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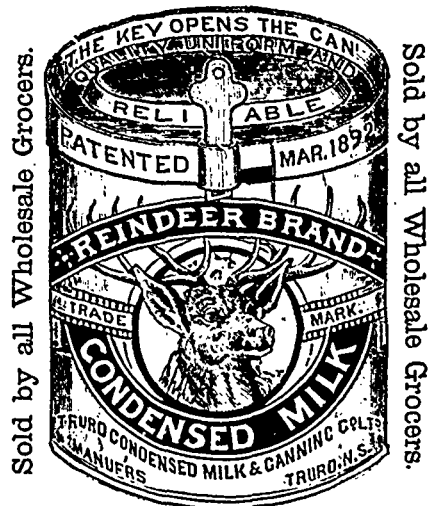
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WINNIPEG, JUNE 19, 1893.

Cordage Reorganization.

There are no new developments in the affairs of the Cordage Company on Saturday. Wall street, however, was more or less favorably impressed with the suggested plan of reorganization, which contemplates an amalgamation of the large companies not now in the Trust with that organization.

These concerns are, it is claimed, sufficiently strong in themselves to defeat the reorganization of the Trust on a paying basis, unless consolidated or incorporated with it. What lends credit to the rumor that the plan will be carried out is the recent compact entered into between John Good and Receiver Young of the Cordage Company, to sustain the price of binder twine. The two competing interests in this arrangement were brought together by Washington E. Connor, who is interested in the matter on behalf of the stockholders.

The large creditors of the Cordage Company are said to favor the idea of its rehabilitation upon the lines stated. If the shareholders succeed in securing a recognition in the committee it is believed that the common stock will cease to be regarded as a speculative football in the market and assume a fair degree of stability.—New York Bulletin.

Salting Hides.

During warm weather it is necessary to have green hides salted promptly or they will spoil, but hides can be shipped green in the winter season in a frozen state without salting. To cure a hide properly it is first necessary to trim it by cutting off what does not belong to the hide, such as horns, tail-bones and sinews, then spread the hide on the floor and sprinkle salt evenly and freely over the flesh side. In this way, pile one hide on the other, flesh side up, head on head, tail on tail. Stretch out the flanks and legs so as to give the hides a chance to drain. It will take a week or more to cure hides thoroughly.

When hides have laid over a week in salt, they will then do to tie up and ship, after having shaken off the surplus salt.

For a larger heavy hide it will take about a pail of salt, and a less quantity for a smaller hide or calfskin in proportion to size.

A Man who will Succeed.

"Now, if you will show me where the burglars got into your store," said the detective, "I will see if I can find some clew."

"In a minute," said the proprietor. "I am working at something a little more important than hunting for a clew just now. Take a seat."

And while the detective waited the merchant wrote as follows at his desk.—

The man who broke into Katzenhefter's store on the night of the 15th and carried away a silk hat, a pair of French calfskin boots, a fur-trimmed overcoat, a black broadcloth suit and two suits of silk underwear, was a black-hearted villain and scoundrel, but a man whose judgment cannot be called in question. He knew where to go when he wanted the finest clothing the market affords.

"Jacobs, he said to the book-keeper, "send a copy of this to all the papers in town, and tell 'em I want it printed in big black type to-morrow morning. Now, b.-. Hawkshaw, I am at your service."

More About Canned Salmon.

Last week *The Grocer* referred to the fact that very low offers had been made in Montreal by the agents of Pacific coast canners on canned salmon, and they have been repeated this week; in fact canned salmon is one of the interesting points of the grocery market just at present. It is alleged, in support of these low offers, that the parties making them have strong belief that there will be a large run this season, but this the more conservative traders characterize as pure bosh, and hold that these offers are simply the rankest kind of speculation. The people who are most put out by them are the buyers who placed their orders for June and July delivery on the basis of \$4.40 to 4.50 for favorite leading brands, and \$4.20 to 4.30 for seconds. This is fully 35 or 40 cents above the basis on which present offers are being made at the coast, for, as we noted last week, \$1 per dozen was being quoted, which would permit of goods being laid down in Montreal at \$4 to 4.15, as to brand, and this is naturally very annoying to those who booked at the higher quotations. However, before the season is wound up they will not have the same reason to complain, for it is claimed that a good many of these low offers have been made, as we intimated last week, by canners who determined to get orders at any cost, and resorted to this cutting to do so. With regard to the prospects of a large run, advices from the coast do not furnish any reason why prices should be so abnormally below those of last year. The pack, according to recent advices, is placed at about the same as last year. During April the pack was somewhat more than in April, 1892, but during May it kept falling off every day, and was at the end of that month about the same; in fact, the anticipations, according to letters to brokers in Montreal, were that their correspondents would not be surprised if there was a shortage by June. The water was reported to be rising rapidly at the end of May, and the rivers to be full of rift, which seriously interfered with the fishing of all kinds. Numbers of traps had been totally destroyed, seining was out of the question, and gill netters were using lots of wad, and having a very hard time of it. This information does not furnish ground for low prices, and it will be interesting to note how, if it proves to be correct, the makers of these low offers will fare when it comes to a question of delivery.—Toronto Grocer.

Keep Money Moving.

Conditions, not theories, now affect the financial world, and it is far more important to study the needs of the existing situation, and to act wisely, than to theorize on the causes which have led to the monetary disturbances now upon this and other countries. The disturbances are traceable to many causes, and they are conditions that come about with much regularity in the affairs of men.

The impulse of the masses in such times is to lock up such money as they possess, at least to a large extent—and it is this very action, becoming prevalent incident to the feeling of distrust, that aggravates and promotes the tendency to financial strain and distress.

The obligations of one person to another in the matter of indebtedness of more or less extent, is practically universal, and is a feature of the exchange between labor and capital, and between producer and consumer, the world over. The function of money is to promote the adjustment of these exchanges, and anything that occasions in any important degree of stoppage in the passage of such money from one to another tends to bring about disorder and distress.

The policy to be pursued, to modify such distresses, and to promote the speediest return to normal conditions, is that of prompt payment of all monetary obligations, as far as possible, which action facilitates ability all along the line to do likewise. "Pay your bills" is a good motto to be guided by at all times, and notably so when such action is more than ordinarily important, as now.—Cincinnati Price Current.

Bananas will be high.

So says the *Produce Bulletin*. The latest correspondence of the banana brokers of New Orleans indicates an advancing market in bananas. Cargoes are arriving not more than one third their usual size, and the demand has increased to such an extent during the first half of this week that orders cannot be filled. "The reason for this," said Geo. W. Martin this morning, "is an account of the revolution in the central part of South America. One of the largest banana boats down there was recently seized and made into a war vessel; and the workmen on the plantations have been drafted into service. This is the season, too, when men are most needed to harvest the fruit. Under these conditions boats must go to a good deal of trouble in order to get even a part of a cargo. None but regular customers can buy bananas in New Orleans at present, and I do not believe any but the big city dealers are getting them. The grade of the fruit is better than usual, for there is only time to harvest the best stock."

"I am already asking \$2.50 for the best bunches, which are almost as large as you are," said J. B. Hoxie in speaking of bananas. "This is the time when everyone is beginning to eat the fruit, and the demand will continue to increase. There is a scarcity in Chicago, and I have no doubt prices will be advanced still higher. The best grades sold in New Orleans yesterday for \$1.50 from the importers."

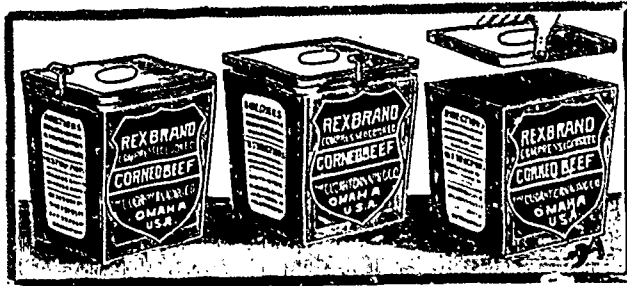
Three very handsome folders have been issued by the Northern Pacific railway, giving details of arrangements for World's Fair visitors, and Yellowstone Park and Alaska route trips planned by the Company. Parties intending to make any of these trips, should secure the folders.

Wilson Hall & Co., colonial merchants and bankers, 63 Queen Victoria Street, London, England, have changed the style of their firm to Henry W. Hall & Co., but no alteration will be made in the management of the business, which will remain as before.

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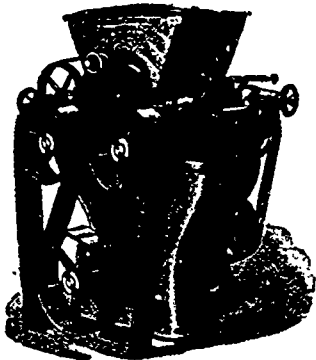
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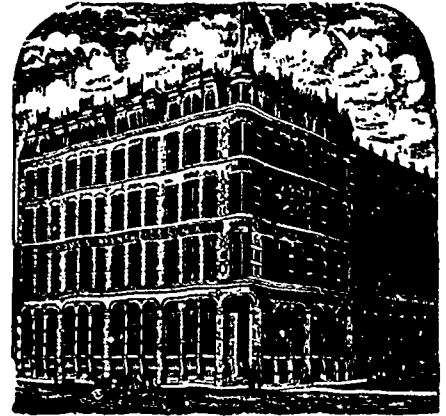


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JOHN L. CASSIDY & COMPANY,

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Government St., Victoria, B.C.

The Commercial

WINNIPEG, JUNE 10, 1893.

RECIPROCIITY OF TRADE.

The opinion seems to prevail to quite an extent in the United States that reciprocity with this country would be a very one-sided affair—that is, that Canada would receive about all the advantage from such an arrangement, and with but indifferent advantage to the republic. Those people who talk that way are really very ignorant of the true situation. If they would take the trouble to look up the actual figures, they would find that the trade between the two countries is in their own favor. The most reliable statistics obtainable plainly show this. Canada is one of the very largest buyers from the republic, and we purchase a good deal more than we sell to that country. In a little pamphlet prepared by Robert H. Lawder, of Toronto, the author has at considerable pains prepared statistics regarding trade between the two countries. Some of these statistics we will make use of in this article.

The value of all merchandise imported into Canada from the United States during the fiscal year 1891 is placed at \$58,044,081, and for the previous year at \$60,449,366, making a total for two years of \$118,493,447. For the same two years, our exports to the United States were about \$39,000,000 each year, or an exact total of \$78,130,759 for the two years. Thus the last two fiscal years ended June 30, 1890 and 1891, show a balance of trade in favor of the United States of \$49,362,682. For ten years the balance of trade with the republic has been \$78,514,521 against this country. That is, in ten years we have purchased \$78,514,521 worth more of goods from them than they have purchased from us. These figures are supposed to be really under the mark, as they include all imports, whether entered for consumption or otherwise. It is estimated that if the statistics discriminated as to goods actually entered for consumption, the balance of trade in favor of the republic would be nearer \$125,000,000. These figures show what a valuable customer this country has been to her neighbor to the south. In spite of all the obstructions thrown in the way to hamper commercial intercourse, we have continued to purchase very largely from our neighbors. The McKinley bill has operated severely against Canada by reducing our exports to the States. This accounts for the larger balance against us for the last two years.

The balance of trade in favor of the United States is principally in manufactured goods. In raw products we export more than we import. This shows that the balance of trade is even more largely in favor of the republic than the bare figures would indicate. The sale of manufactured goods represents greater labor than that of raw products, and our large purchases of manufactured goods indicates that we are giving employment to United States artisans. Again, the fact that our exports to the republic are largely of raw materials, is a feature very

favorable to the latter country. It indicates that we are supplying raw material needed to carry on industrial work, or for consumption. Thus we not only purchase the manufactured goods, but we are supplying needed raw material for manufacturing, or food products needed for consumption. Here again the valuable nature of our custom to the republic is shown. Were the total figures of trade between the two countries about even, the advantage would largely preponderate in favor of the United States, on account of the fact that we purchase manufactures and sell raw material. But when added to this is a vastly preponderating balance in figures against us, the great advantage in favor of the United States is incalculable. This much is clear, that our trade is proportionately of far more importance to the United States than their trade is to ours. Those who talk about one-sided arrangements, and giving a market of 60,000,000 people in return for a market of 5,000,000 as an unfair proposal, have not taken the pains to study the actual situation. With these figures before us, it is nonsense to talk about the advantage being with Canada. A more liberal trade policy between the two countries would certainly increase our exports of products of the farm, forest, fisheries and mines, and perhaps the balance of trade against us might be somewhat reduced; but this would not indicate that it was disadvantageous to the United States. On the contrary the purchase of these raw materials at a reduced cost would benefit the manufacturers and consumers of the republic. In turn we would certainly purchase United States manufactures more largely, even were the duties to remain as they now are on such goods. The improved sale of our products would give us the ability to purchase manufactures and other commodities now imported from the United States more largely.

The value of our products of the farm, field, mines and fisheries exported to the United States for actual consumption in that country, is given at \$38,039,165 for the last two fiscal years. This is \$5,742,341 in excess of the amount of similar commodities imported from the States. In manufactures we imported \$43,438,217, while we exported only \$1,343,311, showing a balance of \$42,094,906 in favor of the republic in two years.

We imported \$15,426,273 worth of agricultural products from the United States the last fiscal year, principal things being hides, skins and wool, \$2,400,000; animals and products, \$2,700,000; corn, meal, flour, etc., \$2,200,000; tobacco, \$1,500,000; raw cotton, \$3,500,000; fruit, seeds, vegetables, broom corn, etc., \$3,000,000. We exported principally horses, \$1,600,000; sheep, \$1,100,000; eggs, \$1,200,000; hides, skins, furs, \$900,000; barley, \$3,200,000; hay, \$450,000; beans and peas \$900,000; potatoes, \$1,750,000.

In products of the forest we exported \$13,300,000 and imported \$1,300,000. In fisheries we exported \$3,200,000 and imported \$500,000. These two classes of products are largely in our favor. In products of the mines we imported \$8,400,000, chiefly coal, and exported only \$3,200,000. Our imports of manufactured goods from the United States are chiefly metal manufactures and hardware, leather, India

rubber goods, stationery, drugs and chemicals, glassware, fancy wares, cottons, manufactured groceries and liquors.

That the customs duties are much higher in the United States than in Canada is a well known fact. Statistics indicate that the proportion of goods admitted into Canada free is about 40 per cent. greater than the proportion of our goods admitted free into the United States.

THE AUSTRALIAN-CANADIAN TRADE ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP "MIOWERA."

S.S. *Miowera*, Capt. Stott, arrived at Victoria on Friday night, and at Vancouver on Saturday morning direct from Sydney via Honolulu. This is the first of the new Australian steamship line recently established to make the trip, which hereafter will be monthly, and will be continued for one year at least, and permanently if trade warrants it. The *Miowera* had about 100 tons of freight, principally experimental shipments, and some 77 passengers, 31 first and 44 second saloon.

She was received with every token of welcome both at Victoria and Vancouver, being met by deputations of representative citizens and presented with addresses. At Vancouver a banquet was given in honor of the occasion at which F. W. Ward, representative of the owners, the officers and several of the passengers were guests, and a number of enthusiastic and congratulatory speeches were made. It is not, however, the business of THE COMMERCIAL to go into rhapsodies over the event, or present the sentimental side of the affair, but to consider the more serious aspect, viz, how trade can be best developed, and on what lines, reserving demonstrations of joy for the time when the success of the line shall have been established and a trade developed which shall be of real benefit to both countries interested. As to the present ship the following are the consignments appearing on the manifest: Wine, 5 cases; fruit, 758 cases; butter, 2 boxes; salt beef, 12 kegs; bananas, 943 crates and bunches; lemons, 20 cases; samples, 3 packages; oranges, 43 boxes; immigrant's effects, 1 case; jam, 12 cases; mutton, 6 carcasses; arrowroot, 16 cases; furniture, 11 cases; refined sugar, 1 bag; melons, 70 crates; pineapples, 8 cases. The following are the consignees: De Wolf & Munro, Canning, C. G. Johnson, Dom. Ex. Co., Hibbard & Hudson, Farrar, W. Brown, Oppenheimer Bros., W. D. Burdick, F. Bauer, Simon Leiser, J. M. Hickson & Co., H. S. Connor, H. Redward, Nick Nong.

As already stated the above were mainly experimental shipments, and principally fruit. These were placed on the market as soon as possible after the ship arrived and were quickly bought up. Of course, the first cargo could hardly be regarded as a criterion as the novelty connected with the affair was sufficient to create a demand and, therefore, any conclusion based on that alone would be sure to be misleading and being intirely local can afford no clue to the possibilities of a more enlarged trade with the Dominion as a whole, which, of course, is really the important factor. Still a

trade can be done with this province of an exclusive character, that is that will not apply to the country east of the Rockies and will materially assist. But to examine the shipments already made, it may be remarked that the quality has been satisfactory as well as the demand. So far as carrying the products is concerned the initial test has been highly successful.

The oranges and lemons arrived in good order. So far as can be judged, by the few samples tested the lemons are superior in size and quality to the California article and at least equal to the highly prized Sicilies. The oranges appear smaller, but are sweeter and less fibrous than the California oranges. Two varieties of apples were included, one a Pearmain and the other apparently a pippin. In texture it is not equal to the eastern apple, and compares with a coast apple in this respect, but has a peculiar luscious flavor that commends it. The pine apples, some of them were imperfect, owing to the packing, but on the whole were sound and of extra quality. The bananas are such as have been always coming via San Francisco, but being imported directly can be sold cheaper without any doubt. So far nothing can be determined regarding the price of these commodities or the rate of freight to overland points, but with favorable rates on the C. P. R., not only British Columbia, but the Territories and the Sound country should be supplied with the above fruits in season, it being presumed that prices will compete with the California products. To ship apples from Australia to Canada, for instance, would look like poddling coals in Newcastle, but Australasia being the Antithesis of Canada in many respects the season for apples there—March, April and May—enables that country to supply us when our own and eastern apples are practically out of the market. It is not to be presumed that this trade would extend further at the outside than Winnipeg, but there are possibilities up to that point.

There were, as will be seen, six carcasses of mutton included in the cargo. These were consigned to De Wolf & Munro, and sold to McIntosh & Co., butchers, Vancouver, large wholesale and retail dealers. In respect to British Columbia there seems to be a greater opening for Australia mutton than anything else. The carcasses were in first-class condition upon arrival, and made most toothsome eating. It takes about 3,000 carcasses a month to supply the British Columbia market. The most of this at the present time comes from the Sound and United States coast generally, and often in very poor condition, so that it would not seriously affect, after all, the Territories trade, which, vulgarly speaking, is "not in it" any way, and if the trade can be supplied by Australia it is better than by the United States. One condition, however, is still absent to make the shipments of frozen mutton from Australia a success, and that is cold storage on an ample scale. In fact, cold storage enters pretty largely into the whole subject of Australia trade, and is a real necessity of local trade as it at present exists, as well. However, there is every reason to believe that before the year is out one firm, if not several, will supply the lack referred to. In speaking of the possibili-

ties of a fruit trade by this line, reference to Honolulu is, of course, included. For some time the desirability of working up a trade with the Sandwich Islands has been more or less talked of, but we have had absolutely no communication with that country, except through San Francisco and occasionally by sailing vessel, and besides the more favorable relations existing with the United States handicapped Canada. Sugar ought to be a large item of import, but the supply is largely controlled by the Spreckles and other California refineries. Now, however, direct communication being established, and political relations there being at present disturbed, the opportunity presents itself for impressing the Hawaiian Government with the desirability of fostering improved trade relations with this country, and at the same time of impressing the Imperial Government with the necessity of preserving the independence and neutrality of the Hawaiian islands.

A letter from a wholesale firm in Sydney to C. Gardner Johnson, Vancouver, who has interested himself in the possibilities of trade between the two countries, suggests butter, tin and wool as the three great commodities to be exported from New South Wales. At first sight one would smile at the proposal to send butter to Canada, but this would only apply to British Columbia, and here there is an opening at certain seasons of the year. For the past two or three months British Columbia has been drawing its supply of butter from California, which under the new arrangement could be brought from New South Wales. Of course the quantity would not be large, but everything helps. Then as to tin, which, however, is shipped in ingots, the salmon canneries of the Columbia, British Columbia and Alaska and other canneries of various kinds would afford an extensive market. Rolling mills in Australia or on the coast would be a necessity to utilize this product. Wool is the largest item on the list. Canada has developed an extensive industry in woolen goods, which require the fine wools of Australia to mix with the coarse Canadian wools. This supply is now drawn through London and New York, and the practical effect of shipping to Canada direct would simply be to change the route, the only question to decide being to land it via Vancouver, over the C. P. R., at a price to compete with goods laid down via the Atlantic route.

An examination of the inward manifests of the San Francisco steamers discloses the following as the most frequent commodities shipped from Sidney, and way ports, New Zealand and Honolulu to the United States: Sheepskins, eucalyptus oil, tin, pelts, onions, hides, kauri gum, flax, sugar, fruit, green hides, fibre kapok, bags, seeds, plants, birds, mullen casings, limes, goatskins, barks, oil, extracts of meats, salt beef, tallow, and pop corn. The large items are hides, pelts and skins, tin, flax, sugar and onions. There would be a large demand for onions in British Columbia during the spring and summer as the bulk of our supply comes from Oregon and California, a good deal of it being really from Australia. Most of the imports and exports, so far as the United States is concerned, would apply to Canada.

The outward manifests from San Francisco to Australia and way ports—Honolulu, Brisbane, Apia, Auckland, Sydney, Adelaide, New Plymouth, Port Chambers, Tonga, Dunedin, etc.—show a great variety of products, of which the following are the principal: canned fruits and vegetables, hops, canned salmon, whale oil, flour, doors, lumber, leather, candy, agricultural implements, lager beer, manilla rope, binder twine, mill stuff, lard, hardware, boots and shoes, furniture, drugs, notions, preserved fruits, canned goods, seeds, salmon, cod, coffee, dry goods, paper, groceries, rope, salt fish, cotton, plug tobacco, clothing, dried fruit, wines, whiskey, paint, confectionery, broom corn, etc. All of these it will be seen, or nearly all, have equal interest to Canada. A number of these will be discussed in detail, but to give an idea of the trade done by the United States with New South Wales, the most important of the Australasian colonies, a statement of exports and imports are submitted, and is most interesting, showing in what respects there is a possibility of competing, because it is obvious Canada is similarly situated in relation to the Australian trade with the United States, the amounts being in pounds sterling:—

EXPORTS FROM THE UNITED STATES TO NEW SOUTH WALES

WALES		
Agricultural Im-	Glass.....£	3,729
plements.....£	7,859 Glucose.....	1,466
Apparel(wear)g	0,672 Glue and size..	570
Ann(explosive)	8,443 Grain, wheat..	3,123
Bedsteads, iron..	1,194 Grain, sundry	855
Beer.....	4,680 Grass.....	3,058
Blacking.....	4,831 Grindery.....	2,204
Boots and Shoes	2,065	
Brushware.....	11,784 Hardware....	104,739
Bicycles and Ve-	560 Hops.....	801
locipedes.....	528 India rubber	
Bottles(empty)..	goods.....	490
Canvas.....	859 Instruments	
Carriages.....	musical.....	6,224
Carriage makers	15,720 Iron and Steel—	
materials.....	pig.....	363
Carts and wagons	33,376 castings.....	270
Coffee.....	2,825 bar, rods, etc.	524
Chemical products	4,597 safes and	
Colors (dry).....	1,124 doors.....	133
Confectionery....	2,805 other wrgt	7,090
Cutlery.....	3,302 wire.....	142
Dentist's tools and	481 nails.....	1,403
materials.....	2,138 Galvanized wire	3,956
Doors (wood)....	19,477 " manfrs.	960
Drapery.....	5,912 Jewellery.....	1,523
Drugs, etc.....	20,866 Lampware....	7,671
Dyes and dye stuffs	543 Leather.....	52,632
Earthenware and	Live Stock—	
china.....	1,072 horses.....	700
Farinaceous foods	3,163 sheep.....	8,320
Fish (preserved)..	26,157 Machinery	(65,856)
Fish (fresh).....	405 Malt.....	30,482
Flour.....	2,282 Marble.....	801
Floorcloth.....	205 Meal (preserved)	10,858
Fruit, green.....	5,122 " bacon and	
" dried.....	2,916 hams.....	952
" edible nuts..	220 Oars.....	2,401
Furniture.....	20,284 Oils, in bulk—	
Gasoline.....	368 black.....	2,018
Oil—Kerosene....	60,645 Ship chandler.	349
Olive.....	400 Silks.....	868
All other.....	10,152 Silverplate, &c.	11,076
Oils in bottle....	3,347 Slates.....	3,418
Ollmen's stores	5,882 Soap.....	6,633
Paints.....	5,794 Spirits-whisky	396
Paper, books, &c.	Spirit—perfum-	
Books.....	4,626 Spirits—All	4,412
Printing.....	others.....	4,491
Bags.....	32,805 Stationery....	3,557
Adv. matter.....	1,780 Sugar.....	11,033
1,476 Telegraphic, &	1,476 Telegraphic, &	
erial.....	erial.....	1,510
Pictures, &c. ...	3,103 Timber—Dres-	
480 Timber—Un-	sed.....	17,497
dressed....	162,854	
Picture frames..	1,201 Timber—Laths	5,006
Plaster.....	4,110 Timber—Shing-	
864	les.....	864
Playing cards..	866 Tinware.....	2,471
Portmanteaus....	783 Tobacco—	
Preserves.....	4,915 Unmanuf'd	20,565
Printers' mater-	ials.....	1,657 Manufact'd
42,280		

(Continued on page 1089.)

FEED OATS and BARLEY WANTED.

Send Samples and Prices to
Thomas McLaughlin, 210 Board of Toronto, Ont.

IMPORTANT!

Special Notice

Having opened Wareroom 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.

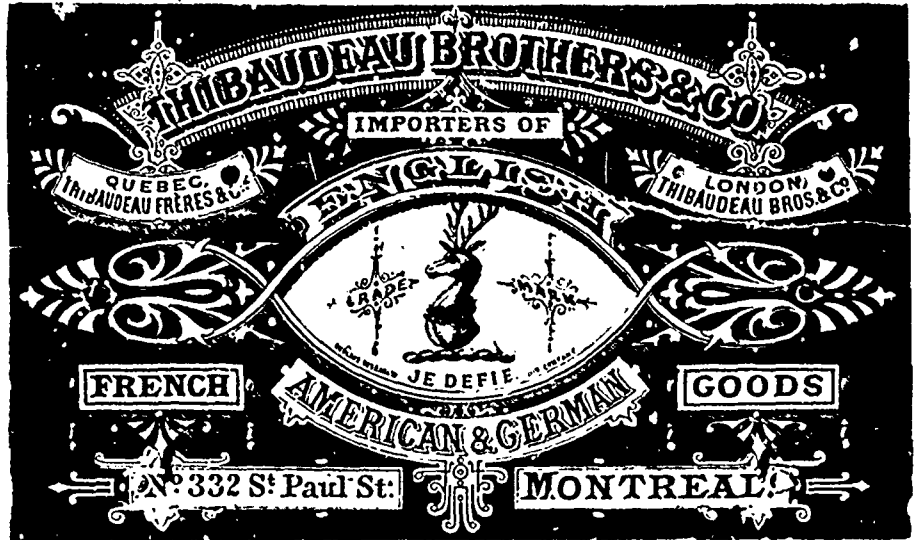
(Late Livingston, Johnston & Co.)

WHOLESALE MANUFACTURERS
of READY MADE

CLOTHING.

Cor. BAY & FRONT STS., TORONTO.

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



FALL, 1893

Mr. E. H. Taaffe is now on his Western Trip through Manitoba and the Territories. Kindly inspect our Range of Fall Samples in Men's Furnishings before buying. Assortment very large and Prices right.

Yours anxious to please,

Glover & Brais.

Montreal.

JAS. COOPER.

J. C. SMITH

Cooper & Smith,

MANUFACTURERS,

Importers and Wholesale Dealers in

BOOTS AND SHOES!!

36 38 & 40 FRONT ST. WEST

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

**COCHRANE, CASSILS & CO.
Wholesale Boots and Shoes**

Cor. Latour & St. Genevieve Sts.,
MONTREAL.
Manitoba and N.W.T. Agency: J. M. MACDONALD
McIntyre Block, Winnipeg.
British Columbia Branch: WM. SRENE, Van Horne
Block, Vancouver.

The Largest Factory of its kind in the Dominion.

LION "L" BRAND.

PURE VINEGARS.

Manufactured Solely under the Supervision of the
Inland Revenue Department.

Mixed Pickles, Jams, Jellies and Preserves

—PREPARED BY—

**MICHEL LEFEBVRE & CO.,
MONTREAL.**

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



REGISTERED TRADE MARK

GALT BLEND

BLACK TEA.

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

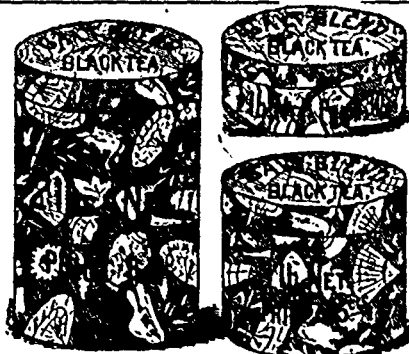
The best article in the market—No grocery stock is
complete without it. Prices mailed on application.

THE TRADE ONLY SUPPLIED.

Perfect Gem Vegetables and Fruits. California Evaporated Fruits,
New Turkish Prunes, hhd's, bbl's and cases, English Malt Vinegar in
quarter casks, West India Molasses, New Cheese

G. F. & J. GALT,

Wholesale Grocers,
WINNIPEG, MAN.



C. H. MAHON & CO.

—WHOLESALE—

Roots 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 in
dustry.

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 Corres-
pondence Solicited,

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

WINNIPEG WANTS.

PRODUCE!

We are always open for

BUTTER

 **EGGS.**

AT HIGHEST MARKET VALUE.

Write for full Market Quotations to

PARSONS PRODUCE COMPANY
WINNIPEG, - MAN.

HOGS WANTED

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

PORK SAUSAGES

W. ALLEN, Pork Packer, Winnipeg.

"SCHULTZE"

SMOKELESS POWDER

SOLE AGENTS FOR CANADA:

H. S. Howland Sons & Co.,

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37 Front Street West, - - TORONTO.

CIGARS!

For a Pleasant Smoke try **REPUBLICS.**

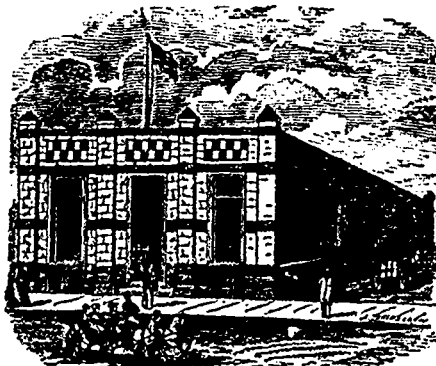
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Bryan & Co

WINNIPEG, - MANITOBA.

TORONTO HIDE AND WOOL CO.,



298 ROSS ST., WINNIPEG.

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GRAIN EXPORTERS,

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CORN EXCHANGE.

TORONTO, MONTREAL.

Galvanized Barb Wire!

AND WIRE NAILS.

(ALL MAKES.)

M. & L. Samuel, Benjamin & Co.

Wholesale Hardware and
Metal Merchants,

30 FRONT STREET WEST
TORONTO, ONT.

**THE AUSTRALIAN-CANADIAN TRADE
—ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP
"MIOWERA."**

(Continued from page 1086.)

Railway Plant..	172,430	Cigars & Cigarettes	2,603
Rein	0,419	Toys and fancy goods	0,071
Saddlers' ware	1,315	Turkey	347
Saddlery and harness	5,304	Turpentine	14,910
Sarsaparilla	1,802	Upholstery	615
Sausage skins	0,722	Varnish	693
Sewing machines	33,627	Vegetables-preserved	603
		Watches and clocks	21,322
		Wines	215

IMPORTS TO THE UNITED STATES FROM NEW SOUTH WALES.

Coal	£200,351	Live Stock—(horses)	£1,000
Copra	1,460	Onions	305
Glycerine	672	Hides(all kinds)	100,001
Grain, malto	500	Timber (rough)	420
Gold	1,710,970	Tin (Ingots)	75,395
Kerosene shale	7,427	Wool	131,624
Leather	161	All other articles	13,704
			£2,313,671

[NOTE.—This article, which has been prepared by the editor of our British Columbia department, will be continued next week. Mr. Gosnell is making special effort to enquire into the possibilities of Canada-Australian trade, and will endeavor to answer any communications upon the question, which may be addressed to him, at Vancouver.

SINGLE TAX.

A despatch from Victoria, British Columbia, says that Rev. Mr. Arden, of St. Mark's Episcopal church, will introduce a resolution at the Anglican synod meeting, soon to be called there, as follows: "That we, in synod assembled, representing the Anglican Church of Vancouver Island, herewith record disapproval of the anti-Christian character of the land laws, and, further, extend hearty sympathy to those laboring for the introduction of single tax as a step towards Christian socialism." Evidently the old conservative church in British Columbia has some rather advanced thinkers among its number. It will be interesting to note what kind of a reception the resolution will be given.

Manitoba.

Louis Allart, Fannyeteels, assigned.
James Lindsay, livery, Winnipeg, sold out to P. S. Jeffrey.
A. Matthews, secondhand goods, Winnipeg, offering to compromise.
I. M. Meparey, general store, Cartwright, sold out hardware to Phillips & Coade.
Gordon & Ironside shipped 21 cars of Manitoba cattle eastward last week, for export.
S. C. Matthews, representing Matthews, Towers & Co., wholesale furnishings, Montreal, is en route to the coast, with a full line of new samples.
Jake Holman, commercial traveller for Bateman & Co., Winnipeg, is going off the road. He has taken the management of the Palmer Hotel, Regina.
Laidlaw, Green & Co., of Brandon, have added a moulding shop to their machine and boiler shop. The first cast was run off last Saturday. They have found good moulding sand within the city limits.
Miller, Morse & Co., wholesale hardware, Winnipeg, have issued a neat gun catalogue, illustrated with cuts of firearms, ammunition, etc., etc., handled by them. This is an important department of their trade

R. S. Norton, of Winnipeg, western representative of Gordou, Mackay & Co., Toronto, is in the east preparing his samples. He will start for the west shortly with the largest line of samples which the firm has ever shown here.

The Canadian Rubber Company of Montreal, have purchased a site on Princess street, Winnipeg, and intend erecting a brick and stone warehouse this summer. The building will probably be three stories in height and the cost will be about \$35,000.

The restaurant business of Harry Sloan, Winnipeg, has changed hands, Mr. Sloan retiring and Maurice Nokes, who has been with him for several years, succeeding as proprietor. The business will be conducted under the old name of "Sloan's Restaurant."

Mr. Shorts is establishing a pork packing industry at Brandon. He is erecting a pen work or enclosure for the live hogs 300 feet long, and a packing house 60x40, 16 feet high. The boiler and engine house is 35x26x26, with the slaughter house on the second flat.

J. D. McArthur, of Birtle, has successfully made a run of 4,000,000 feet of logs from the Riding Mountains to Birtle on the Bird Tail creek. Most of the logs continue on down the Assiniboine river to Brandon for Christie's mill at the latter place, where they are now arriving.

A fire occurred at Niverville on June 9, resulting in the total destruction of the store and dwelling belonging to Isaac Rosen, of Winnipeg. The building was vacant, except some grain stored therein, and the fire was evidently the work of an incendiary as it was first discovered burning inside the store, and there had been no one in the building for two days previous. There was oats and barley stored in the building, which was also destroyed. The total loss will be about \$1,000 with insurance of \$250 on the building.

Northwest Ontario.

S. Hunter is starting a general store at Keewatin.

J. J. Shragg, of Winnipeg, has opened a branch store at Rat Portage; style, J. J. Shragg & Son, with A. Shragg in charge.

Grain and Milling.

A Quebec correspondent says:—Full details of the daring and startling flour frauds of Leo Carrier, the absconding dealer of Quebec, are coming to light. Carrier is only 25 years of age, but was doing a legitimate business of \$300,000 a year. His credit was above par with banks and railroad companies. He was married and lived in lavish style. Speculation upon the Chicago exchange brought him to grief. Then he resorted to fraud. He told the buyers that the Ontario millers were so demoralized that they would sell at slaughter prices, and he could quote from 2 to 2½ per cent below current prices. This induced large orders. Shortly after, Carrier received 60 cars of seed grain and flour by the Canadian Pacific railway. Upon delivery of the goods, Carrier was either paid in cash or short negotiable notes, which he immediately cashed. In this way he pocketed about \$35,000. The goods were, however, not Carrier's. They were shipped to the order of the banks. Carrier had the confidence of the company's officials to such an extent that he secured the consignments without presenting the bills of lading, which were, of course, in possession of the banks. Even the freight was paid by Carrier with unaccepted checks, which have since been dishonored. His wife has received a letter from him from New York. Apparently, the railway company will be the only victim, and the freight clerk who sanctioned the delivery, and who has been dismissed.

Dow & Curry have decided to erect an oatmeal mill at Pilot Mound, Man.

F. McLaughlin, grain dealer of Toronto, has been compelled, owing to having suffered considerable loss in wheat, to make an assignment.

Freight Rates and Traffic Matters.

The Montreal Trade Bulletin of June 9, says: "Grain freights are firmer engagements to Liverpool being reported at 2s 3d, and that figure refused for more room, 2s 0d being the price asked. London is firm at 2s 3d to 2s 6d, Glasgow at 2s to 2s 3d, and the Continent at 3s. Sack flour has been taken at 10s, Liverpool and Glasgow and 12s 6d London, deals are better at 40s, Hay 30s to 35s, cattle 45s to 50s. Inland freights are steady at 5c from Buffalo to New York, 2c, from Chicago to Buffalo, and 3½c from Chicago to Kingston on wheat."

The Chicago Daily Trade Bulletin of June says: "Rail rates steady at 25c per 100 lbs. for flour and grain and 30c for provisions. Through rates to Liverpool were higher at 30 to 31½c for flour, 14½c per bushel for wheat and 14c for corn, lake and rail to the seaboard, and 41½ to 44.00c per 100 lbs. for provisions. Through rates by lake and rail to New York were higher 8½c for wheat and 8c for corn, and to Philadelphia, 8c for wheat and 7½c for corn. New England rates were 9½c on corn and 8½c on oats. Vessel room was in better demand and firmer, and closed at 2½c for wheat and 2c for corn to Buffalo, 3½c for wheat and 3½c for corn to Kingston, 1½c for corn and 1½c for oats to Georgian Bay.

Pacific Coast Salmon Pack.

A. Henderson, of Vancouver, writes the Grocer as follows: Thinking it may be of interest to the grocery trade I am sending you a few facts I have gathered respecting the preparations being made on this coast for the salmon packing season. As you are doubtless aware this is the year of the big runs on the Fraser river, and every canner is making preparations to avail himself to the full capacity of his factory of the expected large supply of fish. There are this year twenty-five canneries on the Fraser, all now engaged in making cans. There is no combination or limitation among the packers as to their output, and as the preparations average 20,000 cases for each factory, the total pack on the Fraser this year will be half a million cases, if the salmon run is anything like what it was four years ago, the last "big run" year. There are fifteen canneries in the other parts of the province which will add about 125,000 cases, making the total for British Columbia 625,000 cases. In Alaska there is no combination among the packers, neither there is on the Columbia river. Taking everything into consideration it is considered by competent judges that this year will show the largest pack of salmon ever put up on the Pacific coast, and if all the cans now being made are filled, it will be decidedly a case of over production, and everything points to low prices this fall.

Live Stock Market.

At Liverpool on June 12, under fair receipts of Canadian and American cattle, a fair general supply and a good steady demand, the cattle market improved, being 3d higher than on Monday last, the finest steers making 12½c. The range of prices was as follows:—Finest steers, 12½c; good to choice, 12c; poor to medium, 11c; inferior and bulls, 8½ to 10c.

At the East End abattoir, Montreal, on June 12, there were about 300 head of cattle offered for sale. Cattle were in very fair demand at steady prices, 4½ to 4¾c being paid for the best offering. Good cattle made 4 to 4½c, while rough inferior stock sold from 3 to 4c. The 500 calves offered sold freely, especially the best ones, which made \$5 to 10 each, the inferior beasts selling at \$2.50 to 4.50 each. There were about 400 sheep and lambs on the market, the former made 3½ to 4½c per lb, and the latter at \$2.50 to 4.00 each.

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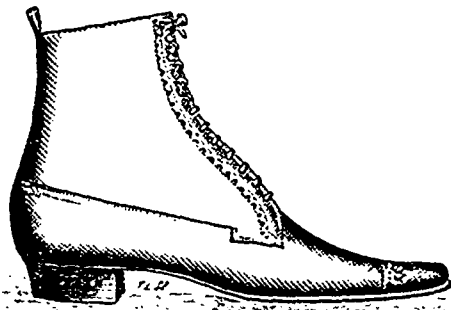
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TRADE MARK.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

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

British Columbia Business Review.

June 12, 1893.

Rain! Rain! Another season of the unseasonable has been experienced. It is rather chesutty in this western country to refer to the weather as "exceptional," because everybody has fall-n into the habit of calling everything disagreeable "exceptional," but certainly for some years the rainy season has not extended so far into the summer as in the present year. Even in the dry belt of the interior there has been unusual quantities of rain. However, while the excessive "moisture" along the coast has been a very great drawback generally, in the interior it has been especially advantageous and consequently very welcome. Around Kamloops, in Cariboo, through Okanagan valley and the Yale district generally, where considerable irrigation is required, the grass is green and vigorous and the crops flourishing, and the rain will thus prove a factor of great value.

The principal event of the week was, of course, the arrival of the steamship *Miovera*, direct from Sydney, N.S.W., via Honolulu. The *Miovera*, as the world of readers has already been informed, is the pioneer ship on her initial trip in connection with the newly established Australian-Canadian steamship line, already discussed in THE COMMERCIAL. The event is one of unusual significance and, to use most appropriately a stereotype phrase, the event marks an epoch in the history of not only this Province but in the history of the evolution of the new all British trade route that began with the completion of the Canadian Pacific Railway to the coast. As was to have been expected the arrival of the *Miovera* was signalized by the cities of Victoria and Vancouver by a form of celebration. To these cities the event was one of special local importance, and it was no wonder that addresses were read, that the band played, and that metaphorically speaking at least, hats went up into the air as the steamer sailed into harbor. In Vancouver, in addition to the other efforts at jubilation, a banquet was held in the Hotel Vancouver on Saturday night, tickets being placed at \$10 a piece. Of course, such a laudable undertaking should not be discouraged, but it may be questioned if \$10 could not be better expended than in a spread, fifty per cent of which at least effervesces in Munn's extra dry. Banquets are a popular and modern form of expression, but as many more people are interested in a great public question, such as the inauguration of a new steamship line, than those who can afford, or care to indulge in a ten dollar banquet, a cheaper and more general means of celebration might easily be devised. As primarily the object of a banquet is to afford an easy and agreeable way of giving vent to a variety of opinions on a theme uppermost in the minds of many, a public meeting in the Opera House, at which addresses could be presented and speeches made by representative men, would answer all purposes and have a much more general effect. After dinner speeches, inspired by the menu, may be very agreeable, but are rarely quoted seriously. One thousand dollars expended in making up experimental shipments in acquiring information as to the real nature of the trade to be developed and in distributing information relative to the resources of the two countries affected would have a much more lasting effect and benefit. These remarks are made suggestively, rather than in a carping spirit, because no one denies the right of private citizens celebrating to the

tance of ten, twenty or, fifty dollars, even if in depressed times many cannot afford it, if they want to, but it is one thing to celebrate the arrival of a ship on an experimental voyage, and it is another thing to demonstrate practically the elements of permanency. There is not a citizen of the Dominion, worthy of the honor of being a Canadian, who does not most earnestly and sincerely pray for the success of the Australian-Canadian steamship line and who would not rejoice over it, but the most serious part of it has yet to come, and that is to ascertain and obtain the trade necessary to realize our hopes. Elsewhere some of the difficulties as well as some of the advantages of this route are discussed, and it requires more than the popping of corks to enable us to say "It is done."

Business generally cannot be said to be very much better than it was a week or a month ago but considering the condition of the financial world generally there is nothing to complain of. In railway construction there is to be noted that tenders have been called for the contracts of the Nakusp and Slocan railway, and the Burrard Inlet and Fraser Valley. Work is under way on the Victoria and Sydney railway.

Advices from Cariboo are to the effect that mining is very much more active than usual. Several large hydraulic companies are operating and a good deal of prospecting is being done. It is said, too, that there are a good many settlers going in in the neighborhood of Quesnelle.

California butter is now out of the market, and eastern creamery and dairy have taken its place, three car loads arriving last week. The price has weakened.

Eggs are still at 16c, but a good fresh article seems to be scarce.

Owing to the arrival of consignments of Australian oranges and lemons and Honolulu bananas, the price of these commodities have been very much depressed, and in bananas the market is paralyzed.

Meats have advanced slightly. A reduction has been made in the wholesale price of beef and mutton, and the quality will improve from this out.

Manitoba potatoes are a drug in the market, and low in price. After the first consignments had brought a good price, owing to scarcity, there was a rush which filled the market, and rather disappointed Manitoba dealers on prices. Manitoba oats have advanced again.

James Wilson, Supt. of the Pacific division of the Canadian Pacific Railway telegraph system, has gone to Kootenay to arrange for the extension of the telegraph lines from Revelstoke down the Columbia to Nakusp, Robson, Nelson, Ainsworth, Kaslo and other points. This will be a very great convenience to the business public. Heretofore all telegraphic messages to those interior points had to be sent to Nelson via Seattle and Spokane Falls at a very great expense, and often accompanied by delay.

An amusing instance of how real estate agents endeavor to instruct outsiders, old country people in particular, on the farming capabilities of this province, with an eye, of course, to their own interests as well, came under the notice of THE COMMERCIAL the other day. A young man from the city of London, who came out to British Columbia to learn farming, but who was entirely innocent of farm life, and who was much better armed with fishing tackle and hunting appliances than with ideas concerning his new vocation, was advised prior to his arrival to go to Sea Island and buy a ten-acre farm and engage in small fruit culture. The advice, by the way, was not altogether amiss, as Sea Island is a very beautiful section of British Columbia and the possibilities in the line referred to are perhaps above the average. The young man, too, was made of the right stuff to succeed, being most desirous to get along, intelligent, well educated and not afraid to tackle hard work. He carried with him in his pocket-book a written advice to buy

"five or ten acres of land on Sea Island, 6 Miles from Vancouver, and grow strawberries and small fruit, prunes, plums, etc." The cost, he was assured, would be only "£50 or £60 per acre, payable, say, 10 per cent cash, balance in five years at 6 to 7 per cent interest per annum." This land adjoined "that of Mr. —, who it is said, made £600 profit on two acres of strawberries in one year." This cheerful information raised rather high hopes in the breast of the young gentleman referred to, and illustrates very well a kind of effort of colonization which is being indulged in by real estate dealers, who perhaps have no intention of deceiving, but who know a good deal more about selling land than about its agricultural capabilities. The land, it may be remarked, if capable of such profits, might not be considered dear at £50 or £60 per acre, but at the same time there is an unlimited quantity of strawberry land obtainable in British Columbia just now at \$50 or \$60 per acre, and much less. Nor under exceptional circumstances is such a profit, £600 on two acres, an impossibility, although it is not realized every year of our Lord. Still, such information is, and cannot be else than misleading, and do an actual injustice to those who place confidence in such statements. No kind of information is so deceptive as that based on exceptional circumstances. It would be much better to point out the disadvantages of a new country incident to farming, especially in B. C., holding out the hope, however, that a young man willing to work, saving and content to commence in a modest way is almost sure to win a comfortable home and a good living, if not a competency some day, and has many incidental chances as well. But fortunes based on strawberry plots and poultry yards, prunes and plums are most illusory.

B. C. Market Quotations.

FLOUR, FEED, GRAIN, ETC.—The only change to note in quotations is that Manitoba oats have advanced. The Ogilvie Milling Co. and Keewatin 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 Enderby 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, \$4.80; prairie lily, \$4.80; Oregon, \$5.00. Enderby mills—Premier \$5.25; three star, \$5.00; two star, \$4.75; oatmeal eastern \$3.40; California granulated in gunnies, \$4.35; National mills, Victoria, \$3.75; rolled oats eastern \$3.00 to \$3.25; California, \$4.00; National mills \$3.75; corn meal \$3.10; split peas \$3.50; pearl barley \$4.50. Rice—The Victoria rice mills quote wholesale Japan rice per ton, \$17.50; 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, \$25 to \$32; oil cake, \$50; hay, \$20. Wheat is quoted in car lots for feed No. 2 regular at from \$26 to \$30 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 \$4.40.

Vegetables—Manitoba potatoes are plentiful and cheap, selling at \$32 per ton. Onions are \$2.25 per cwt; cabbage 2½c; carrots and beets 1c; new potatoes 2½c.

Fish—No change in prices. Prices are:—salmon, 7 to 10c; halibut 6 to 7c; melt, 6c; sole 5c; flounders 4c to 5c; smoked salmon, 12½c; smoked halibut, 10c.

MEATS—Quotations have advanced slightly, and are now as follows:—Hams, 16½c; breakfast bacon, 17c; backs, 14 to 15½c; long clear, 14c; short rolls, 14c. Lard

Continued on page 1096.

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Manitoba Fall Trade, 1893.

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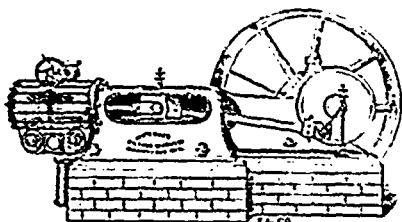
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Green and Dried Fruits.

15 OWEN STREET,

WINNIPEG

WINNIPEG MARKETS.

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

SATURDAY AFTERNOON, June 17.

The weather has continued very favorable for the crops, and the outlook is accordingly more encouraging. There has not been much change in wholesale trade. Produce generally is lower. Eggs are $\frac{1}{2}$ lower and butter has declined heavily, under large receipts. Meats and live stock tend lower. Another export shipment of Manitoba cattle went forward this week, and quite a number of car lots are finding their way to British Columbia points, the development in the British Columbia interior especially calling for an increased supply of Manitoba products. Eastern refiners have made a couple of 1-16 advances on sugars. Some of the goods which recently arrived at Vancouver on the first steamer of the new Canada-Australia line reached Winnipeg on Thursday, being oranges and lemons from Australia—the first ever handled in this market.

GREEN FRUITS—Lemons are very firm in the local as well as in other markets, as the demand is proving large this season. At Montreal prices have advanced \$1. California navel oranges are out, and the season for seedlings is drawing to a close. Strawberries have been coming forward in better shape this week, and are now arriving in 16 one quart boxes. Some Australia oranges and lemons arrived by the first steamer of the new line to Vancouver, and a few cases have reached this city. The oranges are small and rather tart flavor, but would be preferred by some to the sweeter varieties. The lemons are large, but hardly equal to the eastern fruit sold in this market. They reached here in good condition. Prices are:—California seedling oranges \$3.50 to 3.75 per box; California budded do, \$4.25 to 4.50 per box; St. Michaels, \$4.75 to 5; Malta blood oranges, \$5.75 to 6. Lemons—Choice Messina, \$6; fancy do, \$7; bananas, \$2.75 to 3.50 per bunch; strawberries, \$3.75 to 4 per box of 16 quarts; cherries \$2 to 2.50 per box.

RAIN AND PRODUCE.

Wheat—Wheat has been irregular and firmer this week than the week before, but prices do not show any material change. Cables were lower on Monday. The visible supply showed a decrease of 2,413,000 bushels, which with some unfavorable European crop news, strengthened the markets. Cables were firmer on Wednesday. Harvesting was reported commenced in Kansas. On Thursday the markets were dull, attributed to the financial situation, and prices declined. On Friday wheat was firmer, in sympathy with the sharp advance in corn and the strength in oats, and unfavorable European crop news. Locally there is nothing interesting, a little wheat is offering at country markets and taken from farmers at 45 to 48c. The weather has been as favorable for the crops as could be desired, and all crops are progressing favorably.

FLOUR—Unchanged. Prices in small lots to the local trade are quoted. Patents, \$1.90; strong bakers' \$1.70; XXXX 80 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 the same at \$9 for bran and \$11 for shorts.

OATS—Rather easier. Car lots on track here quoted at 29 to 30c per bushel of 34 pounds, and a few loads on the street here brought 28 to 30c. Car lots country points, 23 to 25c as to quality. The top price would demand an extra sample.

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

GROUND FEED—Held at \$15 to \$17 per ton, as to quality. Oil cake meal, sacked, \$26 per ton.

OATMEAL, ETC.—Rolled oats 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; cornmeal \$1.60 to 1.65; beans \$1.90 to 1.95 per bushel; peas, \$2.40 to 2.60; pot barley \$2.49 to 2.50; pearl barley \$4 per sack.

CURED MEATS—We quote: Dry salt long clear bacon, 11 to 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ c; smoked long clear, 12 to 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ c; spiced rolls 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ c; breakfast bacon 14 to 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ c; smoked hams, 13 to 14c; the lower price; for heavy hams; boneless ham, 13 to 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ c; 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—Generally easier, especially for veal and beef. For beef 5c is now about the top price, and 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ c is a general price. Mutton, 13 to 14c. Veal has been a drug lately, and has sold at 5 to 7c. Pork is firmer at 7 to 8c.

EGGS—Have declined $\frac{1}{2}$ c, as packers have been pretty well supplied, and the season for packing is closing. We quote round lots at 12c and 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 13c for smaller lots. Tendency still lower.

Butter—Butter has taken the tumble predicted last week. Receipts have increased very rapidly, and have been large this week. After a long spell of small receipts, hardly equal to the demand, dealers suddenly find themselves confronted with a glut. The top price obtainable is 16c, and this price can hardly be obtained, except for selected single packages. We quote good to choice dairy 13 to 15c, dealer's selling price.

Cheese—Dealers are selling at 10c.

Hides—Unchanged. We quote Winnipeg inspected here as follows: No. 1 cows, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ c; No. 2, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ c; No. 3, 2c; No. 1 heavy steers, 5c; No. 2 steers, 4c; No. 3, 3c lb. Real veal 8 to 13-lb skins, 6 to 7c per pound. Kips about same as hides. Sheepskins worth 60c to \$1 for full wool skins, the top price for very large; shearlings, 10 to 15c each. Tallow, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 5c rendered; 2 to 3c rough.

Wool—Unwashed Manitoba fleece of ordinary mixed quality usually brings 10c, though some very coarse stuff has been coming in, which is not worth within 2 to 3c of this figure.

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.]

Wheat opened $\frac{3}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ c higher on Monday, but soon declined $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2c and closed about 1 to $\frac{1}{2}$ c lower. Corn and oats were slightly higher.

Closing prices were:—

	June.	July.	Sept.
Wheat	61 $\frac{1}{2}$	66	70 $\frac{1}{2}$
Corn	33 $\frac{1}{2}$	32 $\frac{1}{2}$	41
Oats	29 $\frac{1}{2}$	28 $\frac{1}{2}$	25 $\frac{1}{2}$
Pork	—	20 00	20 70
Lard	—	10 15	10 65
Ribs	—	9 40	9 70

On Tuesday wheat was active and unsettled, opening $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ c lower advanced $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ c, declined slightly again and closed about $\frac{1}{2}$ c higher. Closing prices were:—

	June.	July.	Sept.
Wheat	61 $\frac{1}{2}$	66 $\frac{1}{2}$	70 $\frac{1}{2}$
Corn	33 $\frac{1}{2}$	32 $\frac{1}{2}$	41 $\frac{1}{2}$
Oats	29 $\frac{1}{2}$	28	26
Pork	—	20 00	20 70
Lard	—	10 22 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 72 $\frac{1}{2}$
Ribs	—	9 55	9 85

Wheat was rather stronger on Wednesday. Prices advanced $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ c, lost the advance, but again recovered the full amount and closed $\frac{3}{4}$ c higher. Closing prices were:—

	June.	July.	Sept.
Wheat	63 $\frac{1}{2}$	67 $\frac{1}{2}$	71 $\frac{1}{2}$
Corn	34 $\frac{1}{2}$	33 $\frac{1}{2}$	42 $\frac{1}{2}$
Oats	30 $\frac{1}{2}$	29	26 $\frac{1}{2}$
Pork	—	19 95	20 65
Lard	—	10 12 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 62 $\frac{1}{2}$
Short ribs	—	9 42 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 72 $\frac{1}{2}$

Wheat declined over a cent on Thursday and closed within $\frac{1}{2}$ c of the inside figures of the day. Corn declined sharply. Closing prices were:—

	June.	July.	Sept.
Wheat	65 $\frac{1}{2}$	69 $\frac{1}{2}$	73 $\frac{1}{2}$
Corn	37 $\frac{1}{2}$	40 $\frac{1}{2}$	41 $\frac{1}{2}$
Oats	31 $\frac{1}{2}$	29 $\frac{1}{2}$	25 $\frac{1}{2}$
Pork	—	—	20 65
Lard	—	10 07 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 57 $\frac{1}{2}$
Ribs	—	9 37 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 07 $\frac{1}{2}$

On Friday corn was the feature of interest, prices advancing sharply, the strength being due to the announcement that the French duty on feed grains would be repealed. Oats also advanced, and wheat closed about $\frac{3}{4}$ c higher. Closing prices were:—

	June.	July.	Sept.
Wheat	66 $\frac{1}{2}$	67-67 $\frac{1}{2}$	71 $\frac{1}{2}$
Corn	41 $\frac{1}{2}$	42 $\frac{1}{2}$	43 $\frac{1}{2}$
Oats	30 $\frac{1}{2}$	29 $\frac{1}{2}$	26 $\frac{1}{2}$
Pork	—	20 00	20 75
Lard	—	10 00	10 07 $\frac{1}{2}$
Ribs	—	9 32 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 67 $\frac{1}{2}$

On Saturday wheat opened at 67c per bushel, but declined and closed at 66 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 66 $\frac{3}{4}$ c.

Duluth Wheat Market.

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

Monday—July 6c; September 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.
Tuesday—July 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ c; September 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.
Wednesday—July, 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ c; September, 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.
Thursday—July 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ c; September, 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.
Friday—July 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ c; September, 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.
Saturday—July 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ c; September, 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.

A week ago July wheat closed at 63c, and September delivery at 67 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. A year ago cash wheat closed at 79 $\frac{1}{2}$ c, and July at 79 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.

British Columbia Brief Business Notes.

Mackie & Lockhart have bought out the Queen Art Studio, Victoria.

J. A. Murray and Alex. McLean have leased the Pacific Hotel, Vancouver.

The Oriental Traders Co. Ltd., Vancouver, stock advertised for sale by tender.

Peter Peebles, furniture, New Westminster, assigned in trust to J. H. Shirley.

Estate of Catherine Hotz, Colonist hotel, Victoria, advertised for sale on 13th inst.

Fraser York, jr., has been appointed a customs preventive officer for Upper Sumas.

The contract for the Nakusp & Slocan Railway is expected to be awarded in a few days.

The Norwegian barque Fortuna, 1,332 tons, is now on the way to load a cargo at the Hastings Mill.

J. St. Clair Blackett, has taken over the insurance and real estate business of F. G. Richards, Victoria.

British ship Dunboyno, 1,380 tons registered, will commence loading at London for Vancouver on July 1st.

Nicholles & Renouf, hardware and agricultural implements, Victoria, succeeded by Nicholles & Renouf, Ltd.

Walter Wilson, has bought out the furniture and fixtures of the Hotel Wilson, Nanaimo, and will continue the business.

F. G. Christie, secretary of the C. & K. S. N. Co., Revelstoke, and a very popular official, has resigned owing to ill health.

The C. P. R. steamer Empress of Japan, is due this week with a full cargo of freight, 125 saloon passengers and 300 Chinese.

The American steamer "Spokane" is to be registered as a British bottom, and will be run to Lardeau by the C. & K. N. Co.

An agitation is under way in Westminster for an extension of the market accommodation, and a money by-law will be submitted.

The French store at Northfield is in possession of the bailiff on a chattel mortgage for \$7,000, held by Strous & Co., Victoria.

The Mission City News will start in a few days. A brickyard, a salmon cannery and a fruit cannery are also being undertaken.

A large farm and stock have changed hands at Comox, R. Grant & Co. buying out W. Matheson's 400 acre holding for about \$20,000.

News comes from Kaslo that the Pilot Bay smelter will certainly be built this summer. The work will, it is stated, begin early in July.

Kaslo has 32 places licensed to sell liquor. A company there with a capital of \$10,000 will build a wharf with 60 ft. frontage and a depth of 200 ft.

About 60 men are employed on the Victoria and Sydney Railways in construction work. The contractor complains of a scarcity of laborers.

J. Herbert Mason, manager of the Canada Permanent Loan and Savings Co., Toronto, has been making a tour of the province inspecting agencies.

Tenders are asked up until the 29th of June for the purchase of the Vancouver Electric Railway and Light Company, which is in the hands of a receiver.

A copy of the memorial from the fishermen on the Fraser River against the employment of Japanese and Chinese by the cannerymen has been received at Ottawa.

Post office Inspector Fletcher states that a weekly mail service will be established from Nakusp as soon as the wagon road into the Slokan mines is completed.

Steps have been taken in the interior of British Columbia to carry into effect the Stock Ranges Act passed last season, having in view the protection of the cattle ranges from sheep.

It is stated that J. M. Kellie, M.P.P., has, on behalf of American capitalists, bonded the Lexington, Lone Star and Fairhaven mines on Poole Creek, about twelve miles northeast of Lardeau.

The German barque Heinrich, 923 tons, Capt. Henne, has finished loading her cargo at the Hastings Mill. She has on board 577,537 feet of rough lumber. The Heinrich is bound for Holland, and is the first vessel that has left this port for that country.

James B. Giffen, in the service of R. G. Dun & Co. at Winnipeg and Toronto for a number of years, has succeeded C. F. Jones as manager of the Victoria agency. Mr. Jones has been very ill for ten weeks, but he will remain in the service of R. G. Dun & Co. in Southern California.

The Quesnelle Forks Canal and Hydraulic Mining company give notice in the British Columbia Gazette of their intention to seek incorporation. The trustees named are W. H. Ellis, Jos. Peirson and Thos. C. Nuttall. The capital is to be \$250,000 in 50,000 shares of \$5 each. The principal place of business is to be the city of Victoria.

Donald Macleod, Charles S. Philp, A. H. McNeill, W. J. McGuigan, William Ralph, William H. Maclaren, George D. Scott, Joseph Sheasgreen and Allan Sharp—all residents of British Columbia—have secured incorporation as the Prince Albert Flat Hydraulic Mining Co., Ltd. The capital stock of the company is \$200,000, in \$1 shares, and the trustees named are Geo. D. Scott, W. J. McGuigan and A. H. McNeill.

The shipping in port is as follows:—

Port.	No.	Tonnage.
Vancouver	5	7,818
Nanaimo	12	20,616
Total	17	28,434
Total last week	21	34,750

British Grain Trade.

In its weekly review of the British grain trade the *Mark Lane Express* of June 12 says: The market for home grown wheat is dull. In 32 out of 40 markets English wheats show a decline of from 6d to 1s since June 1. Foreign wheat has declined 6d on the week, which, since 500,000 qrs are on sale at the ports, proves its firmness, despite a rise of 1d per ounce in the price of silver, and the sudden large increase in the shipments of wheat from India. The wheat shipments from Russia have been heavy, but the continent has bought 80 per cent of the amount shipped. Italy is expected to require 3,000,000 qrs.

The British Grain Crops.

The *Times* publishes on June 8, specially compiled reports of the position of the British crops. Cereal crops are generally below the average in England and Wales but are good in Scotland. England and Welsh wheat is 17 per cent., English 27 per cent. and Welsh 14 per cent. below the average. Scotch barley is equal to the average. English oats are 24 per cent. and Welsh 14 per cent. below and Scotch oats 33 per cent. above the average. English beans are 30 per cent. and Welsh 20 per cent. below and Scotch beans are slightly above the average. The feeling in England and Wales regarding the prospects generally is depressed, and it has been repeatedly stated that this has been the worst season known for winter feed. The drouth seems to have completely dried up the crops. The *Times* sums up the whole situation by saying the difficulties appear to be so great that a continuation of them will lead inevitably to general agricultural disaster, and that some unforeseen circumstances must arise to avert the ruin of farmers.

Ontario Crops.

A bulletin has been issued by the Ontario bureau of industries regarding the crops in Ontario. The following is a summary of the returns with respect to fall wheat: Acreage reduced by at least one-quarter; growth, backward; general condition, variable; prospects on June 1st not quite up to the average. The rye crop seems to have stood the winter and spring better than fall wheat and to be in a promising condition. The total amount of grain for the province will be small, continued rains of the late spring delayed the sowing of spring wheat in most counties. The acreage probably will be about the same as last year.

Low Wheat Prices.

The nearest approach to present low prices was in 1834, when "No. 1 regular" wheat sold at 57c during November. From that time up to the following April there was a steady gain, until the market reached 89c. During the summer of 1835 prices ranged between 75 and 88c. In October, 1835, they got up 90c, but the next September, when the new crop began to move, they fell back to 67½c. That was the low point of that year, the market advancing to 81½c in the following June. September, 1837, brought another break to 64½c. That was the lowest point reached from that time until the present decline set in. There was a steady advance from 64½c in September, 1837, up to \$1.27 in October, 1838. The next September found No. 1 northern down to 73½c. From that time until August, 1839, there was an advance of 31c. January 1, 1891, found the market down to 85½c, and in April it was up to \$1.12. Since that time there has been a steady decline until yesterday, when No. 1 northern sold at 57½c.

On August 1, 1835, the grade of "No. 1 regular" was abolished, and "No. 1 northern," which contains more hard wheat, substituted. It is worth several cents more on account of its better flour producing qualities, so that wheat now is relatively several cents below the lowest prices on record.—*Minneapolis Market Record*, June 7.

United States Government Crop Reports.

The report of June 1, based on returns to the department of agriculture makes the acreage of winter wheat as compared with that of last year 87.83, being a reduction of 12.2 points. The states in which the principal decrease has occurred are Illinois, Missouri, Kansas and California. The reduction of area in the states of Kansas, Missouri and Illinois was caused in the main by the continued drouth and ex-

tremely cold winter. A vast amount of acreage sown has been plowed up and put to other crops. The decrease from the acreage of 1892 is in the state of Illinois, 24; in Missouri 16 and in Kansas 39 points. The acreage for the country of spring wheat area is 94. The percentage of the principal spring wheat states are: Minnesota, 90; Nebraska, 100; South Dakota, 95; North Dakota, 93. The condition of winter wheat has improved but slightly since the last report, being 75.5 against 73.3 for the month of May. The percentage of the principal states being respectively: Ohio, 90; Michigan, 72; Indiana, 81; Illinois, 67; Missouri, 74; Kansas, 47. The condition of spring wheat presents an average for the entire country of 86.4 and for the principal spring wheat states as follows: Nebraska, 65; Missouri, 89; Minnesota, 88; Iowa, 95; South Dakota, 89; North Dakota, 92.

The average percentage of acreage for both spring and winter wheat for the whole country is 89.8 and the condition for the same is 78.8.

The percentage of the acreage of oats as compared with last year is 100.7 and the condition 83.9 for June 1 as against 88.5 for the same month in 1892.

Returns show the percentage of the acreage of rye as compared with 1892 to be 94.3, while the reports of the condition make the general average 81.6, the lowest for many years.

Barley acreage as compared with last year shows a decrease of 5.1 points, or 91.9. The condition of this crop is 88.3 against 92.1 in June last year.

Silver Markets.

Anticipations regarding the character of the Herschell Commission's report on the Indian currency were the cause of a further rapid advance in bar silver and Indian exchanges at London, accompanied by considerable speculation in rope paper. The quotation for bars in London rose from 37 15-16d per ounce to 38½d, with a slight reaction at the close of the week. The New York market was somewhat slow to follow this lead, but the price for bars rose from 83½ to 84½. The only transactions of the week in bullion certificates were at 83 to 83½c. The market on Friday showed a trifling concession, due to the postponement of the Herschell Commission's report. Silver prices, June 9: London, 38½d; New York, 83½c.—*Broadstreets*, June 10.

Canned Salmon.

The outlook for canned salmon is, if anything, more perplexing than usual at this season of the year. Spot stocks of ordinary goods seem to be just a trifle heavier than it was estimated some time ago that they would be at the middle of May, and an air of mystery is assumed by the Alaska canners combine that by no means promotes confidence as to the future. The impression prevalent here that there will likely be some friction between the combine and the independent canners, due as it is to interpretation of the spirit of recent correspondence from the Coast, prompts indifference, to say the least, on the part of eastern buyers generally. The idea seems to have become whispered that the combine's price for red fish will not be above \$1 per dozen f.o.b. San Francisco, if the Alaska pack this season exceeds 600,000 cases, and the impression gains ground that if a contest between the different interests takes place, the opening price will be nearer to 90c. So much for possibilities on this side of the Atlantic. Another suggestive fact is that the British Columbia pack this season will be limited only by the supply of fish, cans and labor. The only interpretation of that is that Alaska canners are likely to meet active competition in the foreign markets. As for the Columbia River, there is quite satisfactory evidence that the fish packed in that quarter will be pushed vigorously in all markets if prices for Alaska fish are not kept on a comparatively low level.—*N. Y. Bulletin*.

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S. C. Market Quotations.

(Continued from page 1091.)

is held at the following figures: In tins, 17c per pound; in pails, 16½c; in tubs 16½c.

Commission agents quote American meats f. o. b. Victoria, duty paid, as follows:—Medium hams, 18½c per lb; heavy hams, 18c; choice breakfast bacon, 18½c; short clear sides, 14½c; and dry ½ clear sides, 14½c. Armour's white label pure lard, 10 lb pails, 18½c per lb. Armour's gold band meats, for choice family trade, are quoted, duty paid, Victoria, 21½c, breakfast bacon, 22½c.

FREIGHTS.—During the past week no changes have occurred of any importance, and rates are steady at about last quotation.

Freights from British Columbia or Puget Sound are quoted as follows:—Valparaiso for orders, 27s 6d; Callao direct, 30s; Sydney, 27s 6d to 30s; Melbourne, Adelaide or Port Pirie, 36s 3d to 37s 6d; United Kingdom, calling at Cork for orders, 50s; Tientsin, 55 to 60s.

DAIRY.—California butter is probably out of the market. Three cars of eastern creamery and dairy arrived last week. Eastern creamery is quoted at 26 to 28c and dairy at 24c.

Eggs are still worth 16c.

Live Stock, Dressed Beef, etc.—The wholesale prices of beef and mutton has been reduced. Prices are:—Steers, 5½c; beef, 7½ to 9c; sheep, 5½c; mutton, 11c; veals, 7½ to 8c; pork, 10½c; calves, 7c; veal, 10c.

SUGAR—The current quotations of sugar by the British Columbia Refinery are as follows:—Powdered, icing and bar, 7½c per lb; Pa's lumps, 7c; granulated, 6½c; Extra C, 5½c; fancy yellow, 5½c; yellow, 5½c; golden C, 5½c.

They quote syrup as follows:—Finest golden, in 30 gal bbls, 2½c; do. in 10 gal kegs, 3c; do. in 5 gal kegs, \$2.50 each; do. in 1 gal tins, \$4.50 per case of 10; do. in ½ gal tins, \$6.00 per case of 20.

These prices are subject to 2½ per cent discount for cash in 14 days, and cover delivery in Victoria, Vancouver, Nanaimo or New Westminster.

FRUIT—The fruit market has been very

materially affected by the importations from Australia and Honolulu by direct steamer Movers, the result being a reduction in prices. Australian lemons and apples are offered at \$2.75 a box, and oranges at \$2.25. Bananas are sold from \$1.00 to 1.50 per bunch, being less than half of usual prices. No pineapples have been sold as yet. Other prices are:—California oranges, navels, \$3.50; bloods \$4.00; St Michael's \$4.00; Mediterranean sweets, \$3.50; lemons, Sicilies \$6; California \$4.50; evaporated apples, 10c; apricots 20c; peaches 14½c; dates, 7 to 8c; strawberries, 17c per lb; cherries, 15c per lb.

Brief Business Notes.

I. B. Nason, saw mill, Bakerville, deceased. Edward McCoskrie, architect, Victoria, is dead.

J. Phillips, hotel, Nanaimo, sold out to John Fraser.

Brown & Fox, hotel, Victoria, loss by burglary.

Gallagher & Stevenson, livery, Vernon, giving up business.

Boring for coal has been commenced on Saturna Island.

W. Clark, hotel, Vancouver, sold out to Alport & Hicks.

McCae & Richardson will open the Miners' Hotel at Lardeau.

The Drumcraig has finished loading at Liverpool for Vancouver.

W. & R. Tye & Co., hardware, Vancouver, closing up business.

A weekly paper has been started at Lardo, called the Reporter.

The old Garry Point cannery, Fraser river, has been carried away.

A ferry has been built at Lardeau, capable of carrying 50 pack horses.

Mrs. M. Schneider, restaurant, Nanaimo, reported to have left town.

Irving & Smith, grocers, Victoria, seized by sheriff, at suit of S. Leiser.

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Toronto Hardware Market.

There is no great rush of business, but all the houses are well employed, and the general opinion is that trade is fair and if anything better than usual for the season. The only line that can really be said to be anyway dull is builders' hardware. Wire screens, ice cream freezers, water filters and coolers, scythes, snaths, scythe stones, hay rakes, preserving kettles are selling fast, and large quantities of building paper, such as tarred felt, tarred lining are going out. A good trade is also being done in iron pipe. Business is of course practically over in milk cans and milk can trimmings. In fact generally speaking buyers are this week purchasing with more freedom than they have for a week or so back, particularly the city retailers, and the trade is now beginning to book orders for the fall trade. Payments, those in the city as well, continue to improve.

Rope—There is not much demand for it, and so far there is no intimation that there will be any change in the price of rope; although the jobbers wrote for information a week or more ago. The Consumers' Cordage Co. have just issued a list of prices for binder cord for the season. It shows a decrease of about 20 per cent compared with last year.

Wire Screens—Jobbers are still experiencing a good deal of difficulty in getting screen doors and windows, and to make matters worse another mill in the States has been burned down, and the trade seems reconciled to the belief that the season will be over before they get all their supplies.

Metals—There have been no specially marked developments in metals during the week. Business is fair. Ingot copper is quoted lower at 12½ to 13 for English B. S., and braziers in sheets are from ½ to 2½ lower.

Pig Iron—A few carloads have been going out at \$22 to 23.50 for Southern, but business on the whole is quiet.

Bar Iron—There is a good sorting-up trade being done on the basis of \$1.95. There is some talk of rebates being made in Montreal, but local jobbers claim that there is no shading being done here.

Tin Plates—Dull. Enquiries are coming in for tins and cokes. In charcoal trade is not brisk. Stocks are quite sufficient for the demand.

Canada Plates—Orders for import are coming in nicely. 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. Jobbers anticipate that should any change be made it will be in the direction of higher prices.

Sheet Iron—There have been some large lots moving at from 2½c up. Stocks are ample for the demand.

Galvanized Iron—There is no feature to note in this line. Trade is light and prices unchanged at 5 to 5½ for Queen's Head and Gordon brands.

Zinc Sheet—Nothing doing and prices are unchanged at 5½ to 6 for 5 cwt. casks and 6 to 6½ for part casks.

Zinc Spelter—Dull at 3½ to 5½c.

Glass—An active trade is being done in all sizes. Some import orders have had to be filled from stock owing to delay in delivering. This of course means actual loss to the jobber. But in order to keep good faith with customers there was no alternative. Prices remain at the \$1.25 to \$1.30 basis. Plate glass is a little unsettled.

Lead—Inactive, with prices as before at 3½ to 3¾ for ordinary lots and 3¾c for ten-ton lots.

Antimony—The lower prices seem to have stimulated the demand, more enquiry being heard this week. We quote Cookson's at 12 to 13c and ordinary at 11 to 12c, but for large lots these prices would be shaded.

Ingot Tin—There is some improvement in trade in this line and prices are unchanged at 23½ to 24c for small lots, large lots being obtainable at lower figures.

Ingot Copper—Some large lots have been sent out during the week, but the general trade is small and of a sorting up character. Small lots are quoted at 12½ to 13c, but buyers can do better for large lots.

Paints and Oils—Prepared paints particularly are selling well, the mills being unable to keep up with the demand. Turpentine has advanced 1c per gallon South, but the Ontario Association will likely put the reduced rates into force at once instead of waiting till June 15. A meeting was to have been held last night with this object in view. The price as fixed for delivery after June 15, was, freight allowed to delivery stations, 47c per gallon for 1 to 4 barrels and 46c for 5 barrels and over. Prices are 2c less at Toronto, Hamilton, London and Guelph. Demand for linseed oil is fairly good and manufacturers are still behind with their orders, although they are working day and night. Prices are unchanged at 67 to 68 for raw and 63 to 65c for boiled. In white lead trade is a little dull, but prices remain at the 4½ basis. Varnishes are in good demand and unchanged. Cod oil is quiet and unchanged at 50 to 51c a gallon.

Old Material—The rolling mills have lately been getting more scrap iron than they could take care of, and with a view to causing an easing off, they have put prices down to \$2 a ton. Metals remain unchanged. We quote: Agricultural scrap, 55c per cwt; machinery cast, 60c 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 25c; new light scrap copper, 8c; heavy scrap copper 9c; old copper bottoms, 8c; light scrap brass 5½c; heavy yellow scrap brass 7c; heavy red scrap brass 8½ to 8¾c; 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.*

Montreal Markets.

Flour—The drop in price of wheat on both sides of the Atlantic, at the beginning of the week, created a very easy feeling in flour, and sales have been made of straight roller flour on track here by western millers at below quotations; but they were forced sales, it being simply a matter of realizing. Still, straight rollers can be bought at \$3.25 to 3.30 per bbl., although some millers refuse to offer at these figures. Values are simply nominal in times like these, when prices are ruled by forced transactions, different sellers having different views as regards quotations, and values are irregular in consequence. There is evidently more flour in Ontario than many people have any idea of. During the advance in wheat about a month or six weeks ago, millers west of Toronto bought pretty largely of wheat in competition with shippers, most of which is still on hand. In spring wheat flour there have been some pretty low sales during the present week, one baker stating that he bought a good brand of city strong bakers at \$3.80 to 4.00, and Manitoba bakers, \$3.25 to 3.80, as to quality.

Oatmeal—The market is firmer, and we quote. Rolled and granulated, \$4.25 to 4.50; standard \$4.10 to 4.20. In bags, granulated and rolled, \$2.10 to 2.25, and standard, \$2.00 to \$2.10.

Mill Feed—Bran is quiet, sales being reported of car loads on track at \$14.50 to \$15.00, and shorts are quoted steady \$16.00 to \$17.

Wheat—Prices are again lower all round. No. 2 hard Manitoba is offered at Fort William at 72c; but only 71c is bid. Exporters say they cannot pay over 82c afloat here. Western Ontario prices dropped 2 to 3c per bushel recently, winter wheat selling at 63 to 64c, and spring at 60 to 63c.

Oats—Several large sales have taken place this week at 39c per 34 lbs in store for No. 2 white and mixed.

Barley—Feed barley is quiet at 41 to 42c. No. 2 extra is quoted at 45c. Malting barley is quoted at 45 to 53c.

Pork, Lard, etc.—The market for Canada short cut mess pork is decidedly firm, with sales of 50 barrels at \$22.50, and smaller lots have been placed at \$23. United States pork is not in the field this year, and it is a question if we shall have enough Canada pork to last until the new pack begins. Of course the consumption is restricted by high prices; but even allowing for that, it must be remembered that the price of pork in Chicago is too high to admit of competition from that quarter. In lard the market is quiet but steady, sale of between 2,000 and 3,000 pigs of compound being reported at \$1.90 to \$2.10, and pure leaf sells at \$2.60 to \$2.80 per pair. Smoked meats are firm, with sales of hams at 13c per pound for heavy averages, and 13½ to 14c for light. Bacon, 11½ to 12½.

Butter—The market is easier all round, choice creamery being offered at 19c on spot and 19½ to arrive, without finding buyers. One seller offered a lot of creamery to arrive at 18c. A fair range of prices is from 17½ to 19c for creamery, 16 to 17½c for Eastern Townships, and 13½ to 16c for western. Advices from points west of Toronto state that there will be a good make of June butter, most of which will be creamery, as a number of new factories have gone into operation in the principal dairy sections. Among the sales reported this week was a lot of 35 tubs creamery at 19c, but this figure is not obtainable to-day for a round lot, 18½c being considered an outside figure for quantities. Sales of Eastern Townships have been at 17 to 17½c in 25 to 40 tub lots. A round lot of very choice western dairy was sold at 16c closely selected, and said to be of very extra fine quality. A lot was also sold at 13½c, but it was a mixed lot with store packed among it.

Cheese—The exports will be heavy this week, a large business having been done over the cable for shipment by this week's steamers. Sales on this market have transpired at 9½ to 9¾ for finest western French cheese sold at 8½ to 9c. There was not the decline that was looked for last week, English being a pretty free buyer, notwithstanding the much larger offerings. Present prices must show farmers splendid profits, and they will no doubt act as an incentive for farmers to take every gallon of milk that can be collected to the factories. A dealer from Ontario who was in the city this week stated that he never before remembered the prospects so good for a heavy make of cheese as they are at present. The cable is down to 49c for colored and white, but private despatches are lower.

Eggs—There has been a very good demand for eggs during the past week, fine stock selling at 11c to 11½c; and a few cases of fancy candled at 12c. Quite a lot of calls have been placed at 9c to 10½c as to condition.

Beans—Western hand picked are quoted at \$1.60 to \$1.65, and \$1.25 to \$1.50 for ordinary to good; inferior \$1. to \$1.10.

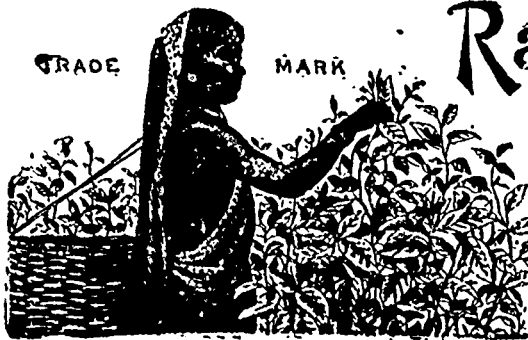
Honey—The market is unchanged at 6c to 8c for extracted. Comb honey 9c to 13c as to quality, the latter price for white clover.

Hops—Hops continue dull, and we quote good to choice 17c to 18½c. Poorer qualities 14c to 16c. Old hops 6c to 10c.

Maple Products—Syrup in wood is slow sale at 4½c to 5½c per lb., and in the tins 50c. Sugar 6c to 7c.

Canned Salmon—A large business has been done in canned salmon during the week, some extensive sales having been put through at \$4 per case f.o.b. at the coast.

Hides—There is really no change in this market, the demand from Quebec tanners being light. Still, there is said to be no great accumulation in dealers' hands. Most of the calfskins have been shipped to Toronto. 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 25c. Clips 25c.—*Trade Bulletin, June 9.*



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Fur Trade Notes.

The Leipzig (Germany) correspondent of the *Fur Trade Review* writes as follows on May 11: The results of the Easter fair were good; they were many visitors and a satisfactory demand; a few, however, were reserved, believing that they will be able to buy at cheaper rates in the summer; but we fear they will be disappointed. Owing to the early date of the fair business in Russian furs was not as brisk as it might have been, owing largely to late arrival of the bulk of the goods.

Raw squirrels from Russia are offered in large quantity by speculators; the larger supply has been of middling blue pale sorts, which have been taken for dressing. German worked squirrel linings, both backs and bellies, have been freely purchased for French and Italian consumption; the cheapest grades were preferred. Russian squirrel linings have lowered in price, but several firms having large stocks do not sell; good parcels of Russian sables, and also low-priced skins, have been offered; the French buyers take only the high grades. Ermine has sold well; there has been a fair demand for Kolinsky; black-dyed Persian has sold continuously at the fair for France, Italy, Austria, Roumania and Germany; prices are firm owing to decreasing supply in Russia, and the considerable sales at Leipzig to Canada prior to the fair; fresh supplies for this year may arrive in Moscow in July; owing to the larger number of direct buyers prices may advance. Broad-tails are in very good demand for France, the United States, and various countries; raw skins cannot be had before August. Black dyed half-persians and Ukranian lamb skins taken in modern amount for Austria; raw skins are neglected; lower sorts of Persians are in sufficient quantity to meet the demand for woolly black lambs. The request for Astrakhan has improved. Moire Astrakhan is in good demand for France and the United States, and prices have advanced; best sorts of curly Astrakhan taken for United States, other grades for Canada; Astrakhan linings of fine leathers sorts ordered for various countries; black, brown and ekuuk dyed Russian marmot (not Susliki, or Kalugas) has been a large article for Berlin mantle and wholesale fur trade. Susliki linings are neglected and low in price. Russian mink has been taken by French and other buyers to compete with the American article; collections and imports large. Gray Krimmer has been taken for England, France and the United States; prices have sensibly advanced. White mouffions find few buyers; blue sorts have very lately met with an improved request, and prices have advanced. Thibet articles are offered cheap; demand slow. Only limited sale on Russian white fox so far; white hares neglected; some parcels of chinchilla hares have been purchased for America. Russian wolf sold moderately; better grades of Siberian skins sold rather more freely; wolverine taken readily for France and England; and some good parcels of Russian bears taken by English dealers; badger advanced slightly.

European furs have not done as well as was expected. Land otter did not exceed spring prices, and some lots sold even lower. Fitch in good demand for Germany, Russia, and Galicia at full last year's values; supply rather large. Stone marten lowered slightly in price as the Fair advanced; baum marten in good request for Russia and Galicia, and prices firm. Foxes sold slowly at first, as the Russians agreed not to pay high prices effected at the Frankfurt Fair; later prices declined ten to twelve per cent. and the bulk of the skins was sold. Black cats taken for France, Italy, and the United States, and by Leipzig dealers for dressing and retailing; blue and oyster cats sold well at good prices; other mottled cats neglected and low in price. Badger is advancing. Stone marten tails are fifty-five to sixty marks, baum marten tails eighty to ninety; Kolinski tails forty-five marks per timber;

mink tails one and one-quarter marks, an more, per tail; squirrel tails are lower in price than one year ago; boas in limited demand. Lissa white coney and coney articles not in as good request as last year; lower grades preferred. Belgian coney not in demand; prices moderate; French coney in very good request, and extremely high—large, full-furred sorts preferred; full and half-eared, seal-colored skins largely required, and scarce. American furs affected by high prices, especially musquash; the demand at the fair has been for black musquash and seal-colored skins, and for mink imitation—but the latter has not been presented in an attractive shade. Trade in raw skins limited, and insignificant in comparison with large quantity imported; sales are not likely to materially increase while the high import duty prevails in Russia. Berlin has freely taken black musquash, owing to fashion in mink tail trimming; the skins directly imported during the fair were taken by a few French firms. Good dark raccoon has had a ready sale to Russia; good middling sorts have been purchased for various countries. In low grades there is an insufficient supply. Skunk-dyed raccoon meets with the usual favor. Black dyed skins sell better than in 1892. Skunk has been freely taken by German, Italian and French customers, the latter preferring good striped sorts; direct imports were little easier in price than the skins from London sales. The demand remains fair for mink, but not as strong as it would be if prices were lower; Berlin mantle makers especially, do not understand the difference in price as compared with last—they always expect to buy skins as they purchase cloth. Mink linings taken for England. Marten sold well as first for Turkey; later, the demand declined; lynx in lower sorts sold fairly well to Turkey; better grades neglected; wild cat freely taken for Balkan countries at the advanced prices; dark otter in fairly good request; very few pale skins in the market; best grades of blue fox sold slowly, other easier; only interior grades of white fox taken for Turkey; considerable transactions effected in red fox, parcels of opossum taken for dyeing.

Australian Opossum—Superior Tasmanian and Victoria sorts readily taken by Russia and Galicia; good seconds also taken for the latter country.

Nutria is a good article for England, France, and Germany for mantle manufacturers; cheaper grades taken for England and France; parcels of good skins secured for New York.

Japanese fox sells slowly; main request for blue-dyed skins.

African money is neglected, the new prices making the article unsaleable in Germany.

At the Furriers' Exhibition, regularly held during the Easter Fair, new shades of double colored Thibets were shown among the novelties; these included combinations in rose and white. A Cresfield furrier has a patent for the method of coloring.

Short Credits, by all Means.

As a friend of cash transaction it is natural for me to choose, in this instance, in favor of short credit, or "prompt and frequent settlements;" without better reason, perhaps, for my choice than that it is in the near approach to my favorite cash system. Yet had I the good luck to be beginning business to-morrow, I would, so far as I could, adapt my business to the general policy of the community in which I lived, as the safest plan by which it might maintain itself profitably, at the same time eliminating as much as possible the feature of long winded accounts.

When the people once became accustomed to "prompt and frequent settlement," they approved of it. As a rule a long-standing account is no easier of collection than a shorter one. Four times in five the season for collecting it is ill-chosen. The custom of delaying collection makes one careless, and it

is either permitted to run at the debtor's will or payment is asked when business is quiet and money naturally scarce. The fact that the account has been permitted to run for months, because the customer is "good," is no consideration on pay day. Collection day should be timed so as to arrive at a convenient time for payment; a difference of thirty or sixty days matters but little to the man with plenty of money.

Short accounts are seldom disputed, while the reverse is frequently the case. People will forget, and it is difficult to recall the incidents of a trade after the lapse of months.

When "prompt settlements" is the advertised policy of the house, no offence can be taken, and objection is seldom offered. Most people are satisfied to be treated as well as their neighbors.

Slow people are the most unsatisfactory customers, as a demand at any time is apt to arouse a suspicion of haste; and if you are firm, then the case is only aggravated.

A sixty day credit is as much an expression of confidence as six months and the customer who complains of one will find fault with the other.

If spot cash is the better plan, short credit is surely a good second.

Consider the jobber who offers you six per cent in lieu of four months net, just eighteen per cent per annum. It should be not only gilt edge custom but round profits which would satisfy its stead.

There are two classes of men who still cling to "long time." Their representatives are relics of those "good old days," when advertising was an unknown science, when the trade journal was still undeveloped, and our nation yet in embryo; before the railroad, the telegraph and the daily paper—alimitating distance and delay—made the individual idea of to day the common property of the world to-morrow, and opened up a thoroughfare for the dissemination of popular views.

To one of these classes belongs the country merchant, living in an agricultural community, dependent upon the return from the harvested crops, and finding it necessary to carry his neighbor's account from season to season.

We also find, in cities, a store which extends a long-time accommodation, but the condition is the growth of years. The house does an almost exclusively "family trade," and they are acquainted with their patrons from "away back," and did business with the grandparents of the present generation. They are not hustlers, and don't aim to be. Their employees are plodders who have grown old in the service. There is no attempt at bargain days. They have loads of stuff that is "in style every seven years," and which they never expect to sell, unless to an insurance company. Like many other relics which have withstood the shocks of time and change, we admire their stability, perhaps, but as mercantile examples we have no use for them.

There is no doubt that the system of "prompt settlements" has developed as the prominent policy of to day. This fact should be recommendation enough. Have your policy understood, state terms on billheads, then be consistent. No one will blame consistency. No sane man can take offense at good business methods. Never make an excuse for collecting promptly when bills are due. It is the settled policy of leading merchants of the land, and those who do not practice, advise it.

The fact that it has supplanted the primitive plan of barter and almost endless credit, together with the fact that progressive men denounce "long time," that progress everywhere displaces it, and that it disappears before the approach of modern merchandising is convincing enough for me. Like many other matters, it must be taken more or less on faith, and although there may be some advantages we cannot fully explain or understand, yet we are not prepared to contradict what is accepted by the majority, especially as we have nothing better to offer instead.—J. J. Brady, in *Dry Goods Chronicle*.

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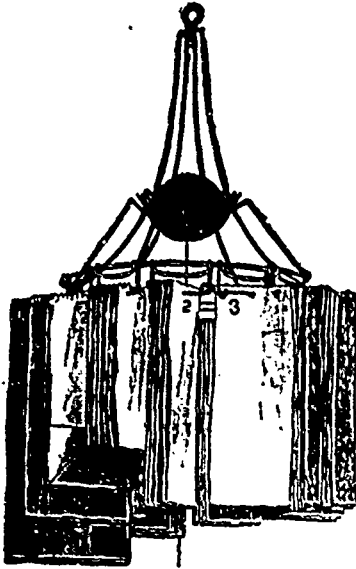
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Toronto Markets

Millfeed—Local mills have brought down their jobbing price of bran to \$13, but shorts are steady at \$15. Outside bran is held at \$11.50, Toronto freights, and cars on track are quoted at \$12.

Wheat—It was reported that white sold outside at 65¢, but it, as well as red, offered freely at 64¢, with buyers at 62¢. A sale of choice spring was reported at 64¢ on the Northern. (Goose offers at 61¢ north and west for old cars, with buyers at 60¢; only one round lot offers, and it is held at equal 65¢. No. 2 hard offered afloat, Port Arthur, at 71¢; on call 86¢ was bid to arrive North Bay, with sellers at 87¢, not in transit; and to arrive, like and rail, 80¢; four cars offered Sarnia, mill in transit, at 87¢, and to arrive there at 80½¢, with buyers at 85½¢.

Barley—There was a bid of 35¢ for feed on either road east. No. 1 wanted at 45¢ out side.

Oats—Firm but quiet. On spot there were purchases at 38¢, and the same was also paid to arrive. Outside they are worth 31¢ for mixed, and 35¢ for white.

Grain and Flour—Car prices were:—Flour, Manitoba patents, \$4.25 to 4.35; Manitoba strong bakers', \$3.90 to 4.00; Ontario patents, \$3.25 to 3.50; straight roller, \$2.85 to 3.10; extra, \$2.65 to 2.70; low grades per bag, \$1.09 to 1.25. Bran—\$12.00 to 13.00. Shorts—\$14 to 15. Wheat—west and north points)—White, 61 to 65¢; spring, 61 to 62¢; red winter, 64 to 65¢; goose, 60 to 61¢; spring Midland, 64 to 65¢; No 1 hard, North Bay, 85 to 86¢; No 2 hard, 83 to 84¢; No 3 hard, 76 to 77¢; No 1 frosted, 65 to 66¢; peas (outside) 57 to 59¢. Barley (outside)—No 1, 41 to 42¢; No 2, 37 to 37½¢; No 3 extra, 34 to 35¢; No 3, 39 to 32¢; Rye (outside) 55 to 56¢. Buckwheat (outside) 50¢. Oats, 37½ to 38½¢.

Potatoes—The market is still very firm; cars of good sound stock are worth 95¢ to \$1 per bag on track here, and dealers get \$1.05 to 1 10 per bag for small lots out of store.

Eggs—Plentiful and easy; case lots sold today at 11 to 11½¢, dealers paying the inside price generally for good fresh stock here.

Beans—Steady but dull, the enquiry being chiefly for small lots. Prices range from \$125 to 1.40 per bush., according to quality.

Produce—Quotations are: dressed meats, per lb.—Beef, loaves, 4 to 5¢; hinds, 8 to 9½¢; veal, 7½ to 9¢; mutton, 7¢ to 8¢; lamb, 11 to 12¢. Dried apples—Jobbing at 4½¢; evaporated, 8½ to 9¢. Hay—Timothy, on track, \$10.00 to \$10.50. Straw, \$6.00. Hides—Cured, 5½ to 5½¢; green, No. 1, cows, 4½¢. Skins—Sheep—skins—\$1 to 1.35; calf, 5 to 8¢. Hops—

Canadian, 1892 crop, 15 to 19¢; yearlings, 12 to 14¢. Honey—Extracted, 8 to 9½¢; sections, 13 to 14¢. Potatoes, per bag—out of store, \$1; on track, 95¢ per bag. Poultry—chickens, per pair, 60 to 70¢; geese, per lb., 8¢; ducks, per pair, 60 to 70¢; turkeys, 9 to 11¢ per lb.

Provisions—Quotations are:—Mess pork, Canadian, \$20.00 to \$21.00; short cut, \$21.00 to \$21.50; bacon, long clear, per pound, 10½ to 11¢; lard, Canadian tierces, 12½ to 12¾¢; tubs and pails, 13 to 13½¢; compound, 3¢, 10 to 11½¢. Smoked meats—Hams, per lb, 13 to 13½¢; bellies, 13½ to 14¢; rolls, per lb, 10½ to 10¾¢; backs, per lb, 12 to 12½¢.

Butter—The feeling on the local market is a trifle firmer. Good large rolls and store packed tubs sold to day at 13 to 14¢, and choice dairy tubs were wanted at 14½ to 15¢. Receipts were only fair today, and the demand active. Quotations are: Good to choice selected dairy, tubs, 14 to 15½¢; large rolls, extra to choice, 13½ to 14¢; good to choice, do, 13¢; creamery, in tubs and crocks, 20 to 22¢; rolls, 23 to 24¢; cheese choice colored, jobbing at 11¢; new cheese, 10 to 10½¢.

Cheese—Easy; one lot of 25 boxes choice colored cheese (new) sold here to-day at 9¢. Dealers are jobbing new cheeses at 10 to 10½¢ and choice autumn makes are held at 11¢.

Export Cattle—Prices were well maintained to-day, notwithstanding the large supply. Most of the sales were at 4½ to 5¢ per pound, but a number of loads of fancy cattle found buyers at 5½¢ and even 5½¢ per pound. A local shipper said that at the prices paid for good export cattle here to-day they could make a moderate profit in London and Liverpool, but that Glasgow and other Scotch markets were out of the question at present.

Butchers' Cattle—The demand was rather slack to-day and the supply very large, and this caused a much easier feeling than was experienced Tuesday. Prices for good cattle were about the same, however, ranging from 3½ to 4¢ per pound. Common stuff sold slowly at from 2½ to 3½¢ per pound. At no time during the day did loads of cattle sell for over 4¢, and sales at this figure were not numerous. There was not much outside demand, and at the close quite a number of cattle were still in the yards unsold which makes the prospects for the opening day next week look anything but bright.

There was only a fair supply of stockers here, and trade was consequently narrow. Good animals were enquired for at 3½ to 4½¢ per pound.

Mixed Cows and Springers—Trade was slow and prices lower, the supply being apparently too large. About 25 animals were placed on the market. Prices ranged from \$25 to \$45, but very few animals sold at the outside figure.

Sheep and Lambs—The market was weak and lower. Spring lambs sold at \$3 to \$3.50 apiece usually, and mixed sheep and yearlings brought \$5 to \$6 per head. The local demand was dull, and very little stock was taken for outside markets.

Hogs—About 700 hogs were offered, and the feeling was decidedly easy. Prices for the best hogs off car ranged from \$6.50 to \$6.60 per cwt, and rough animals sold from \$6 to \$6.25 per cwt. There was no great activity displayed in buying, although most of the stock in sold before the close.—*Empire*, June 10.

Japan Teas.

The New York *Bulletin* says: "Local jobbers express satisfaction with average quality of samples of new Japan teas received here this far this season. These samples represent shipments by the first three vessels from the primary source of supply and, to all accounts, reveal remarkably high average quality. Of itself that is considered a favorable feature, but quite as important is the fact that average prices are somewhat lower than those that ruled at the corresponding period last year; and, as the matter of cost is particularly important at these times of financial depression and nervousness in trade circles generally, distributors find some cause for satisfaction, as far at least as the opening of the season is concerned. Regarding the supply, nearly all the advices are to the effect that the 1893 crop will exceed that of last year. Coincident with this is the fact that purchases have been made within a very few days at prices that have the appearance of being very low when compared with quotations made at the beginning of the season. It is not uncommon that an early reaction from opening prices takes place, since the mere anxiety to purchase new teas as early as possible prompts some buyers to pay fancy prices for first invoices. To some extent similar anxiety played some part in shaping initial prices this year, and the natural reaction is therefore not surprising. Well informed jobbers, however, attached some importance to the fact that a fair amount of old Japan tea is on hand at the present time, whereas the markets were almost bare a year ago, and, connecting this with the fact that prospects are flattering for a good supply, they incline to the opinion that moderate cost is likely to be the rule during the early part of the season at least. Orders from retail trade are therefore solicited at prices unusually close to original cost, and the belief is that moderate prices and higher average quality will ultimately be reflected in a larger volume of consumption."

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

EDWARD J. DIGNUM.

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Gillies' Series of Pens.

NO.	DESCRIPTION.	AR GROSS
202	Railway Pen, fine point.....	400
212	Peruvian Pen, medium point.....	700
222	Queen Pen, fine point.....	700
232	Lodger Pen, fine point.....	700
242	Beaver Pen, turned up point.....	600
252	Commercial Pen, medium point.....	600
262	Electric Pen, fine point.....	600
272	Public Pen, fine point.....	450
302	Falcon Pen, medium point.....	400
402	Lorne Pen, extra broad point.....	650
502	Windsor Pen, medium point.....	500

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"The Northwestern Line" now offers the
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"The Badger State Express" leaves Minne-
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rives Chicago 9:35 p. m. This train is equipped with
modern day coaches and luxurious parlor cars. By this
train the traveler is enabled to see the beautiful scenery
of Wisconsin with its hills, rivers and lakes, giving
most delightful daylight ride through a most pictur-
esque and interesting region.

"The World's Fair Express" leaves Minne-
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7 o'clock, and arrives Chicago, 7:45 next morning. This
train is equipped with vestibuled, Gas-Lighted Buffet
Sleepers and Free Chair Cars; and has use of the early
arrival in Chicago is best train for World's Fair.

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apolis every night in the year, 7:30, St. Paul, 8:10 o'clock,
and arrives Chicago 9:30 next morning. This is the only
train west of Chicago equipped with Pullman and Wagner
Private Compartment Sleeping Cars and Buffet Smoking
Library Coaches, and is only train of its kind in America
on which extra fare is not charged.

World's Fair Excursion Tickets now on sale, via "The
Northwestern Line."

T. W. TEASDALE,
General Passenger Agent, St. Paul.

UNITED STATES

Government Land

Farming Lands

Any person who is the head
of a family, or a single per-
son 21 years old, a citizen,
may take up 160 acres of land and acquire title
by living on it and cultivating it for five years,
or he may perfect title after fourteen month's
settlement, residence and cultivation by paying
\$1.25 per acre, or \$2.50 per acre when the land
is within the limits of a rail-road grant. There
are land office fees of about \$20.

Timber Lands

Land covered with valuable
timber, and unfit for culti-
vation, can be purchased by any
citizen or association to the extent of 160 acres
at a cost of \$2.50 per acre.

Stone Lands

Can be taken upon the same terms
as timber lands. Granite, sand-
stone, limestone, etc., at many
points along the Great Northern.

Coal Lands

Any person can acquire title to
160 acres by paying \$20 per acre
if within 15 miles of a railway or
\$10 per acre if beyond that limit. An associ-
ation or company of persons can secure 320
acres under same terms.

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Mining claims upon veins or
lodes of precious metals can be
taken up along the veins to
the length of 1,500 feet and 300 feet each side
of the middle of the vein.

Desert Lands

There are localities where the
rainfall is not sufficient to insure
regular crops. Where such land
can be irrigated it can be entered by citizens
and residents of the state or territory in which
the land is situated, in tracts of from 40 to 320
acres, at \$1.25 per acre, by expending at least
\$3 per acre—\$1 per acre during each year for
three years—and by making proof, after four
years, of the reclamation and cultivation of the
land.

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Millions of acres of farming and
grazing lands are to be found along
the Great Northern Railway in North
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thousands of acres of timber, coal and stone
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Or address,

F. J. WHITNEY,
Gen. Pass. & Ticket Agent, St. Paul, Minn.

Toronto Dry Goods Trade.

The present fine weather is having the effect
of creating a demand for sorting up goods not
heretofore felt this season, and there is a much
more cheerful tone all through the trade.
Every warehouse seems to be actively engaged
in receiving customers who are putting in their
appearance from all parts of Ontario. Stocks
in retail hands are just beginning to be broken
into. It is impossible to make up for the two
months' trade that has been lost, but the next
best thing is being done—great caution in buy-
ing, and every effort to reduce stocks on hand
being made. This we think to be the best
policy under existing circumstances, and we
strongly advise the trade, both wholesale and
retail, to persevere on these lines. Manufac-
turers of woollen goods have samples before the
wholesale clothing trade at the present time,
and report orders satisfactory. The general
jobbing trade, however, feel disinclined to place
orders so early. These orders are, of course,
for next spring's trade, and the present desire
is to wait till crop prospects are better ad-
vanced. Prices of all kinds of goods remain
very firm. In some kinds of British and Ger-
man goods they have advanced, but Canadian
manufacturers are pursuing a wise course in re-
fraining from advancing prices at the present
time, while uncertainty as to what will be
done in rearranging tariff matters prevails.
The reports from all parts of the country are
most favorable as to crop prospects, which is
having a very healthy effect on the general dry
goods trade. Woollens are much more active.
Serges have been selling freely. There has also
been an active movement in cricketing flannels,
tennis serges and all light colored goods.
Stocks in these lines are ample, having been
well kept up. Some jobs are obtainable in a
good many lines of summer goods. Travellers
orders for fall orders have been quite up to
those of last year, which were particularly
good.

The two Canadian manufacturers of sewing
silks have, owing to the advance in raw ma-
terial, reduced their discounts to four per
cent.

The National Pin Company, Detroit, who
have been selling considerable quantities of
iron pins on this market have met the reduced
price quoted by Canadian manufacturers, and
have gone one better. They are quoting 66½
per cent off the list, as against the Canadian
manufacturer's price, 40, 10, 10 and 10 off. It
looks as if there would be an interesting fight,
which will be profitable to consumers only.—
Empire.

The Suez Canal.

From a parliamentary paper recently issued
it seems that the affairs of the Suez Canal were
not quite so flourishing last year as in 1891.
The net tonnage for the past year shows a de-
crease of 986,748 tons compared with that of
1891, and an increase of 821,934 tons over that
of 1890. The amount of dues has varied from
66,984,000 francs in 1890, and 83,422,101 francs
in 1891, to 74,452,436 francs in 1892.

The number of vessels which passed through
the canal was, 3,380 in 1890, 4,207 in 1891, and
3,559 in 1892, of which 2,592 in 1890, 3,217 in
1891, and 2,581 in 1892 carried the British
flag. The percentage of British flags passing
through the Suez Canal in 1892 shows a slight
decrease as compared with the previous year,
72½ per cent. carrying the British flag, as
against 76½ per cent. in 1891. The percentage
of German vessels has risen from 7.56 to 8.20,
of French vessels from 3.49 to 4.97, while the
percentage of Italian vessels has sunk from 2.70
to 2.08.

In the year 1870, 26,768 passengers were
carried through the canal; in 1880 the number
had risen to 98,900, and in 1890 to 173,105
while in the past year it amounted to 183,912

Calced



Plaster.

—MANUFACTURED

By—

ALBERT MANUFACTURING CO.,

HILLSBOROUGH, NEW BRUNSWICK.

Toronto Grocery Market.

SUGARS, SYRUPS AND MOLASSES.—Sugars are quiet and firm, with a small business doing. Merchants are only buying for immediate requirements. Refiners are indifferent and are refusing to shade prices in the slightest degree, even for large quantities. Stocks here are light; jobbers are buying from hand to mouth.

Syrups quiet, in good supply. There is only a small trade doing; prices range from 20c up or 28c per gallon.

Molasses quiet, at 28c for Cuba in barrels to 42c for choice Porto Rico.

Sugars—Granulated, 5½ to 5½c; Paris lumps, boxes, 6c, extra ground, barrels, 6½ to 7c, powdered, barrels, 5½ to 6c; refined, dark to bright, 4½ to 5½c.

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

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

TEAS—Teas remain inactive. There has been a small movement in new season Japans and in China greens and blacks. Indians and Ceylons dull. Last mail advices from London bring word that the expected has happened, and low grades have at last given way. Cheap large made Ceylons have dropped a penny to a penny halfpenny. These are not suitable for this market.

Coffees—Steadier to firmer. Foreign markets are stronger on adverse reports from Brazil and other producing countries. The Brazil crop it is estimated will be 1,000,000 bags less than last year, and Java 750,000 bags less. Rios are 20½ to 22c. Good J was held at 30 to 32c, Porto Rico at 24 to 28c, and Mocha at 28 to 32c.

Dried Fruits—Cables on currants show a higher market; on spot they are dull at 5½ to 6½c for barrels, according to quality; halves are 4c more; Vostizses are worth 6½ to 7½c; for Perfect Gems and choice, 8 to 8½c. Prunes, dull at 7½ to 8c. Currants—Barrels, 5½ to 6c; half barrels, 5½ to 6½c; cases, 6 to 7c; Vostizses, cases, 7½ to 9½; Patras, barrels, 6½c; cases, 6½ to 7½c. Raisins—Valencias, 4 to 5½c; layers, 6½ to 7½c; Sultanas 6 to 11c; loose Muscatels, \$2.25 to 2.40; London layers, \$1.80 to 2.40; black baskets, \$3.40 to 3.70; blue baskets, \$4.40 to \$4.60. Figs—Elems, 10 lbs and up, 9½ to 13c; white Malaga figs, 6½ to 7c in 25 lb boxes; natural do. in bags, 4 to 4½c; mats do, 4½c; 14-oz 9 to 9½c. Dates—Hallowes, 7½ to 8c. Prunes—Cases, 7½ to 8½c. Nuts—Almonds, Tarragona, 16½ to 17c; Ivica, 14 to 15c; do, shelled Valencia, 29 to 35c; filberts, Sicily 9½ to 10c; walnuts, Grenoble, 14½ to 15c; Marbots, 12c.

Canned Goods—Complaints are made of cutting in corn, peas and tomatoes. This is no doubt due to the offerings by one or two houses who are selling a line at 80c. To compete with this there has been a good enquiry for a few lots of cheap goods. Many jobbers, however, continue to make 85 to 90c. for good brands. Fruits quiet. Salmon steady at \$1.45 to \$1.55 and without feature. Fish—Salmon 1's flat, \$1.70 to 1.80; salmon, 1's tall, \$1.35 to 1.65; lobster, clover leaf, \$2.25 to 2.95; lobster, other 1's, \$1.75 to 2.25; mackerel, \$1.00 to \$1.25; finnan haddie, \$1.40 to 1.50; sardines, French 1's, 40c; sardines, French 1's, 17c; sardines, American 1's, 6 to 8c; sardines, American 1's, 9c. Fruits and vegetables—Tomatoes, 3's, 90 to 95c; corn, 2's, 80c to \$1.00; peas, 2's, 80c to \$1; beans, 90 to 95c; pumpkins, 75 to 90c; strawberries and raspberries, 2's, \$1.85 to \$2; apples, gals, \$2.25 to \$2.40; 3's, 80c to \$1; peaches, 2's, \$2 to 2.75; 3's, \$3.25 to 3.75; plums, 2's, \$1.40 to 1.75; 3's, \$2.60 to \$2.85; pears, 2's, \$1.45 to 1.85; 3's, \$2.25 to 2.60.

Rice and Spices—No brand is easier; generally 3½c is asked and B is held at 3½ to 3½c.

Japan rules at 3½ to 5½, in inside figure being for Canadian. Rice, bags, 3½ to 3½c; do, off grades, 3½ to 3½c; do., Patna, 4½ to 5½c; do Japan, 4½ to 5c; sago, 4½ to 5c; tapioca, 4½ to 5c; pepper, black, 11½ to 12c; do., white, 13 to 25c; ginger, Jamaica, 18 to 20c; cloves, 10 to 16c; allspice, 10 to 13c; nutmeg, 90c to \$1.10; cream of tartar, 28 to 35c.

Chemicals—Sulphur is quoted lower at 90c to \$1. Empire, June 8.

The Depression in Wheat.

The low point to which wheat has declined in this country this week is without precedent since our wheat markets have had any important relation to those of foreign countries. It is difficult, even now, to satisfactorily explain why it is so. Some of the causes which have led up to this result can be discovered. Among them are the miscalculations of official reports concerning extent of production in this country, and the work of speculation in hindering the outgo of the surplus the past six months. To some extent the interior movement has recently been accelerated by fears concerning the development of weevil. The culminating feature is that of monetary matters, affecting not only the position of those carrying the enormous accumulations in public warehouses, but also interior holders, who have in the recent past been enforced to move their grain, however reluctantly, to comply with the demand of bankers and other money lenders. These conditions, at the time when the plentifulness of a new harvest is in sight, with the evidence of considerable surplus to be carried over to the new season, have combined to exert more than usual force in bringing down the position of values. The crops have been temporarily knocked from under the fabric by influences not fully anticipated, and undue depression has resulted.

On what basis can calculations as to the future of values be reasonably considered? It is plain enough that the winter wheat crop in this country is to be materially deficient—falling possibly 50,000,000 bushels below the average for the past five years, for which period official figures point to 323,000,000 as the average, while it is doubtful if the production this season will exceed 270,000,000. This is not an estimate—not a prediction. The possibilities may be regarded as higher—but not the probabilities, in the light of acceptable evidence. The spring crop is surrounded with more of uncertainty. The start is fairly favorable, and the possibilities may be accepted as approximating the average indicated for the past five years, which official figures show to have been 163,000,000. It is not reasonable to count on a greater production than this, of spring wheat, nor an excess over say about 435,000,000 for the entire crop. This, it should be understood is not an estimate, but may with propriety be considered as the reasonable basis on which to make calculations as to the future. With the surplus to be carried over the position, in this view, will be practically equivalent to an incoming crop of about 500,000,000 bushels without available surplus from the preceding crop.

This is the fair position to take as to the outlook of wheat supplies in this country for the incoming year. The domestic requirements may be reckoned as 370,000,000 bushels. The exportable surplus 130,000,000, if the maximum production calculations be realized. The exportation for the year now closing will be about 185,000,000 bushels, the preceding year it was 225,000,000, and much smaller previously; for the past five years, an annual average of 143,000,000.

In Europe, the outlook is for an under-average production of wheat this season, so that the chances are that if the production in this country should not essentially exceed the quantity herein suggested the surplus for the year will in time all be wanted by foreign markets. But no urgency of demand is likely to arise in the

early part of the crop year, and only problematically later. Investors, however, will not wait for an urgent demand. They will see the almost certainty of a fair recovery from the abnormal depression now existing, and this will not only check the downward tendency but help in restoring confidence.

There is nothing of the staple products of the earth so cheap as wheat to-day. Compare it with gold, with cotton, with animal products, with the market price of labor, and the relative position of wheat is found to be abnormally low. It is the creature of a combination of adverse circumstances and conditions affected by influences which have measurably spared other products of industry and the price of labor. A readjustment must be expected.—Cincinnati Price Current.

Crop Conditions of the Week.

The country from Ohio to North Dakota and the surplus grain growing States south of the Ohio River have every reason to be satisfied with the fine weather which has prevailed almost interruptedly for the last ten days. The sun and the winds seem to have been tempered to the late and backward crops, and now the growing season has commenced, not only in name but in fact.

In Central and Northern Illinois corn planting is finished. The stand is generally fair. Though the cold, cloudy weather kept corn back it had an excellent effect upon the oats, and the general condition of the crop in these areas never was better at this time of the year. In Indiana they had a great deal of rain until about a week ago. Taking the State as a whole the general condition of oats is fairly good as good as a year ago. Corn planting in Ohio is a little late. The oats crop looks well and has made rapid growth this week. The acreage of corn in Kansas has been greatly increased this season from the fact that so large an area of the winter wheat has been plowed up and put into corn. The stand is reported as generally good and recent rains have been of great benefit to it. Oats are doing fairly well. Nebraska suffered for the want of rain until the first of the present month. Since that time rains have fallen and the crop conditions of the State have greatly improved. Iowa has been favored during the last ten days with plenty of sunshine, plenty of moisture and plenty of warmth. Corn is generally all up cultivating has commenced. Some localities in the State report oats a little thin on the ground, but all things considered both the corn and oats outlook is to-day fully as good if not better than it was a year ago. The general prospects for a crop of spring wheat through the Red River Valley are fairly favorable. This includes a large area of the country in North Dakota. The wheat is coming up evenly and has a healthy color. In South Dakota the general prospects for spring wheat, as compared with last year, show it to be fully three weeks later, much thinner on the ground, and weeds starting rapidly. There is more barley and flax sown this season than there was last. In Minnesota the prospects for spring wheat are about the same as they were a year ago. Southern Illinois reports that there will not be any wheat cut before the first week in July. Central Indiana reports the early harvest will not be on before July 5. It is difficult to say how much below last year's crop the yield will be. Northern Ohio does not expect to harvest any wheat before July 10. As a whole the crop in this State looks well. In Michigan wheat has picked up considerably during the last ten days. It is now jointing, and all things considered the crop is doing fairly well. Kansas reports early wheat will be ready to cut about June 25. In Northern Missouri wheat is headed out. Some is short and some long. They had too much rain for a good crop. The shortage varies from 25 to 30 per cent as compared with last year. Probably 60 per cent is a conservative estimate.—Chicago Tribune, June 10.

NORTHERN PACIFIC R.R. TIME CARD.

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

Table with columns for North Bound and South Bound, listing stations from Brandon to Chicago and their respective times.

MORRIS-BRANDON BRANCH.

Table for Morris-Brandon Branch showing East Bound and West Bound stations and times.

West bound passenger trains stop at Belmont for meals.

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE BRANCH. Taking effect Tuesday, Dec. 20, 1892.

Table for Portage la Prairie Branch showing East Bound and West Bound stations and times.

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Connecting trains leave Winnipeg Monday, Tuesday 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.

For full information apply to Wm. McLeod, City Passenger Agent, 471 Main street; J. S. Carter, Depot Ticket Agent, or to ROBERT KERR, General Passenger Agent.

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CONDENSED JOINT TIME TABLE

Complex time table for Alberta Ry. & Coal Co. and Great Falls & Canada Ry. Co. showing various routes and schedules.

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 8 02 p.m.

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

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

Macleod and Fincher Creek. - Stage leaves Lethbridge every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 9 a.m.

Choteau Stage for Choteau, Bellevue, Bynum, etc. connects with trains No. 5 and 6.

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

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

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"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.

T. W. TEASDALE, Gen'l Passenger Agent, ST. PAUL, MINN.