Winnipeg, have made a sale of 170,000 pounds of smoked long clear bacon to the Hudson's Bay Co. for Indian supply contracts, the tender of the latter company for bacon having been accepted. What is particularly pleasing about this contract is the fact that it is the first time Manitoba cured bacon has been used by the Indian department. Heretofore these supplies have come from the east or from the United States. The COMMERCIAL has long labored to point out the profitable field open to our agriculturalists in supplying our requirements of hog products, and the filling of this important contract is a hopeful sign that we are getting there by degrees. There is room, however, for a considerable development of the hog-raising industry, before the home demand is fully supplied, and if our farmers will supply the hogs in required quantities, Winnipeg's business men will see to it that the curing and packing facilities will be equal to the occasion. Manitoba farmers should supply all the bacon required west of the lakes, which they do not yet do by a long way. The mining development in the interior of British Columbia is creating a rapidly increasing demand for this class of goods, which should be supplied from Manitoba.

In connection with this subject, it may be stated that the large summer packing house being established in Winnipeg by J. Y. Griffin & Co., will be completed about the middle of July, when the firm will be in the market for all the live hogs that are offered.

THE ST. PAUL RECIPROcity CONVENTION.

It is expected that over thirty delegates from Winnipeg will attend the St. Paul reciprocity convention. Delegates from the board of trade and the grain exchange will be present, and also a number of private citizens. The first reciprocity convention, held at Grand Forks last year, was more of a local character, the delegates present being from Manitoba and adjoining states. The St. Paul convention, however, will partake of a general international character, and delegates will be present from eastern as well as western Canada, and also from eastern, middle and western border states. This is as it should be. If the movement for freer trade relations between Canada and the States is to be successful, it should be of a general international nature, and not confined to certain portions of each country. This is the line THE COMMERCIAL took when the first convention was held. At the St. Paul convention, Detroit, Cleveland, Montreal and other eastern commercial centres will be represented.

Aside from this movement in favor of freer trade relationship, the outlook, owing to recent political changes, is very favorable for more rational trade intercourse between the two half-continent. This convention will undoubtedly assist in bringing about a more desirable state of things in international trade matters between this country and the republic.

Manitoba.

Mrs. McClung has opened in millinery at Arden.

Gallagher & Collins, blacksmiths, Dominion City, have dissolved partnership; E. B. Collins continues.

S. J. Patterson, tailor, has started in business at Minnedosa.

Andrew Edwards is opening in furniture at Portage la Prairie.

A. R. Leonard, druggs, Winnipeg, has sold out to McKeagno.

Martin, Rosser & Co., wholesale druggs, Winnipeg, have dissolved, P. H. Rosser retiring.

H. C. Stovel & Co., publishers and agents printers' supplies, Winnipeg, are selling out to Toronto Type Foundry Co., Ltd

The latest Manitoba paper is the Russell Chronicle, published at the northwestern town of Russell.

Supt. Whyte states that work on the contemplated extension of the West Selkirk railway to the Lake Dauphin country would not commence till next year at the earliest.

Word was received in Winnipeg, Thursday, of the destruction by fire of a large quantity of cord wood at Scott's Hillwood siding, near Whitemouth. It is said that 1,500 cords were reduced to ashes. The wood belonged to W. J. McKinley.

The annual meeting of the Winnipeg Banker's Association was held on Thursday, when Mr. Wickson, manager of the Merchant's Bank, was re-elected chairman of the association, and Mr. Matthewson, manager of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, was re-elected secretary-treasurer.

The receipts at the inland revenue office, Winnipeg division, for the month of May were as follows:

Spirits	\$14,000 51
Malt	3,362 00
Tobacco	12,918 76
Cigars	735 00
Petroleum	210 40
Other receipts	63 95

Total \$31,899 82

The Pilot Mound Sentinel of May 25 says:—"On Wednesday Gordon & Ironside shipped to the English market 310 head of fat cattle. There were twelve car loads from Pilot Mound, six cars from Minitou and two from Morden. Although not quite so heavy as the lot shipped early in the month from this district the cattle are in very fine condition. It is understood that about \$12,000 were paid out in town to farmers on Tuesday. J. T. Gordon will go with the train to Montreal, and Elliott Gordon will go on to Liverpool."

Freight Rates and Traffic Matters.

The market for grain freight is quiet, says the Montreal Trade Bulletin of May 26. As low as 1s having been taken for Glasgow, but that figure is said to have been a squeezer. Glasgow freights are quoted at 1s 3d to 1s 6d, Liverpool 1s 6d to 1s 9d, London 2s to 2s 3d, Bristol 2s to 2s 3d, and the Continent 2s 3d. Sack flour is quoted at 7s 6d to Liverpool and Glasgow, and 9s 6d London. Provisions 12s 6d Liverpool, and 15s Glasgow and London. Butter and cheese 20s to Liverpool, London and Glasgow, and 25s Bristol. Cattle freights are a little better, engagements being reported at 50s to Liverpool. Eggs 15s measurement to Liverpool. Deals 32s 6d to 37s to Bristol ports. Inland freights are quiet but steady, engagements have been made at 1½¢ per bushel on wheat from Chicago to Buffalo, and 1½¢ on corn; and from Buffalo to New York 5¢ on wheat and 4½¢ on corn. Engagements have been made at 3½¢ per bushel on wheat from Chicago to Kingston, and from Kingston to Montreal 2½¢ on wheat and 2½¢ on Corn. From Duluth and Fort William to Montreal there have been engagements at 7½¢ per bushel.

The Minneapolis Northwestern Miller of May 26, says: "Ocean freights are pretty firm, and

show a tendency to advance. Local flour booking are extremely light. The steamship lines seem to be getting business from some other sources to take the place of flour, and they hold rates surprisingly stiff. There are those who, under these circumstances, look for lower rates in the course of a few weeks, and they are sufficiently confident in this view to let it influence them in making contracts. The best through rates from Minneapolis obtainable Wednesday, for shipment via lake and rail, were as follows, per 100 lbs: To London, 36c; Liverpool, 34c; Glasgow, 31c; Leith, 37c; Amsterdam, 39c; Southampton, 37½c; Bristol, 36½c.

Weather and Crops in Europe.

The weather has remained fine and dry during the past week, with a temperature still above the normal. The agricultural reports describe the condition of the pasture lands as deplorable, but wheat, except on some light soils, has not suffered, nor are the spring grain crops seriously compromised so far. In France heavy rain has fallen in the south, and also some in Paris and the neighborhood, but in the north, which is the chief grain-growing section the drouth continues; in the east, too, very cold nights have impaired vegetation; the wheat plant is now said to be turning color, even on good lands, while rye is thin and weak and barley and oats are more or less seriously injured. The pasture crops are a decided failure. From Germany the crop reports are rather worse, except from the northern districts. In Hungary the mild weather has had a favorable influence on the wheat crop according to latest advices, but the rye crop promises poorly and the rapeseed crop very unfavorably. From Servia advices of the 9th inst report night frosts, which were very injurious for the crops. Roumanian telegraphic advices report heavy rain; the wheat crop is several weeks late, having made little progress in March and April, owing to the second winter, and the yield under the best conditions henceforth is not expected to exceed a mediocre crop. In Italy the drouth has come to an end, but it remains to be seen how much injury has been done to the crops, which, according to Reuter's correspondent, promised favorably in most places. In the south of Russia milder weather with rain is reported, which will be very beneficial for the spring sown crops. The winter wheat has evidently suffered seriously in several of the Governments, but rye is more favorably spoken of, and the outlook for spring wheat is described as satisfactory.—Beerbohm, May 12.

Northwest Ontario.

S. A. Ripstein, of Winnipeg, has opened up a branch store at Rat Portage, with a bankrupt stock.

The Port Arthur electric railway has been completed to the Hudson Bay store, Fort William.

H. F. Holmes has secured the agency of the Hamilton Powder Company and has opened an office at Rat Portage.

A fire occurred at El Diver mine, Rat Portage district, on June 1. The building and machinery were completely destroyed, no insurance. Everything is a total loss.

A co-operative store association has been formed at Fort William, and a stock of groceries, flour and feed, etc., has been ordered. Later other lines may be ordered. The business will be managed by a committee of seven.

T. G. Shaughnessy, vice-president of the Canadian Pacific railway, says: "We expect to complete our line from Vancouver to St. Paul (the "So" extension) by August 1. We shall make the run in less than seventy hours, and expect to develop a large business, as the line will be first-class in every respect. We will build through the Crow's Nest Pass, but that will be later on."

**Simpson, Hall,
Miller & Co.,**

16 and 18
DeBrosales Street,
MONTREAL.

—MANUFACTURERS OF THE—

Finest Quality Electro-Plated Ware

And Sole Manufacturers
of the Celebrated

Wm. Rogers' Knives, Forks, Spoons, Etc

A. J. WHIMBEX, Manager.

AUSTIN & ROBERTSON,
WHOLESALE STATIONERS,
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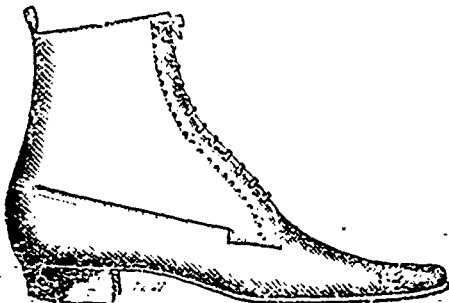
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Writings and Printings,

Linens, Ledger and Bond Papers.

Get Quotations and Samples on Application.

THE J. D. KING COMPANY, Ltd



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

122, 124 and 126 Wellington St. West, TORONTO.

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

DAIRY UTENSILS.

We manufacture the most
improved styles in

Milk Can Trimmings, and other
Pans, Pails, Dairy Utensils

Thos. Davidson & Co.,
MONTREAL.

THE
Rigby Porous Waterproof Cloth

Is worn by the most fashionable ladies in eastern cities for ulsters with deep military capes. These are an elegant garment and serve the double purpose of an ordinary ulster and waterproof combined. We are showing very handsome patterns in checks and plain effects all in six quarter goods. Sample clipping will be sent on application,

To the Trade Only.

—We have a full assortment of—

Rigby Tweeds in stock for Men's Suitings and Overcoatings

RIGBY CAPE and SPRING OVERCOATS, READY MADE

In a great variety of Patterns

(LETTER ORDERS SOLICITED) **H. SHOREY & CO.,**
MONTREAL.



THE RATHBUN COMPANY

—MANUFACTURERS OF—

Doors, Sash, Blinds, Newel Posts, etc., etc.

ALSO PORTLAND and HYDRAULIC CEMENTS.

Cor. King and Alexander Sts., Winnipeg.

TELEPHONE 311.



TRADE MARK.

P. W. ELLIS & CO.,

Wholesale and Manufacturing Jewellers,

31 Wellington St., East, - TORONTO.

We are headquarters in Canada for



TRADE MARK.

Clocks and American Watches, Diamonds, Precious Stones, and Diamond Jewellery, Gold, Silver and Roll Plate Jewellery,

BEING THE MOST EXTENSIVE MANUFACTURERS IN THE DOMINION.

Everything in the Gold and Silver Line including Society Badges, Medals, Emblems, Presentation Jewels, Souvenir Spoons, Staple Silver Spoons, etc. made by us.

Write for our Mammoth Illustrated Catalogue.

TRADE ONLY SUPPLIED

“**MONSOON**”

PURE INDIAN TEAS.

Always reliable, never changes. In cases of 60
1 lb caddies, or 120 halves.

STEEL, HAYTER & CO.

Growers' and Importers,

Write for Samples, TORONTO.

GEO. PARR, Agent, 521 Central Avenue,
WINNIPEG, - - MAN.



TRADE MARK.

Seeds

Foreign and Home Grown
Stocks now Complete.

Trade Lists and Quotations on Application.

—FOR—

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

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

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

READY MIXED PAINTS



Don't place your Spring Orders without seeing
shades and testing the quality of

UNICORN BRAND We back them] against the World

MANUFACTURED BY

A. Ramsay & Son
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LEITCH BROS. OAK LAKE "Anchor Brand" FLOURS

—FROM—

No. 1 Hard Wheat.

BRAN, SHORTS
AND ALL KINDS OF

Chopped Feed and Grain.

—ADDRESS—

OAK LAKE
MANITORA.

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

WM. B. HAMILTON, SON & CO.

WHOLESALE MANUFACTURERS OF AND DEALERS IN

BOOTS, SHOES AND RUBBERS,
15 and 17 Front St. East, **TORONTO.**

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

J. & A. Clearihue,

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—DEALERS IN—

FRUITS AND ALL KINDS OF PRODUCE.
Special attention to consignments of Furs and
Skins, Butter and Eggs.

Yates Street, VICTORIA, B.C.
P. O. BOX 536.

AGENTS Siddegate Oil Works, B.C., D. Richards, Laundry Soaps,
Woodstock, Ontario; Toller, Rothwell Co., Montreal, Parisian
Washing Blue.
We have a large cool warehouse with good facilities for handling
Butter and Produce in quantities.
Consignments Received in all Lines. Correspondence
Solicited.

Victoria Rice Mill

VICTORIA, B.C.

CHINA and JAPAN RICE,

RICE FLOUR AND BREWERS' RICE.

WHOLESALE TRADE ONLY.

HALL, ROSS & CO., - Agents.

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BUTTER, EGGS, FRUITS AND PRODUCE

A PERFECT SYSTEM OF

COLD STORAGE.

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

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

MANUFACTURERS OF

CLOTHING

45 to 49 King St Princess Street.

HAMILTON & WINNIPEG.

Wm. Ferguson,

—WHOLESALE—

Wines, Liquors and Cigars

8th Street, Brandon.

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

Baker & Leeson,

(Late of Douglas, Manitoba.)

PRODUCE

—AND—

Commission Merchants,
42 Water St., Vancouver, B. C.

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

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CANNING, WALKER & CO.

Direct Importers and Dealers in

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC PLANTS

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

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

MAJOR & ELDRIDGE,

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

THE MANOR

C. EDWARDS, PROPRIETOR.

Rates, \$2.50 to \$3.00.

VANCOUVER, - B.C.

WELSH BROS.

Wholesale Dealers in

FLOUR, FEED and GRAIN

VANCOUVER, - E. C.

N.B.—Correspondence Solicited. Box 787.

The Brackman & Kerr Milling Co.,
(LIMITED)

Oatmeal and Ground Feed Millers.

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

FLOUR, FEED, GRAIN AND PRODUCE.

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED

VICTORIA, - - B.C

Brief Business Notes.*(Continued from page 1043.)*

E. Forrester, hotel, Sicamous, has added a general stock of groceries and liquors.

M. White, confectionery and cigars, Nanaimo, has sold out to Jessie Thompson.

Hull Bros., of Calgary and Kamloops, cattle men, will open a meat market at Kaslo.

Clay & Viles, bakers and confectioners, Co-mox, will establish a branch at Union.

Geo. Webber has bought out the Royal saloon, Victoria, from S. W. Whitley.

J. H. McMillan & Co., grocers, Nanaimo, are offering to compromise at 75c in the dollar.

Wood & Rabbitt, general store, Lansdowne, have sold out to W. B. Paton, of Salmon River.

Jones, senior member of the firm of J. B. L. Jones & Co., general merchants, Wellington, deceased.

D. J. McLean & Co., clothing and men's furnishings, Vancouver, have dissolved, A. E. Lees continues.

A. T. Cook and C. E. Smitheringale have established a combined news, fruit and stationery stand at Kaslo.

Westminster city has voted \$250,000 to the Northern Pacific railway to assist in building a bridge across the Fraser.

It is stated that the F. & N. Railway Co. will shortly put on a steamer to run regularly between Victoria and Port Angeles.

A bylaw will be submitted to the ratepayers of Chilliwack to guarantee 2 per cent. on the bonds of the Chilliwack Railway Co.

Ehrmanntraut & Madsen will shortly open business in New Denver under the firm name of the Stocan Meat and Provision Co.

Hall, Rose & Co.'s bark Thermopylae, Victoria, is expected from Hong Kong with a full load of paddy about the middle of June.

A branch of the Merchants Retail Commercial Agency, of Chicago, Ill., has been formed

in Nanaimo, with Mayor Haslam as president.

Steamship Empress of India arrived at Vancouver last week with 2,000 tons general cargo and 150 saloon passengers and 627 Chinese and Japanese.

A. C. McDonald and T. H. Trahey, doing business as Trahey & McDonald, shipbuilders, Victoria, have dissolved partnership, Trahey continuing.

The firm of Scuitto & Co., ranchers at Campbell Creek, has been dissolved. Mr. Armano, a former partner, will carry on the business in future.

The Victoria Hydraulic Mining Co. expects to start piping about the first of June. This company is going to spend some \$10,000 prospecting this season.

Work is about to recommence beyond Kaslo on the wagon road, which will with the aid of the Provincial Government grant of \$10,000, be extended as far as Cody Creek.

Richard Hilbert, of Nanaimo, has assigned all his property to trustees, who are to manage his business and pay his debts in full in four instalments, spread over 16 months.

A *Miner* correspondent intimates that the rush to the New Denver gold fields has fairly set in, and likens it to the California hysteria in 1849 and that to Cariboo a few years later.

J. Earsman & Co., agents for the Armour Packing Co., of Kansas city, for the province, will in future carry a selected stock of Armour's canned meats in bond at Vancouver, to supply the wholesale jobbing trade.

The B. C. Match Factory Co., Ltd., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$10,000. The company will establish a match factory at New Westminster. C. J. Fagan, L. B. Fisher, R. C. Lowray and Alex. Ewen are the directors.

The landowners adjoining Somenos Lake have agreed to recommend to the Cowichan Council a scheme for the drainage of their low lying land, at a cost of \$6,000. It is hoped to carry out the project by a private improvement loan and rate.

Clearing has been commenced on the Nelson division of the N. & F. S. In order to finish the work within the required length of time it will be necessary to employ some 1,500 to 1,800 men. Of these 600 to 800 will be at work all summer between Nelson and the summit.

It is said that rich finds of gold ledges have been made in the rugged mountain country about Duncan and Hauser or Upper Kootenay Lake. The country is most difficult of access, but the tents of prospectors are already to be seen dotted in all directions over what little of the land is level and suitable.

The Kaslo board of trade has elected the following officers: President, R. F. Greene; vice-president, O. T. Stare; secretary, W. Baillie; treasurer, J. M. Burko; councillors—R. J. Bealey, C. W. McAnn, W. Goodwin, Kaslo; F. H. Hodkins, Lardo; T. J. Lundrum, Ainsworth; J. Marsden, Pilot Bay; G. Bigelow and A. H. Buchanan, Nelson.

Shipping in port is as follows:—

Port.	No.	Tonnage.
Vancouver	7	9,890
Nanaimo	13	21,694
Cowichan	1	2,588
Total	21	34,172

Assiniboia.

J. W. Thornton, general store, Yorkton, has assigned.

Alberta.

Beveridge Bros., furniture, Calgary, advertises giving up business.

The Rocky Mountain Echoes, a new paper published at Banff, has appeared. The object of the paper is to increase the popularity of the summer resorts in the mountains, and to record events occurring at the principal points, and to publish the list of arrivals at the hotels at Banff, Field and Glacier. Illustrations of mountain scenery will appear in each number.

STAMINAL.

A FOOD AND
A TONIC.

The Vital Principles

of Beef and Wheat

with Hypophosphites

STAMINAL.

—PUT UP BY—

THE JOHNSTON FLUID BEEF CO.

MONTREAL.

GORDON, MACKAY & CO.,

TORONTO.

Manufacturers and Importers.

REPRESENTED BY R. S. NORTON, WINNIPEG.

**BRUSHES,
BROOMS,
WOODENWARE.**

CHAS. BOECKH & SONS,
TORONTO.

J. E. Dingman, Agent, Winnipeg

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

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

KIRKPATRICK & COOKSON
Established 1860,
MONTREAL,
Commission Merchants,

Flour, Grain, Butter, &c.

Advances made on consignments to British or
Continental markets.

WINNIPEG MARKETS.

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

SATURDAY AFTERNOON, June 3.

The feeling is improved, owing to the more favorable crop outlook. Notwithstanding the late spring, the crops are now as far ahead in many instances as in average years, and some authorities state that the crops never looked better at this time of year than they do now. There have been no severe frosts this year to kill the young plants back, as is usually the case when the spring comes in early. Abundant warm rains this week have given all vegetation a splendid start, and the outlook at the moment is very encouraging. Experience in past years has proved conclusively that wheat sown very early is usually so weakened and thinned by late spring frosts, that it does not do as well as that sown later on. The entire crop this year has been exempt from injury of this nature. Though the seeding was later than usual, there has since been no check to growth by frost or drought, and consequently the crop is as far ahead as if it had been sown much earlier. Grain stocks at lake ports have begun to decrease, though a bar which has formed at Fort William is an impediment to navigation, but will be speedily removed. Previous to the heavy rain commencing on Monday, farmers were delivering considerable wheat again, having completed their spring work. The depression in the British cattle markets is discouraging to shippers here. Only three lots of Manitoba cattle have gone forward for export, and it is doubtful if they will make any money for the shippers, if they do not show a loss. The first shipment has arrived on the other side, and a cable report says that one animal in the shipment was suspected of showing lung disease, and the lungs would be subject to microscopic examination. It is hoped the result will be favorable. Cattle prices here rule on an export basis, as there is a surplus in the country, and consequently prices are depressed. Montreal quotes 4 1/2 to 4 3/4 for export, and medium to good butchers cattle 3 to 4 1/2. The high water this spring is favorable to lumbermen, who will have no trouble with their log drives. Binder twine is a source of interest. The Consumers Cordage Co. are quoting prices in car lots, through their Winnipeg agents, but dealers seem mostly undecided as to purchasing, and prices to the consumer have not yet developed. Prices will be lower than last year certainly, but how much lower is hardly known, yet, there is some figuring on importing twine. Country products have been very light in receipts so far this season, especially in dairy products, owing to late spring. Land sales are not as large as last year, but larger than 1891. The Canadian Pacific Co. sold 10,000 acres of land during May.

The tendency of prices in the United States continues downwards, and includes wool, finished iron, hides, sugar, hogs, wheat, corn and oats, lard and cotton; nominal advances being reported in tobacco and coal. Anthracite coal is 25c higher at the mines, which will affect prices here next winter, as our supplies are bought in June, and delivered at Fort William before the close of navigation.

DRIED FRUITS—We quote: Dried apples, 6 1/2 to 7 1/2c; evaporated, scarce at 10 1/2 to 12c; figs, layers, 10 to 16c; dates, 6 1/2 to 9c. Valencia raisins \$1.60 to \$1.70; London layers \$2.70 to \$2.80 per box; Sultanias, 9 1/2 to 10c per pound. Currants 6 to 6 1/2c; prunes 7 1/2 to 9c. Evaporated fruits are quoted: Apricots, 19 to 20c; peeled peaches, 17 1/2 to 18c; unpeeled do, 16 1/2 to 17c; pitted plums, 14 1/2 to 15c; pears, 12 to 13c.

FISH—Fresh white and British Columbia salmon and halibut are the principal variety of fresh fish in the market. British Columbia salmon and halibut jobbing at 14 to 15c. Pickerel, 4c; white, 6 1/2c. Cured fish are quoted:

smoked herrings, 20 to 25c box; Labrador herrings, \$1.50 to 4.75 per half barrel; boneless codfish, 8c pound, boneless fish, 6c lb; smoked white, 9 to 10c lb.

GREEN FRUITS—Apples about out of the market. Messina lemons are coming forward from direct ships recently arrived at Montreal. Lemons are held at 4.25 to \$6 per box as to quality, lower priced stock being suitable for immediate use, but not for holding for summer trade. There is a large sale of California oranges, at \$3.50 to 3.75 for seedlings, \$1.25 to 4.50 for Navels, \$4.50 for Riverside Mediterranean sweets, and \$4.75 for fancy Ross-Moyno stock. Bananas are in brisk demand, at \$2.75 to \$3.50 per bunch as to size. Strawberries \$5 to \$5.50 per crate of 24 boxes; pineapples, \$3.50 to 3.75 per dozen. California cherries are now arriving.

GROCERIES—Sugars are very strong again and the general expectation is that prices will go higher and remain so for some time, as all advices point to very strong markets for some time in the future. No further advances were reported by refiners, however up to last night. First arrivals of new Japan teas have been received by some dealers east. Local sugar prices are as follows: Yellow at 5 1/2 to 5 3/4; granulated at 6 1/2c. Lumps, 6 1/2c; icing 7c; sugar syrups 2 1/2 to 3 1/2c; maple sugar, 10 to 12c a lb.

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

RAW FURS—Reports have gone abroad recently to the effect that fur traders have dropped a lot of money this season, through recent declines in the market. This is nonsense, from the fact that there have been no important sales to alter prices since the London March sales. The London fur sales fix the values for the season. Many traders, no doubt, paid high prices during the past winter, but if they lose money it will not be on account of any recent slump in prices. This report of a slump in prices may have been caused from the fact that the furs coming in recently have been small lots of poor quality, consisting of foxes, wolves, badgers, rats. Buyers have been discriminating more closely than usual as to quality, and have paid lower prices for poor quality. One large lot of rats, however, brought 12 cents, while another lot brought only 4 cents each, showing the difference in quality. The large lots of northern furs have not begun to arrive yet, but will come soon. The highest prices quoted below are for average prime skins. An occasional extra fine skin brings a higher price than quoted. We quote the following as a fair range of prices, in the Winnipeg market, covering very poor to prime No. 1 skins:—

Badger, per skin.....	\$ 05 to	\$ 80
Bear, black.....	50 to	30 00
Bear, brown.....	50 to	30 00
Bear, grizzly.....	1 00 to	20 00
Beaver.....	2 00 to	7 00
Beaver, castors, per pound..	2 50 to	1 00
Ermines, per skin.....	01 to	02
Fisher.....	50 to	7 00
Fox, cross.....	75 to	6 00
Fox, kit.....	10 to	45
Fox, red.....	25 to	1 70
Fox, silver.....	5 00 to	80 00
Lynx.....	25 to	4 00
Marten, pale.....	75 to	2 50
Marten, dark.....	75 to	3 50
Mink.....	25 to	1 75
Musquash.....	02 to	12
Otter.....	1 50 to	10 00
Raccoon.....	50 to	85
Skunk.....	05 to	80
Timber Wolf.....	25 to	3 50
Prairie Wolf, large.....	25 to	1 00
" " small.....	25 to	65
Wolverine.....	50 to	3 50

GRAIN AND PRODUCE.

WHEAT—Wheat has been depressed, and the lowest prices of the crop have been reached

this week, as will be seen by reference to our daily report from Chicago and Duluth. United States markets were 1/2 to 2c lower on Monday and cables lower, owing to improved crop prospects. The visible supply decreased 1,333,000 bushels, making the total 70,159,000 bushels, compared with 25,522,000 bushels a year ago. On Wednesday United States markets were a little firmer, but they declined heavily on Thursday and Friday. There was a good deal of speculative excitement at Chicago on the last two days, with some small failures. The heavy wind storm of May 18 to 20, is said to have done considerable damage in North Dakota to crops and seed in the ground, but latest reports from the three big spring wheat states of Minnesota and North and South Dakota, are very favorable, and a large crop is expected. Exports of wheat (flour included) from both coasts (including Montreal) aggregate 3,253,000 bushels, a moderate increase over the total a week before and a larger total in corresponding weeks in any of the four preceding years.

The local crop outlook has steadily improved. There was warm soaking rain which covered the country this week, and will give all vegetation a splendid start. Though seeding was late, the wheat crop is now well advanced, having been subjected to no check since seeding, and the outlook is good. Quite a little wheat was coming in at country markets previous to the rains, but was then checked for the meantime. The top price paid to farmers was about 55c per bushel, for No. 2 hard, but the price has steadily declined, closing nominal at about 50c per bushel. No. 2 hard afloat Fort William is quoted at about 70c, which shows a decline of 3 to 4c from the top. Stocks of wheat in store at Fort William are now receding, stocks on May 27 showing a total of 2,845,782 bushels, being a decline of 524,903 bushels for the week. Shipment from Fort William have been hindered by a bar at the mouth of the river, which it is expected will be removed at once. In the meantime vessels cannot take on a full load, and some vessels have been completing cargo at Port Arthur. Winter storage date at Fort William has been further extended to June 17, making in all 17 days free storage added to the usual time.

FLOUR—No change still in flour locally. Prices in broken lots, to the local trade are as follows: Patents, \$1.95 strong bakers' \$1.75; XXXX 85 to 95c; superfine 60 to 70c. Brands of some mills sell at 5 to 10c under these prices, even in small lots.

MILLSTUFFS—The price to the local trade, less than car lots, delivered is unchanged at \$11 for bran and \$13 for shorts.

OATS—Oats are very firm locally. Farmers' deliveries have been very light in Manitoba country markets for some time, and with stocks in store west of Winnipeg lighter than usual for this season of the year, the situation is firm. At some country points prices are considerably above the export basis, owing to the local demand, which is not more than supplied by current receipts. Some dealers claim that shipments of oats have been larger than the supply will warrant, and that there will be a scarcity for local requirements before the new crop comes in. This is doubtful. Prices, however, are held higher this week. Cars on track, Winnipeg, on the local freight rate, are held at 30 to 32c per bushel of 34 lbs. The quotation delivered afloat at Fort William is 32 to 33c per bushel. On track country points, 24 to 26c per bushel.

Barley—Nemical. Cars on track, Winnipeg, 28 to 30c per bushel, local freights.

GROUND FEED—Firm in sympathy with oats, and held at \$15 to \$17 per ton, as to quality. Oil cake meal, sacked, \$26 per ton.

OATMEAL, etc.—There is still considerable variation in price, rolled oats being quoted as low as \$2 per sack, while some brands are quoted \$2.15. Granulated varies from \$1.95 to 2.15; standard \$1.90 to 1.95; corameal \$1.60 to 1.65; beans \$1.80 to 1.90 per bushel; peas,

\$2.40 to 2.50; pot barley \$2.40* to 2.50; pearl barley \$4 per sack.

CURED MEATS—Products are firmer again, and general situation is strong. Inside prices are not so often reached. A large sale of 170,000 pounds of bacon for Indian supplies is reported. We quote:—Dry salt long clear bacon, 11 to 11½; smoked long clear, 12 to 12½; spiced rolls 10½ to 11½; breakfast bacon 14 to 14½; smoked hams, 12 to 14c; the lower price for heavy hams; boneless ham, 13 to 13½; mess pork, \$20.00 per barrel. Sausage quoted: Pork sausage, 9c; bologna sausage, 9c lb; German sausage, 9c; ham, chicken and tongue sausage, 9c per half lb. packet.

LARD—Pure held at \$2.60, in 20-pound pails, per pail; compound, lower at \$2.20 per pail.

DRESSED MEATS—Beef is rather easy. The usual price is about 6c, and extra quality brings up to 6½c, with the downward range to 5½c. Mutton steady at 14c. Pork quiet at 7 to 7½c. Veal, 7 to 9c.

EGGS—Hold steady, and have not come forward as freely as was expected. Dealers are paying 12½c nett for receipts, and are packing at this figure, which is a high basis for packing, and selling at 13½c.

BUTTER—Butter has continued to come forward very slowly this season to date, owing to the backward spring. The fine warm rains this week will start the grass, and larger receipts of new grass butter are looked for soon. Up to the present receipts have only been about equal to local requirements, and prices have held firm. Dealers are selling in small lots to the local trade at 18 to 20c for dairy tubs, and rolls at 17 to 20c per lb. A considerable portion of receipts has been in rolls, but no more rolls should be made, as they are not now desirable, and will be handled at a discount from tubs. In fact, dealers do not want rolls at all after this date.

CHEESE—A small lot of new has been taken at 9c. Creameries and cheese factories have done little or nothing yet, in consequence of the late season.

VEGETABLES—Potatoes are in demand in car lots for shipment. Some car lots have been loaded at country points, for western shipment, at 35c to 40c per bushel. On the Winnipeg street market price are 45c to 50c per bushel. Onions are scarce, native stocks being exhausted, and imported selling at 4½ to 5½c per pound. Cabbage, new 4 to 5c lb, old, 3c lb. Stocks of other old vegetables are about used up. A-paragus, 75c to \$1 per dozen bunches; onion, green, 25c per dozen; lettuce, radishes, 40c per dozen bunches; Rhubarb, \$2 to \$2 25 per box.

POULTRY—Chickens bring 75c to \$1 per pair, as to quality and size. Turkeys 10 to 12c per lb live weight.

HIDES—Dealers are still paying the old prices, though eastern and United States markets are off sharply, and prices are low. It is not thought that prices will hold up here much longer. Dealers are grumbling, but continue to pay the same prices. We quote inspected: No. 1 cows, 3½c; No. 2, 2½c; No. 3, 2c; No. 1 heavy steers, 5c; No. 2 steers, 4c; No. 3, 3c lb. Real veal 8 to 13-lb skins, 6 to 7c per pound. Kips about same as ides. Sheepskins worth 60c to \$1 for full wool skins, the top price for very large. Tallow, 4½ to 5c rendered; 2 to 3c rough.

WOOL—The extreme range of quotations is 8 to 11c, or graded at 8c for very coarse, 9 to 10c for ordinary Manitoba fleece, mixed quality, and 11c for straight pure downs. Not much offering yet.

HAY—Baled held at \$6 00 to \$7 on track at point of shipment, equal to \$7 50 to \$8 here.

SENAGA ROOT—Very little in yet. Country dealers should not pay over 25c per pound for good, cleaned dry root.

LIVE STOCK—Three shipments of Manitoba cattle have gone forward for export, all sent by

one firm of dealers. It is feared these shipments will incur losses, as the advices from British markets so far have been discouraging. There is a surplus of beef cattle in Manitoba, but the prospect for disposal of this surplus is anything but bright at present. Prices are low here, good cattle having been sold as low as 2½c per pound here, which is not a profitable price for grain fed stock. The local market is not large and the poor outlook for exporting, is depressing values. Export cattle sent forward have been bought at 3 to 4c in the country.

Chicago Board of Trade Prices.

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

On Monday wheat was weak and lower, opening ½ to ¾ lower and declined 1½c more, closing 1½c lower than Saturday for July and 2c lower for September. Corn and oats were lower, and pork 55 to 65c lower per barrel. Closing prices were:—

	May.	July.	Sept.
Wheat	63½	70½	73½
Corn	39½	40½	41
Oats	29½	29½	26½
Pork	—	29 00	21 25
Lard	—	10 52½	10 87½
Ribs	—	9 80	9 95

Tuesday, Decoration Day, holiday and no markets.

On Wednesday wheat opened ¼ to ½c lower, but advanced about 1c and closed ½ to ¾c higher. Corn and oats recovered. Closing prices were:—

	May.	July.	Sept.
Wheat	69	71½	74½
Corn	40½	40½	41½
Oats	3½	29½	26½
Pork	—	29 63	21 05
Lard	—	10 40	10 77½
Ribs	—	9 65	9 95

On Thursday there was a decline of about 3c in wheat, and great excitement and a panic among the "longs." Closing prices were:—

	June	July	Sept.
Wheat.....	66½-66½	69	72½
Corn	39½-39½	40½	41½
Oats	19½	29½	26½
Pork	—	21 15	21 05
Lard	—	10 60	10 92½
Short Ribs	—	9 8½	10 0½

On Friday prices continued to go lower, and there was a panic feeling. One small failure was reported. June wheat declined to 66c, being the lowest point on record in this market. Later there was a slight recovery. Closing prices were:—

	June.	July.	Sept.
Wheat.....	66½-66½	66½-66½	71½-71½
Corn	39½	39½	41-41½
Oats	29½-29½	29½	26½
Pork	—	21 60	22 00
Lard	—	—	—
Ribs	—	—	—

On Saturday, June 3, wheat opened at 69c per bushel for regular No. 2, July delivery, but declined and closed at 68½c asked.

Duluth Wheat Market.

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

Monday—May 65½c; July 65c.
 Tuesday—Holiday.
 Wednesday—July, 65½c; September, 71½c.
 Thursday—July 66½c; September, 70c.
 Friday—July 66½c; September, 69½c.
 Saturday—July 66c; September, 69½c

A week ago May wheat closed at 66½c, and July delivery at 69c. A year ago cash wheat closed at 84½c, and July at 86c.

Grain and Milling.

The Minneapolis *Northwestern Miller* is twenty years of age, and in celebration of this event an "at home" was given by the publisher on June 1.

The secretary of the Winnipeg Grain Exchange Monday received a notice from the Canadian Pacific Railway stating that the time

for winter storage at the Fort William elevators had been further extended from June 10th to June 17th.

Shipment of grain from Fort William has been delayed since the opening of navigation owing to the formation of a bar at the mouth of the river. Boats have not been able to load to their full capacity, and some boats have taken on a part cargo and then moved over to Port Arthur to complete cargo at the latter place, grain being transferred by rail from Fort William to Port Arthur.

A Handsome Catalogue.

E. F. Hutchings, wholesale saddler, Winnipeg, has issued a very handsome illustrated catalogue for distribution to the trade. Mr. Hutchings claims this is the finest, and indeed the first extensive catalogue ever issued by a saddlery house in Canada. Cuts of a number of harnesses manufactured by Mr. Hutchings, worked in tints and shown in their natural position as adjusted upon the horse, are very fine. A large number of cuts of saddles, collars, etc. the manufacture of this extensive establishment, are also shown, besides numerous cuts of saddlery hardware and other goods carried in stock. The issuing of this splendid catalogue is another indication of the enterprise and energy which has brought this establishment to the first place among the largest saddlery houses of Canada.

Canned Goods.

The season for canned meats is now at hand. A nice dish of lunch tongue, or some other line, will save a fire on a warm day, and make a more enjoyable repast than a hot meal. W. F. Henderson & Co., Winnipeg, who handle the "Rex" brand of compressed meats, consisting of lunch tongue, roast and corned beef, etc., report a large demand for these fine goods. A specialty with this brand is the patent key opening process, by which the cans can be opened in a few seconds, without any inconvenience, and avoiding the use of the ordinary can opener. Another line handled by W. F. Henderson & Co. is the "Reindeer" brand of condensed milk, condensed coffee, chocolate and tea. These goods are put up at Truro, Nova Scotia, and are becoming very popular. A cup of fine coffee, tea or chocolate can be prepared in a few seconds by using these goods, for prairie travelling, camping and picnic parties, etc., they supply a real want, besides their convenience for domestic purposes.

Mr. James Lawrence has purchased the business lately carried on by the Lethbridge Hardware Co., Lethbridge, Alberta, and will continue to conduct it in his own name, instead of agent, as formerly.

The wholesale grocery firm of Regan, White & Co., Montreal, is embarrassed, owing to the financial stringency, keen competition and bad debts. The liabilities amount to \$30,000, with assets about the same.

The Chicago *Daily Trade Bulletin*, of May 2, says: "The East-bound roads are only having their usual light business at this season and rates remain steady at 25c per 100 pounds for flour and grain and 30c for provisions. Through rates to Liverpool were firmer at 26 to 27½c for flour, 12.94 per bushel for wheat and 12.43c for corn, lake and rail to the seaboard, and 37 to 41½c per 100 pounds for provisions. Through rates by lake and rail to New York were 7½c for wheat and 7½c for corn, and to Philadelphia, 7½c for wheat and 7c for corn. New England rates were 9½c on corn and 7c on oats. Like freights were firmer, with a larger business, the closing rates being 1½c on wheat and 1½c to 1½c on corn to Buffalo, 3c on corn to Kingston, and 1½c on oats to Port Huron."

Flavor of Japan Tea.

The slightly unpleasant taste of Japan teas, which militates against its European consumption, may be accounted for by the sulphur and petroleum springs which are found in the vicinity of many tea producing districts, writes Robert O. Fielding, in *American Grower*. At Nutsu, especially, the ground is thoroughly impregnated with petroleum, which has a decided effect on all vegetation.

Kami-bapaahi, a tea merchant at Uji, about 1570 A.D., was the first to introduce matting covers raised on poles about eight feet above the ground—the tea bushes are from four to five feet high,—so that people at work can walk under it comfortably and attend to the first crop of leaves. When this is over the roof is taken down and put away in houses or sheds set apart for it till the next year. Its object is to protect the bushes from the cold dew, which reddens the young leaves and gives a bitter taste. It evidently diminishes the radiation of heat from the ground and leaves, and thus the nocturnal cooling; the softened light at the same time lengthens the internodes of the young shoots and makes the leaves more tender (maybe this matting roof has something to do, as well as the sulphur and petroleum springs mentioned above, with causing the peculiar flavor characteristic of Japanese teas, for I do not know that it is used in any of the other tea-producing countries, China, India, Ceylon, or Java, the teas of which countries are similar in character). When riding through the country in June, at the time when the young leaves which yield the first quality of green tea, are fully developed, one notices that the whole country about Uji is under matting, over which the head of the horseman just rises, so that with the exception of the distant hills and mountains and the roofs of the homesteads, the landscape is hidden from view.

Toronto Grocery Market.

The feeling is still one of confidence, and country merchants report prospects good. There have been a few of them in during the week, and their general opinion regarding the fruit crop, particularly the smaller kinds, is that it will be large. There has been no material change in prices during the week. An ordinary trade is being done in coffee. Dried fruits are not in much demand and there is less enquiry for sugar, but the firmness in the latter commodity seems to be well maintained. For molasses there seems to be a little better demand. Much the same might be said of tea. The movement in canned goods continues light, and the confidence in tomatoes is scarcely so pronounced as it was. Payments are only fair.

Coffees—No large lots are moving, trade being of the usual distributing character. Java coffee is very scarce. The outside markets have been creeping up gradually, a few points at a time. We quote:—Rio 19½ to 21c. East Indian, 27 to 30c, South American, 21 to 23c, Mocha, 26 to 30c, Santos, 21 to 22½, Java, 30 to 32c.

Dried Fruit—Market much as before. Demand for Valencia raisins is light. The demand noted in a former issue for cheap Valencias has dropped off since the price was raised. There are not now many low price ones on the market. In New York supplies are light and Valencias are about the strongest fruit on the market. The idea for off stalk is 4 to 4½ a pound for seconds, 5½ to 6c for fine; layers, ordinary selects, 6½; fancy selects, 7½ to 8c, according to quality. There is just an ordinary demand for currants. There is very little fine fruit to be had here, and although there is some very low priced fruit offering from New York the quality is such that they could not be handled on this market, Canada always taking a better standard of fruit than the United States. It is generally conceded that prices for good fruit will go lower. On the contrary the indications point to the contrary. The idea is 6 to 6½ for good fruit and 5½ to 6c for ordin-

ary. Anything below these prices is scarcely suitable for the Canadian trade. The current report of Barff & Co (Ltd), dated Patras, May 6, is interesting. After referring to the dullness of trade the previous month and to the fact that only some 2,500 tons of currants had gone forward during April, it says: "Holders have been willing to give way in price, but the poor quality of most of the remaining stocks on the one hand, and the absence of demand from consuming markets on the other, have stood in the way of business. About 8,000 to 9,000 tons of currants still remain in Greece and the Islands, and of these some 2,000 tons are preparing for shipment to France and the Continent, so that by the end of this month not over 6,000 tons will remain on this side, which owing to their defective quality will be shipped off before the new crop comes in, and we shall be very thankful to commence the new season with a clean board. The coming crop is not progressing as favorably as usual at this season of the year; the cold and frost experienced during February and the early part of April caused much damage to the buds and plants generally and the vegetation is stunted and uneven, in many districts the snow of blossom is small, so that only a small crop is expected. "Peronosporos" has appeared amongst the rose plants and in a few isolated cases has been observed on the leaves of the currant vines, but it is yet too early in the season to expect any general visitation of the malady, we very much fear it is lurking in the plants and that it will show up before long, but the extent of the damage it may cause will very much depend upon the state of the atmosphere during the next month." The report shows that the shipments of currants to Canada to date are 1,338 tons, against 1,133 tons in 1892. The total shipments to all countries to date were 107,552 tons, against 146,786 tons in 1892. Prunes are in little better demand, although only for small lots. Dates dull, at 5 to 5½. Stocks of figs are about exhausted, the low prices prevailing during the season having stimulated the demand beyond expectations.

Nuts.—Quiet and unchanged. We quote Brazil nuts, 11 to 11½ a pound; Sicily shelled almonds, 32 to 35c a pound; unshelled, 16 to 17c; peanuts, 13 to 14c for roasted and 11 to 12½c for green; cocoa nuts, \$5 to \$5.50 per sack.

Rice and Spices—There is not much doing in rice yet, and about 3½ is about the idea for what is going out. New ordinary rice is expected on this market in about ten days. New Patna and Japan rices are already being offered by the mill. Prices for the former will be 5½ to 6c, and for the latter 5 to 5½c. Whole ginger is quoted at 20 to 25c; pure white pepper at 20 to 28c, and pure black at 14 to 16c.

Sugar—The market continues strong; 5½ to 5¾ is the idea for granulated, the outside figure being for the Montreal article, while 4½ is about the lowest for yellows. The refiners are still refusing to shade prices. The United States Sugar Trust is a buyer of further lots of raws at prices paid ten days or two weeks ago, but sellers have advanced their ideas ¼c above what they were previous to the decline. The Trust is not, however, buying at these figures, and holders are storing raws rather than accept the prices offered.

Syrups and Molasses—The demand for syrups is as usual at this season—light. The idea seems to be 2½ to 3½c a pound. Low grade syrups are scarce. Molasses is in little better demand than syrups; 30 to 35c is the range of prices most obtainable.

Teas—Business is rather more brisk in this line, principally in black. It is principally of a sorting up character, and the general conditions are healthy. Indian Ceylons are firmer and the very lowest grade of these teas would cost 21 to 22c laid down here. Some good value is being shown in medium Pekoe congous from London. Low grade Ceylons are about done and no more is expected till about September or October. Stocks of low grade will scarcely be more than enough to last till the new crop arrives in August.

Dried Apples—Not many going out. Jobbers are paying 4 to 4½c and selling at 4½ to 5c.

Evaporated Apples—Dull. They can be obtained at 9½c and they are being jobbed at 9 to 9½c.

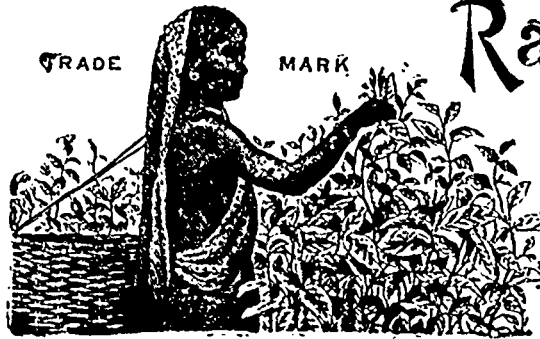
Honey—Dull and unchanged at 8c for extracted and 5c for dark.

Canned Goods—The market is quiet. In tomatoes there is a disposition to shade, stocks having been discovered to be heavier than anticipated. The New York market, however, is firm at \$1.20, and another 5c to that price would allow profitable exportation to that market. The ultimate direction this market will take will, however, largely, if not altogether, depend upon the outcome of the consignments now *en route* to the English market. Locally the demand continues fair at 80 to 85c, while we quote range all the way from 80c to \$1, the outside figure being for the older and better brands. Peas quiet and unchanged at 80 to 85c, while the fine sifted article is quoted up to \$1.10. Corn is in fair demand and unchanged at 80 to 85c for ordinary, and \$1.49 for honey sweet. Beans dull, at 90 to 95c. There is a good demand for salmon of the better qualities, stocks of which are light. The idea for well known brands is \$1.50 to 1.55 for talls, and \$1.70 to 1.80 for flats, while flats of brands not so well known are obtainable at \$1.50 to 1.60. There is a good demand for lobsters of the better grades, but the common grades are neglected; \$1.90 to 2.10 is the idea for talls, and \$2.50 to 2.70 for flats. Peaches are fairly active, stocks light, and prices unchanged at \$2.10 to 2.25 for 2's, and \$3.25 to 3.75 for 3's. Apples are in rather better demand and unchanged at 85c to \$1 for 3's, and \$2 to 2.25 for gallons. Plums are in fair demand at \$1.45 to 1.55.

Green Fruit—Trade continues fairly active. Oranges have been selling freely without material change. Stocks of California, Florida, and Valencia oranges are about exhausted. Messinas are plentiful. Lemons are not so much enquired after as oranges, but the movement is nevertheless fair; \$3.85 to 4.00 is the idea for good keeping stock. Demand is brisk for bananas, and prices are rather firm in consequence of a momentary scarcity. Pine apples are scarcely to be had, and those who have them are getting pretty good prices. There is not much demand for apples, except for eating, rhubarb taking the place for cooking purposes. Prices are unchanged. We quote: Oranges—Valencias \$6.50 to 7 per case; ditto, Jumbos, \$3 to 3.50 per case; Floridas, \$3.25 to 4 per box; Messinas, \$3.50 to 3.75 per box for 160's and 200's, and \$1.85 to 2 for 50's and 100's. California seedling, \$3 to 3.25 per box; ditto Navals, \$3.75 to 4.25; blood orange, \$4 to 4.50 per box and \$2 to 2.25 per half box; lemons, \$3 to 4.50; bananas, \$1.35 to 2; pineapples, extras, 15 to 17c, No. 1 12 to 15c, No. 2 9 to 11c, No. 3 9c; California apricots, 20c per pound 25 pound boxes; apples, \$1.50 to 2 for ordinary stock and \$2.25 to 3.50 for choice to fancy.

Maple products—There is still a liberal supply of syrup on the market, but the demand is limited. Prices are unchanged, at 65 to 80c a tin and 85 to 90c, per imperial gallon. Sugar is unchanged at 8 to 10c.

Fish—Trade shows some improvement and may now be designated as fairly good. The demand for fresh water fish exceeds the supply, while for salt water fish the contrary conditions obtain. Steak haddock is out of the market. The quotations are as before: Fresh salmon, 20; skinned and boned codfish, 6½c; Labrador herring, \$3 per half barrel; shore herring, \$2.75 per barrel; Digby herring, 11 to 12½c; boneless fish, 4c; bun less cod, 7 to 8c; pike, 5 to 6c; ciscoes, \$1.35 a hundred; fionan haddock, 5c; perch, \$2 to 3 per hundred, as to size; blue back herring, \$2 to 3 per hundred; blue pickerel, 4 to 5c a pound; yellow ditto, 7 to 8c a pound; shad, \$3 a dozen; halibut, 15c a pound; lobsters, 15c a pound; salmon trout and white fish, 7 to 7½c; eels, 8 to 10c a pound.



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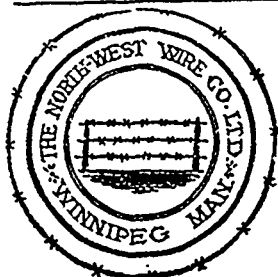
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Toronto Hardware Market.

An increased demand has sprung up in some lines, such for instance as fencing wire, oil stoves and firebrick. Nails are moving much as before, and a good trade is still being maintained for rope. Demand for chain is on the other hand falling off. In harvest and garden tools there is still a fair business, being done of sorting up character. Preserving kettles and such articles are moving freely. Demand for boiler-makers' supplies is increasing, and there seems to be, if anything, a slight improvement in plumbers' supplies. There is still a scarcity of green wire cloth, and the sale of door and window screens continues brisk. Payments continue to improve.

Nails—A steady and fairly good trade continues to be done in this line for 20 to 49 keg lots, and the only complaint is regarding the margin of profit.

Wire—Demand is good for all kinds of wire, the farmers, having got pretty well through with seeding, now being able to turn their attention to fencing. The manufacturers seem to be at the moment taxed to their utmost to supply the goods ordered.

Rope—There is no great demand, but business is good in staple summer lines and preparations are going on for the fall trade.

Tools—The factories are about up to their orders in harvest and garden tools, although there is still some difficulty with regard to some makes of lawn mowers.

Ware—There is not much doing in tinware, but for preserving kettles, brass, enamelled and peerless, enquiry is still good. American ware, particularly the peerless, is the most favored this spring.

Plumbers' Supplies If anything, there is a slight improvement, trade in this line being now of the usual spring character.

Wire Screens—Screen doors and windows are still going out well. Green wire cloth continues scarce and firm at \$1.90, bids at slightly shaded prices having been refused by manufacturers during the week.

Metals—There is a little more enquiry from the boiler-makers for supplies, but otherwise the situation in metals is much about the same as a week ago.

Pig Iron—There has been little or nothing doing on spot. Sales of odd cars are reported outside of Sumnerlee at equal to \$20.75 Toronto, and of Carron at equal to \$20.50.

Bar Iron—A fairly good business of sorting up character is still being done on the basis of \$1.95.

Tin Plates—The movement continues fair at unchanged prices.

Sheet Iron—Boiler-makers are a little freer buyers at prices ranging from 2½c. up.

Canada Plates—In fairly active demand and prices are unchanged, all dull being quoted at \$2.65, half-half at \$2.75, and all bright at \$2.80 to \$3 per box.

Galvanized Iron—Trade continues good. Prices are unchanged at 5 to 5½c for Queen's Head and Gordon brands.

Zinc Sheet—Business inactive at 5½ to 6; for 5-cwt. casks and 6 to 6½c for part casks.

Zinc Spelter—Dull at 3½ to 5½c.

Lead—Quiet and unchanged. We quote 3½ to 3¾c for ordinary lots and 3½ for ten ton lots.

Antimony—Business is still quiet in this line; 12½ to 14c is the idea for Cookson's and 13 to 14½c for other kinds, with prices a shade lower for large lots.

Ingot Tin—Demand fair and prices as before, 24c being the ruling figure.

Ingot Copper—A fair sort up trade is being done at 12½ to 13c for small lots of the better qualities.

Glass—The market remains much as before. Demand continues fair, at \$1.25 to \$1.30 for first break, and shipments continue to arrive.

Paints and Oils—It is thought that the price of turpentine will be on its lowest ebb about June 1. and that it will be therefore an opportune time to buy. Anticipating a good

demand, therefore, about that time, some jobbers are laying in a heavy stocks to compete with it. Demand for turpentine is light in anticipation of lower prices. The price obtaining is still 50c Toronto and 52c outside, freight allowed. White lead continues in good demand on the 4½c basis. Demand is still brisk for prepared paints and quotations are without change. In dry colors, a brisk demand has sprung up for Venetian red at \$1.50. Trade in Paris green is about over. Varnishes are in active demand and steady. Linseed oil is selling a little better than a week ago at 60 to 62c for raw and 63 to 65c for boiled. Castor oil remains quiet and unchanged at 9 to 9½c.

Old Material—The only change to note in quotations is a drop of 5c. per cwt. in machinery cast, 65c. now being the price. We quote: Agricultural scrap, 60c per cwt; machinery cast, 65c per cwt; stove cast scrap 40 to 45c; No 1 wrought scrap 50 to 60c; No. 2, including sheet iron, hoop iron and mixed steel, 20 to 30c; new light scrap copper, 8c; heavy scrap copper 9c; old copper bottoms, 5c; light scrap brass 5½c; heavy yellow scrap brass 7c; heavy red scrap brass 8½ to 3½c; scrap lead 1½ to 2c; scrap zinc, 2½c; scrap rubber, 2½c; country mixed rags, 75 to 95c per 100 pounds; clean dry bones, 50 to 60c per 100 pounds; borings, and turnings, 15 to 20c.—*Hardware.*

Toronto Markets

Flour—Quiet and easy, but with some enquiry. There was a bid on this market of \$2.85 Toronto freights for straight roller with sellers at \$2.90.

Millfeed—Demand continues active and holders are strong. The east is trying to buy bran at \$11 west, but sellers will not accept that figure. A car of shorts sold here at \$14.50.

Wheat—There was some enquiry from both millers and exporters—not because there was an improved demand, but apparently with a hope of getting a few lots at low prices. They were bidding a few lots at low prices. They were bidding 65c middle freights and holders wanted 66c north and west. Spring appears to be worth 66c to 67c on the Midland, and goose 62c to 63c north and west. Manitoba wheat dull and easy. No. 2 hard sold at 80c f.o.b., Owen Sound, for a few cars: on call the same grade offered to arrive, June shipment Toronto and west, at 83c, with buyers at 80c.

Barley—There were enquiries for feed at 35c without sellers.

Oats—Quiet and easier. Not many offered or enquired for. There was a sale here at 38c for white, and at 33½c outside.

Grain and Flour—Car prices are: Flour (Toronto freights), Manitoba patents, \$4.25 to 4.35; Manitoba strong bakers', \$3.90 to 4.00; Ontario patents, \$3.25 to 3.50; straight roller, \$2.90 to 3.10; extra, \$2.65 to 2.70; low grades per bag, \$1.00 to 1.25. Bran—\$12.50 to 13.50. Shorts—\$14 to 15. Wheat—west and north points)—White, 67 to 68c; spring, 62 to 63c; red winter, 66 to 67c; goose, 62 to 63c; spring Midland, 66 to 67c; No 1 hard, North Bay, 85 to 86c; No 2 hard, 83 to 84c; No 3 hard, 79 to 80c; No 1 frosted, 63 to 70c; peas (outside) 58 to 60c. Barley (outside)—No 1, 41 to 42c; No 2, 37 to 37½; No 3 extra, 34 to 35c; No 3, 33 to 32c; Rye (outside) 55 to 56c. Buckwheat (outside) 50c. Oats, 37 to 38c.

Produce—Quotations are: Beans, per bus., out of store, \$1.25 to 1.50; dressed meats, per lb.—Beef, fcses, 4 to 5c, hinds, 8 to 9½c; veal, 7½ to 9c; mutton, 7c to 8c; lamb, 11 to 12c. Dried apples—Jobbing at 5c; evaporated, 9 to 9½c. Eggs—Fresh, 11½ to 12c. Hay—Timothy, on track, \$10.00 to \$10.50. Straw, \$6.00. Hides—Cured, 5½ to 5¾c; green, No. 1, cows, 4½c. Skins—Sheepskins—\$1 to 1.35; calf, 5 to 7c. Hops—Canadian, 1892 crop, 15 to 19c; yearlings, 12 to 14c. Honey—Extracted, 8 to 8½c; sections, 13 to 14c. Poultry—chickens, per pair, 60 to 70c; geese, per lb., 8c; ducks, per pair, 60 to 75c; turkeys, 10 to 12c per lb.

Provisions—There was a good demand for moderate sized lots of long clear bacon and smoked meats. There were also enquiries for long clear in car lots and ham in pickle. Quotations are:—Mess pork, Canadian, \$20 to 21.00; short cut, \$21.00 to 21.50; bacon, long clear, per lb, 10½ to 11c; lard, Canadian tierces, 12½ to 12¾c; tubs and pails, 13 to 13½c; compound, do, 10 to 11½c. Smoked meats—Hams, per lb, 13 to 13½c; bellies, 13½ to 14c; rolls, per lb, 10½ to 10¾c; backs, per lb, 12 to 12½c.

Butter—The local market has been well supplied all week and the feeling has been easier. Dairy tub butter has been offered more freely, but there has been no great demand for it, and prices are reported easy and irregular at 14½ to 15½c. Choice large rolls are selling well at 14 to 14½c and medium grades are held at 13½ to 14½c. Creamery butter is rather dull at irregular prices. Quotations are: Butter, Good to choice selected dairy, tubs, 14 to 15c; extra choice, 15 to 16c; large rolls, extra to choice, 14½; good to choice do., 14c; creamery, in tubs and crocks, 22 to 23c; rolls, 25 to 25½c; cheese, choice colored, jobbing at 11c; new cheese, 10½c.

Cheese—There is a moderate enquiry, but chiefly for small lots. Dealers are selling jobbing lots of new cheese at 10½c, and good autumn makes are held at 11c.

Cattle export—The demand was slow and prices weak, as a good deal of stock which came in Monday and Tuesday was placed on the market. Most of the sales to-day were at 4½ to 4¾c per pound, but 5c was reported paid early in the day for a few small picked lots. Export buyers were not anxious to get stock to day and at the close a good many cattle were still in the yards unsold. Butchers' cattle—With a good demand and moderate offerings to-day we had a very fair market, prices for good stock being steady to firm to the close. Choice cattle sold at 3½ to 4c, per pound and occasionally 4½c, and medium to good stock brought 3 to 3½c per pound.

Sheep and lambs.—Only 90 animals were offered, and as a fairly good demand existed the market was a trifle firmer. Clipped sheep sold at \$4.50 to \$5 per head and wool at \$5.50 to \$7 per head. Good yearling lambs were wanted at 6 to 6½ per pound, and spring lambs sold well at \$4 to \$5.25 apiece; one lot of 20 brought \$4.75 per head.

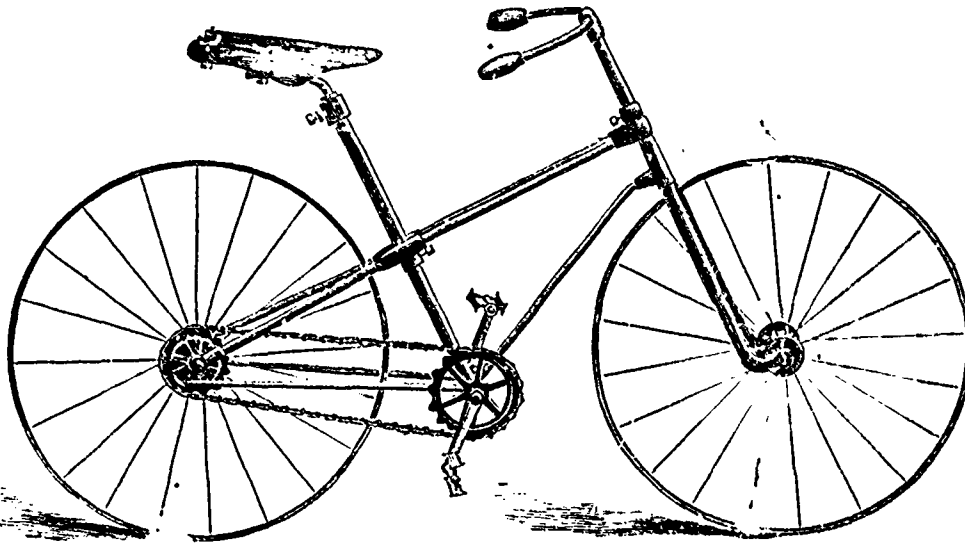
Milch cows and springers—About 15 to 16 were offered. The demand was active and prices firm at \$35 to \$55 per head. Two very fine animals sold this morning at the outside prices.

Calves—Only 30 or 40 were here; the demand was brisk, and all sold early at somewhat better prices than have been paid lately. One lot of 22 brought \$5.75 each, and 8 very fine animals changed hands at \$8 each.

Hogs—Unchanged and steady, although 1,100 were offered. Prices for the best straight fat hogs ranged from \$6.75 to \$7 per cwt. off the car, and good stores brought \$6.50 per cwt.—*Empire*, May 27.

Wiman's Liabilities.

It is announced that Erastus Wiman's total liabilities will aggregate about \$617,000. Mr. Wiman's indebtedness to R. G. Dun & Co. is the largest single item. Of this he owes nearly the entire sum—\$300,000—to Mr. Dun personally. In Mr. Wiman's assets are included the real estate on Staten Island, variously estimated at from comparatively little to \$400,000, all except twenty shares of the stock of the Electric Power company of Staten Island which is in the hands of Receiver Boardman; 600 Staten Island income bonds, which are quoted at from 10 to 30 per cent. of their face value of \$1,000 each, and a few shares in the Staten Island railway company and the Staten Island Rapid Transit company. It is likely Mr. Wiman will be permitted to manage his affairs in conjunction with Assignee King and a committee of his creditors.



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Montreal Markets.

Flour—The demand for flour is has fallen off during the past few days, owing probably to the easier condition of the market, buyers who were asking for firm offers for July shipment to Newfoundland having entirely withdrawn from the market. The lowest price at which Western mills will sell straight rollers on track Montreal is \$3.40, and rather than sell lower they say they will keep it, as the impression is that prices cannot go lower. Manitoba ground and city strong bakers are selling at all kinds of prices from \$3.90 to \$4.15, sales being reported at both figures. Medium grades have sold as low as \$3.30 and \$3.50. Regarding the export trade some further engagements of freight have been made for Liverpool and Glasgow.

Oatmeal—The market for rolled oats and granulated is firmer and higher, Western millers now asking \$4.20 to \$4.25 laid down here on track for best brands, while second brands are offered at \$4.10 per bbl. In a jobbing way we quote prices as follows: Rolled and granulated, \$4.20 to 4.30; standard \$4.05 to 4.20. In bags, granulated and rolled, \$2.05 to 2.15, and standard, \$1.95 to \$2.10.

Mill feed—Under an improved demand for bran both here and in the west, prices have ruled firmer, and holders are asking \$15 with sales at that figure on track. Shorts are also very scarce, with sales reported in the West at equal to \$18 here, and we quote \$18. Moullie is quiet but firm at \$20 to \$22.

Wheat—The market is easier and lower in sympathy with outside markets, No. 2 Manitoba hard being freely offered at 74c, and we quote the same grade ask at here at 82c, which is lower than last week's quotation. Advices from points west of Toronto report easier prices all round.

Oats—During the past few days there has been a somewhat easier feeling, and the extreme figure of last week are not now obtainable. Still sales have been made this week at 33½c per 34 lbs afloat for No. 2 white.

Barley—The market is quiet and steady, with several sales reported of feed barley at 41 to 42c. No. 3 extra is quoted at 44 to 45c. Malting barley is quoted at 48 to 53c.

Pork, Lard—The strength of the market has been emphasized by a further advance of 50c to \$1 per bbl., sales of good sized lots having been made at \$22.50, and we quote \$22.50 to \$23.00. In lard the market is steady, with sales of compound at \$2 to 2.20 per pail of 20 lbs as to quality, while sales have been made as low as \$1.90 and \$1.95. Pure leaf lard has been sold at \$2.40 to 2.50 per pail. In smoked meats there is rather a quiet feeling at the moment although prices are firm all round. Canada short cut pork, per bbl, \$22.50 to 23.00; Canada clear mess, per bbl, \$21.00 to 21.50. mess pork, Chicago; new, per bbl, \$25 to 25.50; extra mess

beef, per bbl, \$14.00 to 15.50; hams, city cured, per lb, 12½ to 13½c; lard, pure, in pails, per lb, 12 to 12½c; lard, compound, in pails, per lb 9½ to 11c; bacon, per lb, 11½ to 12½c; shoulders, 10½ to 11c.

Butter—The butter market is weak and prices are lower and, as we stated last week, gradually dropping to the summer basis. There is every probability of a heavy make of creamery, and if factory men hold above an export basis instead of selling at market prices at stated intervals, they will make a great mistake. Today 20c is the top figure that would be paid for new creamery in quantities, while 21c of course might be had for single tubs. The American country markets along the frontier have dropped 3c to 4c per pound during the past week. A fair quotation for creamery for this market is 19c to 20c and for dairy 16c to 18c. Of course 1c per pound more might be got for single selected tubs. Rolls are in too large supply, and sales have been made of Western at 15c to 16c.

Cheese—The tendency of the market towards lower prices has taken more definite shape, sales having been made of two thousand boxes of Western white and colored at 9½c to 10c for shipment by this week's steamers, which is a decline of ½c for finest Western since this day week. The market on the other side is dull and drooping, the copious rainfalls in England having put an altogether different construction on the outlook there, and cable limits have been reduced. There is every prospect of a heavy make, and the shortage at the beginning of the season will no doubt soon be made up. French cheese at the boat sold at 9½c to 9c.

Eggs—The market continues steady under a good enquiry, with sales at 11½c to 11c, a few round lots having sold at 11c, and a few single cases of choice at 12c. Some grocers have been retailing at 12½c. Pickling is pretty well finished here, and dealers in the West are beginning to offer in car lots, which shows that they are about through with pickling also. A lot of about 200 cases went forward on the "Labrador" to Liverpool, but shippers here say there is no money shipping to the English market yet.

Wool—The market continues firm; sales of Cape are reported at 14½ to 15½c, and as high as 16½c for desirable lots. Scoured wool is steady at from 29 to 39c as to quality. Northwest wool keeps in small supply, at 11½ to 13c. We quote: Cape, 14½ to 16½; Scoured B. A. wool, 29 to 39c; Canadian fleeco, 19 to 22c, and Northwest wool, 12 to 13c as to grade.

Hides, etc.—Dealers say they have sold scarcely anything since the Chicago agent established himself in Quebec, as he can sell Chicago buff hides laid down in Quebec at 5c and a fraction under. The question now is what do they propose to do about it? Come down and meet the Chicago men's prices or relinquish the Quebec trade? The latter they

cannot afford to lose, and consequently the former course will no doubt be decided on. In this market dealers are paying 5½c for No. 1, and 7c for No. 1 heavy steers. To tanners they are selling at 5½c for No. 1, and 7c for heavy steers. We quote: Nos. 1, 2 and 3 hides to tanners 5½, 4½ and 3½c, and to dealers 5 to 5½c, 4 to 4½c and 3 to 3½c for Nos. 1, 2 and 3. Calfskins 8c; sheepskins, \$1.00 to 1.25, and lambskins 20 to 25c. Clips 15c.—*Trade Bulletin*, May 26.

Trade Returns.

The trade reports for ten months ending April 30 show an increase of seven and a half millions in the imports compared with the corresponding periods of last year. At this rate the aggregate trade of the current fiscal year should exceed that of the previous twelve months by nearly fifteen millions of dollars, notwithstanding that last year trade was ten millions in excess of the returns for the best commercial period judged by figures that Canada has seen since confederation. The imports of the Dominion during April amounted to \$9,389,900, an increase of \$1,414,600 compared with the returns for April, 1892. For ten months of the current fiscal year ended April 30th, the imports were \$97,312,740, a comparative increase of \$7,436,594, compared with the corresponding period of the previous fiscal year. The exports for April, \$3,959,562, show an increase of \$271,291, while the exports for ten months, \$93,537,602, show an increase of \$4,101,805. The duty collected during the ten months ending April 30th amounted to \$17,516,102, an increase of \$1,457,380, compared with last year.

Dakota Crops Badly Damaged.

A report from Jamestown, N. D., dated May 24, says:—The last two days have confirmed fears of extensive damage to spring wheat in this region and the entire northwest by the tremendous wind storms of May 18, 19 and 20. The wind blew at a velocity of from sixty to seventy miles an hour, and uncovered grain in a great many localities. Late sown grain suffered particularly. The weather bureau at Bismarck has reports from correspondents in nearly every county of the State, and with few exceptions all reports show more or less damage from the wind. It was the severest storm that has occurred at this time of the year for years past. The wind blew down mills, wrecked outbuildings and demolished fences. The air was filled with blinding dust from plowed fields. At first no estimate regarding damaged crops could be made. The past few days has determined the extent, which is greater than supposed. Much grain will be reseeded. Sargent county reported leaves and buds on trees withered under the blast. Sprouted grain was whipped badly also.

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MYERS ROYAL HORSE AND CATTLE SPICE

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NO.	DESCRIPTION.	PER DOZ.
202	Railway Pen, fine point.....	40c
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232	Ledger Pen, fine point.....	70c
242	Beaver Pen, turned up point.....	80c
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MERRICK, ANDERSON & CO., Winnipeg.

QUOTATIONS MUCH LOWER THAN EVER BEFORE.

Montreal Grocery Trade Notes.

The raw sugar markets are very strong and advancing. The developments of the last few days have demonstrated the stability of the general position of the market and the probability of still higher prices before long. In New York on Tuesday sales were reported of 8,000 bags molasses sugar at 3½ for 96 test, 60,000 bags centrifugals at New York and 20,000 at Philadelphia at 4½, to be shipped afloat, coast and freight, and 6,000 hhds. muscovadoes at 3½. In fact the Trust, which has been bearing the market right along, has picked up all the available centrifugals afloat and on hand at 4½ to 4¾, purchases having been made to-day at the last figure. There are also reports current that the trust has made many heavy purchases in Cuba and of beet in Europe, having evidently come to the conclusion that sugars are not going to be any cheaper. Of course the local market is very firm on the strength of this bullish news and refiners are refusing to make large contracts. During the afternoon the local refiners were asking 4 5/16c for granulated, and 4¾ for the lowest yellows, but no business was reported at the advance.

There is not much demand for syrup, but the market holds strong at 1¾ to 2c per lb.

The molasses market is very dull at the moment. Latest quotations from the island are 12c, but it is difficult to name a price here, the market being quoted nominal at 31c. There are now ten vessels on passage from Barbadoes to Montreal, carrying from 500 to 1,200 packages each.

At New Orleans the molasses situation continues unchanged. Prices entirely nominal for open kettle and centrifugal goods. The clean rice market is rather quiet. Rough rice is quiet and steady, with small movement going on.—*Planter*.

The tea market is very quiet at the moment, both for blacks and Japans. A few small lots of low grade Japans have been moved at 12 to 14c, and some transactions are reported in medium grades at 17 to 18c. No transactions of any importance are reported in blacks.

The first cargo of new crop rice has arrived, and the quality proves to be excellent. The prices have advanced 31 to 4½ in the European markets, but there is no change here. We quote: Ordinary, \$3.85 to 4; Japans, \$4 to 4 50; Patna and Carolina, \$4.50 to 5.50.

Mail samples of new Japan teas have arrived at New York and show up very fine. The steamer Rio Janeiro sailed from Yokohama May 6 with 4,000 packages, practically the first movement of the season. One of the fast Glen line will leave about end of May as the first Suez steamer of the season.

The feature of the wholesale grocery market in New York on Wednesday was the immense deal in raw sugars, reaching some 5,000 tons of muscovado at 3½ for 89 test, about 10,000 bags molasses sugars at 3½ for 89 test, and about 80,000 bags centrifugal at 4½ for 96 test. This restores the position of sellers cleans up available supplies, and with continued advices of short crop on Cuba probably makes foundation for further gain in value. Refined goods can hardly fail to increase in cost through sympathy.

A London report upon the advices from Hankow tea district says that the information is somewhat conflicting, "but from what we gather from a reliable source, the Ningehows are fine and pure, and the Russians having good orders are likely to keep value up to over the price that London buyers can afford to pay for a time. As yet the Russians are the only operators, and it is very possible that we shall not get our first cargo in before the first week of July." Another report says that the Kentucky are poor and in big supply.—*Gazette*, May 26.

The General Business Situation.

There has been for some weeks a critical time for many business men, and especially for those who depend largely upon borrowed

capital. The fact that there has been some apprehension of the ability of the Government to maintain the currency of the country upon a gold basis was a disturbing factor, and although there is now seen to be no good cause for these apprehensions, unless it be in the remote future, there is no doubt that they have had their effect upon public sentiment, and have led many lenders to scrutinize the standing of business houses more closely than usual, and to be more particular about the character of the collateral upon which loans were predicated, with the result of refusing to lend to any but firms of undoubted standing and on staple securities. The failure of some firms that were large borrowers have of course occurred, and a few banks that were involved by speculation have been obliged to suspend, but the losses to the public were insignificant. The business atmosphere is now clearing up, and the banks are not refusing to discount to any reasonable extent for their depositors in good standing, and in fact they have done so all along, only lopping off those who had too extended a line of discounts or who could not give acceptable security. There is no scarcity of money, but there has been a want of confidence; the latter will soon return, for the tests applied have shown no general unsoundness. Business men as a rule have had a good and lucrative trade, many are not borrowers at all, and most of those who occasionally call upon the banks for accommodation can get along without serious inconvenience in times such as we have passed or are passing through, by curtailing their operations for the time being, thus enabling the banks to recuperate their funds, and put themselves in a strong condition. The banks naturally wish to be conservative, and perhaps they are overdoing the matter; they cannot make any money by keeping their funds locked up, and it will not be long before they are seeking good borrowers, so as to employ their money to advantage. This will promote trade in the manufacture and distribution of commodities, give employment to labor, and take away the clogs from the wheels of trade and commerce. As a rule trade has not been seriously crippled by the crisis through which we have passed; those who have speculated in inflated stocks have suffered seriously in some cases, but very little if any money has been lost by business men. But there has been enough apprehension of disaster to cause a curtailment of operations in many lines of trade, so that the aggregate reduction is sufficient to be seriously felt. But the recuperative powers of the business of the country have not been impaired, and we may confidently expect that the deficiency will be made good in the early future.

It is pretty certain that we must make further liberal shipments of gold to Europe, for Australia is calling for the yellow metal to support her tottering finances, but the demand is not likely to be more than we can readily furnish.

It is not improbable that our little disturbance will check foreign imports of commodities and promote exports, so that our foreign commerce will be turned in our favor during another year, and the outgo of gold materially reduced, if the current is not turned in our direction. The outlook for future prosperity in business has been improved rather than otherwise by the recent financial disturbance. *Cincinnati Price Current*.

Australian Banking.

The Australian system of banking, says the *Cincinnati Price Current*, is not legitimate banking at all. Disaster after disaster has followed with such rapidity, and they were of such magnitude as to paralyze business in many quarters, that it shows something radically wrong in the system. It seems that the banks there lent money on real estate and for long time. Their loans may be good and eventually be paid, but they are not such as can be realized upon by the bank in an emergency. It was doubtless for this reason that our Na-

tional banking law prohibited our National banks from making loans upon our real estate. In a new country it is doubtless a convenience if not an actual necessity to have facilities for borrowing money on real estate, but this business of lending money can not be combined with banking without constant danger and almost certain disaster, sooner or later. Australia is not probably bankrupt, but her system of banking has been long pursued on a dangerous basis, and her banks have reached a crisis at about the same time, so that great hardship must, for the time being, result to the many depositors involved, and serious losses will doubtless be suffered even if the outcome should be less serious than now seems probable.

The *London Times*, in a recent article, warns the public to be on guard against unreasonable panic in connection with Australian failures. It says:—

"It is difficult for people not thoroughly well acquainted with Australian affairs to understand that the term 'bank' is applied in Australia to various corporations which would be more correctly described as land mortgage companies, as well as to the few real banks which exist there. Companies of this kind are indispensable to a new country, and if properly managed are a source of profit to their proprietors, but they cannot safely employ as large a proportion of the money at their disposal as banks in London, or in other places where it is comparatively easy to employ money for short periods. Points of difference between London banks and Australian 'banks' are shown thus:—'Here banks keep on the average about 12½ per cent of their liabilities in cash, another 10 or 12 per cent in loans at call or short notice, and another 15 per cent or so in investments on which money could be borrowed easily. In a new country some of these modes of employing money safely do not exist at all. In addition the contents of the London bank's bill cases are presumably falling due and being paid daily, while good bank bills are, for various reasons, not easy to get in Australia. Of course, if the London bank invests an excessive amount in long dated paper, or allows a customer to become its debtor to an extent beyond his real means, it may be in no better position to stand a run than the Australian banks which have lately failed. As we remarked a few days ago, these Australian Banks not only borrow too much money, but pay too much for it, and this unfortunate error drove them in turn into lending too much at rates which were too high for safety."

Pork Packing and Provisions.

The movement of hogs the past week has been especially small for the time of year and disappointing to most of the trade. Western packing has been 165,000 hogs for the week, compared with 245,000 the preceding week, and 305,000 for corresponding period last year. From March 1 the total is 2,075,000, against 2,610,000 a year ago. Decrease 140,000 for the week and 535,000 for the season, compared with last year. It is quite likely that the light receipts are in some measure due to the fact that farmers have been especially busy the past week, under the favorable weather generally prevailing. But the evidence of positive shortage in the supply in the country is too plain to admit of the view that the current small movement is to be followed by an especially liberal supply for months to come. With this is the increased confidence in the maintenance of prices for hogs, which will tend to prevent undue hurrying of stock into market. Prices of hogs at the close average a little lower than a week ago. The provision market has had a fair call for product for distribution to both domestic and foreign markets, but under speculative influences values at Chicago receded yesterday quite sharply. The export clearances of products for the week were of good proportions.—*Cincinnati Price Current*, May 25.

United States Grain Trade and Crops.

The past week has been more seasonable than previously, and there has been little occasion for complaint from agricultural districts. Corn planting has been advanced rapidly where it has been delayed by excessive moisture, and the outlook for the start of this crop is decidedly more encouraging. In Iowa the corn crop is being planted considerably earlier than last year, and conditions as a rule are very satisfactory.

In regard to wheat the winter grain is maintaining the previous promise for the most part. Advices from Kansas are perhaps more discouraging as a whole than heretofore, while in various other regions the growth has developed better than expected. Again, in other localities, including some districts in Indiana and Ohio, the plant has had so rank a growth as to give rise to doubt as to favorable grain producing results.

In the Northwest there have been some drawbacks the past week from wind storms, but the prevailing position of the wheat crop is fairly satisfactory. —Cincinnati *Price Current*, May 25.

Where the Flour Goes.

The larger portion of the wheat crop of the United States is winter wheat. The three principal spring wheat states are Minnesota and North and South Dakota. Last year they raised, according to government estimates, 107,975,000 bushels, but these estimates were much too low, probably 140,000,000 bushels is nearer correct. The bulk of this wheat is sold at Minneapolis, mainly to local millers. The demand from them is sharp, most of the time keeping prices above an export basis. They are so now and have been for a long time. In other words, a farmer can sell his wheat to the millers in Minneapolis for more money than he can get for it either at London or Liverpool, freight off. The reason is perhaps that the flour made here is of a better quality than that made by English millers, even when identically the same wheat is used, and commands higher prices. This is due to the machinery used here being superior to much that is in use there. For this reason English millers are forced to buy cheaper wheats from India, Argentine and Russia, to mix with our spring wheat, in order to meet the competition of the spring wheat millers. The trade in the leading English wheat markets is called dull by millers here, and prices there are very low, but the demand is picking up, and spring wheat flour continues to be pushed on to them, and seems to stand at the head of patent flours, with the exception of that made in Hungary. The latter production is small. Most of our spring wheat flour is sold in the United Kingdom. —Minneapolis *Market Record*.

Crops in England.

The Liverpool *Corn Trade News* of May 16 says:—"The reign of 'perpetual summer' appears nearly over; for the last 36 hours it has been overcast and apparently doing its best to rain without, however, effecting much. If these clouds pass over without emptying themselves the situation will be looked upon as desperate, even now it is too late for much of the spring corn to do any real good, and as for the hay crop the deficiency will be most serious. On the continent the situation is not quite so strained, rain has fallen, and in many cases has revived the hopes of agriculturists, but in some instances has afforded people an opportunity of learning how serious the injury to crops wrought by the long drought really is."

The directors of the Halifax Sugar Refining Company, at their meeting in Glasgow, Scotland, on Monday, declared a dividend of 10 per cent, after writing off £3,400 for preliminary expenses, £3,500 in reduction of debentures and paying all interest charges, carrying forward £900. Stocks of sugar held by the company have been valued considerably below the present advanced prices. The directors had a cable from Canada on Thursday from the syndicate that had been negotiating with the Board in Glasgow to purchase the property, intimating that they had resolved to exercise their option to acquire the business on terms which had already been agreed upon. It is understood that these terms are very advantageous, all the more so in consequence of the recent rise in the price of sugar.

We have received the first number of a new publication, *The Canadian Engineer*, a bright monthly journal of 28 pages and cover, devoted to the mechanical, mining and other branches of the engineering trades. It is thoroughly Canadian in tone, every article has a practical purpose, and it gives an immense amount of news of interest to the trades concerned. Its design and typographical appearance are not excelled in this country. Published by *The Canadian Engineer Co.*, 62 Church street, Toronto, and the Fraser Building, Montreal, at \$1 per year.

Each subscriber to the Cincinnati *Price Current* received with the last issue a supplement, in pamphlet form, containing the most comprehensive presentation of commercial and kindred statistical information of a general nature available from any source, and in an especially compact form. Its readers will appreciate the work, though few of them will understand the extent of exacting personal labor which it has called for. This is the forty-fourth annual report of pork-packing in the United States and Canada; also provisions and grain trade and live stock and general commercial statistics. The work is an invaluable one for reference.

"As we showed last week," says the Toronto *Monetary Times*, "in an article headed 'Too Many Shops,' out of some 900 shops on Yonge street in this city fifteen per cent. are vacant. A subscriber ventures the opinion that 'on Queen street, which has more shops, I think you will not find so many vacant in proportion.' We have counted the shops on Queen street accordingly, and find more than seventeen per cent. of them vacant. So that our subscriber was wrong."

The annual meeting of shareholders of the Nanaimo Gas Company was held recently. The directors' report was very favorable, showing a large increase in receipts and an appreciable reduction in expenses. Recent extensions have necessitated an outlay of \$15,000, but the consequent improvements have fully repaid the expenditure of this amount. It was decided to sell gas for stores and motive power during the day at \$2 per 1,000 feet. The following were elected officers. President, G. L. Milne; vice-president, J. Mahrer; directors, C. D. Raud, F. H. Worlock, and M. Harris; secretary-treasurer, W. R. Leighton.

Mr Keeling, of Anvil Island, has received fine samples of bricks and tiles from Staffordshire, made from clay sent by him, there.

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10 Horse Power, in Perfect Order.

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NORTHERN PACIFIC R.R.

TIME CARD.

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

North Bound			STATIONS.	South Bound		
Brandon Ex. Tr. Sat. Th. & Sun.	St. Paul Express Daily.	Miles from Winnipeg.		St. Paul Express Daily.	Brandon Ex. Mon. Wed. & Fri.	
2:55p	4:10p	0	Winnipeg	11:45a	1:00p	
3:45p	4:00p	3	Portage Junction	11:54a	1:10p	
3:50p	3:45p	9	St. Norbert	12:02p	1:24p	
4:17p	3:31p	15	Cartier	12:23p	1:37p	
4:59p	3:13p	23	St. Agathe	12:41p	1:55p	
5:00p	3:04p	27	non Point	12:49p	2:02p	
5:39p	2:51p	32	Silver Plains	1:01p	2:15p	
6:20p	2:39p	40	Morris	1:20p	2:36p	
6:21p	2:18p	46	St. Jean	1:35p		
6:57p	1:57p	50	Letellier	1:57p		
7:29p	1:29p	58	Emerson	2:15p		
8:15p	1:15p	63	Pembina	2:25p		
8:35a	9:35a	103	Grand Forks	6:00p		
8:35a	6:35a	223	Winnipeg Junction	9:55p		
8:55p	8:55p	470	Minneapolis	6:30a		
8:00p	8:00p	481	St. Paul	7:05a		
9:00a	9:00a	533	Chicago	9:35a		

MORRIS-BRANDON BRANCH.

East Bound.			STATIONS.	West Bound.		
Freight Mon. Wed. & Fri.	Passenger Tues. & Sat.	Miles from Winnipeg.		Passenger Mon. & Fri.	Freight Tues. & Sat.	
11:40a	2:55p	0	Winnipeg	1:00p	3:00a	
7:30p	1:15p	0	Morris	2:30p	7:30a	
8:40p	12:53p	10	Low Farm	3:03p	8:15a	
5:46p	12:27p	19	Myrtle	3:31p	9:05a	
6:24p	12:16p	23	Roland	3:43p	9:25a	
4:46p	11:57a	33	Rosebank	4:02p	9:58a	
4:10p	11:43a	38	Miami	4:15p	10:25a	
3:23p	11:20a	40	Deerwood	4:33p	11:15a	
2:58p	11:05a	51	Attamout	4:50p	11:48a	
2:18p	10:49a	62	Somerset	5:10p	12:28p	
1:43p	10:33a	68	Swan Lake	5:24p	1:00p	
1:17p	10:19a	74	Indian Springs	5:39p	1:30p	
12:53p	10:07a	74	Maricapolis	5:50p	1:55p	
12:22p	9:40a	86	Greenway	6:00p	2:23p	
11:51a	9:35a	92	Balder	6:21p	3:00p	
11:01a	9:12a	102	Belmont	6:46p	3:50p	
10:26a	8:55a	107	Hilton	7:21p	4:29p	
9:49a	8:40a	117	Ashdown	7:35p	5:03p	
9:35a	8:30a	120	Wawanesa	7:47p	5:16p	
8:48a	8:06a	129	Rounthwaite	8:14p	6:09p	
8:10a	7:45a	137	Martville	8:35p	6:45p	
7:30a	7:30a	145	Brandon	8:55p	7:30p	

West bound passenger trains stop at Belmont for meals.

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE BRANCH.

Taking effect Tuesday, Dec. 20, 1892.

East Bound.			STATIONS.	W. End		
Mixd. No. 144 Mon. Wed. & Fri.	Pass. No. 118 Tues. & Sat.	Miles from Winnipeg.		Pass. No. 117. Th. Sat.	Mixd. No. 141 Mon. Wed. & Fri.	
12:15p	12:10p	0	Winnipeg	4:15p	3:40p	
11:50a	11:52a	3.0	Portage Junction	4:23p	4:00p	
11:18a	11:33a	11.5	St. Charles	4:45p	4:20p	
11:07a	11:23a	14.7	Headingley	4:50p	4:35p	
10:56a	11:12a	21.0	White Plains	5:07p	5:00p	
10:55a	10:54a	28.8	Gravel Pit	5:25p	5:27p	
9:55a	10:49a	31.2	Lasville Tank	5:31p	5:35p	
9:38a	10:40a	35.2	Eustace	5:40p	5:49p	
9:11a	10:26a	42.1	Oakville	5:50p	6:13p	
8:25a	9:55a	55.5	Portage la Prairie	6:25p	7:07p	

Passengers will be carried on all regular freight trains.
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Sailing from Fort William.

- S. S. MANITOBA, every Tuesday.
- S. S. ATHABASCA, every Friday.
- S. S. ALBERTA, every Sunday.

Connecting trains leave Winnipeg Monday, Thursday and Saturday

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EUROPE

From Montreal every Wednesday and Saturday; from New York every Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday.

AUSTRALIA

From Vancouver to Honolulu and Sydney.

- S. S. Miowera..... June 14
 - S. S. Warrimoo..... July 14
- and every month thereafter.

China and Japan

From Vancouver to Yokohama and Hong Kong

- Empress Japan..... June 26
 - Empress China..... July 17
 - Empress India..... Aug 7
- And every three weeks thereafter.

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LYMAN, KNOX and CO.,
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MONTREAL AND TORONTO.

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CONDENSED JOINT TIME TABLE

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

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

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

CONNECTIONS.

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

Great Northern Railway.—Trains leave Shelby Junction: For Kalispell, Bonner's Ferry, Spokane, etc., at 10 43 a.m. For St. Paul at 2 32 p.m.

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

MacLeod and Pincher Creek.—Stage leaves Lethbridge every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 8 a.m.
Choteau Stage for Choteau, Belleview, Bynum, etc. connects with trains No. 5, and 6.

N. B.—Passengers to and from Kalispell, Bonner's Ferry, Spokane, etc., will note that close daily connections are made with Great Northern Railway at Shelby Junction.

E. T. GALT, W. D. BARCLAY, H. MARTIN,
Gen. Manager. Gen. Super't. Gen. Traff. Agen

ALL ABOUT WORLD'S FAIR.

"The North-Western Line" has just prepared a splendidly illustrated World's Fair Guide, replete with information about "The White City."

This book will tell you a great deal about the Fair in Chicago, and what to see and how to see it when you visit it. It will be mailed to any address on receipt of two cents in postage.

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