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

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Geo. HADOU, Gen'l Mgr. JOHN GAULT, Asst. Gen'l Mgr.
NEW YORK AGENCY—52 William Street.

WINNIPEG BRANCH.

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

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

ARTHUR WICKSON, MANAGER

IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA

Capital authorized..... 2,000,000.00
Capital Paid up..... 1,950,790.00
Reserve..... 1,100,885.00

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William Ramsey, Robert Jaffray, T. R. Wadsworth,
Hugh Ryan, T. Sutherland Stayer
HEAD OFFICE, Wellington St., TORONTO.
D. R. Wildie, Cashier.

B. Jennings, Asst. Cashier. E. Hay, Inspector
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- Essex..... C. White..... Manager
- Fergus..... S. D. Raymond..... "
- Galt..... John Cavers..... "
- Ingersoll..... J. A. Richardson..... "
- Niagara Falls..... J. A. Langmuir..... "
- Port Colborne..... E. C. F. Weir..... "
- Rat Portage..... W. A. Wood..... "
- Sault Ste. Marie..... J. M. Wemyss..... "
- St. Catharines..... O. M. Arnold..... "
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- Brandon, Man..... A. Jukes, "
- Calgary, Alta..... S. Barber, "
- Portage la Prairie, Man..... N. G. Leslie, "
- Prince Albert, Sask..... J. E. Young, "
- Edmonton, Alta..... G. R. F. Kirkpatrick, "

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CANADA—Bank of Montreal and Branches.
GREAT BRITAIN—Lloyd's Bank (Limited). Manchester and Liverpool District Banking Co. (Limited).
UNITED STATES—New York, Bank of Montreal; Buffalo, Bank of Buffalo; Boston, National Bank of the Commonwealth; Chicago, First National Bank; Detroit, Detroit National Bank; Duluth, First National Bank; Philadelphia, Farmers' and Mechanics National Bank; St. Paul, Second National Bank.
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Cheques issued to tourists and others, available in any part of the world.

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MANAGER.

W. BANGLAY STEPHENS.

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

BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

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

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

BRANCHES IN CANADA:

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- Brantford. Kingston. Paris. Vancouver.
- Fredericton. London. Quebec. Victoria.
- Halifax. Montreal. St. John.

Winnipeg, Main Street—D. Simpson Manager.

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San Francisco, 124 Sanson St., H. M. I. McMichael,
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BANK of OTTAWA

HEAD OFFICE, OTTAWA.

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

DIRECTORS:

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

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Interest allowed on deposits.

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

J. B. MONK, Manager.

The Western Canada Loan & Savings Co.

CAPITAL, \$1,500,000.00.
RESERVE FUND, \$850,000.00.

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BRANCH OFFICES: Winnipeg, W. M. FISHER, Manager.

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

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In every first-class store from OCEAN TO OCEAN.

Because they are always reliable and as represented.

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J. E. Dingman, Agent, Winnipeg.

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HEAD OFFICE - - TORONTO.

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

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- | | | | |
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460 Yonge St
79 Yonge St
267 College
546 Queen W |
| Barrie, Belleville, Berlin, Blenheim, Brantford, Cayuga, Chatham, Collingwood, Dundas, Dunnville, Galt, Goderich, Guelph, | MAIN OFFICE, 167 St James City Bchs 2034 Notre Dame, 278 St. Lawrence, Orangeville, Ottawa, Paris, | Seaforth, Simcoe, Stratford, Strathroy, Thorold, Toronto, WINNIPEG, 19-25 King | 415 Parli'm t
128 King E
Toronto Jct.
Walkerton, Walkerville, Waterloo, Windsor, Winnipeg, Woodstock. |

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GREAT BRITAIN—The Bank of Scotland.
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NEW YORK—The Amer Exchange Nat'l Bank of N.Y.
SAN FRANCISCO—The Bank of British Columbia.
CHICAGO—The Amer Exchange Nat'l Bk. of Chicago
BRITISH COLUMBIA—The Bank of British Columbia.
HAMILTON, BERMUDA—The Bank of Bermuda.
KINGSTON, JAMAICA—Bank of Nova Scotia.

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

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

UNION BANK OF CANADA.

HEAD OFFICE, QUEBEC.

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

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Jas. King, M.P.P.
E. E. WEBB, Gen. Mgr. J. G. BILLETT, Inspector

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- Boisveain, Man. Morden, Man. Souris, Man
- Carberry, Man. Moosomin, N.W.T. Toronto, Ont.
- Chester Hill, Ont. Neepawa, Man. Warton, Ont.
- Iroquois, Ont. Ottawa, Ont. Winchester, Ont.
- Lethbridge, N.W.T. Quebec, Que. Winnipeg, Man.
- Merrick Hill, Ont. " (St. Lewis St.)

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

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DRUGS AND MEDICINES

Every requisite for the Drug Trade promptly supplied.

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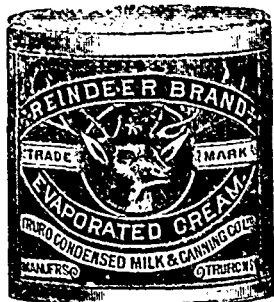
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Wines, Liquors and Cigars

8th Street, Brandon.

Fasten to
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DURING THE
Summer Months.
It Will Pay You



To Carry in Stock.
REINDEER BRAND
EVAPORATED CREAM.

CONDENSED

MILK
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They are Sure Sellers. Your Wholesale
Grocer will Supply you.

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Two Tons Glycerine.
Six " Sulphur.
Two " Epsom Salts.
Two " Saltpetre, ground.
One " " crystal.
Car-load Blue Stone.
Ten bbls. Boathen's C.L. Oil.
Fifteen gro. C.L. Oil, Emulsion.
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Full Line Fluid Extracts, Elix-
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Preparations always on hand.

Write for quotations.

BOLE, WYNNE & CO.

WINNIPEG, MAN.

MILLER MORSE & Co

—WHOLESALE—

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

J. H. ASHDOWN,
HARDWARE IMPORTER,
AND MANUFACTURER.

WINNIPEG, MAN.

—DEALER IN—

Iron, Steel, Hardware, Paints,
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Brick, Fire Clay, Portland Cement,
Sewer Pipes, Etc.

MACKENZIE & MILLS,
WHOLESALE GROCERS

Special attention given to

Teas, Coffees, Canned Goods,
DRIED FRUITS, Etc

CORNER KING AND ALEXANDER STREETS
WINNIPEG, MAN.

E. F. HUTCHINGS'
GREAT NORTHWEST
Saddlery House

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Main and Market Sts.,

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

TRUNKS, VALISES, LEATHER AND SHOE FIND-
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Don't forget the new premises.

E. F. HUTCHINGS, Proprietor, WINNIPEG.

Send for our new Illustrated Catalogue.

Mackenzie, Powis & Co.,

WHOLESALE GROCERS.

JUST ARRIVED.

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

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

Cor. McDermott & Princess Sts., WINNIPEG.

CHURCH'S

COLD WATER

ALABASTINE

WHITE AND SIXTEEN
BEAUTIFUL SHADES.

Order early to insure a full
line of advertising matter.

G. F. Stephens & Co.

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

—MANUFACTURERS OF—

CLOTHING,
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And Wholesale Dealers in Men's Furnishings

WAREHOUSES.

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

The Commercial

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

**Twelfth Year of Publication
ISSUED EVERY MONDAY**

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

ADVERTISING RATES MADE KNOWN ON APPLICATION.

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

JAMES B. STEEN,
Publisher

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

WINNIPEG, JUNE 4, 1894.

Manitoba.

The new Deloraine cheese factory is now running.

William Gossell, jeweller, Neepawa, reported sold out.

Geo. Case, blacksmith, is opening business at Binscarth.

J. C. Nash, hotel, Napinka, has sold out to J. Keneally.

During the month of April Manitoba received 1,053 settlers.

P. L. Samson, baker, etc., is opening business at Winnipeg.

A. Phaneuf, grocer, St. Boniface, has sold out to Adolphe Turser.

J. W. Carroll, grocer, Winnipeg, is succeeded by Carroll & Howard.

M. C. Greenwood, barber and cigars, Winnipeg, closed out by sheriff.

R. A. Whitman, general store, has opened business at Portage la Prairie.

Alf. Bourque has commenced the manufacture of bricks at Pilet Mound.

D. H. Coates, cider manufacturer, Winnipeg, is advertising business for sale.

Jackson & Co., druggs, Winnipeg, have opened a branch at Fort Francis, Ont.

Office Supply Co., Winnipeg, stock sold by sheriff to James Teas at 50 cents on the dollar.

Chalmers Bros. & Bethune, Pilot Mound, shipped a car load of fat cattle to Winnipeg on Friday, May 25.

Jas. E. Pulford & Co., hardware, etc., Winnipeg, have purchased the bankrupt stock of Jas. Ferguson, crockery, at 50 cents on the dollar.

The system of grading butter, formerly in vogue at Selkirk, has been discontinued, and as a consequence it is said that there has been a deterioration in the quality.

W. H. Cameron and W. S. Barker have purchased a plot of land near Whitewater station on which there is said to be first-class brick clay and will establish a brick yard on once.

Selkirk, says the Record, can boast of a new bank, a new doctor, and two new lawyers. These make ten additions to this town's business and professional openings this spring.

Barro Bros., jewellers and manufacturers, of Seattle, Wash., have leased the Golden Lion premises, on Main street, Winnipeg, and propose to establish a business here at an early date.

The Bank of Ottawa, Winnipeg, is now located in its handsome new buildings on Main street, opposite Portage avenue. It is undoubtedly one of the most handsome business blocks in Canada.

W. A. McKay, of the Winnipeg Business college, has disposed of the business. The new proprietor of the W. B. C. is C. A. Fleming, of the Northern Business college, of Owen Sound.

A meeting was held at Selkirk on Friday last for the purpose of discussing the question of establishing a woollen mill. A committee was appointed to draw up a prospectus and complete details for forming a company.

P. McConnell has resumed possession of the business at Cheapside Store, Deloraine, the partnership between him and T. H. Evans having terminated. A full line of groceries, flour and feed will be carried in addition to the bakery business.

The Queen's hotel furniture and movable property, Winnipeg, was offered for sale on Tuesday. The highest bid was 55 cents on the dollar, made by Wm. Clougher, and this was not accepted by the assignee.

The Dominion Government Savings Bank transactions at Winnipeg for the month ending 31st May, 1894, were:—

Deposits	\$16,961 00
Withdrawals	21,507 54

Withdrawals exceed deposits by . . . \$4,546 54

The Winnipeg civic authorities were planting trees this week around the city hall square. Trees have been planted annually around this square for the past eight years, and only about a dozen are now living out of all these plantings. The work is likely to go on annually for a great many years in the future, if it is continued as it has been done in the past. It is safe to say that hardly a tree will root out of those planted this week. It is useless planting trees so late in the season.

The banner presented by Sir Donald A. Smith for the best exhibit from electoral divisions at the Winnipeg Industrial, and which was awarded the Russell Agricultural Society last year has just been completed. It is a beautiful design, purple silk, the lettering being in gold and silver bullion with the provincial coat of arms in the centre, the buffalo of which is worked in the natural hair of that animal. The work was done by Mrs. A. Smith, wife of Mr. Alex. Smith, of the provincial emigration office, Winnipeg.

Assiniboia.

J. H. Ross, speaker of the Northwest Assembly, and T. B. Baker, of Moose Jaw, are at Ottawa, to ask the government to assist a scheme to dam the river and create valuable water power privileges at Moose Jaw.

Alberta.

F. J. Claxton, fruit, etc., Calgary, is moving to Golden. †

The Edmonton Times of last issue contained the valedictory of the former proprietor, J. B. Spurr. The business will be continued by W. P. Evans, formerly of the Edmonton Bulletin.

Northwest Ontario.

The Hudson Bay Co. at Rat Portage are asking for tenders for the erection of an addition to their store to double its capacity.

Albert McGillis, dealer in boots and shoes, Port Arthur, is dead.

The Lake of the Woods hotel is the name Mr. Billodeau has given his house at Norman.

H. Hook & Co., of Rat Portage, have taken over the business of Billodeau & Giguere, butchers, Norman.

Jackson & Co., of Winnipeg, have opened a drug store at Fort Frances, with a line of sundries, paints, oils, etc.

A complete newspaper and job printing plant has been sent to Rainy Lake City. The publication is to be called the Rainy Lake Journal. The proprietor is Fred J. Bowman.

A meeting was held at Rat Portage in the office of C. W. Chadwick, in reference to building an elevated tramway, connecting Rat Portage, Keewatin and Norman. Correspondence has been going on in connection with the proposed enterprise between the Gagnier-Griffith company and W. H. Harrison, and a visit of Vice-President Gagnier has been arranged for.

Insurance and Financial Notes.

A recommendation has been made by the Winnipeg Finance Committee to accept the offer of James Wishart, of Kirkcaldy, Scotland, viz., 1.01½ for \$6,000 in seven years local improvement debentures.

Money is in large supply at Montreal at 4 to 4½ per cent on call, and discounts on mercantile paper are 6 to 7 per cent.

Grain and Milling.

W. H. Wilson has purchased the flour mill at Arden, Man., which was recently advertised for sale by the municipality.

Lumber Trade Notes.

A monster conflagration occurred at New Westminster, British Columbia, on May 25, nearly the whole of the Royal City mills being consumed. The blaze started in the mill of the extensive yards. Owing to the dryness of the material and the breeze the flames gained rapid headway, and the whole building was on fire within two minutes from the time it was first noticed. The machine shop and plant, the shingle mill, box factory, three engines, four boilers, lumber racks, lumber piles, and wharf were destroyed. The loss is estimated at \$100,000. The fire originated in the furnace room.

The steamers Fisherman and Hazel have arrived at Selkirk, Man., from Hole river, Lake Winnipeg, with a large raft of logs for H. B. Mitchell's new mill.

The steamer Red River arrived at Selkirk on May 26 with the first barge load of lumber of the season. It came from Drake's mill. She left again on Monday for Fisher Bay.

Silver.

The market for bar silver has been dull, with only a moderate purchasing demand. Quotations in London were fractionally higher at the beginning of the week, but declined slightly at its close. The New York market was rather weaker in tone, the price declining from 53½c per ounce to 52½c on somewhat larger offerings. The only important item in connection with the silver situation is the announcement of a sterling loan for £5,000,000 to be offered in London by the Indian exchequer. The purpose of the loan is to retire outstanding India Treasury bills, but it is considered as indicating that there is no intention of reversing the government's policy with reference to the closing of the mints. The India Council this week sold 50 lakhs of rupees at firm prices, but announced that the weekly offerings henceforth would be only 50 lakhs (5,000,000 rupees). Silver prices—May 25: London, 28½d; New York, 63c.

SILVER PLATED SPOONS FORKS etc. STAMPED
1847 ROGERS BROS. A.I.
 ARE GENUINE "ROGERS" GOODS.

—And Guaranteed by the—

MERIDEN BRITANNIA CO.

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

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

Pure Gold Mfg. Co., Toronto.

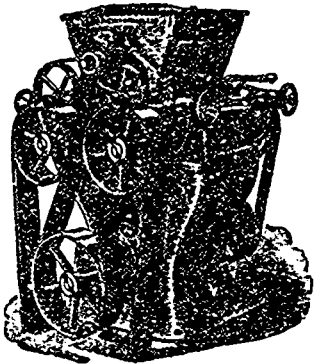
Fancy Goods, Toys, and Xmas Novelties.

Our importations for Fall and Xmas Trade will be complete on August 1st, and will be by far the best and most comprehensive line shown in the Dominion. Wait for Our Traveller before placing your orders. I will pay you if you want the Latest Novelties.

H. A. NELSON & SONS.

TORONTO AND MONTREAL.

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Engines, Boilers, Steam Pumps,
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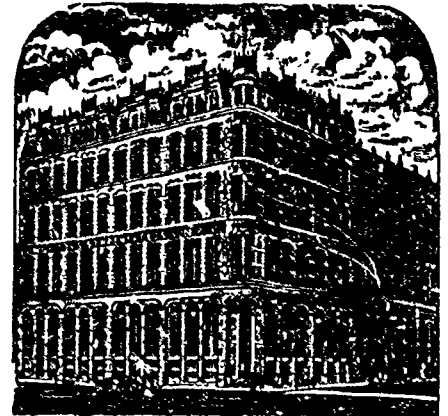
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The Commercial

WINNIPEG, JUNE 4, 1894.

EXPERIMENTAL FARMING IN BRITISH COLUMBIA.

The British Columbia experimental farm, under the control of the Dominion Department of Agriculture, has been established for five years, and is in charge of Thos. A. Sharpe. The farm is located at Agassiz, in the lower Fraser river valley. The annual report of the experimental farms for 1893 contains a review of the work done during last year at the British Columbia farm. The winter of 1892-93 is said to have been the most severe in 30 years in the western part of British Columbia. During December the thermometer dropped as low as 8 above zero. On January 30 the temperature dropped suddenly to 13 below zero, which is remarkably cold weather for that region. The spring was wet and cold, and vegetation was much later than usual. The first grain was not sown until April 10. Drought was experienced in July and August. Altogether last season was the most unfavorable, says Mr. Sharpe, since the farm was established.

Quite a variety of articles are cultivated at the British Columbia farm, as the climate allows for a wide range of experiments. Fruit is perhaps given the greatest attention. More fruit trees, the report states, were planted last year in the province generally than during any previous year, and the farmers are giving closer attention to growing fruit. The extension of the hop-growing industry is also noted.

Winter wheat is the first crop treated of in the report of the work done at the farm last year. This crop was damaged by high winds in January, which blew the earth from the roots of the plants, and left it exposed to the heavy frost which occurred late in the month. What will strike prairie farmers is the great length of the growing season of the grain crops. The fall wheat was sown on October 19, and headed from June 20 to July 10, being ripe from August 19 to 24. The yield varied from about 9 to 23 bushels per acre.

Thirty varieties of spring wheat were sown in experimental plots on May 5, and were ripe from August 25 to September 2. The yield, like that of fall wheat, was poor, varying from 10 to 23 bushels per acre, while one variety yielded under six bushels per acre.

Twenty varieties of barley were tested, sown on May 8, and were ripe from the 16th to the end of August, the yield varying from 16 to 35 bushels per acre. In oats forty-one varieties were sown on May 17, and were ripe from August 23 to September 4, the yield varying from 30 to 58 bushels per acre. In an experiment with eight varieties of hybrid barleys, the yield ranged from 42 to 111 bushels per acre, but this was on land dressed with fish guano the previous year, for roots. Field peas varied in yield from 12 to 21 bushels per acre.

About twenty varieties of corn were planted, some in rows with drill, and others in hills. This was cut on October 16, and yielded from

8 to 37 tons of green fodder per acre. None of the varieties were ripe when cut. In some varieties the cob was only forming, and in others the ears were well filled, while one variety had reached the glazed state. Broom corn did not reach a stage of maturity to be of any value for brooms, and was only beginning to head on October 16, when it was cut and used for the silo. Mixed grains, composed of peas, barley, oats and wheat, yielded 2½ to 3 tons per acre of dry fodder, and was relished by the stock.

In vegetables, turnips varied in yield from 275 to 618 bushels per acre, in over 25 tests. Mangels varied from 86 to 300 bushels per acre, twenty varieties having been sown. Carrots yielded from 6 to 12 tons per acre, and sugar beets from 2½ to 5½ tons per acre. Thirty-one varieties of potatoes were planted, the yield varying from 80 to 376 bushels per acre. The Bordeaux mixture proved valuable for preventing blight on the potatoes.

Among the miscellaneous crops, three varieties of millets were tried, but proved failures, and none headed out. Hemp and jute were likewise failures, as was likewise a small patch of peanuts. Sunflowers produced over 8 tons per acre of green heads, used for the silos.

Fruit is an important feature of the farm. The apple trees were not damaged by the severe winter, though some varieties were brought from southern regions. A number of the varieties planted in 1890 fruited last year. A large addition was made last year to the apple plantation, including a number of English varieties.

The pear trees were not injured by the severe winter, but the crop was poor. There are 112 varieties of standard trees in the pear orchard. The dwarf pears have not done as well as the standard, the new growth having been injured in the winter. The plum orchard contains 124 varieties, a number of which bore well, though planted only three years ago. In the cherry orchard are 67 varieties. The crop was a failure last year, cold wet weather during the blossoming period having been injurious. The young trees, however, made a vigorous growth and promise well. Sixteen varieties of nectarines have been planted. The new growth of the previous year was winterkilled badly. Apricots suffered similarly. The fig trees were mostly winter-killed, but a number of new varieties have been planted. Peach trees were also badly frozen back, and some died. The curl leaf affected the peach trees very badly last season, but trees on the higher bench land, at an elevation of 800 feet, were not affected with this disease, and they also escaped damage from the severe winter weather to a greater extent than those on the level land. Apple, plum and cherry trees have also been planted on the bench land, and are doing well. About 4,000 Eastern Canada forest trees, including walnut, butternut, hickory, chestnut, ash, elm, cherry, beech, birch, etc., have been planted on the bench land, and are thriving.

Ninety varieties of grapes were planted on the farm, but only three varieties fruited and none ripened. A nut orchard has been planted, containing English and other walnuts, chest-

nuts, pecan nuts, almonds, filberts. Mulberries have also been planted, and all made good growth last season.

The season appeared unfavorable for small fruits, gooseberries, currants, raspberries, blackberries and strawberries all gave poor returns.

In shrubbery and ornamental plants it is noted that most of the roses were winter-killed, but grew up from the roots. Over 30 hedges of different ornamental shrubs have been planted.

"WHAT IS THE MATTER WITH HANNAH?"

The above threadbare query might well be resurrected and asked regarding the unsatisfactory state of agricultural and commercial affairs over the world at large at present, and especially regarding their state on this continent of North America. It is not the intention, however, to make a mundane or continental diagnosis in this article of "Hannah's" ailment, but to confine its scope to discovering the disease affecting the province of Manitoba, and the Northwest generally, and if possible to discover some remedy, which will mitigate, if it does not wholly cure, the evil or evils existing.

It is a comparatively easy matter to comprehend the causes or the main ones leading to the present depressed state of agricultural affairs in the Northwest, for a look back over market quotations of the past two years will show that prices of such products have been tending steadily downward, until it may safely be said that the crop of 1893 was marketed by the farmer at figures below the cost of production, unless in a few exceptional cases, and that if present market values are to continue any length of time, agriculture must cease to become profitable. But that such values will continue any length of time is not at all likely. Agriculture is now unprofitable, if not a source of loss to all engaged therein the world over, so that this present depression will cure itself in time by a falling off in agricultural enterprise, wherever it is least profitable, and when circumstances are more favorable profit and prosperity must soon come.

That the trading community of this province should suffer during a time of depression in agriculture is only natural, for our merchants are dependent on our farmers. But it is worth a little investigation to see if trade is not suffering at present to an extent not warranted even by the prevailing depression. In short, to see if traders are not themselves to blame for the great bulk of the evils now being borne.

Tariff has had its share of blame for the misfortunes of our traders, and justly too, while railway freight rates have been credited with a big share of the trouble, although in this case the accusation will not stand the scrutiny of a fair investigation, and many of the loudest complaints come from those who are suffering nothing. How the outbound freights on the products of this province have affected the interests of the merchant is a point to be discussed in a future issue as one of the heads of this trouble, but in this issue space will allow only the study of how inbound freight rates affect the trader.

This subject has been under consideration at this office for months back, and to reach undeniable facts a reliable representative of The Commercial spent most of the month of April and a portion of May in visiting the different towns and villages of Manitoba, interviewing country merchants in a general way as to causes for complaint, and eliciting opinions of such merchants on the freight rates they had to pay on inbound freight. The following is his report in full, and it is well worthy of a perusal, especially by those who are a little too ready to complain without cause:—

Following is the result of some inquiries which I made, while travelling through Manitoba recently, with a view to finding out retail prices and the conditions affecting them for such lines of dry goods, groceries, clothing, boots and shoes, hardware, etc., as the farmers buy most of. The period covered by these inquiries was April 5th to May 3rd.

In all I visited 19 different places—the market towns of the most important and thickly settled district, so that the prices and facts given may be taken as applicable to all Manitoba. I found prices at all these points to be practically the same, the only substantial differences being in places where local jealousies among the merchants were resulting in outs.

While making these inquiries I also obtained the opinions of the merchants in the matter of inbound freights, with a view to determining whether there existed in the province any real dissatisfaction or not, and found that with few exceptions they consider them reasonable and satisfactory. Several of those whom I talked with went into the matter fully, and explained that the only grievances the country had were on the outbound rates for grain and the local rates from Winnipeg. Several mentioned the fact that the Company has the long haul from North Bay to Rat Portage over a part of the road from which scarcely any business arises, to take into account when fixing the through all rail rate, and naturally this has to be operated at the expense of other parts. Those merchants who complained of the inbound rates were as I learned on closer enquiry from men who buy principally in Winnipeg in all lines and who consequently pay the proportionately higher local rates. In the few cases where I found dissatisfaction with the through rates, I endeavored to ascertain the ground, and usually, in fact always, it turned out to be politics rather than business.

Some individual opinions may be helpful in this connection. Following are some, as they appear in my note book, but without the merchants' names:—

A Carman hardware merchant thinks the rates on inbound goods in his line as low as can be expected.

A Carman general merchant thinks the rates on goods in his line from Montreal or Toronto are not too high. He estimates that of the retail price of goods 5 per cent. represents freight and from ten to 15 per cent. the increase due to the credit system.

Another Carman general merchant believes the freight rates to be too high in every way.

A Deloraine grocer expressed the opinion that the country is being very fairly dealt with in the matter of inbound rates. (This man appeared to be better posted on the subject than any I had met up to that time; he had the whole business down fine and his opinion is especially valuable as he confines himself to groceries, the line of goods above all others about which complaints are made.)

A Deloraine general merchant expressed himself as being satisfied with the Montreal and Toronto rates, but he condemned the local rates from Winnipeg.

A general merchant of Manitou pronounced the eastern rates satisfactory, but complained of the local rates.

The leading merchants of Killarney spoke favorably of the through rates but unfavorably of the local.

A long established and well known general merchant of Morden thinks that the country has no reason to complain of the rates charged on merchandise coming in. He said that all the reduction the C. P. R. could make would not lower the cost of the farmers' supplies to him, as the difference would only amount to the smallest fraction of a cent on such goods as he buys most of. The merchant would reap any benefit there might be.

Portage la Prairie merchants did not seem to feel that there is any ground for kicking in this matter.

A Carberry furniture dealer pronounced the rates on his goods away too high. In some cases the freight amounts to more than the original cost of the article. He recognized, however, that this was the case because furniture as a rule is very light in comparison with its bulk and accordingly has to pay special rates.

In towns west of Brandon I found only a very few dissatisfied merchants.

One result of my inquiries which will help greatly the understanding of this subject is the estimate of the merchants as to the percentage of the selling price of goods, which is cost of carriage. Most merchants calculate that taking a stock of general goods all round about five per cent of the retail price would cover this. Taking the different lines of goods the general opinion seemed to be that on dry goods from 3 to 4 per cent. of the selling price is freight, on clothing 5 per cent., boots and shoes 7½ per cent., and on groceries 5. It must be borne in mind when considering this matter of prices in the light of percentages that the cheap goods are generally the heaviest, and therefore pay the most for freight.

I found the retail prices for all lines such as I enquired about to be substantially the same at all points. The difference in the freight charges between one point and another is so very trifling when considered from a retail point of view that it makes no difference at all to the consumer, although it probably amounts to considerable on the merchants' receipts of goods for a year. The difference between the credit and cash prices for goods amounts to about 10 per cent. Most merchants have a regular credit price marked on the goods, and on this they give a discount of 10 per cent. for cash on everything except groceries and boots and shoes, on these they give 5 per cent off. The following may be taken as the prevailing prices for the articles mentioned throughout the province:—

GROCERIES.

Granulated sugar	16 to 18 lbs for \$1.00.
Light brown sugar	18 to 20 lbs for \$1.00.
Japan teas	25, 30, 35 and 40 per lb.
Black teas	Same.
Salt, per bbl	\$2 to 2.75.
" in 3 lb bags	3 and 4 for 25c.
Syrup in 1 gal. pails	70 to 90c (2 qualities).
"	\$1.25 to 1.50
Syrup in bulk	5, 6, 7, and 8c.
Canned vegetables	12½ cents per 2 lb tin.
" fruit	20 to 25c
" salmon	20c, Horseshoe brand.
"	12½ to 15c other brands
Dried currants	10 to 12½c per lb.
Raisins	10 to 12½c per pound.
Prunes	10 to 14 lbs. for \$1.00
Dried apples	10 cents per pound.
Matches	15 cents per box.
Coal oil (Canadian)	25 to 30 cents per gal.
" (United States)	35 cents sunlight.
"	40 cents Eocene.
Lard	15 cents per pound.
Cheese	15 cents per pound.

DRY GOODS.

Flannelettes	8 to 15c per yard.
Prints	8 to 15c " "
Shirtings	10 to 15c " "
Grey Flannel	20 to 40c " "
Factory Cotton	5 to 12½c " "

CLOTHING.

Mens' suits	\$8.00 to \$16.00 Canadian tweeds.
Underclothing	1.25 to 1.75 per suit (coarse kinds.)
Outside shirts	.50 to 1.75 in flannelettes and cottonades.
Socks	6 to 8 pairs for \$1.00 (woolen.)
Overalls	\$1.00 to \$1.25.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

Red leather, ha. vest shoe	\$1.00 to \$1.50
Black, split, boots	1.25 to 1.50
Black boot, in grains and kips	1.50 to 2.50
Long boots	2.25 to 5.50

HARDWARE.

Cut nails	5c per lb., \$4 per cwt., 8d
Wire nails	6c " \$5 "
Hoes	40 to 50 cents
Rakes	40 to 50 cents
Hay forks	50 to 60 cents
Stable forks	75 cents to \$1.00

A few instances of how the freight charges appear in relation to these selling prices may be helpful here.

At a town on the southwestern branch of the C. P. R. I bought a yard of flannelette piece goods, such as a farmer's wife would buy to make a dress for herself or for a child. It is of a kind that could be put to numerous uses. The regular credit price for this was 12½ cents, but for cash it can be bought for 10 cents. According to the merchant's calculation, ¼ of a cent per yard would cover the freight on this goods from Montreal. Taking that amount as correct, it will be seen that the freight on enough of this goods to make a dress for a woman would not amount to more than 2 or 2½ cents, or less than it costs to send a letter the same distance. At a point on the Souris line I purchased a yard of print such as would be used to make a dress. This also cost 10 cents, and the same calculation for freight will hold good. At a point on the Pembina Mountain branch I secured a sample of grey flannel which sells at 30 cents a yard cash or 35 cents on credit. This is of a quality suitable for women and children's wear or for men's shirts. The merchant told me that between ¼ and ½ a cent per yard would lay this down from Montreal.

At Oak Lake, on the main line, I examined some men's suits, such as a farmer would buy for general use. One was shown me which sells for \$10.00, the exact weight of which was 6½ lbs. The merchant said that these came in cases of fifty suits, the cases weighing when empty 100 lbs. This would give two pounds of case freight to each suit. The suit I examined would thus have to pay for 8½ lbs. in all. The rate charged on clothing to Oak Lake from Montreal or Toronto, "Lake and Rail" route is \$1.96 per 100 lbs., or roughly 2 cents per lb. This suit or 8½ lbs. would therefore cost to lay down at Oak Lake 17 cents, a trifling amount in comparison with the selling price. Other suits which I had weighed at different points ranged from 3½ to 5½ lbs, according to quality.

At the same place I examined a pair of boots such as a farmer would wear in all kinds of weather in the summer. These weighed 3 lbs exactly. They also, according to the merchant's calculation, would have to pay 2 lbs of case freight, making 5 lbs in all. The rate on these would be the same as the clothing, 2 cents per lb; 10 cents would therefore be the freight on this particular pair. The merchant's cash price for them was \$1.60. Of course, finer lines of boots and shoes would cost very much less than these.

It is not so easy to figure out the freight on groceries, for the reason that, as I have already said, most of the grocery stocks are bought in Winnipeg, and consequently pay two kinds of rates before they reach the consumer, the carload lot rate from Montreal to Winnipeg, and the less than carload lot local rate from there. Making as close a calculation as I can, however, I find that the rate on a dollar's worth of granulated sugar to furthest points in Manitoba

(Continued on page 910.)

KIRKPATRICK & COOKSON
 Established 1860.
MONTREAL,
Commission Merchants,
 Flour, Grain, Butter, &c.
 Advances made on Consignments to British or
 Continental markets

James Hall & Co.
 BROCKVILLE, O.N.T. WINNIPEG, MAN.
 Manufacturers and Wholesale
 Dealers in
Gloves, Mitts,
Moccasins,
Arctic Socks, &c.

In addition to our regular line we have the
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 market at popular prices.
 Customers may have sorting orders in any of our lines
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W. R. Johnston and Co.
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 WHOLESALE MANUFACTURERS
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 British Columbia Branch, WM. SHENE, Van. Horne
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 WHOLESALE MEN'S FURNISHINGS,
 Board of Trade Building. - **MONTREAL.**

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



The Largest Factory of its kind in the Dominion.

LION "L" BRAND.

PURE VINEGARS

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

—PREPARED BY—

MICHEL LEFEBVRE & CO.,
MONTREAL.

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

GALT BLEND

BLACK TEA.

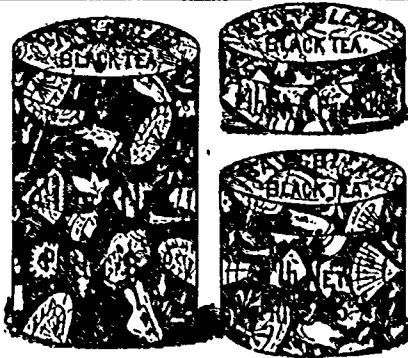
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The best article in the market—No grocery stock is complete without it. Prices mailed on application.

THE TRADE ONLY SUPPLIED.

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

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



Hudson's Bay Company,

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Registered Brands:

Hungarian and Strong Bakers Flour

Chopped Feed, Oats, Bran, Shorts, etc.

Sole agents in Manitoba, Northwest Territories and British Columbia for

MYERS ROYAL HORSE AND CATTLE SPICE

In use for a quarter of a century. For full particulars, circulars, &c., address Chas. H. Steele, Manager, Winnipeg.

LARD!

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

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

Egg Cases for Sale.

ORDERS AND CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

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

Butter and Eggs Wanted!

—AT—

Allen's, Pork Packer,
McDERMOT STREET.

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

DAIRY UTENSILS.

We manufacture the most

improved styles in

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

Thos. Davidson & Co.,
MONTREAL.

CIGARS!

For a Pleasant Smoke try **REPUBLICS.**

For Perfect Satisfaction try **LA HISPANIA**

—MADE BY—

Bryan & Co

WINNIPEG, - MANITOBA.

JAMES McDUGALL & CO.

Wholesale Domestic and Imported

WOOLLENS

Always on hand a Full Line of FOREIGN and DOMESTIC CLOTHS, TRIMMED, &c., &c., AND TAILORS TRIMMINGS.

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GRAIN EXPORTERS,

BOARD OF TRADE. CORN EXCHANGE.

TORONTO, MONTREAL.

The Barber & Ellis Co'y,

Nos. 43, 45, 47 and 49 Bay Street,

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Manufacturers of ACCOUNT BOOKS, ENVELOPES, PAPER BOXES.

Importers of all Grades of Staple Stationery.

—DEALERS IN—

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BOOKBINDERS' MATERIALS AND
BOXMAKERS' REQUISITES

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.

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

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

WINNIPEG WANTS

PRODUCE! BUTTER AND EGGS.

We are always open for

At Highest Market Value. Write for full market Quotations to

PARSONS PRODUCE COMPANY,
WINNIPEG, MAN.

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

THE BUSINESS SITUATION.

WINNIPEG, SATURDAY AFTERNOON, June 2.

The month of May just closed has recorded a considerable falling off in business as compared with the same month last year. Hours which held their own for the earlier months of the year, report a falling off for May. A considerable trade in small orders, however is looked for, as merchants generally stocked up very lightly this spring. The weather has been warm and dry this week, and very warm the latter half of the week. While crops are reported upon favorably, the need of rain is daily becoming more urgent. Wheat in the west is ten inches high in some cases. The upland hay crop prospect is poor. There were some showers last week in the west, but not at all general, and none in the principal wheat districts. The cold, heavy rains of a short time ago in the far west are said to have caused the loss of considerable young stock on the exposed ranges. Railway communication with the Coast has been interrupted by the terrible floods in British Columbia, where it is said the loss will be about \$3,000,000. The lower Fraser river valley is affected by the floods the most severely, many farm buildings and live stock have been swept away. There is considerable building in Winnipeg, mostly private residences, which improves trade in certain lines, so that the situation is not altogether depressed.

Winnipeg Markets.

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

NUTS Soft shelled almonds are quoted at 16 to 18c, walnuts, 14 to 16c, peanuts roasted, 14 to 15c, filberts, 12 to 15c, pecans, 16 to 17c. Brazils, 14 to 15c. Figs, 14 to 18c; dates, 10c.

CANNED MEATS:—

Corned Beef	.....1 lb tins, per case of 1 dozen	\$2 65
Roast Beef	.....1 " "	2 75
Brawn	.....1 " "	2 65
Pigs Feet	.....2 " "	2 25
Lunch Tongue	.....2 " "	7 65
Ox Tongue	.....1 " "	7 80
Chipped Dried Beef	.....1 " "	6 70
Compressed Ham	.....1 " "	5 25
		6 50

FLUID BEEF, ETC.—Following are prices of the goods put up by the Johnston Fluid Beef Company of Montreal:—Johnston's Fluid Beef—No. 1, 2-oz. tins, per dozen, \$2.70; No. 2, 4-oz., \$4.50; No. 3, 8-oz., \$7.88; No. 4, 1-lb., \$12.83; No. 5, 2-lb., \$24.30. Staminal—2 oz. bottles, per dozen, \$2.55; do, 4-oz., \$5.10; do, 8-oz., \$7.65; do, 16-oz., \$12.75 Fluid Beef Cordial—20-oz. bottles, \$10. Milk Granules—In cases of 4 dozen, \$5.10. Milk Granules with Cereals—In cases of 4 dozen, \$4.25.

GREEN FRUITS—Strawberries have been more plentiful, but prices have not been materially reduced. For choice fruit \$5 has been asked, while large buyers have been able to secure a reduction of 15 or 20c per box. Bananas continue quite scarce. Those received are very fine, large bunches and have brought a good price. California cherries are being received. The cheaper grades of California oranges are about done. A few seedlings were going at \$3.75, but \$4 to \$4.50 was wanted for good fruit of the better qualities. No tomatoes in this week. Prices are: California oranges, \$4 to 4.50; Lemons, new Messinas, \$3.25 to 4.50. Bananas, \$2.75 to \$3.50 per bunch. Pineapples, \$2.50 to \$3.00 per dozen. Strawberries, \$5.00 per case of 24 boxes. California cherries, \$2.25 to \$2.50. Pie plant, 2 to 3c per pound, California comb honey, \$8.50 per case of 48 sections. New maple sugar, 12 to 13c per pound in 1-lb. cakes. Maple syrup, 75c to \$1 per gallon in wood, and \$1 to 1.25 in tins, as to quality.

RAW FURS—Following are the dates fixed for the June fur sales at London. C. M. Lavapson & Co. will hold sales as follows: June 4, 5, 6,

7, 8 After the June sales there will be no important sales until October, on the following dates October 22, 23, 24, 25, 26. Quotations below will about cover the range of prices in Winnipeg. The value of a skin varies as to size, color and condition of fur. The top price is for large skins, of prime quality. Occasionally an extra large, fine skin is received which will bring even more than the top quotation:—

Badger, per skin	.....\$ 05 to \$ 60
Rear, black	.....50 to 20 00
Bear, brown	.....50 to 20 00
Boar, grizzly	.....1 00 to 16 00
Beaver	.....2 00 to 7 00
Beaver castors, per pound	.....2 50 to 5 00
Ermines, per skin	.....01 to 02
Fisher	.....50 to 7 00
Fox, cross	.....75 to 6 00
Fox, kit	.....10 to 00
Fox, red	.....25 to 1 50
Fox, silver	.....5 00 to 70 00
Lynx	.....25 to 2 50
Marten	.....75 to 3 60
Mink	.....25 to 1 50
Musquash	.....02 to 10
Otter	.....1 50 to 9 00
Raccoon	.....50 to 35
Skunk	.....05 to 50
Timbor wolf	.....25 to 3 00
Prairie wolf, large	.....25 to 75
" small	.....25 to 55
Wolverine	.....50 to 3 50

Wool—The wool markets in the States are not improving, and prices are low and with no prospects of an early improvement, either here or in the States, as the mills are buying very cautiously and stocks are large, there being a large quantity of last year's clip still held in this country. The fact is, last years clip was bought on a speculative basis, and was bought too high. Dealers were counting on the early removal of the duty on wool going into the United States, and expected that would give them a better market, hence they were eager buyers a year ago. The duty in the States still remains, and the price of wool in that country has fallen so low that even if the duty were now removed it would not help prices here. Local dealers quote 7 to 9c for unwashed Manitoba fleece and up to 10c for pure down wools, about 9½c is said to have been paid for mixed quality. Bradstreet's last report on wools in the United States says: "Demand continues slow, with sales ruling smaller for all kinds of wool. The arrivals of new wools are increasing and the market is generally weaker, with prices of most kinds lower under the pressure to sell. Fine fleeces sales have been made at lower prices. No. 1 clothing fleeces are 1c lower to sell, with combing fleeces nominally unchanged. Territory wools are dull and values are lower all along the line. The market for one quarter and three-eighths blood wools is 1c lower on spot, with values quoted down fully 2c on lots to arrive. Manufacturers are only meeting pressing needs. Carpet wools are dull."

TEXTILES.—United States cottons are said to be coming into Canada at eastern points. These importations are not a matter of duty so much as owing to the depression in the States. The goods are evidently being slaughtered to raise the wind, and probably are sold at a loss. Prices of cotton are said to be easy in consequence at the Canadian mills, and the possibility of further concessions have been talked of. At the recent annual meeting of the Canadian Colored Cotton Company the report was not as satisfactory as expected, the financial statement showing net profits of \$201,559.56, which after paying interest on bonds and dividends left \$1,700 to the good. It is said considerable dissatisfaction was manifested on the part of the shareholders at the expenses of the management, which amounted to \$44,390, and also the large commissions paid the selling agents, amounting to \$61,000. The output of the company for the year was about \$2,050,000, showing a falling off of about \$1,000,000. The capital of the company

is \$2,700,000, and the bonds \$2,000,000. Work was resumed on Monday at the Jt. John (New Brunswick) cotton mills, the employees accepting a reduction of wages. The New Brunswick mills, St John, were reported ready to start on Thursday if the operatives desire to work at reduced wages. The St. Croix cotton mills, at Stephen, New Brunswick, have since last August been running only about thirty five hours per week, and the operatives have not much more than made their board. Last week they were notified of a general cut-down in wages or else the mill would be closed down during the summer. The operatives have declined to accept the cut and the mill is closed. In the local situation here trade is quiet, May having been a very quiet month. Houses which held their own during the previous months this year, show a falling off for May as compared with a year ago. In clothing a good many small mall orders have been received this week, which indicate that stocks are being broken, but orders are only being given for urgent requirements. As country merchants stocked up very lightly last spring, stocks must be well reduced now. Some errors were made in the last report of tariff changes in dry goods. For instance it was said that a specific duty of 10c per pair had been made on socks, whereas it should have read 10c per dozen pair. The clothing duty is 5c per pound and 30 per cent. Instead of 5c and 25 per cent. as reported. Following are the corrected changes: Socks and stockings of all kinds, n.e.s., 10 cents per dozen pair and 35 per cent. Two ply and three ply ingrain carpets, of which the warp is composed wholly of cotton or other material than wool, worsted, the hair of the Alpaca goat or other like animal, 3 cents per square yard and 25 per cent. Treble ingrain three ply and two ply carpets composed wholly of wool, 5 cents per square yard and 25 per cent. Manufactures composed wholly or in part of wool, worsted, the hair of the Alpaca goat or other like animal, viz., blankets and flannel of every description, cloths, doo-skis, cassimeres, tweeds, coatings, overcoatings and felt cloth, n.e.s., 5 cents per pound and 25 per cent. All fabrics composed wholly or in part of wool, worsted, the hair of the Alpaca goat or any other like animal, n.e.s., 30 per cent. Clothing ready-made and wearing apparel of every description, composed wholly or in part of wool, worsted, the hair of the Alpaca goat or other animal n.o.p., 5 cents per pound and 30 per cent. Shirts, n.e.s., 35 per cent. Window shades, in the piece or cut and hemmed, 35 per cent., but no less than 5 cents per square yard. Enamelled floor, stair, shelf and table oilcloth, cork matting or carpet and linoleum, 30 per cent., but not less than 4 cents per square yard. Yarns, composed wholly or in part of wool, worsted, the hair of the Alpaca goat or other like animals, costing 20 cents per pound and under, 5 cents per pound and 20 per cent. ad valorem.

LEATHER—Trade is quiet in this branch as usual at this time of year and there has been no further change in prices. Quotations are:—Spanish sole, best No. 1, per lb, 28 to 30c; Spanish sole, No. 1, per lb, 26 to 28c; Spanish sole, No. 2, 24c; slaughter sole, heavy, 30c; slaughter sole, light, 27c; harness, heavy, best, 28 to 30c; harness, light, best, 28 to 30c; harness, No. 1, 26 to 28c; upper, heavy, best, 35 to 45c; upper, light, 50; kip skins, French, \$1 to 1.10; kip skins, domestic, 75 to 85c; calf skins, French, premier choice, \$1.25 to 1.50; calf skins, domestic, 75 to 85c; splits, senior, 25 to 35c; splits, junior, 30; cowhide, 35 to 45c; corduvan, per foot, 17 to 21c; pebble, cow, 17 to 21c; buff, 17 to 21c; russets, saddlers, per doz., \$12.50; linings, colored, per foot, 12c.

WOOD—There is very little business in car lots. Tamarac is held at \$4.50 to \$4.75 per cord on track here in car lots as to quality. Oak about \$4, mixed pine, spruce, etc., can be had at \$3.50 to \$3.75. Poplar has sold at from \$2.50 to \$3.00 on track as to quality, green oak poplar brings the top price.

Late Western Items.

Geo. H. Rodgers & Co., since giving up the regular retail trade in Winnipeg, have opened a jobbing warehouse at 217 McDermot St. Their object is to look after special drives in jobbing lots of staple dry goods and boots and shoes.

A. A. Jackson, formerly connected with the Commercial Bank at Winnipeg, has now opened a banking business at Selkirk, Man. He has received liberal promises of support from the business men of that place.

John Cowles & Co. is the name of a new wholesale meat firm which has opened business in Winnipeg. Mr. Cowles the principal of the firm, has been long connected with the meat trade in Winnipeg, and was formerly connected with the late firm of McDonald & Cowles. He has received a car load of very fine steers, from the Manitoba Northwestern section, and has also a car load of range sheep in, with which to commence business.

W. A. Cavanaugh, manager for the McCormick Harvesting Machine Co. in Manitoba and the Territories, with headquarters at Winnipeg, has moved into the Grain Exchange block, occupying a portion of one of the ground floor apartments with H. S. Weesbrook. Mr. Cavanaugh says that his company proposes to work on a safe basis in this country, and will not push business beyond what they consider to be a safe and reasonable limit. At the same time he says they have every confidence in the future and are here to stay. They have met with periods of severe depression in the past in agricultural districts of the western states, but they always held the fort and never withdrew from a section on that account, with the result that matters came out all right in time. The closeness now felt in agriculture in the west, owing to low prices, will he is quite confident, pass away in due time.

D. West, manager at Winnipeg for the Standard Oil Co., is succeeded by W. E. Judd, of St. Paul. Mr. West leaves the employ of the company permanently.

Longstreet & Lindesay, ranchers, of Stone-wall, Man., have dissolved partnership. The latter continues the business.

British Columbia Brief Business Notes.

Craig Bros. & Co., blacksmiths and carriages, Nanaimo, Ralph Dixon Craig of this firm is dead.

Hamilton & Ford, grocers, Vancouver, have sold out.

J. McDonald & Co., furniture, Nelson, offering to compromise at 50c on the dollar.

British Columbia Iron Works, Ltd., Vancouver, damage by fire.

Fire at Sicamous destroyed the Lakoview hotel, the general store of E. Forrester and the post-office building. The loss on the store and hotel is about \$20,000, insured for \$13,500.

To the Trade.

We have bought out all the Overalls, Cottonade Pants, Jackets, and piece Cottonade from the Williams, Greene & Rome Co., (Berlin, Ont.) and offer them to the trade at cut prices. Write for sample order

Geo. H. Rodgers & Co.,

WHOLESALE JOBBERS,

217 McDermot St., - Winnipeg, Man.

Greene & Sons Company,
Manufacturers and Importers of

Gentlemen's **FURS.**

Fall, 1894. & Fall, 1894.

HATS, **Furnishings.**

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HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO.

E. McDONALD,
Provincial Manager, Winnipeg.
P. O. Box 409, Room 16 McIntyre Block.

GEORGE GOODERHAM,

President.

Dairy Instructions

The travelling dairies are now at work in Manitoba. The route of two outfits was published last week. Following is the route of the third outfit, in charge of J. B. McEwan:— Moosomin on Monday, May 23; Whitewood, May 30 and 31; Breadview, June 1 and 2; Woolseley, June 4 and 5; Indian Head, June 6 and 7; Qu'Appelle Station, June 8 and 9; Regina, June 11 and 12; McGregor June 14 and 15; Portage la Prairie, June 18 and 19; Austin, June 20 and 21; Carberry, June 22 and 23; Douglas, June 25 and 26; Oak Lake June 27 and 28; Elkhorn June 29 and 30; Virden, July 3 and 4.

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ELECTRO PLATING COY.

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the kind in Western Canada.

AGENT FOR ARMOURS FLUID EXTRACT OF BEEF.

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PARSONS, BELL & CO

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

SPRING GOODS.

HAMMOCKS, CROQUET,
EXPRESS WAGONS, WALL PAPER,

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

COAL—A new mine is being opened up in the Roche Perceé district, near Estevan, by the Dominion Coal Co., which is said to be of better quality than the Estevan mines. There is no change in quotations. Coal is quoted at \$10.50 for Pennsylvania anthracite, \$9.00 for western anthracite and \$8 per ton for Lethbridge bituminous. These are retail prices, delivered to consumers in the city. Souris or Estevan coal sells at \$4.25 retail, and \$3.75 on track Roche Perceé mine, Souris coal, is quoted 25c higher per ton than from the Estevan mines, or \$4.50 to consumers and \$4 on track.

DRUGS—Following prices are for small parcels and will be shaded considerably for full package orders: Alum, per pound, 3½ to 4½c—etc.; alcohol, \$4.75; bleaching powder, per pound, 6 to 8c; blue vitrol, 5 to 8c; borax, 11 to 13c; bromide potash, 55 to 75c; camphor, 75 to 85c; camphor ounces, 80 to 90c; carbolic acid, 40 to 65c; castor oil, 11 to 15c; chlorate potash, 28 to 35c; citric acid, 60 to 75c; copperas, 3½ to 4c; cocaine, per oz, \$8.50 to \$9.00; cream tartar, per pound, 28 to 35c; cloves, 20 to 25c; epsom salts, 3½ to 4c; extract logwood, bulk, 14 to 18c; do., boxes, 18 to 20c; German quinine, 30 to 40c; glycerine, per pound, 20 to 25c; ginger, Jamaica, 25 to 40c; do., African, 20 to 25c; Howard's quinine, per ounce, 50 to 60c; iodine, \$5.50 to 6.00; insect powder, 35 to 40c; morphia sul., \$1.90 to 2.25. Opium, \$4.50 to 5.00; oil, olive, \$1.25 to 1.40; oil, U. S. salad, \$1.25 to 1.40; oil, lemon, super, \$2.75 to 3.50; oil, peppermint, \$4.00 to 4.50; oxalic acid, 13 to 16c; potash iodide, \$4.25 to 4.50; saltpetre, 10 to 12c; sal rochelle, 30 to 35c; shellac, 45 to 50c; sulphur flowers, 3½ to 5c; sulphur roll, per keg, 3½ to 5c; soda bicarb., per keg of 112 lbs, \$3.75 to 4.25; sal soda, \$2.00 to 3.00; tartaric acid, per lb, 45 to 55c.

LUMBER—There is nothing new locally to report. No change has been made in list prices, and no news of an expected reduction in freights has been received. Prices are the same as before the change in the duty. The prospect of importing Minnesota lumber does not seem to show up very big and those informed across the line say that no effort will be made to work this market. The lumber duties are under discussion at Washington this week. There was an amendment to increase the duty to \$1 on rough and up to \$2 on finished lumber per 1,000 feet. The four paragraphs in the lumber schedule, fixing duties on lumber, planed or finished, were by a vote of 35 to 24 struck out of the bill so that such lumber may be put upon the free list when that stage of the bill is reached. The prospect of free lumber for the States is accordingly improved.

PAINTS AND OILS.

PAINTS AND OILS—Linsced oil continues to advance east. Another advance of 1 to 2c per gallon is reported at Montreal, and prices in England have advanced sharply. Turpentine is very strong in the south, with further advances there reported. The local trade is fairly active on city account. Linsced oil is quoted 3c lower here, and for large orders turpentine has been shaded some under quotations. Prices are:—White leads, pure, ground in oil, Association guarantee, \$6 per 100 lb kegs; white lead, No. 1, per 100 lbs, \$5.50; white lead, No. 2, \$5.00; assorted, 1 to 5-lb tins, per lb, 10c.

PREPARED PAINTS—Pure liquid colors, per gallon, \$1.35 to \$1.40; second quality, \$1.10 to \$1.20.

DRY COLORS—White lead, per lb, 8c; red, 7c; yellow ochre, 3c; golden ochre, 5c; Venetian red, French, 3½c; Venetian red, English, 3½c; English purple oxides, 4½c; American oxides, per lb, 4c. These prices for dry colors are for broken lots. ½c per lb less when full kegs or barrels are taken. Zanzibar vermilion, kegs, 18c; less than kegs, per lb, 20c; English vermilion, in 30 lb bags, 90c per lb; less than bags, per lb, \$1.00.

VARNISHES—No. 1 furniture, per gal, \$1; extra furniture, \$1.35; elastic oak, \$2; No. 1, car-

riage, \$2; hard oil finish, \$2; brown Japan, \$1; gold size, Japan, \$1.50; No. 1, orange shellac, \$2; pure orange shellac, \$2.50. These prices are for less than barrels, and would be shaded for full barrel lots.

SUNDRIES—Glué, S.S., in sheets, per pound, 15c; glue, white, for kalsomining, 20c. Stovo gasoline, per case, \$3.50; benzine, per case, \$3.50 benzine and gasoline, per gallon, 50c. Axle grease, per case, \$3.75; gem axle grease, per case, \$3.20; imperial axle grease, per case, \$2.50. Coal tar, per barrel, \$8; Portland cement, per barrel, \$4.25; Michigan plaster, per barrel \$3; plasterers' hair, \$1.10 per bundle; putty, in barrels per pound, 3c, less than barrels 3½c; whitening, barrels, per 100 lbs, \$1.25 to 1.35; alabastine, per case, 20 packages, \$7; asbestine, per case, of 100 lbs, \$7; resin, in barrels, 3 to 5c per lb, as to quality; pine tar, per barrel, \$7; do pint tins, \$1.50 per dozen; ¼ pints do, \$1.00 per dozen.

WINDOW GLASS—1st break is nominally quoted at \$1.90, but cut prices are made for fair-sized orders.

LINSEED OIL—Raw, per gal, 62c boiled, per gal, 65c.

TURPENTINE—Pure spirits, in barrels, per gal, 65c; less than barrels, per gal, 70c.

OILS—Range about as follows: Black oils, 25 to 30c per gallon; clear machine oils, 30 to 40c; cylinder oils, 45 to 75c, as to quality; castor oils, 10c. per lb; lard oil, 70c gallon; tanner's or harness oil, 65c; neatfoot oil, \$1.25; steam refined seal oil, 85c; pure winter bleached sperm oil, \$2 per gallon.

REFINED PETROLEUM—There has been no change in this market. Owing to the sharp reduction made in the price of oils here last winter, it is not likely that any further change will be made here now on account of the recent reduction of 1½c per gallon in the duty. The retail price of oils throughout Manitoba is now so low that there is little room left for grumbling, the margin all around being very small, for dealers and refiners alike. The change some time ago in the fire test has enabled Canadian refiners, it is said, to improve the burning quality of native oils. A further reduction to 85 degrees in the fire test is talked of, and if the government allows this, a further improvement in the burning quality of Canadian oils will be possible, by enabling refiners to make a lighter oil, though of course the danger of explosions will be slightly increased. Lamp explosions, however, are almost invariably due to improperly constructed or dirty burners. If people will see that their burners allow of proper ventilation, and are kept clean, a lamp explosion would be a remarkably rare occurrence. Quotations here, delivered from tanks, are as follows:—silver star, 16c, crescent 20c, oleophene 22c. In barrels, for shipment to country points, add 2½c per gallon for silver star and 1½c per gallon for other grades to above prices. Canadian oils are now sold retail in the city at 20c for ordinary grade, and 25c for crescent. United States oils in barrels are quoted at 28c for cocene and 24c for sunlight.

HARDWARE AND METALS.

HARDWARE AND METALS—The coal strike in the States affects manufacturers severely in Canada. Nail makers are talking of advancing prices on cut nails, one Ontario manufacturer announcing an advance of 10c per 100 pounds. Regarding the importation from the States of wire nails, it is reported that wire nails are recovering in the United States from the low prices which have characterized them there for some time. At least the manufacturers are making a special effort in that direction. A meeting was held in Pittsburg recently of makers, and prices were advanced 10c per keg. Bar iron is firm. The continued announcement of tariff changes is the most important and at the same time the most annoying feature in this branch. Following are the most recent changes: Blasting and mining powder, 2 cents per pound; cannon, musket, rifle, gun and

sporting powder and canister powder, 3 cents per pound; nitro-glycerine, giant powder and explosives, 4 cents per pound; iron and steel bands, hoops and strips, less than eight inches in width, \$10 per ton, the latter a considerable advance; wrought iron or steel pipe fittings and chilled iron or steel rolls, 35 per cent ad valorem; switches, frogs, crossings and intersections for railways, 30 per cent ad valorem. The term house furnishing hardware was changed to builders' hardware, and the duty placed at 32½ per cent. Galvanized iron wire was made dutiable at 20 per cent, when imported by manufacturers of wire fencing. Considerable discussion occurred on the wire duty, as it was claimed that the sizes allowed to come in at the lower rate of 20 per cent, specially for fence manufacturers, were not such sizes as were used in the Winnipeg factories. The following are quotations in this market:—

Tin, lamb and 56 and 28 lb ingots, per lb, 25 to 26c.

Tin plates—Charcoal plates, brand Alloyway, I. C., 10 by 14, 12 by 12 and 14 by 20, per box, \$4.75 to \$5; I. X., same sizes, per box, \$6 to \$6.25; I. C., charcoal, 20 by 28, 112 sheets to box, \$9.50 to 9.75; I. X., per box, 20 by 28, 112 sheets to box, \$11.50 to 11.75.

Terne plates—I. C., 20 by 28, \$9.50 to 9.75.

Iron and steel—Common iron, per 100 lbs, base price, \$2.90 to \$3; band iron, per 100 lbs, \$3.50 to 3.75; Swedish iron, per 100 lbs, \$5.25 to 6; sleigh shoe steel, \$3.25 to 3.50; best cast steel, per lb, 13 to 15c; Russian sheet, per lb, 12 to 13c.

Sheet iron—10 to 20 gauge, \$3.50 to 3.75; 27 to 28 gauge, \$3.75 to 4.

Canada plates, Garth and Blaina, \$3.50 to 3.75.

Iron pipe—50 to 55 per cent off list.

Galvanized iron—Queen's Head—22 to 24 gauge, per lb, 5½ to 5¾; 26 gauge, per lb, 5¾ to 6c; 28 gauge, per lb, 6 to 6¼c.

Chain—Best proof coil, 3 16 inch, per lb, 7 to 7½c; ½ inch, per lb, 6½ to 6¾c; 5 16 inch per lb, 6 to 6¼c; ¾ inch, per lb, 5¾ to 6c; 7 16 inch, per lb, 5½ to 5¾c; 1 inch, per lb, 5¼ to 5½c.

Sheet zinc, 6½ to 6¾c.

Lead—Pig, per lb, 1½c.

Solder—Half and half (guar) per lb, 18 to 20c.

Ammunition—Cartridges—Rim fire pistol, American discount, 35 per cent; rim fire cartridges, Dominion, 50 per cent; rim fire military, American, 5 per cent advance; central fire pistol and rifle, American, 12 per cent; central fire cartridges, Dominion, 30 per cent; shot shells, 12 gauge, \$6 to 7.50; shot, Canadian, soft 5¾c; shot, Canadian chilled, 6½c.

Axes—Per box, \$6.50 to 15.50.

Axle grease—Per gross, \$10 to 14.

Wire—Galvanized barb wire, plain twisted wire and staples, \$4.25 per 100 lbs.

Rope—Sisal, per lb, 9½ to 10c base; manilla, per lb, 12½ to 13c base; cotton, 3-16 and larger, 20 to 22c per lb.

Nails—Cut per keg, base price, \$3; common steel wire nails, 5 to 6 inch, \$3.65 per keg; 3 to 4½ inch, 3.90 keg; 2½ inch, \$4.15 keg; 2 inch, \$4.40 keg.

Horse nails—Pointed and finished, oval heads. List prices as follows. No 3, \$7.50 box; No 6, \$6.75 box; No 7, \$6 box; No 8, \$5.75 box; No 9, 10 and 11, \$5.50 box. Discount off above. List prices, 50 to 50 and 10 per cent.

Horse shoes—Per keg, \$4.50 to 4.75; snow pattern horse shoes, \$4.75 to 5.

GROCERIES—Sugars are easier; raws have declined abroad and refined declined one to three points at New York. The Cuba crop has exceeded estimates by over 1,000,000 tons, and European beet crop prospects are good. Canned corn is very firm east. A Montreal report says: "There has been quite a lot of British Columbia salmon disposed of during the week.

HOW IS IT

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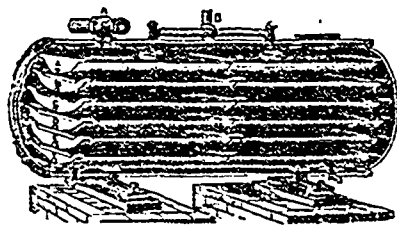
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We hear of one lot of three thousand cases having changed hands at about \$3 60 per case f.o.b. at coast." Changes in the duty are affecting the grocery branch. Salt has been placed as follows: Salt, fine, in bulk and coarse salt, n.o.s., 5 cents per 100 pounds. Salt in bags, barrels or other packages (the bags, barrels or packages to bear the same duty as if imported empty) 7½ cents per 100 pounds. The latest change in the duty on rice is creating much comment and considerable opposition. Rice, when imported by manufacturers of rice starch for use in their factories, is fixed at 30¢ per pound. The duty on rice imported for ordinary uses is 1½¢ a pound. It was at first announced that the rice duty would be 10¢ per pound and ½¢ on unmilled rice or paddy. This has been changed back to the old duty of 1½¢ on milled or cleaned rice. The talk in the east about China sugars having a large sale in the west is somewhat exaggerated, though considerable China sugar has been imported into British Columbia coast markets. The Winnipeg market is now mainly supplied with eastern refined sugars. The Vancouver refinery has not been sending much here of late, though it reaches all points west of Winnipeg. The eastern refinery price on granulated is 4½¢ and yellows 3½ to 3¾¢. The local quotation is 5½ to 5¾¢ granulated; yellows, 4½ to 4¾¢.

GRAIN AND PRODUCE.

WHEAT—The wheat markets opened quiet on Monday, but were stronger, United States markets making fractional gains. Cables were firmer and reported unfavorable weather, and there was frost as far south as Chicago in the lake region. A Kansas report said wheat and oats were a failure, owing to drought and frost. The visible supply statement showed a decrease of 715,000 bushels, making the total 61,329,000 bushels, as compared with 70,159,000 bushels a year ago, and 25,522,000 bushels two years ago. Prices about lost the gain of Monday on Tuesday. Frosts in Illinois, Indiana, Nebraska and Michigan were reported, but rain was reported from Kansas, though some reports stated weather still dry. European supplies were somewhat smaller than the late average, the Baltic and sundry ports shipments being 3,600,000 bushels, and the Indian 496,000 bushels, a total of 4,096,000 bushels. The American shipments were 2,310,000 bushels, making the total European supplies 6,406,000 bushels, against requirements of 6,500,000 bushels, making a deficiency of 94,000 bushels. As Wednesday was a holiday in the United States, the markets were mostly closed, and nothing new developed. On Thursday prices were unsettled and opened weak in United States markets, but advanced, led by buying by spurts at Chicago on a fear of crop damage in the southwest. On Friday prices were very weak, and low records were broken again, United States markets declining heavily. Cables were weak and foreigners were selling, while weather reports were favorable.

Cutting wheat has begun in Texas and the Carolinas, but not in districts yet where the crop is an important factor.

Exports of wheat (flour included) both coasts, United States and Canada, amount to 2,400,000 bushels this week, against 2,310,000 last week, 3,253,000 bushels in the last week of May, 1893; 2,891,000 bushels in 1892, and 2,697,000 bushels in 1891.

Locally the spell of warm, dry weather is beginning to cause some uneasiness. Reports in from the country early this week were generally very favorable, though even then rain was reported as needed. The crop is generally well advanced, but rain is needed, especially for late seeding. There were rains about the end of last week in the far west, but did not extend into the principal wheat districts. The temperature reached the frost line on Saturday evening last, but did no damage to vegetation of any kind, and the week since then has been warm and dry. Frosts were experienced on Tuesday 1,000 miles south of Manitoba, but not here.

Prices are not materially changed at the close from a week ago. No. 1 hard ranges between 60 and 61¢ per bushel, basis delivery afloat, Fort William. Fair sized blocks have sold at 61¢, while odd cars have been picked up at about 60¢ to a fraction better. Receipts at Fort William for the week ended May 26 were 80,347 bushels, and shipments 221,342 bushels, making a decrease of 149,677 bushels, and leaving stocks of 1,771,853 bushels. A year ago stocks were 2,845,782 bushels, being a decrease of 507,251 for the week that year. The bulk of the stocks is now in few and strong hands, and the feeling for Manitoba hard wheats is firm.

FLOUR—The local flour market has continued to show an easy tendency, as noted a week ago, and prices have been inclined to sag. While a lower quotation has not been reached than the bottom price of a week ago, the outside figure quoted then is not now so easily realized. Quotations in small lots to the local trade, delivered in the city are as follows: Patents \$1.55 to 1.60; strong bakers, \$1.45 to 1.50; XXXX 75¢ to \$1.00 as to quality. Prices per sack of 98 pounds.

MILLSTUFFS—An easier tendency has at last become noticeable in bran and shorts after a long term of firm prices. Outside prices formerly quoted are not now realized. We quote bran \$12.00 and shorts at \$14.00 per ton, as to quantity.

OATMEAL, ETC.—There is a decided firmness in oatmeal, with some talk of an advance in prices. Rolled oatmeal is quoted at \$2.25 in small lots for 80 pound sacks; standard, in 98 pound sacks, \$2.40 and granulated, \$2.40

GROUND FEED—Prices now range from \$20 to \$22 per ton as to quality for oat and barley feed.

OATS—There is considerable talk of firmness and advances in oats, but there has not been a very material advance in prices. Nevertheless prices are firm, and there is a scarcity of supplies for local requirements at some country points. In the city 33¢ per bushel of 34 pounds has been obtained for small lots of feed grade, selling from store in sacks, and 31 to 32½¢ is quoted for car lots in bulk here.

BARLEY—Nothing new in barley reported. Would bring 40 to 45¢ per bushel in this market, but scarcely any offering. Seed barley has been selling here at 50¢ per bushel of 48 pounds in a retail way.

FEED WHEAT—Feed wheat would readily bring 40¢ per bushel of 60 pounds, but there is none offering here or in the country, the supply having evidently been used up. Choice hard wheat is being sold here for chicken feed, etc., in the absence of inferior grades.

FLAX SEED AND MEAL—Good clean seed has been selling at \$1.25 per bushel, but the season is now about over. The area sown to this grain is expected to show a considerable increase this year. Ground oil cake meal is quoted at \$24 per ton in sacks, with small lots at \$25.

BUTTER—The sharp downward tendency has continued, and the local butter market is now quite demoralized. Prices have sagged fast this week. In fact the market is flat, and there is no sale. City retail dealers are now supplied largely direct from the country, and are buying little or nothing from dealers, and there is no shipping demand to consume any large quantity. Dealers do not care to accumulate any considerable surplus of butter made this early in the season, and are consequently out of the market to buy. We quoted 12 to 15¢ per lb for new dairy, but even at this decline prices are largely nominal.

CHEESE—Quiet. Old held at 12 to 13¢ per pound in a small way.

EGGS—This market has continued weak and demoralized, with another notch in the decline scored this week. While the general selling price in small lots has been about 9¢ per dozen,

we learn of sales at 8¢ in round lots, and this figure was accepted even in a few case lots. Most of the packers are not buying now, and others say they will not go over 7½¢ for round lots next week. The duty of 5¢ per dozen on eggs has been restored, but they will be free if admitted into the United States free.

CURED MEATS—Meats are quite firm, but quotations remain as a week ago. Prices are: Hams, 10½¢ for heavy and 11 to 11½¢ for ordinary sizes; breakfast bacon, backs, 11½¢; bellies, 12½¢; dry salt long clear bacon, 8¢; smoked long clear, 9¢; spiced rolls, 8½¢; boneless hams, 12¢; mess pork, \$15.00 to \$17.00 per barrel. Sausage is quoted: Fresh pork sausage, 8¢; bologna sausage 8½¢ per pound; German sausage, 8½¢; ham, chicken and tongue sausage, 10¢ per half lb. packet. Pickled hogs tongues, 5¢ lb. Pickled pigs feet, \$1.40 per pair; pickled hocks, 3¢ lb.

LARD—Pure lard held at \$2 for 20-lb pails, and \$5.00 in 50 lb. pails; compound at \$1.70 per 20 lb pail; compound in 3, and 5 pound tins, \$6.40 to \$6.50 per case of 60 lb. Pure leaf lard in 3, 5 and 10 pound tins, quoted at \$7.00 per case of 60 pounds.

DRESSED MEATS—Beef has an easier tendency and is about ½¢ down from the top. 6½¢ is the outside price, and we quote 5½ to 6½¢ for fair to choice, sides or carcass. Mutton is down to 9¢ for fresh, owing to receipts of western range sheep and additional competition in the field. Cold storage offered at 7¢. Hogs, 5½¢ for country dressed, with city dealers selling at 6¢. Veal 1¢ lower at 6 to 7¢.

POULTRY—Following prices are quoted:—14¢ for turkeys, 11¢ for geese and 12½¢ for ducks, and 10¢ for chickens. Live chickens are offered at 60 to 80¢ per pair as to quality.

VEGETABLES—Potatoes are firm and offerings light. A car sold here at 45¢ per bushel, delivered at warehouse in the city. New imported onions are more plentiful. Old native onions are now inclined to be soft and of poor quality, and will not sell in competition with new imported stock. Rhubarb is now plentiful and cheap, and asparagus, green onions, radishes, lettuce, home grown, are offering. We quote:—Potatoes are firm at 45 to 50¢; turnips 25 to 30¢; carrots scarce at \$1 to \$1.50 per bushel; beets, 40 to 50¢; parsnips, 2¢ per lb; onions, new, 3 to 3½¢ per lb. Cabbage, new, 4 to 5¢ per pound, pie plant, 25¢ per dozen bushes.

HIDES—Dull. \$2.10 was reported paid at a country point for a mixed lot, per 100 pounds, on a through shipping bill, which is considered a big price as the outside markets now stand. We quote Winnipeg inspected hides as follows:—No. 1 cows, 2½¢; No. 2, 1½¢; No. 3, 1¢; No. 1, heavy steers, 3¢; No. 2 heavy steers, 2¢; No. 3 steers 1¢. Calf, 8 to 13-lb skins, 4 to 5¢ per pound. Kips about the same as hides, sheepskins 40 to 70¢ for new full wool skins as to quality. Tallow, 4½¢ rendered; 2 to 3¢ rough.

HAY—Hay is now very flat, as the demand has fallen off and offerings are large. Prices are much lower, baled being quoted at \$4.50 at point of shipment. A very large quantity of hay will be held over in stack in this district, many parties holding hundreds of tons yet. However, it is likely to be wanted next winter, as the prospect indicates that the upland hay crop will be a failure this year, owing to the hot, dry weather. Though the early spring was very wet in this section, the rains were too early to make a good upland hay crop, the weather having been very dry since growth started. In fact prairie fires have been running within the past fortnight.

SENEGA ROOT—The spring crop of this article is now beginning to come in. Prices are irregular, and some rather high bids have been heard of. From 27 to 29¢ per pound is said to have been bid for good dry root. Dealers do not care to handle green root, but offer 10 to 13¢ for green, as to quality.

LIVE STOCK—The tendency is all around lower. The supply of cattle is rather large and prices show a decline. About 3½c is now an outside price. One load of fine stock, averaging 1,400, is said to have sold at \$3.42½ per 100 pounds. Sheep are easier, with abundant supplies offering at the western ranges, and a lot reported on the way from Ontario. We quote 4 to 4½c per pound for sheep. Good lambs will bring \$4 per head. Calves are plentiful and easier. The packing house here will start in about a week. The idea for hogs is about 4 to 4½c off cars here, as to quality.

FISH—The floods in British Columbia have cut off the supply of fresh fish from that quarter. Fresh whitefish are easier 5 to 6c; trout, 9c; pickrel 3 to 4c; goldeye, 2c per dozen. Smoked white 8c; smoked herrings 8c; red herrings 20c per box.

Chicago Board of Trade Prices.

Wheat was quiet on Monday, but stronger, under buying by shorts and bad weather reports, frost having been reported as far south as Chicago. Prices gained and closed about ½c to ¾c higher than Saturday. Corn and oats gained fractionally, and pork was 7½ to 10c higher per barrel. Closing prices were:—

	May.	July.	Sept.
Wheat.....	54½	56½	57½
Corn.....	37½	38½	39
Oats.....	33½	31½	29½
Pork.....	11 80	11 90	11 97½
Lard.....	6 80	6 72½	6 80
Short Ribs.....	6 20	6 20	6 20

On Tuesday wheat was quiet. In winter wheat there was scarcely any trading. No. 2 ranged nominally at 53½ to 54½c and closed at about 54½c. Winter wheat by sample ruled quiet and easy. Prices about ½c lower. No grade sold at 48c. No. 4 red sold at 47c. No. 3 red sold at 49½ to 51½c. No. 2 red sold at 55½ to 56½c. In spring wheat, No. 2 spring, hard variety, sold at 2c over July price, and ranged at 55½ to 57½c and closed at about 56½ to 57½c. Speculative trading was slow and prices closed about ½c lower. Oats were quite strong, advancing ½c. Pork dull and weak, with a large run of live hogs. Closing prices were:—

	May.	July.	Sept.
Wheat.....	54½	55½	57½
Corn.....	37½	38½	39
Oats.....	34½	31½	29½
Pork.....	11 77½	11 85	11 95
Lard.....	6 80	6 77½	6 82½
Ribs.....	6 17½	6 17½	6 17½

There was no market on Wednesday, being Decoration Day holiday.

On Thursday prices declined ¾c for wheat at the opening, but later advanced sharply, becoming easier before the close, but closed ½c higher. The close was about ½c under the top price of the day. Closing prices were:—

	May	July	Sept.
Wheat.....	54½	56½	57½
Corn.....	37½	38½	39
Oats.....	34½	31½	29½
Pork.....	11 89	11 92½	12 00
Lard.....	6 82½	6 80	6 87½
Ribs.....	6 17½	6 20	6 20

Wheat was very weak on Friday under free selling and bearish foreign news. Prices showed a loss of over 1c. Pork was weaker under free receipts of live hogs. December wheat closed at 59½c. Closing prices were:—

	May.	July.	Sept.
Wheat.....	—	55½	56½
Corn.....	—	37½	38½
Oats.....	—	31½	28½
Pork.....	—	11 80	—
Lard.....	—	6 70	—
Ribs.....	—	6 17½	—

On Saturday, June 2, wheat closed at 57½c for July and 57½c for September. A week ago July wheat closed at 53½c.

New York Wheat.

On Saturday, June 2, wheat closed at 57½c for July and 60c for September. A week ago July and September wheat closed at the same prices.

Every Mackintosh

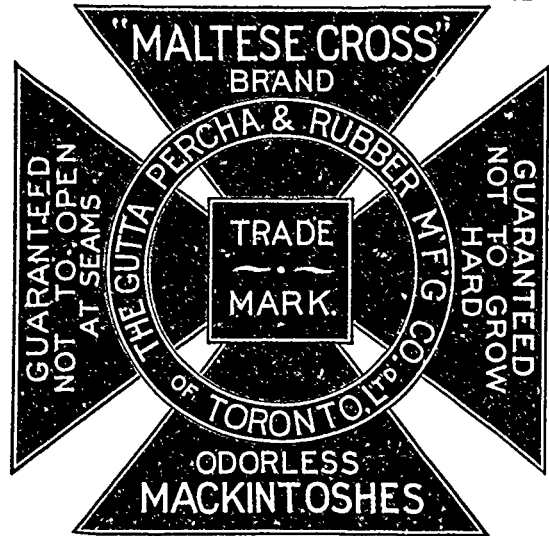
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For Sale by all the Leading Wholesale Houses.

Try them and you will Buy Again.



Minneapolis Wheat.

No. 1 Northern wheat closed on Saturday at 57½c for July. September delivery closed at 54½c. A week ago May wheat closed at 57½c and July at 57½c.

Duluth Wheat Market.

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

Monday—July, 58½c; Sept., 57½c.
 Tuesday—July, 57½c; Sept., 57½c.
 Wednesday—Holiday.
 Thursday—July 58½c; Sept., 57½c.
 Friday—July, 57½c; Sept., 56½c.
 Saturday—July, 57½c; Sept., 56½c.

A week ago prices closed at 57½ for July delivery per bushel, and 56½c for September. A year ago July wheat closed at 66c, and September at 69½c per bushel.

Winnipeg Wheat Inspection.

The following shows the number of cars of wheat inspected at *Winnipeg for the different weeks of April, 1894, compared with the number of cars inspected for the corresponding weeks a year ago, as reported by Inspector Horn to the Board of Trade:—

Grade.	April 7.	April 14.	April 21.	April 28.	May 5.
Extra Manitoba					
hard	0	0	0	0	0
No. 1 hard	13	10	6	20	11
No. 2 hard	6	0	1	0	0
No. 3 hard	0	0	0	0	0
No. 4 hard	0	0	0	0	0
No. 1 Northern..	3	0	1	0	0
No. 2 Northern..	0	0	0	0	0
No. 1 White tyfe.	1	0	0	0	0
No. 2 White tyfe	0	0	0	0	0
No. 1 Spring....	0	0	0	0	0
Rejected.....	1	3	1	6	2
No Grade.....	1	2	0	0	0
Total	25	15	9	26	13
Same week last year	81	41	69	63	69

*Wheat inspected at Emerson, going out via the Northern Pacific, is included in Winnipeg returns. A considerable portion of the wheat moving is inspected at Fort William, and does not show in these figures.

Live Stock Market.

At the Montreal stock yards, at Point St. Charles, the receipts for the week ended May 26, compared with last week show an increase of 1,400 cattle, 2,900 sheep and 600 hogs, while as compared with the corresponding week last year show a decrease of 500 cattle and 100 hogs and an increase of 3,400 sheep. Export cattle were firm and several lots were taken at 4½ to 4¾c. The supply of local stock was somewhat limited, closing stronger. The hog market generally rules 10 to 15c lower. We quote the following as being fair values:—Cattle,

export, 4½ to 4¾c; cattle, butchers' good, 3½ to 3¾c; cattle, butchers' medium, 3 to 3¾c; cattle, butchers' culls, 2 to 3c; lambs, 4 to 5c; calves, \$1 to \$5; hogs, \$5.10 to \$5.25.

At Liverpool on May 28 cables report an advance of ½c per lb on cattle since the Monday previous. The general supply of United States and Canadian cattle was heavy. The supply of sheep was fair. Prices reported were:—Finest steers, 10½c; good to choice, 10c; poor to medium, 9c; inferior and bulls, 6½ to 8c, best sheep, 15c; secondary, 13 to 14c; merinoes, 12½ to 13½c; inferior and rams, 10 to 11½c.

At the Montreal stock yards on May 28 the demand for export cattle was fair and quite a few carloads changed hands at \$4.25 to 4.35 per 100 lbs, and in some cases as high as \$4.50 was asked. There was a good demand for butchers' stock, and all the offerings were taken. Good stock sold freely at 3½ to 3¾c, fair at 3 to 3½c, common at 2½ to 3c, and inferior at 2 to 2½c per lb live weight. On the whole the feeling in cattle was steady, and the recent advance in values has been well maintained, which is due to the light run of stock, of which the quality is generally good. Sheep and lambs were in active demand from local buyers, and prices ruled firm at 4½ to 4¾c per lb live weight. The market for live hogs was weaker, and prices ruled fully 10 to 20c per 100 lbs lower. The demand was good, and as the supply was not large a good clearance was made at \$5.25 to 5.40 per 100 lbs.

The Montreal Gazette of May 29 says: "There was some excitement caused in live stock circles when it was announced that a private cable had been received from D. H. Elliott, of Liverpool, which stated that two cases of suspected pleuro pneumonia were discovered in Canadian cattle. In regard to the situation of the English cattle market, cables yesterday were somewhat conflicting. A cable from Liverpool quoted choice steers at 5d, while another from Glasgow said: A shocking trade, space valueless. Although cables last week were firmer in tone, and quoted higher values in some cases, they did not materialize in profits, as it is reported that the cattle on the Lake Huron lost £1 10s per head, and the returns from Glasgow were never known to be so bad in the history of the trade. Notwithstanding the above facts there has been considerable buying of export cattle done, both on spot and in the country, at figures which show an advance of ¼ to ¾c per lb over purchases made some two or three weeks ago. Gordon & Ironside received another train of twenty two cars of Manitoba cattle yesterday, which will be shipped this week. The exports of live stock this season so far to date are 11,838 cattle and 7,422 sheep. There has been a great change in the situation of the ocean freight market. The steamship Canadian, to Glasgow, went out at 32s 6d, insured, while rates for this week are quoted at 40s to Liverpool, 35s to London and 30s to Glasgow.



A Common Error.

CHOCOLATE AND COCOA are by many supposed to be one and the same, ONLY that one is a powder (therefore easily cooked) and the other is not

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Take the Oil from the Olive,
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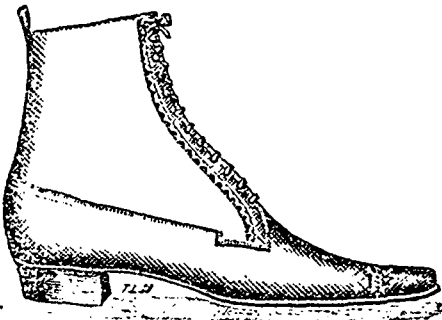
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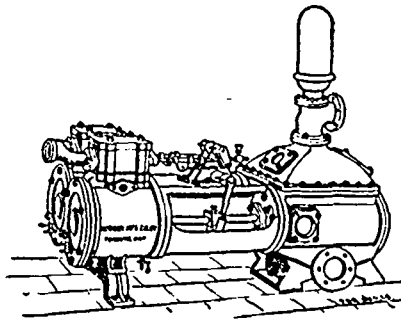
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TRADE MARK

Toronto Markets.

Wheat—Red and white wheat, north and west, are quoted at 57 to 58c. White wheat on the Midland offered at 57c, with 53c bid. Spring wheat on the Midland was held at 61c, with 60c bid and refused. Manitobas are easy. No. 1 hard sold west to day at 69c.

Flour—Offerings free and buying very slow. Straight rollers, in wood, Toronto freights, are quoted at \$2.65 to 2.75.

Mill Feed—Easier. Car lots of bran, Toronto freights, are slow at \$14.50, and middle freights west at \$13.50.

Oats—Steady. White oats, west, were held at 34c to day, with 33c bid. A car of mixed on track was reported sold at 38c, but there were offerings to arrive at 37c.

Barley—Malting grades, no demand. Feed is in fair demand at 38 to 38c, west, and 40c east. Car lots were offered to day at 39c west.

Grain and Flour—Car lot prices are:—Flour (Toronto freights)—Manitoba patents, \$3.70 to \$3.75; Manitoba strong bakers, \$3.45 to 3.50; Ontario patents, \$2.90 to \$3.00; straight roller, \$2.65 to 2.75; extra \$2.40 to \$2.50; low grades, per bag, 85c to \$1. Bran, \$14.50. Shorts—\$15.50. Wheat (west and north points)—White, 57 to 58c; spring, 59 to 60c; red winter, 57 to 58c; goose, 56 to 56c; No 1 hard, 69c; No 2 hard, 68c. Peas, 54 to 55c. Barley (outside)—No. 1, 40 to 41c; feed, 39 to 40c. Oats, 33c to 34c. Buckwheat (east)—40c. Rye (east)—46c. Corn, on track, 50 to 51c.

Eggs—Prices are easy at 9c for five and ten case lots, and 9c to 10c for single cases. Quotations are: Fresh, 9c to 10c; checked, 7 to 7c, and limed, 6 to 6c.

Onions—Commission houses are quoting 1c to 1c per lb for choice yellow Danvers and silver skins.

Honey and Maple Syrup—Extracted, 7 to 8c according to quantity; sections, \$1.50 to 1.75 per dozen. Maple syrup is quiet and prices easy. Quotations are: Gallon tins, 75 to 80c; five-gallon tins, 70 to 75c; bbls at 60 to 65c. Old syrup, 60c.

Dressed Meats—Quotations are: Beef, fores, 4 to 5c, and hinds, 6 to 8c; mutton, carcass, 6 to 7c; yearling lamb, carcass, 7 to 9c; spring lamb, carcass, each, \$3 to \$3; veal, 6 to 8c; pork, \$6.25 to 6.50 per cwt. Supplies of all lines, except pork, are liberal.

Poultry—Turkeys, per lb, 10 to 11c, geese, per lb, 7 to 8c; chickens, per pair, 40 to 70c; ducks, per pair, 70c to \$1.

Butter—Supplies were liberal. Large rolls continue to come to hand freely and receipts of tubs are increasing. Prices are easy. Quotations are: Dairy tubs, choice to extra choice, 15 to 16c, good to choice 14 to 15c, store packed tubs choice, 13 to 14c; inferior to medium, 11 to 12c large dairy rolls, 13 to 15c; pound rolls, 15 to 16c; creamery, pounds, 18 to 21c; creamery, tubs, 18 to 20c.

Cheese—Quotations are: Factory made full creams, September and October, 11c to 12c; April make, 11 to 11c; and private dairy full creams, 10c to 11c.—Empire, May 25.

Toronto Live Stock Market.

Export Cattle—The quality of the run to day was quite up to top mark. One of the leading shippers remarked that he had never bought better cattle in this market. There was no difficulty in getting straight loads without sorting. Prices touched the highest figures so far this season. One extra load sold at \$4.40 and two fancy lots sold at \$4.50. At the same time good, thick, serviceable cattle

were bought at \$4 and some very nice loads at \$4.12 1/2 to 4.25. Quality considered prices were firm on Friday's figures.

Butchers' Cattle—There were about 15 loads of butchers' cattle here to-day. Buying was brisk, both on local and outside account, and the yards were practically cleared by noon. Eight loads went through to Montreal on orders and on direct buying by three Montreal dealers. Prices to day were about 10c per cwt better than on Friday. Some of to-day's sales were: 19 head, averaging 960 lbs, \$3.60 a cwt; 13 head, averaging 1,000 lbs, \$3.65 a cwt; 22 head, averaging 1,060 lbs, \$3.60 a cwt and \$5 tank; 20 head averaging 1,065 lbs, \$3.60 a cwt.

Hogs—Thick fats, weighed off car, sold from \$4.50 to 4.75; long lean hogs, of from 160 to 220 lbs, at \$4.90 to \$5; stores at \$4.65 to 4.75; sows and roughs, at \$4.25 to 4.40; and stags at \$2.50 to 2.75. Demand was active at the price; all offering being taken.

Sheep and Lambs—Demand slow and prices easy. Good grass fed yearlings with wool on are quoted at 4c, and with wool off at 4c; good grain fed yearlings with wool on are quoted at 4c, and with wool on at 4c; butchers' sheep \$3.50 to 4.50; heavy fat shipping sheep, \$5 to 5.50; spring lambs \$3 to 4.

Milch Cows and Springers.—Thin light cows sold at \$25 to 30; fair to good milkers at \$35 to 45 and choice up to \$50.—Empire, May 25.

Leather and Boots and Shoes.

The Montreal leather market is quiet. The bulk of the large boot and shoe houses buying very sparingly, the principal operators just now being a few of the smaller houses who are getting up for immediate delivery. In sole leather, business has been done on a basis of a decline of 3c. Black leather sells slowly. Sole and splits are in fair demand there, although prices are not as good as they might be. We quote: No. 1 manufacturers' sole 17c to 19c; No. 2 do, 16 to 17c; inferior 15 to 16c, Jobbers' sole, 19 to 21c. Slaughter sole, 17 to 18c; waxed upper, 20 to 25c; grain 10 to 12c; buff, 8 to 11c; Splits 13 to 17c for Ontario and 10 to 12c for Quebec.

There has been a little improvement in the sorting trade in boots and shoes, a few more orders having been received during the past week. Travellers have also placed a few orders for fall goods, but it is too early to expect any great increase in this line. A few of the smaller houses report an improvement, and are busy filling orders for immediate delivery; but on the whole business is quiet for the season.—Montreal Trade Bulletin.

Cattle Exportation to Europe.

The experiment of exporting cattle from the United States to Continental Europe has never been tested very thoroughly. For some years market conditions have not been favorable, and there have always been more or less restrictions to keep out American cattle. Some recent shipments to Belgium, it is said, have proved profitable, and it is highly probable that the business will develop into a regular trade. About a month ago a cargo of cattle was sent to Paris. The report comes back that the cattle arrived in excellent condition and brought very satisfactory figures. The Paris Le Fermier gives a sale of 136 cattle at \$14.75 to 15.25 per hundred, dressed weight. Good cattle are remarkable scarce in France this year owing to an unusual scarcity of feed. Prices are higher than they have been for several years past, and the outlook for still higher prices is promising unless supplies are obtained outside of France. If Paris gets to be a market for American cattle, the export business, which has heretofore been confined mainly to Great Britain, may show some material improvement. It ought not to take the French long to discover that American beef is better than French horseflesh.—Chicago Drovers' Journal, May 24.

Pork Packing in Canada.

The past year shows an increase in both summer and winter seasons in pork packing in Canada, not only compared with the preceding year, but in comparison with any previous year. Exact figures for several places are not available, but close estimates have been obtained, and an allowance made accordingly. Summer packing operations are carried on at Hamilton, Ingersoll, London and Toronto. The total packing for the summer season was 142,550, and for the winter months 279,920, making a total of 422,470 hogs for the year. A considerable proportion of the packing is dressed hogs, and the live hog, handled are generally light weight, which makes a light yield of lard. A fair proportion of the manufacture is for export. The indications are that the industry is receiving enlarged attention in the Dominion.

The Cincinnati Price Current's nineteenth annual report of pork packing in Canada shows the following details for the winter season, November 1 to March 1, with totals for the summer season, and twelve months, with comparisons:—

Ontario.	1893-94.	1892-93.
Barrie	1,000	1,000
Brantford	2,200	1,400
Chatham	2,500	2,000
Collingwood	5,200	4,000
Exeter	940	2,372
Hamilton	21,000	13,500
Ingersoll	20,495	29,739
Newmarket	2,440	2,304
Orrillia	1,700	1,700
Owen Sound	1,225	1,300
Port Hope	500	400
St. Catharines	3,000	2,500
St. Thomas	3,200	2,744
Toronto	54,980	77,800
Woodstock	640	300
Other places	55,000	37,000
Quebec.		
Montreal	65,000	32,000
Quebec	3,400	7,150
Manitoba.		
Winnipeg	5,500	8,500

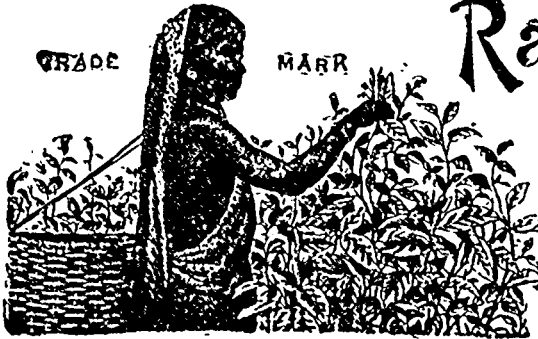
Total number, winter	279,920	227,409
Summer season, total	142,550	123,611

Twelve months	422,470	356,020
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PRODUCT MADE.		
	1893-94.	1892-93
Aggregate live weight, lbs	64,382,000	48,665,000
Green meat, lbs	36,054,000	27,250,000
Lard made, lbs	5,598,000	4,210,000
Tierces of lard, 330 lbs	16,939	12,650
Barrels of pork made	13,050	8,420
Average live weight of hogs, lbs	230.00	214.00
Average yield of lard, lbs	20.00	18.50
Summer season.		
	1892.	1891.
Aggregate live weight, lbs	27,034,000	24,435,000
Green meat, lbs	15,167,000	13,685,000
Lard made, lbs	2,423,000	2,175,000
Tierces of lard, 330 lbs	7,342	6,590

YEARLY COMPARISON.			
	Summer.	Winter.	Total.
1893-94	142,550	279,920	422,470
1892-93	128,611	227,409	356,020
1891-92	99,466	251,088	350,554
1890-91	91,910	234,970	326,880
1889-90	69,436	169,273	238,709
1888-89	35,343	143,137	178,780
1887-88	70,540	145,674	216,214
1886-87	84,811	171,674	256,485
1885-86	65,230	128,640	193,870
1884-85	55,573	154,575	210,148
1883-84	37,684	99,944	137,628
1882-83	28,715	140,814	169,529
1881-82	57,016	129,971	186,987
1880-81	36,857	156,763	194,620
1879-80	37,447	157,932	195,379
1878-79	8,579	115,775	124,354
1877-78	12,957	151,781	164,738
1876-77	53,544	186,198	244,742
1875-76	25,000	119,989	144,989

—Cincinnati Price Current.



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the dough soft. Do not make it stiff. For pastry
use little less flour than usual.

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WINNIPEG.

PRICES and SAMPLES

Mailed on Application,

The Crops.

Oriswold, May 29—Crops never looked better at this season of the year. The growth has been rapid nearly every Lernal sown has come up, and the ground is fully covered. The acreage will be about the same as last year. A good drenching rain would be very acceptable. Oats are very scarce and fetch a good price.

Moose Jaw, May 28—The seeding is finished for this year and the farmers are hopeful of a profitable return. So far there has been a splendid growth. The land generally was well put in, and with an average rainfall the returns of 1894 should be satisfactory.

St. Francois Xavier, Man., May 28—Seeding of wheat and oats is about completed here, except in odd cases. Barley will be sown next week. The early sown wheat is looking well, but oats don't make much show as yet.

Sidney, Man., May 29—Seeding is all done except barley. Rain is wanted badly. No damage of any account was done by the frost on Saturday night.

Calgary, May 28.—The rains of last week, together with the continued warm weather, are giving an unwonted impetus to growth in this district. Trees are vegetating luxuriantly.

Burnside, May 30.—Seeding is finished and the farmers expect a bountiful harvest this year with good prices.

Morden, May 27.—Seeding operations are over in this district, except a few fields of barley. The wheat is in a thrifty condition and will soon cover the ground. A larger acreage has been sown than last year, despite the low price and poor prospects.

Regina, May 27.—The prospects for a good crop were never better in the Regina district than they are at present. The warm, moist, early spring brought them forward so rapidly as to surprise even the old settlers, who are accustomed to the great fertility of our plains.

Cotham, Assa., May 26.—The refreshing showers that set in on Saturday were quite welcome. The young wheat had already begun to look as if it wanted liquid refreshment.

Freight Rates and Traffic Matters.

Owing to the unprofitable nature of freight rates, says the Montreal Trade Bulletin, of May 25, it is said that some of the regular lines are talking of laying off some of their steamers. In grain there have been several engagements at 7½d to Liverpool, and one lot, it is said, was taken as low as 5d, but it was not confirmed. To day it is reported that 9d is the lowest that would be accepted. Provisions have been booked as low as 7s 6d to Liverpool, and sack flour to London has been engaged at 7s 6d. Cattle space has been let at 40s to Liverpool and deals at 32s 6d to 35s. Cheese for this week has been taken at 20s all ports. In lake freights, 5½ to 5¾ are the rates from Chicago to Montreal.

The Chicago Daily Trade Bulletin of May 26 in its weekly review says: The rates are generally well maintained to the East on a basis of 20c per 100 lbs for grain and 30c for provisions New York. The scarcity of coal is rather a drawback to the free operations of the railroads, and some are substituting anthracite for bituminous. Through rates to Liverpool continue demoralized, agents of the ocean lines taking most anything they can get. Through rates on flour to Liverpool were 15½ to 16½c per 100 lbs, wheat 9c and corn 8½c per bushel. Provisions 3½ to 4½c per 100 lbs. Rates on grain to Glasgow were 10c for wheat and 9c per bushel on corn and 16½ to 17½c per 100 lbs for flour. Through rates via lake and rail to New York were 6½c per bushel on wheat, 6½c on corn and 5½c on oats and 12½c on flour. Philadelphia was 6c on corn. Rates to New England were unchanged at 8½c for corn and 5½c for oats. Lake business was light and rates steady, 1½c for wheat, 1½c for corn and 1½c for oats to Buffalo, 2½c for corn to Kings ton and 1c for corn to Port Huron.

The Duluth Market Report of May 26 says: The demand for tonnage to load this month is quite sharp, coming from shippers anxious to get grain out of the elevators before an additional 3c per bushel storage charge which accrues May 30 is payable. They offer 2½c freely on tonnage to Buffalo. Possibly a fractionally higher rate could be secured. There seems to be little or no tonnage available, however, to load before that time. The ore traffic paying 80c per ton from Lake Superior points has attracted most of the tonnage in this market. The feeling in ore freights is firm.

Sicilian Fruit.

According to the report of the British Consul at Palermo, the cultivation of green fruit in Sicily has increased greatly, and two years ago it was calculated that the number of trees was about 10,000,000, and the produce of fruit nearly 2,000,000,000. The largest production is obtained in the districts of Palermo, Messina, Catania and Syracuse. Lemons averaged the same, or nearly so, in every district, excepting in Messina, where the fruit is generally considered superior. Not so in the case of oranges, the best being grown at Aderno, Biancavill, and other localities near Catania. Some excellent qualities were found in the neighborhood of Palermo. Oranges are divided into "common," "blood" oranges, "vainiglia" (or sweet oranges) and those that are "bitter" or "Seville" oranges. Lemons present no variety, though they have their designation also, but of no commercial interest, and too lengthy to explain. It is difficult to obtain the exact quantity sent away, because not being subject to any export dues or control no exact record is kept of the boat loads that leave the shore for the steamers. Shipments are in cases, boxes and half boxes, both for oranges and lemons; the wood for making them comes from the United States and also from Fiume. The larger sized fruit is packed in cases and shipped to the United Kingdom, whilst half boxes are made expressly for shipment to the United States, in order to prevent the fruit suffering from stowage of tier on tier in the ship's hold. In half-boxes there are only two tiers of fruit, whereas in boxes as many as four and five are placed over one another, and when the fruit ripens on the voyage the weight damages it very much. The green fruit trade dates from about 60 years ago in the days of sailing ships. Shipments were then made on commission. The perfection of Fulton's great discovery brought about a revolution in the trade, for not only did it diminish the distance, but diverted the course of traffic. The use of the submarine cable added further impetus to the trade, by the daily transmission of quotations from the American markets. The quantity of oranges and lemons now grown doubles, trebles and quadruples the amount shipped in the days of the sailing ships. This increase, together with the prompt disposal of cargoes in the States, and the facilities of communicating the results obtained, enhanced the value of fruit. This induced the growers to raise their prices, and the American merchants stopped their commissions. The consequence was that the fruit began to be shipped at the exporters' risk entirely, but as this did not lead to the realization of the shippers' expectations, the merchants, fearing that their interests were not scrupulously guarded by consignees, sent representatives over. These were generally younger sons or relatives. But even this plan does not appear to have met with any great success, for each representative tried his best to induce shippers, not having their own representatives, to send their shipments to him, by granting them every facility in his power. In this competition a new system was started, viz., that of advancing money to the shipper in order to secure shipments. This system became general, and is looked upon as the negation of all trade, for fruit is shipped without, or, at least, with very little regard to, its ability of resisting a

long voyage, and the shipper having already received his advance, is not so careful in the selection of the fruit he sends away as he used to be.—Grocers' Review.

Winnipeg Clearing House.

Clearings for the week ending May 31 were \$705,632; balances, \$137,028. For the previous week clearings were \$707,691.

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

	Clearings.	
	May 17th.	May 23rd
Montreal	\$11,373,560	\$7,863,377
Toronto	5,730,330	4,114,776
Halifax	1,184,412	815,222
Winnipeg	778,042	707,591
Hamilton	667,124	489,719
Total	\$19,733,468	\$13,990,655

General Wheat Prospects.

All grain crops are said to be doing well in New York, with favorable weather. Pennsylvania furnishes good reports, excepting from damage caused by heavy rains and washouts. All have made good growth in Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, where there are less complaints than usual of injury from insects, with a most hopeful prospect, excepting possible injury from late frosts. West Virginia, like Pennsylvania, had too much rain, while otherwise the outlook is good. Rain is badly needed in northwestern Missouri, and some damage has been done by dry weather. The situation is unfavorable in very much of Kansas. In the southern counties, the wheat is getting out of bloom and headed in the centre with rain greatly needed. The entire state of Nebraska has suffered for rain, and the outlook for the grain crops is most discouraging. Michigan still reports good prospects for wheat, although progress delayed by recent cool weather. Growth in Wisconsin also lately retarded by cool weather. In states further south there is much complaint of wheat headed low, particularly in Tennessee, while Kentucky is recovering from a late snow storm, a week ago, with moderate wheat prospect. The spring wheat states of the northwest are in fair shape, with a good growth, excepting the eastern part of South Dakota, that suffers with drought. The early sown wheat was hurt by the freeze the last of March and the late sown by drouth. There is chance there for great improvement, by early rains. Minnesota and North Dakota have excellent prospects. Washington and Oregon are doing well, but California was too far gone before the rains for more than about half a crop. Oklahoma wheat is doing well, although low lands injured by frost May 20. Wheat harvest begun in the Carolinas, while heading short in Virginia. Georgia reports moderate crops of small grain. Early wheat is harvested in Texas and over southwestern portions has suffered from drouth. Arkansas says the crop is doing well, with rain needed for corn, in some parts.—Minneapolis Northwestern Miller.

In consequence of the British government preventing the landing of Canadian live stock in England, which is believed here to be due rather to fear of competition on the part of British farmers than of the importation of disease, active steps are being taken to promote the export of dressed Canadian meat from Quebec to Liverpool. A company has been formed, headed by the president of the Canadian Live Stock Association of Montreal, to erect abattoirs and cold storage refrigerators, etc., in this port, at a cost of \$500,000, and 1,000 men will be employed in these works, which will be in readiness by the time the new fast line of steamers commences to run to this port, which, it is hoped, will be early next year. Five thousand to ten thousand sides of beef will then be shipped weekly to England.

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Montreal Grocery Market

Sugar—The feeling is strictly in sympathy with foreign advices, and values show no change. We quote granulated at 4½c and yellows at 3½ to 3½c, as to quality at the factory.

The feature in the syrup market is the scarcity of bright grades in barrels and half barrels, and values in consequence are firm. The demand, however, for all grades at present is limited, and business on the whole is very quiet. We quote bright at 2 to 2½c and ordinary at 1½ to 1½c per lb.

The easy feeling in the molasses market continues, but values show no further change. The demand at present is slow, which is usually the case at this season of the year, and business is confined principally to small lots to fill immediate requirements and sales have transpired during the week at 29c in car lots and 30c in single barrels.

There was no change in the situation of the rice market. The tone was steady under a fair demand at former quotations. We quote: Standard, \$3.50 to 3.75, Japan, \$3.75 to 4.25, and Patna, \$4.25 to 4.75.

Since our last the tea market has ruled dull, which is due principally to the fact that buyers in most cases are holding off awaiting the arrival of new goods, which have already been offered on this market. The volume of business transacted during the week has been very small; in fact, we do not hear of a single sale of any importance.

The coffee market is also quiet and steady with no new feature to note, the demand being only for small lots to fill actual requirements.

Business in canned goods continues to rule very quiet, and dealers generally do not look for much improvement in the near future, owing to the fact that buyers in most cases are well stocked up, and until they dispose of the same the demand will, no doubt, be limited. The stock of canned goods generally held here is considered large for this season of the year, and the general impression is that prices for the new pack will open pretty low. We quote: Lobsters at \$6 to 6.50 per case; sardines at \$8.50 to 9.50; salmon, at \$1.15 to 1.30 per box; tomatoes at 80 to 85c per dozen peaches at \$2 to 2.10 per dozen; corn at 85 to 90c per dozen, and marrowfat peas at 85 to 90c per dozen.—Gazette, May 25.

Montreal Markets.

Flour—The flour market was never in the slightest degree affected by the temporary advance in wheat that set in at the close of last week. The lowest sale we heard of in Ontario straight rollers during the week was that of a car load at \$2.85 laid down here on track, with two more cars offered at the same figure. These offerings are by some of the smaller mills who

must sell as they go along; but the bulk of Western millers will not sell under \$2.95 here on track. United States flour seems to have cut out Ontario brands, so far as the Newfoundland trade is concerned. In Ontario bag flour sales have been made of choice extra at \$1.30 per 98 lbs, and of straight roller at \$1.45 to 1.50. As regards strong bakers' flour, it is useless to attempt to quote prices, as they vary according to terms and customers. A few lots of sack flour have been placed on English account. We quote:—Patent, spring, \$3.35 to 3.50; Ontario patent, \$3.25 to 3.40; straight roller, \$2.85 to \$3; extra, \$2.40 to 2.60; superfine, \$2.20 to 2.40; city strong bakers, \$3.35 to 3.50; Manitoba bakers, \$3.25 to 3.40; Ontario bags, extra, \$1.30 to 1.35; straight rollers, \$1.40 to 2.50.

Oatmeal—The market remains about as last quoted, car lots of granulated and rolled being still offered at \$4.10 laid down here on track. In a jobbing way prices are quoted as follows: Rolled and granulated, \$4.30 to 4.40; standard, \$4.00 to 4.20. In bags granulated and rolled are quoted at \$2.15 to 2.20, and standard at \$2 to \$2.05.

Bran, etc.—The easier feeling before noted in bran is becoming more marked, and we quote sales at \$17.50, and one dealer offered a car load at \$17.25 on track. Shorts range from \$18 to 18.50, and moullie at \$20 to 23 as to grade.

Wheat—Prices here are nominal. No. 1 hard Manitoba wheat is quoted 73 to 75c for No. 1 and 70 to 71c for No. 2; No. 2 red winter is quoted at 60c in store, the last sale being made at about that figure.

Barley—We quote malting grades 50 to 54c and feed 43 to 45.

Pork, Lard, etc.—The chief feature in the pork market is the great scarcity of choice Canada short cut mess pork, sales of which have been made at \$18.50 for round lots of choice heavy mess, while lighter grades have sold at \$17.50 to \$18. We also learn of sales of Chicago short cut mess pork at \$18.25, and Chicago regular mess is quoted at about \$17. In lard, the market is quiet but steady, with sales of compound at \$1.42½ to \$1.45 and \$1.50 as to quality. Smoked meats quoted, sugar-cured hams selling at 10 to 11½c and bacon at 11 to 12c.

Oats—Several cars of No. 2 oats have been sold at 39c in store, and more are offered at the same figure per 34 lbs

Butter—Sales of creamery have been made at 18c in the country, and at 18½ and 18c here showing a decline of about 1c on the week. Sales of choice western dairy have been made in 10 and 20 tub lots at 16c, while eastern townships have sold at 17 to 17½c. In the country, buyers are paying 15 to 16c for eastern townships.

Cheese—Sales at 9½ to 10½c for this week's boats, the latter for choice colored. The mar-

ket to-day is 9½ to 10c, which shows a decline of ½ to 1c as compared with a week ago.

Eggs—With no outlet either in England or the States the market has weakened considerably, and sales have been made in this market at 9 to 9½c for round lots, with smaller lots selling at 9½ to 10c; and 10c is considered a very outside figure.

Maple Products—Maple syrup is dull, and quoted in wood at 4 to 5c as to quantity. In cans, 5 to 5½c, or 50 to 60c per can. Maple sugar is quoted at 6 to 7c.

Hides—A few cars of light hide have been taken by Quebec tanners on the basis of 4c for No. 1. Butchers are getting 3½c for No. 1. Heavy hides are in rather liberal supply, with sales reported at 5 to 5½c. Bulls are selling at 3½c. There has been one or two large lots of calfskins sold at about 6c. Receipts, however, are still liberal, and dealers are paying 5c. In lambskins there have been sales at 20c, and clips have brought 15c.

Wool—There has been no material change in this line, chief feature being the extreme dullness that has been existing for the last few weeks. A great number of the mills are still closed down, and the few mills that are open find it extremely hard to procure orders. We quote prices as follows:—Greasy Cape, 14 to 15½c; Canadian fleece, 17 to 20c. B.A. scoured, 26 to 34c. In pulled wool, 20 to 21½c is quoted for supers, extra 23 to 26c; Northwest wool, 11 to 12c.—Trade Bulletin, May 25.

Montreal Paint and Oil Market.

The market for oils, leads and paints has ruled quiet during the past week, but owing to the continued cutting in prices, which is still going, business is very unsatisfactory. The stronger feeling in linseed oil, noted in our last, continues and we note an advance of 1 to 2c per gallon, with recent sales of round lots of raw at 56c and boiled at 58c. In seal oil trade has ruled quiet and we do not hear of any further sales. We quote: Choice brands white lead Government standard, \$4.75; No 1, \$4.50; No 2, \$4.25; No 3 \$4; No 4, \$3.75; dry white lead, 4½c; red lead, pure, 4½c; do No 1, 4c; zinc white pure, \$7.25; No 1, \$6.25; No 2, \$5.25; glass, \$1.25 first break; \$1.35 second break, per 50 feet, \$3.25 for first break per 100 feet; linseed oil, round lots, raw, 54c; boiled 56c; putty in bulk, \$1.85; seal oil, 42 to 44c.

In the cement market the demand has fallen off some and business has ruled quiet. The arrivals for the past week were 6,100 casks of English and 5,000 Belgian, and for the season up to date they have been 8,250 casks of English and 5,425 Belgian, as against 26,050 casks of English and 6,400 Belgian for the same time last year. The above figures show a decrease of more than half the quantity received this year as compared with last, which is due to the low rates of freight ruling from the other

sides on these goods, and the fact that the steamers that have already arrived would not carry cement when they could get other cargo at better rates. The volume of business transacted this season in cement has been quite as large as in previous years, and, in consequence, the small arrivals do not indicate any decrease, but, on the other hand, importers have been put out considerably, and in some cases have not been able to fill their contracts promptly for the want of stuff. On the whole the tone of the market is steady and values are unchanged. We quote spot prices at \$2.00 to \$2.10 for English brands, and \$1.85 to \$1.95 for Belgian, and to arrive, English brands \$2.00 and Belgian \$1.80 to \$1.90. The arrivals of firebrick so far this season have been 284,000. The demand for these continues good, and the market rules active, but prices are lower on account of fresh supplies, and recent sales have transpired at \$15.50 to \$19.50 per 1,000 as to brand.

In turpentine the feeling is firm but values show no change. We quote: Turpentine, 46 to 48c; resins, \$2.50 to \$5.00, as to brand; coal tar, \$3.25 to \$3.75; cotton waste, 5 to 7c for colored and 7 to 10c for white; oakum, 5½ to 7½c, and cotton oakum, 10 to 12c. Cordage, sisal, at 6½c for 7 lb and upwards, and 14c for deep sea line. Pure manilla, 9c for 7-16 and upwards, and 9½c for smaller sizes.

There has been no change in petroleum. We quote:—Canadian refined at 11c in shed in Montreal, for round lots, and 12c for small quantities. United States petroleum, 14 4½c in car lots, 15½c in 10 barrel lots, 15½c in 5-barrel lots, and 16c for single barrels, net cash; United States benzine 23 to 25c; Canadian benzine, 10½c Petrolea; 12½c Montreal.—Gazette, May 25.

Toronto Hardware Market

Wire—Plain, barb and fancy wires are still in seasonable demand at 3½ to 4½c.

Rope—Fair quantities are going out, but prices are still unsettled. We quote nominally. Steel, 7 lb in. and larger, 6½c; ½, 5-16; ¾ in, 7½c; Manilla, 7 lb in. and larger, 9 to 9½c; ¾, 5-16, ¾ in, 9½ to 9¾c.

Cut Nails—A western maker announces an advance of 10c per 100 lbs, and there is a firm feeling generally, on account of the coal strike, presumably. Jobbers are still quoting \$1.80 for carload lots and \$1.85 for small lots.

Wire Nails—Discounts are unchanged at 75, 10 and 5 per cent, shipment in 10 keg lots being prepaid.

Horse Nails.—Business quiet and prices unchanged. We quote: "C" .66 per cent., and "BB" and "M" .60 and 2½ per cent.

Green Wire Cloth—There is still a good movement at \$1.85 per 100 square feet.

Horseshoes—Much as before. We quote \$3.80 to 3.85 Toronto.

Tar, etc.—There is a fair trade doing. We quote: Roofing pitch, \$2.50 per bbl.; pure coal tar, \$4 per bbl.; refined coal tar, \$4.50 per bbl.; XXX refined coal tar in quart tins, \$1 per doz; best Southern pure tar, \$6 per bbl. and 75c per doz. pint tins; pine pitch, \$2.75 per bbl.

Cement, etc.—Business fair. We quote: Portland cement (English), \$3 per lb.; New Brunswick plaster paris, \$2 per bbl.; Canadian water lime, \$1.25 per bbl.

Pig Iron—A few enquiries are heard for small lots of United States and domestic, mostly for the former. We quote: Summerlee, \$20 to 20.50; Cambree, \$19 to 19.50; Siemen's, \$18 to \$18.25.

Bar Iron—Prices are firmer, the price \$1.85 being now firmly adhered to.

Sheet Iron—There is little doing in small quantities. We quote as before: 8 to 16 gauge, \$2.50; 18 do., \$2.60; 20 do., \$2.70; 22 to 24 do., \$2.35; 26 do., \$2.45; 28 do., \$2.65. Tinned sheet iron, Corbals, 26 gauge, 5½c per lb; 22 to 24 gauge, 6½c; 16 to 20 gauge, 6½c.

Iron Pipe—Quite a number of orders for small lots are reported. We quote: 6½ to 70 and 10 per cent; galvanized iron pipe, 47 to 50 per cent.

Boiler Tubes—Prices are weak and quotations nominal, while orders are small. We quote as follows: 1½ inch, 7c; 1½ inch, 7½c; 1½ inch, 8c; 2 inch, 8½c; 2½ inch, 9c; 2½ inch, 9½c; 3 inch, 11½c; 3½ inch, 14c; 4 inch, 19c.

Sheet Steel—Quiet and unchanged. We quote: 8 to 16 gauge, \$2.75 per 100 lbs; 18 to 20, \$2.65; 22 to 24, \$2.85; 26, \$3.10.

Galvanized Iron—Business quiet, while quotations are being shaded under certain conditions. We quote 4½ to 5½c for 28 gauge in case lots.

Ingot Tin—Some good sales are reported on country account, ton lots going out at 18½c, and small lots at 19½ to 20c.

Ingot Copper—Enquiries are fewer than a week ago. Prices are unchanged at 10 to 10½c in case lots.

Sheet Copper—Nothing new, demand still being fair with prices unchanged, at 15 to 17c.

Zinc Spelter—Prices as before. We quote: Foreign, 4½ to 4¾c; domestic, 4 to 4½c.

Corrugated Iron—We quote: "Owl" brand from genuine steel plates, zinc coated, \$1.25 to \$3 per square; painted steel, same brand, \$3 to 4.75, according to gauge.

Tin plates—Not much doing, there being some enquiries but not many sales. Prices rule from \$3.50 to 3.75 per box for I.C. charcoal and \$3.25 to 3.35 for coke.

Terne Plates—Quiet and unchanged, at \$6.75 to 7.50 per box, 20x28.

Zinc Sheets—Quiet and featureless at 4½ to 5c for case lots.

Hoops and Bands—Business is still quiet in this line. We quote base price: English, \$2.40, American steel, \$2.

Canada Plates—A few import sales are reported at \$2.30 for half and half. Half polished from stock is quoted unchanged at last week's decline, namely, \$2.50 to 2.60.

Solder—Demand is little better, and some sales of 1,500 lb lots of half-and-half are reported at 12½ to 13c. Guaranteed half-and-half is quoted at 13½ to 14c, with commoner brands lower according to composition.

Pig Lead—There is not a great deal doing. Prices are unchanged at 2¼ to 2½c for carload lots.

Antimony—Market dull and prices easy at 9½ to 10c for Cookson's.

Old Material—Trade is reported dull. Dealers are carrying very large stocks and paying very low prices. We quote prices paid by dealers as follows:—Agricultural scrap, 50c per cwt.; machinery cast, 50c per cwt.; stove cast scrap, 30 to 35c; No. 1 wrought scrap, 40c per cwt., No. 2, including sheet iron, hoop iron and mixed steel, 10c, now light scrap copper 6½ to 7c; heavy scrap copper 7½ to 7¾c; old copper bottoms 6 to 6½c, light scrap brass 4c; heavy yellow scrap brass, 6c, heavy red scrap brass, 6 to 6½c; scrap lead, 1½ to 1¾c; scrap zinc, 1½ to 1¾c; scrap rubber, 2½ to 2¾c; country mixed rags, 60 to 75c per 100 lbs; clean dry bones, 45 to 55c per 100 lbs; borings and turnings, 10c.

Glass—Shipments are arriving, but stocks are still low. Prices are unchanged, at \$1.20 to \$1.25 first break. A fairly good trade is reported in plate glass.

Paints and Oils—Further advances in turpentine have been made in the south, and to lay this article down here at present would cost about 4½c. Some houses have advanced their prices to 43c f.o.b., while others are still quoting 41 to 42c. Stocks on spot are low, some jobbers being practically sold out. Demand on the whole fairly good. Prepared paints are moving fairly well in a sorting up way, at \$1.05 for pure. There is a good deal of linseed oil moving at 53½c for raw, and 56 to 56½c for boiled f.o.b. Toronto. Demand has fallen off a

little for white lead, but there is still a fair trade doing; 4½ to 4¾c is the ruling range of prices. Paris green is going out nicely, and a number have got their shipments. We quote at 12½c in drums, and 14½ to 15c in packages. Pottery is quiet at \$1.90 to \$2 in bladders, and \$1.80 to 1.90 in bulk. Castor oil is quiet at 6½ to 6¾c in case lots, and 7c in single tins. Refined seal oil is quoted at 53 to 59c per gallon, in barrels.

A Review of the Wool Trade.

A London firm in their annual review of the wool trade say: As we review its course during the past season we are struck with two facts—1st, the comparative, small fluctuations in price; and 2nd, the general feeling of expectancy as regards legislation in the United States. Business all during the year has been fairly active, and spinners have been well employed. Profits have been small to the employers of labor, while the employed have been occupied at full rates, and fewer disputes have arisen in the wool trade than in almost any of the other great branches of business in this country. When we look at the condition of the workers on the Continent and in the United States we have reason to congratulate ourselves in this result. The development of trade in Great Britain has been left mostly to the natural operation of economic laws, whereas we see the statesmen of other countries endeavoring to help trade by artificial means, the effect of which has been disappointing and disastrous. The introduction by the present government of the United States of the Wilson Tariff bill has been watched here with much interest. This bill is intended to introduce free wools to the States, the first effect of which would be to enhance the value of our wools here. When matters settle down the proportionate values of the various classes would there as here be determined by the ever-varying laws of supply and demand. For several years the McKinley tariff bill has promoted the importation to the States of the lower grades. If the new bill is passed the various classes will find their natural level.

During the long controversy that has raged in Congress spinners in America have been reducing their stocks, not knowing what the legislation would ultimately result in. At the moment of writing it is authoritatively announced that the Wilson tariff bill will pass the Senate very much in the same shape as it has passed the House of Representatives, and thus the long suspense from which our trade has suffered, both in the States and here, will soon be ended. The uncertainty has been keeping back business, and when a decision has been come to the result will be beneficial. We look forward hopefully to the coming season. During 1893-94 the prices of half breeds have been very steady. The demand has been always good without any excitement. We begin the new season with literally almost no stocks, so that the coming clip will be put on the market to meet a fair demand. Cheviots do not occupy quite so strong a position. The finest qualities are extremely scarce, but the medium and lower grades are still to be had in fair quantities. As the season closes it seems probable that those qualities will be more sought after. Blackfaced wools have been more affected by the tariff laws in America than any other class. For many years back a large proportion of this kind has been exported there, but during the last season nothing like the usual quantities have been taken. This has been partly caused by the uncertainty of legislation, and trade in the carpet manufacture of the States has been in a wretched state, many mills there having been shut wholly or partially for months. Prospects now are much brighter, and a revival of demand may be expected. Present prices of all classes of wool are about as near the bottom as they have ever been, and it is only reasonable to expect that any change will be an improvement.

"WHAT IS THE MATTER WITH HANNAH?"

(Continued from page 894.)

is not more than 17½ cents. Sugar shows a very high percentage, because it is a cheap and heavy article. Teas pay about 2 cents a lb to lay down at, say, Boissvain. This would make the freight on a dollar's worth of the kind which I found most used, 6 cents. Canned goods pay 2½ cents a tin to McGregor and points on the branch lines equally distant from Winnipeg.

Summing up my investigation, I can reach only the following conclusions, namely: that so far as freight rates from the east to the country districts, towns and cities outside of Winnipeg are concerned, there is practically no complaint heard from the trading community therein. On the other hand, the complaint is quite common, and in some cases loud against the local rates from Winnipeg to points in the province, so that the cry of discrimination against the shippers of this city is not a cry of the jobbers alone, but finds a distinct echo from the country.

On one item, not directly connected with general merchandise, I made numerous enquiries, namely lumber, and the freight rates thereon from the Lake of the Woods mills. With one exception the rates were condemned as excessive, and the exception was a dealer who was selling out his business and did not, I suppose, want his purchaser and successor to obtain any unfavorable view of the business situation in which he would be placed.

Comment on the above report is unnecessary, so far as the question of inbound freight rates being burdensome to either retailer or consumer in the country districts is concerned. Only the freight rates from Winnipeg to western points are complained of, and as competition will regulate this so far as the country merchant is concerned, Winnipeg wholesalers having to meet the prices of eastern competitors, the retailers and consumers are not the sufferers, but the Winnipeg jobbers, who have to fight loaded with this discrimination. On the lumber question comment will be made in a future issue.

It is beyond question, therefore, that this ailment of "Hannah's" has no trail leading to excessive inbound freight rates as a cause. In the next issue search will be made for it elsewhere.

COMMERCIAL CONVENTION.

The question of calling a convention of merchants to meet in Winnipeg during the week of the Industrial Exhibition, is now under discussion. A very low railway rate has been announced for visitors to the exhibition, and a large number of merchants are sure to be in the city that week. We certainly believe it would be a great benefit to the merchants to come together for an afternoon and evening in convention, and the presence of so many in the city as are sure to be here during exhibition week, should be taken advantage of to accomplish this very desirable purpose. Merchants from all parts of the country, many of whom seldom have an opportunity of discussing questions of common interest to the trade, will be in the city. Much information can always be gained from a discussion of questions of general interest, leading to an interchange of ideas. Even if there were no specially important questions which call for discussion, there are topics in connection with trade generally which could be talked about to the advantage

of all. Discussion leads to thought, and the advancement of an idea by one person, leads to the development of ideas by others. Thus information is diffused and people have their ideas brightened up. If a commercial convention of this nature could be made an annual affair, we believe it would tell in time to the advantage of trade in this country by leading to the introduction of a better and more uniform system of doing business.

In a new country like this there are special reasons why a convention of this kind should do good. It is very necessary that the business system of the country should be established on a solid and businesslike basis, and now is the time to lay the foundation right. Recent developments have shown that some changes are necessary in our business fabric. Conditions have changed some in this country, and legal changes have been made which require careful consideration, the discussion of which cannot fail to do good. There are questions such as insurance, handling produce, credit basis of business, freights, etc., all of which are of special interest to merchants throughout the country, and which can be talked over to advantage. The exact date and place of holding the convention will be announced later in *The Commercial*, as it is quite probable arrangements will be made to this end.

Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition.

The prize list of the Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition Association is now being distributed. It also contains the programme of the sports, amusements and attractions which will take place during the exhibition week. The exhibition opens on July 23 and continues to July 28. The large sum of \$15,000 is offered in prizes. Exhibits will be carried by the railways free of all charges, from all points in Manitoba and the territories. Exhibits from the East will be charged ordinary rates to the exhibition, but will be returned free. Very low passenger rates have also been announced, the return rate being less than single fare one way, in many cases. With these very favorable terms, the exhibition is certain to be a great success, both in the number of exhibits and in the attendance of visitors. Entries for exhibits should be made before July 12 next. Printed forms for entries will be supplied on application to the secretary. Live stock should be in the grounds by 10 o'clock on Tuesday, July 24, and other articles on Monday, and may be removed on Saturday, thus giving four full days for the exhibition to last. This is an improvement from last year, as exhibitors from a distance will not be compelled to remain so long in the city. A splendid list of sports and attractions has been provided, extending over the four days of the exhibition proper, from July 24 to 28 inclusive. A number of large special prizes are offered, amounting in some cases to over \$100. Prize lists can be had from the secretary.

Australia's Great Staple.

The wool clip of Australia for 1893-94 is estimated at 1,860,000 bales, or 52,000 bales in excess of that of the previous clip, being the largest ever recorded. The London selling value, however, appears to be smaller than for some years past.

Why Cheap Lumber?

The Mississippi Valley Lumberman, of Minneapolis favors higher prices for lumber in the following article:—

"What sense is there in the present low price at which white pine lumber is selling all over the country, is a question that is being asked on every side." It is a question that appeals strongly to the good sense as well as the pocket book of every manufacturer of lumber, and we all know that when the pocket book is touched it becomes a matter of importance. It is the general belief that the bottom has been reached and that lumber will stay at the present notch until there is an advance, perhaps in the early fall, and then it will go up a peg. Yet others argue that the bottom has not yet been reached and that some seven or eight years ago lumber was selling cheaper than it is to-day, and that about as many years previous to that it was still down lower. In fact that low prices of lumber come in intervals of seven or eight years and that seven or eight years from now lumber can be expected to be cheaper than it is to-day.

"It is contrary to good sense to believe an argument of this sort. When it is considered that each year sees more and more of the white pine timber of the northwest cut away, until now the best and choicest timber is far harder to get at than it was ten years ago, one can't figure out why lumber should be cheaper than it is to-day nor why any one should expect it to be cheaper ten years hence. It is contrary to the natural order of things. Stumpage is costing more each year, the best timber is being rapidly cut away, and while there is no immediate fear of the timber supply giving out, at the same time there are many reasons why lumber should have been cheaper in 1896 than it is in 1894 or can possibly ever be.

"There seems to be a desire throughout the country to dispose of lumber at figures at which there is scarcely any profit this year. When one stops and reflects, there really can be found no reason for this, except that each manufacturer in order to compete with his neighbor has got to make a low price, and as the demand is light, the result is to force lumber on to the market it has to be sacrificed. It is true that the law of supply and demand governs prices, and now, when the demand is light and the supply adequate, prices suffer. That is why it is done. Yet if lumber manufacturers were able and so disposed to hold their lumber until a demand was created, as there surely will be in time, there is no doubt but what they could realize much more on their output. One great point in favor of a firmer lumber market is the fact that stocks are not excessive anywhere in the country in manufacturers or first hands, and in second hands they are unusually light. There is not a retail lumber dealer in the northwest whose stock is anywhere near as large as it was a year ago this time and who could fill a very large order without first ordering stock from first hands. Even in the south reports from the yellow pine district are to the effect that there is not a surplus of stock on hand. So the competition with yellow pine in common territory is not so sharp as to cause prices to remain at the present figures.

"Retailers do not fear steady prices for lumber. In fact it is to their advantage that prices be firm. A prominent retailer writes *The Lumberman* this week that he would rather see prices stiffer. The only thing in which he is concerned is that his competitor does not get lumber cheaper than he does. The lumber trade is holding up well under the general business depression. It does not seem possible that prices could go lower nor just to manufacturers that they should. An effort to hold them up all around will surely do no harm. Sash and door men have realized that demoralization in prices does not pay, and have made two advances within the past two weeks in prices and are getting ready to make a third. Lumber men might profit by their example."

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General Travelling Agent.

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JACKSON HANBY,
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Silver to be Ignored.

It appears to have at last dawned upon the intellect of those who have been pushing silver to the front, in season and out of season, that no progress can be made toward the increased use of silver as a money metal by urging the early passage of a free silver coinage bill in this country, for there is no chance of its becoming a law, and it would not improve the condition of silver bullion if it should. It is not that they have lost hope in the ultimate triumph of their cause, but deem it more politic to postpone action, with the hope that Great Britain will find it necessary to take the lead in promoting bimetallism, being forced thereto by her great interests in the trade of India, which trade is much depressed by the low prices prevalent for silver bullion, but while there has apparently been some gain in the popular sentiment in Great Britain favorable to an increased use of silver, the sentiment of those controlling the policy of the government is apparently opposed to this, so that there does not seem to be any reasonable ground for hope that there will be much of anything done by Great Britain to increase the use of silver in the early future, whatever may be the case in the more distant time. The fact is that the leading European banks have gained largely in gold during the past year and very lightly in silver. The present holdings of the leading banks of Great Britain, France, Germany, Austria-Hungary, Spain, Netherlands and Belgium are about \$805,000,000, against about \$743,000,000 a year ago, showing a gain of about \$62,000,000, whereas the gain in silver during the same time was scarcely \$750,000. It is evident that with such a large gain in gold and such a small increase in silver, the European banks will see no necessity to adopt a policy which would promote a larger use of silver. The increased cost of the transportation of silver, compared with gold, must ever militate against its increased use in a large way in settling balances of trade between the leading commercial nations. It is not that there is any prejudice against silver per se that there is less disposition to increase its use, but it is wholly on economic grounds, and as a matter of convenience. Europe holds, say, \$805,000,000 of gold to \$75,000,000 of silver in its principal points of accumulation, and while there is a constant effort to increase the holdings of gold, there is a forthcoming supply which increases the ratio of that metal over silver. The world's statistics indicate that the production of gold is proportionately less than that of silver, and this if continued may, in the long run, cause a revival in the value of the latter; but such a contingency seems at present a long way off, for there is more silver now than finds employment, and the price continues to decline. It is commendable to drop the effort to "do something for silver," especially as all such efforts have only served to force the price of silver bullion lower and lower. There are plenty of theories that silver should, and in certain contingencies would, revive in value, but none of them work satisfactorily in practice.—Cincinnati Price Current.

Trade Still Depressed.

As we progress further into the spring, and closely approach the summer season, there is a failure in business in general to show any essential increase; in many lines there is, on the contrary, an actual decrease in volume, and in some instances a further decline in prices. There are, on the other hand, some reports of increased production and distribution of shoes and a few other articles of domestic manufacture, but there is not much encouragement to be gained by the evidence as a whole of the general condition of business, although there is a considerable volume of business in progress, which shows that trade is very far from a stagnant condition. Legislation on tariff matters has taken no definite shape, and does not seem likely to in the early future. The discussion goes steadily forward, but that does not essentially affect current trade, and only has a little influence on the feeling for the future, for there does not appear to be much confidence that there will be an early revival of trade in any event, and certainly not while the tariff question remains unsettled, and while we are probably making some progress towards such settlement, for we know that everything must have an end, yet there are no indications that the conflicting interests are making much if any satisfactory deal towards a plane of harmony which will bring about such a state of things as will result in the revival of trade before the summer season ends. In fact we may consider that the country will be fortunate if legislation should take such a shape as to bring the trade of the country into a more satisfactory condition during the approaching fall season. But business seems to be steadily growing in most lines of domestic production in spite of the delay in the tariff legislation, and while there is no boom in anything there is a fairly satisfactory distribution of commodities of prime necessity.—Cincinnati Price Current, May 24.

British Grain Trade.

The London cable on May 28 says.—The weather during the past week has been more genial and the crops have been very little damaged. A warm rain would restore their color. The market hardened on American advices, but eventually relapsed and became dull and depressed, at 3d to 6d down. The stocks are not large, but 6,400,000 bushels are due to arrive. The demand was very poor for parcels and there was a small trade in spot, which was very quiet. Red winter wheat, June delivery, was quoted at 20s. Flour was dull and slow and stocks were heavy. Owing to the tone of the market and the weather there was a decline of 3d to 6d. No 1 Minnesota bakers' was quoted at 14s 6d to 16s. Corn was stronger, but is now weaker, with poor trade. Mixed American, prompt delivery to buyers, was quoted at 16s 6d. Barley was quiet and easy. Oats were steady, with light spot offerings.

Fire has destroyed the shoddy department of Huber's glue works and shoddy factory at Berlin, Ont. The loss is large.

Unloading Bananas.

An Eastern exchange describes the unloading of bananas as follows:—

It is an interesting sight to watch the unloading of a banana steamer. The wharves are always crowded with teams, either awaiting their turn for a load or receiving their quota of the luscious fruit, which is stowed away by the thousands of bunches down in the hold of the vessel. Everything moves with celerity and dispatch, and it is wonderful how soon the large steamer can be relieved of her cargo. Gangs of men, generally of the colored persuasion, are at work in different parts of the steamer passing out the bunches, so that the wagons, which are backed right up to the edge of the wharf at several points, can be readily supplied with a load. So soon as one receives the required number another takes its place, and thus the work continues until the cargo is discharged. Men with a quick eye and good judgment are stationed where they can watch the work closely, and decide upon the merits of each and every bunch, so that the fruit is assorted as rapidly as it comes out of the vessel, the various grades being assigned to their respective places.

Cereal Crops in Japan.

Although the cultivated lands of Japan are scarcely equal to one-eighth of the total area of the country, yet the home-grown produce is sufficient in ordinary seasons to meet the requirements of a population which exceeds 40,000,000 of people. Expressed in English measure there are 11,390,000 acres of arable land, of which 6,913,000 acres are occupied by rice, 4,234,000 acres by other cereals, and the remaining area by divers kinds of crops. Rice is grown in every province of the empire from south to north, and the mean yield is equal to about 30 bushels per acre, though the yield varies widely according to soil and situation. While wheat, barley and rye are capable of successful cultivation in all parts of the country, barley tends to predominate in the provinces of the northeast, and rye in those of the southwest.—Dornbusch.

The Money Markets.

The only feature of the New York loan market, says Bradstreet's, is the anxiety of lenders to find employment for their funds. Banking interests consider current rates for commercial paper too low, but are helpless in view of the rapidity with which the limited amount of first-class names which come on the market are absorbed, the rates being 2½ to 3½ for doubles or the higher grades of single names. The demand for time money continues so slack and the amount seeking employment is so large that competition among lenders affects rates on collateral loans, quotations this week being 1 per cent. for thirty days, 1½ to 2 per cent. for sixty to ninety days, and 2 to 3 per cent. for longer periods. Call money is 1 per cent.

Protection from Prairie Fires.

The following communication has been received from the Leithbridge board of trade —
 "The Leithbridge board of trade desire to draw your attention to, and ask your co operation in a request they are making to the Northwest Assembly, that the assembly should vote a sum of, say, two thousand dollars (\$2,000) to be applied as a bonus to the party or parties inventing the best machine or instrument for making a thorough fire guard of not less than eight feet in width. The merits of the different machines to be adjudged by a committee of three members of the House. Points of perfection to be considered in judging, general efficiency, lightness of draft, and inexpensive operation. The only known method of preventing prairie fires is by means of guards made by plowing. This is slow, tedious and expensive. I am of opinion if the question of inventing a machine for making fire guards was properly placed before machinists and made sufficiently interesting, that something might be devised to meet the wants of the case." All persons living in the prairie belt are agreed of the great damage done by prairie fires every year and the amount of money spent by railway companies in plowing guards which are only partially successful in the prevention of fires.

We therefore ask you to use your influence to further the object above referred to, as we feel it would be money well spent by our local government, and in all probability be the means of introducing a machine of much benefit to the people of the Northwest territories.

The Great Northern Ry.

THE POPULAR ROUTE TO THE

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ROBERT KERR,

General Passenger Agent.
 WINNIPEG.

NORTHERN PACIFIC R.R.

TIME CARD.

Taking effect on Monday, March 5, 1894.

Read Up.				Read Down.			
North Bound		South Bound		North Bound		South Bound	
Freight No. 163.	St. Paul Ex. Press No. 107 Daily.	Freight No. 108	Miles from Winnipeg.	St. Paul Ex. Press No. 108 Daily.	Freight No. 164	St. Paul Ex. Press No. 104 Daily.	Miles from Winnipeg.
1 20p	4 00p	0	0	11 00a	5 30a	0	0
1 05p	3 49p	3	0	11 12a	5 47a	3	0
12 42p	3 35p	9	8	11 25a	6 07a	9	8
12 22p	3 21p	16	8	11 38a	6 25a	16	8
11 54a	3 07p	23	5	11 54a	6 51a	23	5
11 31a	2 54p	27	4	12 02p	7 02a	27	4
11 07a	2 42p	32	5	12 13p	7 19a	32	5
10 31a	2 25p	40	4	12 0p	7 45a	40	4
10 03a	2 11p	40	8	12 45p	8 25a	40	8
9 23a	1 51p	68	0	1 07p	9 18a	68	0
8 00a	1 30p	65	0	1 30p	10 15a	65	0
7 00a	1 16p	63	1	1 40p	11 15a	63	1
11 06p	9 15a	168	0	5 25p	8 25p	168	0
1 30p	8 25a	223	0	9 25p	1 26p	223	0
	3 45p	453	0	7 25a		453	0
	8 30p	470	0	0 20a		470	0
	8 00p	491	0	7 00a		491	0
	10 30p	833	0	9 35p		833	0

MORRIS-BRANDON BRANCH.

East Bound.				West Bound.			
Ex. No. 180 Mon. & Fri.	Ex. No. 188 Tues. & Sat.	Miles from Morris.	STATIONS.	Ex. No. 127 Mon. & Fri.	Ex. No. 129 Tues. & Sat.	Miles from Morris.	STATIONS.
1 20p	4 00p	0	Winnipeg.....	11 00a	5 30p	0	Winnipeg.....
7 50p	12 25p	0	..... Morris.....	2 30p	8 00a	0	..... Morris.....
6 53p	12 02p	10	..... Lowe Farm.....	2 55p	8 44a	10	..... Lowe Farm.....
5 49p	11 51a	21	..... Myrtle.....	3 21p	9 31a	21	..... Myrtle.....
5 23p	11 26a	25	..... Roland.....	3 32p	9 50a	25	..... Roland.....
4 39p	11 08a	33	..... Rosebank.....	3 50p	10 23a	33	..... Rosebank.....
3 53p	10 54a	39	..... Milam.....	4 05p	10 54a	39	..... Milam.....
3 14p	10 33a	49	..... Deerwood.....	4 28p	11 44a	49	..... Deerwood.....
2 51p	10 21a	54	..... Altamont.....	4 41p	12 10p	54	..... Altamont.....
2 15p	10 03a	63	..... Somerset.....	5 00p	12 51p	63	..... Somerset.....
1 47p	9 49a	68	..... Swan Lake.....	5 15p	1 22p	68	..... Swan Lake.....
1 19p	9 35a	74	..... Indian Springs.....	5 30p	1 54p	74	..... Indian Springs.....
12 57p	9 24a	79	..... Maricapolis.....	5 42p	2 18p	79	..... Maricapolis.....
12 57p	9 10a	86	..... Greenway.....	5 53p	2 52p	86	..... Greenway.....
11 57a	8 55a	92	..... Balder.....	6 15p	3 25p	92	..... Balder.....
11 12a	8 33a	102	..... Belmont.....	7 00p	4 15p	102	..... Belmont.....
10 37a	8 16a	109	..... Hilton.....	7 18p	4 53p	109	..... Hilton.....
10 13a	8 00a	117	..... Ashdown.....	7 35p	5 23p	117	..... Ashdown.....
9 48a	7 53a	120	..... Wawanesa.....	7 44p	5 47p	120	..... Wawanesa.....
9 39a	7 45a	123	..... Elliotts.....	7 55p	6 04p	123	..... Elliotts.....
9 05a	7 31p	129	..... Rounthwaite.....	8 03p	6 37p	129	..... Rounthwaite.....
8 28a	7 18p	137	..... Martinville.....	8 27p	7 15p	137	..... Martinville.....
7 50a	6 55a	145	..... Brandon.....	8 45p	8 00p	145	..... Brandon.....

Number 127 stops at Baldur for meals.

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE BRANCH.

East Bound.		W. End	
Read Up Mixed No. 144.	Miles from Winnipeg.	STATIONS.	Read Down Mixed No. 141.
M., W. & F.	per.		M., W. & F.
5 30 p.m.	0	..... Winnipeg.....	9 00 a.m.
5 15 p.m.	3.0	..... Portage Junction..	9 15 a.m.
4 43 a.m.	11.5	..... St. Charles.....	9 44 a.m.
4 30 a.m.	13.5	..... Headingly.....	9 54 a.m.
4 07 a.m.	21.0	..... White Plains.....	10 17 a.m.
3 16 a.m.	35.2	..... Eustace.....	11 05 a.m.
2 43 a.m.	42.1	..... Oakville.....	11 38 a.m.
1 46 a.m.	55.5	..... Portage la Prairie..	12 30 p.m.

Stations marked —†— have no agent. Freight must be prepaid.

Numbers 107 and 108 have through Pullman Vestibuled Drawing Room Sleeping Cars between Winnipeg and St. Paul and Minneapolis. Also Palace Dining Cars. Close connection at Chicago with eastern lines, connection at Winnipeg Junction with trains to and from the Pacific coast.

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G. P. & T. A., St. Paul. General Agt., Winnipeg.

E. J. BELOH, Ticket Agent, 450 Main St., Winnipeg.