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THE MERCHANTS BANK OF CANADA.

HEAD OFFICE, MONTREAL, QUE.
 Capital Paid Up - - - \$3,000,000.00
 Rest - - - \$3,000,000.00

BOARD OF DIRECTORS—Andrew Allan, Esq., (of H. & A. Allan) President; Robert Anderson, Esq., Vice-President; Hector Mackenzie, Esq. (of J. G. Mackenzie & Co.); Jonathan Hodgson, Esq. (of Hodgson, Sumner & Co.); H. Montague Allan, Esq. (of H. & A. Allan); John Cassels, Esq. (of Shaw Bros. & Cassels); J. P. Dawes, Esq. (of Dawes & Co., Lachine); T. H. Dunn, Esq., Quebec; Sir Joseph Hickson.

Genl. Mgr. JOHN GAULT, Asst. Genl. Mgr. New York Agency—52 William St.

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The Pioneer Bank of the Prairie Province.

Accounts of Merchants, Manufacturers, Corporations and Individuals received on favorable terms. Canadian and Foreign Exchange bought and sold. Interest allowed on deposits at the best rates. Particular attention given to Canadian and American collections. Ample facilities and low rates. Prompt returns made.

A general banking business transacted.

ARTHUR WICKSON, Manager.

IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA

Capital authorized..... 2,000,000.00
 Capital Paid up..... 1,954,525.00
 Reserve..... 1,152,252.00

DIRECTORS.

H. S. Howland, President. T. R. Merritt Vice-Pres.
 William Ramsay, Robert Jaffray, Hugh Ryan,
 T. Sutherland Stayner, Hon. John Ferguson.
 HEAD OFFICE, Wellington St., TORONTO.
 D. R. Wilkie, Cashier.

B. Jennings, Asst. Cashier. E. Hay, Inspector.

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 Fergus..... C. Forrest..... "
 Galt..... G. C. Easton..... "
 Ingersoll..... J. A. Richardson..... "
 Niagara Falls..... J. A. Langmuir..... "
 Port Colborne..... E. C. F. Wood..... "
 Rat Portage..... W. A. Weir..... "
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 St. Catharines..... C. M. Arnold..... "
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TORONTO—
 Yonge & Queen Sts... O. F. Rice..... "
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 Welland..... S. D. Raymond..... "
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BRANCHES IN THE NORTHWEST.

Winnipeg, Man..... C. S. Hoare, Manager.
 Brandon, Man..... A. Jukes, "
 Calgary, Alta..... M. Morris, "
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 Foreign Exchange bought and sold. Drafts issued payable at all points in the United States.

AGENTS AND CORRESPONDENTS.

CANADA—Bank of Montreal and Branches.
 GREAT BRITAIN—Money may be deposited with Lloyd's Bank (Limited), 72 Lombard St., London, for transfer by letter or cable to any of the above branches.
 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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Western Loan and Trust Co., Ltd.

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Office: No. 18 St. Sacramento Street, Montreal, P.Q.

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INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

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 Reserve Fund..... £275,000 "

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Head Office in Canada—St. James St., Montreal.
 H. Silkeman, General Manager.
 E. Stanger, Inspector.

BRANCHES IN CANADA:

Brandon, Hamilton, Ottawa, Toronto.
 Brantford, Kingston, Paris, Vancouver.
 Fredericton, London, Quebec, Victoria.
 Halifax, Montreal, St. John.

Winnipeg, Main Street—D. Simpson Manager.
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 New York, 52 Wall St., W. Lawson and F. Brownfield.
 San Francisco, 124 Sanson St., H. M. I. McMichael, and J. C. Welsh.

London Bankers—The Bank of England—Messrs. Glyn & Co.
 Foreign Agents—Liverpool, Bank of Liverpool. Australia, Union Bank of Australia. New Zealand, Union Bank of Australia. India, China and Japan—Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China, Agra Bank. (Limited) West Indies, Colonial Bank. Paris, Messrs. Marcuard, Krauss et Cie. Lyons, Credit Lyonnais.

BANK of OTTAWA

HEAD OFFICE, OTTAWA.

Capital Authorized & Subscribed, \$1,500,000.00
 Capital Paid up..... 1,500,000.00
 REST..... 925,000.00

DIRECTORS:

CHAS. MAGEE, President. GEO. HAY, Vice. President
 Hon. Geo. Bryson, sr., Alex. Fraser, John Mather,
 David MacLaren, Denis Murphy.

GEO. BURN, General Manager.

BRANCHES.

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 Hawkesbury, Keewatin, Winnipeg.
 Parry Sound, Rideau and Bank Sts., Ottawa.
 Rat Portage, Kemptville.

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" NEW YORK—Messrs. W. Watson and R. Hebdon.
 " CHICAGO—Bank of Montreal;
 " ST. PAUL—Merchants National Bank;
 " LONDON, ENG.—Alliance Bank.
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J. B. MONK, Manager.

The Western Canada Loan & Savings Co.

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

HEAD OFFICES: Toronto, WALTER S. LEE, Man. Director.
 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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Bookbinders' and Box Makers' Materials
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HAMILTON, ONTARIO.

The Canadian Bank of Commerce.

DIVIDEND No. 56.

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of THREE and ONE-HALF per cent upon the capital stock of this institution has been declared for the current half-year, and that the same will be payable at the bank and its branches on and after

Saturday, the First Day of June Next.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 16th of May to the 31st of May, both days inclusive.

The Annual General Meeting.

of the shareholders of the Bank will be held in the banking house, in Toronto, on Tuesday, the 18th day of June, next. The chair will be taken at twelve o'clock.

By order of the Board.

B. E. WALKER,
 General Manager.

Toronto, April 23, 1895.

UNION BANK OF CANADA.

HEAD OFFICE, QUEBEC.

Capital Paid up - - - \$1,200,000
 Reserve Fund - - - 280,000

DIRECTORS:

ANDREW THOMSON, President. Hon. E. J. PRICE, Vice-President.
 John Breakey, D. O. Thomson, E. Giroux, E. J. Hale,
 Jas. King, M.P.P.

E. E. WEBB, Gen. Mgr. J. G. BILLETT, Inspector

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

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 Boissevain, Man. Morden, Man. Souris, Man.
 Carberry, Man. Moosomin, N.W.T. Toronto, Ont.
 Chesterville, Ont. Neepawa, Man. Warton, Ont.
 Iroquois, Ont. Ottawa, Ont. Winchester, Ont.
 Lethbridge, N.W.T. Quebec, Que. Winnipeg, Man.
 Merrickville, Ont. " (St. Lewis St.)

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F. L. Patton, Manager.

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

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Rolled Oats, Rolled Wheat, Granulated Oatmeal, Standard Oatmeal.

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Baking Powder, 10, 5, 3 and 1 lb. Tins.

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Canada Corn Starch Silver Gloss, 1 lb Packages, Canada Laundry.
Benson's Corn Starch. Silver Gloss, 6 lb Boxes Satin Starch.

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GREAT NORTHWEST

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Don't forget the new premises.

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Factory — MONTREAL.

The Commercial

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

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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 a great majority of business men in the vast district described 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, MAY 27, 1895.

Manitoba.

Dalton & Co., of Carberry, have purchased the Ovas stock at Brandon, and moved it to the former place.

The employes of the Canadian Pacific Railway workshops in Winnipeg were put on full time on Monday.

The Commercial has been favored with a copy, in pamphlet form, of the annual report of the Virden board of trade for 1891.

The weekly Chronicle, of Russell, has been revived. Geo. Jenvey is in charge of the mechanical department, while it is announced that Miss Ellen M. Boulton will handle the editorial quill.

J. H. Ashdown, wholesale hardware, Winnipeg, is having plans prepared for the new warehouse which he proposes erecting here. When completed, according to his plans, it will be the finest warehouse in the city.

E. A. Bailey, publisher of the Wawanesa Enterprise, has made arrangements to establish a newspaper at Emerson, in this province. The Enterprise will be continued under the management of Jno. W. Bailey.

The Manitoba Fish company, the Solkirk Fish company, Reid & Tait, and the Lake Winnipeg Fish companies all started from Solkirk for the Lake Winnipeg fishing grounds at the Grand Rapids on May 21, taking with them a large outfit of supplies and about four hundred men. The Robinson company started on May 22.

The Morden Monitor says:—"As showing the wisdom of not being too eager to get in the seed in early springs, it may be mentioned that a number of farmers in this district have suffered the disappointment of seeing their flax destroyed by the slight frost that recently visited us. Nothing else has suffered, but it shows that flax is so tender that it should not be allowed to appear above the ground until the 24th of May."

A correspondent at Portage la Prairie tells the following:—"There was almost as much fun watching a run on boots last week as there was a month ago watching the banana fight. Of late competition has become very keen in the shoe trade. Merchant No. 1 bought a bankrupt stock of men's harvest shoes and marked them 75c, usual price \$1. Merchant No. 2 noticed the reduction, and marked his down to 70c. No. 1 then put his down to 65c, and the cutting in price kept on till the shoes No. 2 were marked down to

15c. At this point merchant No. 3 appeared on the scene, and he and No. 1 concocted a scheme to outwit No. 2, and with the aid of their farmer friends bought out his whole stock. The shoes are now in the windows of Nos. 1 and 3 marked 75c.

Wheat Stocks.

The visible supply of wheat in the United States and Canada, east of the Rocky Mountains, for the week ended May 20, 1895, shows a decrease of 3,139,000 bushels, against a decrease of 1,460,000 bushels for the corresponding week last year and a decrease of 1,190,000 bushels the corresponding week two years ago.

The following table shows the total visible supply of wheat at the end of the first week in each month on the dates named for four years, as compiled by the Chicago board of trade:

	1895.	1894.	1893.	1892.
	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.
Jan 2	88,681,000	80,223,000	81,238,000	46,907,000
Feb. 5	83,376,000	70,863,000	81,391,000	43,161,000
Mar. 4	78,765,000	75,669,000	79,083,000	41,666,000
April 1	74,308,000	71,458,000	77,054,000	41,036,000
" 8	72,703,000	70,762,000	77,294,000	41,177,000
" 15	70,487,000	69,217,000	76,006,000	42,055,000
" 22	68,026,000	68,447,000	74,869,000	39,149,000
" 29	65,776,000	66,653,000	75,027,000	37,936,000
May 6	62,196,000	65,168,000	73,669,000	36,100,000
" 13	59,623,000	63,510,000	72,432,000	35,190,000
" 20	57,481,000	62,041,000	71,892,000	34,077,000

Bradstreet's report of stocks of wheat in Canada on May 13 is as follows:

	bushels.
Montreal	285,000
Toronto	49,000
Kingston
Winnipeg	226,000
Manitoba elevators	1,231,000
Fort William, Port Arthur & Keowatin	789,000

Total stocks in the United States and Canada as reported by Bradstreet's were as follows, on May 13, 1895:

	bushels.
East of the Mountains	72,832,000
Pacific coast stocks	9,227,000
Total stocks a year ago were:	

	bushels.
East of the Mountains	77,733,000
Pacific coast	8,998,000

Stocks of wheat in Europe and afloat for Europe on May 1, 1895, were 64,373,000 bushels, which added to American stocks above, make a grand total for Europe and America and afloat of 151,980,000 bushels as compared with 170,695,000 bushels a year ago.

Grain and Milling News.

The rise in the top price of flour in London in April was from 24s. to 27s.

During April wheat in England shows 6d. advance on English and 2s on Californian wheat, London terms.

The by-law granting a loan to the farmers' elevator and flour mill company of Portage la Prairie carried by a two-thirds vote of the 399 necessary to carry it. The loan is made to enable the company to overcome financial difficulties.

The prospect is that the Canadian Pacific railway will erect a large storage and cleaning elevator in Winnipeg. Superintendent Whyte is in correspondence with the president on the subject and the company may see its way clear to build the elevator. If the railway company build the elevator, the Northern Elevator company will give up the idea of building a similar elevator here this year.

The big Pillsbury-Washburn milling concern of Minneapolis is not making money fast. At the last general meeting it was found just possible to satisfy the claims of the debenture holders; but this was all, and up

to the end of last year there were three years preference dividends due. Moreover, during the first six months of the present financial year the business of the company was in such indifferent shape that the board did not see their way to declare a cash dividend. Altogether the total amount overdue was \$140,000. To get out of the difficulty it was proposed to fund this overdue dividend into an income bond bearing 7 per cent. interest, and the first charge on the income of any one year after the payments of the debenture interest had been made. Two meetings, the one of preference, and the other of ordinary shareholders, were accordingly called last month, and this proposal was adopted by each meeting.

Comparative Prices in Staples.

Prices at New York on May 10 and a year ago.

	May 17, 1895.	May 19, 1894.
Flour, straight spring	\$3.15 to \$3.85	\$3.00 to \$3.50
Flour, straight winter	\$3.20 to \$3.55	\$2.50 to \$3.00
Wheat, No. 2 red	71 1/2 to 73 1/2	57 1/2
Corn, No. 2 mixed	65 1/2 to 66	42 1/2
Oats, No. 2	31 1/2	33 1/2
Rye, No. 2, Western
Barley, No. 2 Milwaukee
Cotton, mid. upland	6 15-16c	7 1/2
Print cloths, 64x84	2 1/2	2 1-1/2c
Wool, Ohio & Pa., X	15 to 15 1/2c	20 to 21c
Wool, No. 1 comb	19 to 20c	23 to 26c
Pork, mess new	\$13.25 to 14.00	\$13.25 to 13.50
Lard, westn, stn.	0.90c	7.00c
Butter, creamery	17c	17c
Cheese, ch. cast fr.	6 1/2c	10 1/2c
Sugar, centrif, 000	3 1/2c	2 29-32c
Sugar, granulated	4 7-16 to 4 1/2	4c
Coffee, Rio, No. 7	16 1/2c	16 1/2c
Petroleum, N. T. Co.	1 7/8c	86c
Petroleum, rfd. gal.	8 60c	5.16c
Iron, No. 1 anth.	\$12.00	\$12.50 to 13.25
*Iron, Bess. pg.	\$11.40
*Steel billets, ton	\$16.50	\$19.00
Ocean Steam Freights—		
Grain, Liverpool	1 1/2d	1d
Cotton	3-32d	5-61d
	* Pittsburgh.	

Freight Rates and Traffic Matters.

The Montreal Trade Bulletin of May 17, says: "A considerable quantity of wheat is coming forward from Duluth, and wheat and corn from Chicago, engagements of which are reported a 1s to 1s 5d Liverpool, 1s 3d to 1s 6d London, 1s to 1s 3d Glasgow, and 1s 1 1/2 to 1s 6d Bristol. Quite a lot of sack flour is coming forward from Lake Superior, and is going forward from here at 6s Liverpool, 8s London, 7s Glasgow, 9s Bristol. To the Continent engagements of heavy grain are reported at 2s 3d. Provisions are quoted at 8s 6d to Liverpool, 12s 6d to London, 15s to Glasgow, and 15s to Bristol. Cheese and butter 15s to Liverpool, 20s London, 25s Glasgow and 22s 6d to Bristol. Hay is quoted at 20s to 25s and cattle 40s London and Liverpool, and 45s Glasgow and Bristol. Wheat from Duluth to Montreal at 6c per bushel. Wheat has been taken from Kingston to Montreal at 2 1/2c and corn at 2 1/2c. Wheat from Fort William to Montreal has been engaged at 6c.

Live Stock Markets.

From all parts of the range country says the Macleod, Alberta, Gazette, comes the same cheering report, that cattle were never in better condition at this time of the year, and never, in the history of the industry, were the prospects brighter for a heavy calf crop. Cattle came through the winter in splendid shape, and with practically no loss.

Fire broke out in a car of cattle in a train load of export stock going east from Winnipeg a short time ago. The fire was confined to one car and several of the animals were badly burned. The fire originated from a spark from the engine falling in amongst the hay in the car.

The Winnipeg board of trade is moving to have regular market days established at the stock yards here for the sale of live stock,

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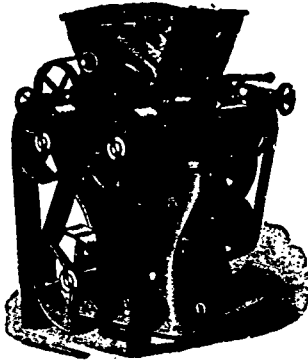
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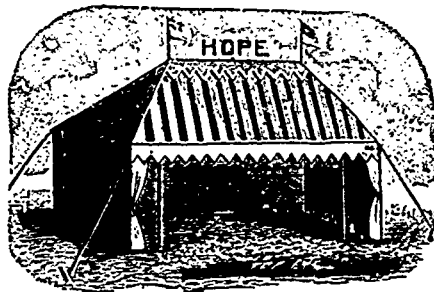
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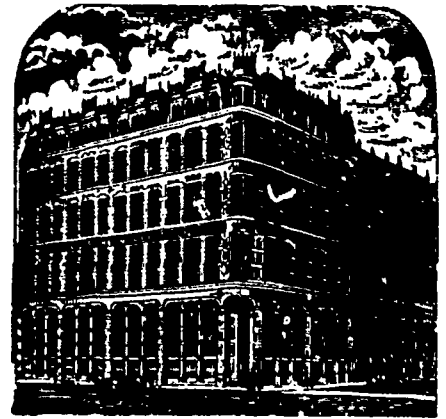


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Probably No other railway in the North-west has been more prompt to adopt every invention which promised to add to the convenience and comfort of its patrons, than The North-Western Line. A journey over this route especially between Minneapolis, St. Paul and Chicago, has become a pleasure, and is entirely free from the annoyances and discomforts so long inseparably connected with journeys by rail.—The Argus, Fargo, N.D.

The Commercial

WINNIPEG, MAY 27, 1895.

THE MAY FROSTS.

Frost in the early part of May, in Canada and the bordering states to the south, are not remarkable. On the contrary they are looked for and as a rule do little, if any, harm. This year, however, conditions are somewhat exceptional, owing to the very advanced state of vegetation, and a vast amount of damage has been done in some sections by the May frosts. The season appears to have been much earlier than usual in the east as well as in the west. Reports from the fruit districts of Ontario say that the crops were about three weeks earlier than usual, owing to the warm, forcing weather during April. In the United States, both east and west, the same conditions prevailed. On this account, the frosts, which under ordinary circumstances would have done little damage, have been very destructive. In addition to the advanced state of vegetation, the early May frosts this year were more severe than usual and covered a larger area of country. They extended from the Rocky Mountains to the Atlantic coast, and south of the Canadian boundary from 500 to 1,000 miles.

In Canada no serious damage was done except in the fruit regions of Ontario. The grape crop in that province is very seriously hurt, but the full extent of the damage to this and other fruit crops is not yet known. It is feared, however, that there will be a serious shortage in several kinds of fruits, as a result of the frosts.

In the United States the destruction has been vastly greater than in Canada. The farther south the frost extended, it naturally follows the greater damage was done. In addition to the enormous destruction of fruits, estimated at millions, corn, flax, potatoes, vegetables, etc., were cut down. Private letters from as far south as central Iowa, would indicate that the frost was more severe there than in Manitoba, and as vegetation was more advanced there than here, the damage was very great.

In Manitoba it is not believed that the grain crops have been hurt, judging from the experience of previous years. Heavy grain crops have been harvested in some past years, notwithstanding that the crops were subjected to sharp frosts at an early stage in their growth. As regards grain crops, the subject can be dismissed without fear as to the result, so far as the May frosts are concerned. The early sown flax, however, has suffered considerably. This crop is not a very important one in Manitoba, the growing of flax being confined to a few sections. Last year there were about 25,000 acres of flax sown in Manitoba, but the area will be considerably larger this year. Considerable of the flax was not above ground at the time of the frost, and others who sowed early and had the crop cut down, are re-

seeding the land, it being early enough yet to sow flax.

Manitoba has practically no cultivated fruit crop, and therefore we have nothing to lose by the frosts in that line. The wild fruits, which are quite an item to the farmers in some sections, have no doubt been damaged, though some varieties may have escaped, as the wild fruits grow largely in wooded and shady locations, where vegetation is later in starting.

While Manitoba has escaped any damage worth mentioning from the early May frosts, it may be noted that the heavy advance in wheat of late has been largely due to the unfavorable weather conditions in the United States. If this advance holds until Manitoba farmers can market another crop, it will be a fine thing for them, and in this case the frosts will have proved a great advantage to them.

UNITED STATES INCOME TAX.

The income tax law which was adopted in the United States in connection with the last tariff revision, has been declared unconstitutional by the supreme court. The income tax measure was very unpopular from the start, and the news of the quashing of the bill will be received with pleasure by many. The most serious view of the case is the loss of revenue which will be brought about by the declaration of the supreme court. The income tax law was expected to recoup the revenue for the heavy loss brought about by the reduction of the customs duties at the time the tariff was overhauled and revised. The quashing of the law will therefore be a serious matter for the national finances, particularly at this time when heavy deficits are the rule. The deficit for the fiscal year of 1891 in the United States was over \$31,000,000. The present year shows a deficit every month, the total deficit for last year and this year to date now amounting to over \$51,000,000. The loss of the revenue expected from income tax is therefore unfortunate at the present time.

Flax as a Money-making Crop.

In looking over a farmers' journal in the Northwest recently I saw a statement from the pen of Prof. W. M. Hayes of St. Anthony Park, Minnesota, to the effect that "during a few years past flax has yielded more money per acre than any other small grain in the hard wheat districts of the Northwest. The coming season large production may materially lower prices, but the chances are that flax will yield more money per acre in 1895 than will wheat, oats or barley."

I am sure that flax will yield more money per acre if the elevator men will put in a flax brake and buy the flax straw from the farmer. This will be the means of bringing more money to the elevator man, as well as to the farmer for each acre of flax grown. Flax straw is a waste product and can usually be bought at a very low figure. It can be handled at a time when the elevator man has little else to do, so that all he gets out of it is clear gain. While in Wisconsin recently I met a representative of Foster & Williams, who make flax brakes, and as he was an enthusiastic champion of this branch of business for elevator men, I naturally became imbued with some of his ideas, and learned much about the business from him. Good

average straw will make 50 per cent. of coarse tow and about 83 per cent. of fine tow; the balance is offal and makes a good fuel. This fuel is sufficient to supply twice the power required to make the tow.

The longer the straw the better the tow it will make, so long, clean straw should command a premium. There is no fiber in the tops, all being in the stalk. Where flax is raised for the straw it is planted closely, about four bushels of seed being used to the acre; where it is sowed for seed, two or three pecks are used.

Three grades of tow are usually made—coarse, fine and medium. To make coarse tow the straw is run through the flax brake once. To make medium it is run through twice, and three times for fine tow.

The straw should be very dry and clean when put into the brake machine. During cold, sharp or dry, sunny weather is the best time to make tow. If the atmosphere is damp the heart of the fiber cannot be so easily broken out as in dry weather.

The freight rate is usually very low, the carriers being desirous of encouraging its use. Much of it has been shipped from North Dakota to Chicago for \$1 a ton or \$10 a carload. It is bulky and takes up much room. Considerable straw has been shipped from the West to Racine and there worked into tow and then shipped to Chicago and the East. This, of course, required baling twice. The trouble of breaking the baled straw apart and preparing it for the brake machine is considerable, and this labor, as well as the work of shipping, loading and handling, could be done away with if the country elevator man would prepare the tow for the upholsterer at home.

The straw and tow are very inflammable, and care should be taken to keep sparks and fire away from it. A Mr. Box owns an elevator and grist mill at Union Grove, Wis., where flax tow has been made for a number of years with a good profit and no loss by fire. Another tow mill is operated in connection with a grist mill at Frankville, Wis., beside railroad tracks. It has been running 15 years without loss by fire and at a good profit.

The farmer is usually paid \$1.50 to \$3 per ton for the flax straw delivered at elevator, and the elevator man usually gets \$20 to \$40 per ton for coarse tow, so he gets a good profit for his labor and use of capital. The market for tow is in all large cities where furniture is upholstered. There is always a good demand for it in the east, where no flax is grown. Furniture supply manufacturers are good buyers, and usually pay cash on delivery. They are not hard to do business with, but naturally and rightly object to much offal, shives or dirt.

To prepare the tow from the flax straw a flax brake is needed. This is easily operated, does not require skilled labour and requires about 8 to 12 horse-power to drive it, the amount of power depending upon the number of rolls used. The best work is done by a machine with 16 to 20 rolls with a beater or picker attached. It would require two men to operate one break machine—one feeder and one pitcher. A baling press is usually operated in connection with it. After a large quantity has been run through the breaks it is baled for shipment, three wires being used to bale it. A 14x18 press is usually used, that making a bale of convenient size for loading in car. A grain car usually carries 10 to 12 tons.

Lightbound, Ralston & Co., of Montreal, one of the oldest grocery firms in Canada, have gone into liquidation. They have been in deep water for a year past, having as will be recalled, then made an arrangement with creditors. The failure of this firm it is claimed is due to the persistent fight against what is termed the sugar trust.

Tenant's Right to Remove Fixtures.

The old rule that whatever is annexed to the soil must be considered as part of the soil, and as soon as fixtures are so annexed they lose their character as chattels, has of late years been continually modified. The weight of authority grow to be that a tenant may remove trade fixtures, provided he removes them during the term, or if he remains in lawful possession after the term. If a tenant with a right to remove fixtures surrender his term either directly or by operation of law, and takes a new lease, the result is that the fixtures are included as part of the property owned by the landlord, and the tenant loses his right to remove. This modification of the rigor of the old law was till recently supposed to temper all leases, whether under the Short Forms Act or not, till the decision on the 29th of October last of Chancellor Boyd in the case of Argles vs. McMath, in which that distinguished jurist startled the mercantile community by adjudging that every tenant who executes a lease in the usual form, or, as it is called by the lawyers, a lease under the Short Forms Act, precludes himself when he has executed such a lease from removing any fixtures put there by him during his term.

Trade fixtures are described as shelving, mirrors, gas fixtures, window fixtures, outside awnings, and other articles brought on the demised premises as independent personal chattels and physically attached by nails or screws, but not carpets spread with tacks for the purpose of keeping them in place; and if an article is to be considered a fixture, it must be attached to the freehold so as to become a part of it, so that it cannot be severed without doing some injury.

When a tenant signs a lease under the Short Forms Act, it contains the covenants on his part in the words, "and to repair," and "that he will leave the premises in good repair." These apparently innocent words have by the force of the statute an extended meaning, which is best told by quoting the words of the statute itself. The covenant to repair by the tenant is that "he will, during the said term, well and sufficiently repair, maintain, amend and keep the said demised premises, with the appurtenances, in good and substantial repair, and all fixtures and things thereto belonging, or which at any time during the said term shall be erected and made, when, where, and as often as need shall be." The covenant to keep in repair by the tenant is, that "he will, at the expiration, or other sooner determination of the said term, peaceably surrender and yield up unto the said lessor the said premises hereby demised, with the appurtenances, together with all buildings, erections, and fixtures thereon, in good and substantial repair and condition, reasonable wear and tear and damage by fire only excepted."

Chancellor Boyd's view of the law is that, having regard to the extended meaning of these covenants, fixtures erected by the tenant for the purpose of trade cannot be removed at the end of the term, but belong to the landlord; that the rigor of the rule, modified by late decisions, is revived against the tenant who executes a lease containing such covenants as referred to. From this decision an appeal was taken to the Court of Queen's Bench, when that court, of three judges, unanimously came to the conclusion that a tenant, while he is yet lawfully in possession of the premises, under the original lease, has the right, while he remains in possession of the premises leased, to remove trade fixtures, and has a reasonable time in which to do so. To prevent the possibility of the Court of Appeal varying this decision against the tenant, the Legislature should meantime settle the matter at rest.—Monetary Times.

World's Coal Supplies.

The following is given as the present coal production of the world on a normal basis—

British Empire:	Tons.
United Kingdom	185,000,000
Australia and New Zealand	5,000,000
Canada	1,000,000
British India	3,000,000
Cape Colony and Natal	200,000
Transvaal	400,000
Germany	74,000,000
Franco	25,250,000
Belgium	19,500,000
Austria-Hungary	10,250,000
Russian Empire	6,500,000
Rest of Europe (say)	2,000,000
China (say)	1,000,000
Japan	850,000
Chili	2,500,000
United States	170,000,000
Total	512,100,000
Add lignite	41,600,000
Grand total	553,700,000

"This," says the Glasgow Herald, "is a very much larger total than most people who have given any thought to the subject will be prepared for, but we are within the mark, as we have not included the unknown produce of French Further India, of Turkey and of Eastern Siberia. But our total is approximate enough for all practical purposes, and it shows that the United Kingdom now only produces about one-third of the coal supply of the world."

Population Estimates.

According to computations by the Actuary of the Treasury at Washington the population of the United States will reach seventy millions during the coming year. In making his calculations Mr. McCoy practically follows the same method as his predecessor, which resulted in an estimate of the population at the date of the last census greater by nearly 2,500,000 than was reported by the census enumerators. There is little doubt that this estimate was nearer to the fact than the result of the actual count, but the census figures are taken as the official statement of population on June 1st, 1890, and the following is the Actuary's estimate of annual increase for the decade:

1890	62,622,250	1896	71,263,000
1891	61,002,000	1897	72,807,000
1892	65,403,000	1898	74,389,000
1893	66,826,000	1899	76,011,000
1894	68,275,000	1900	77,676,000
1895	69,753,000		

Although accepting the census figures for 1890, the estimated annual increase is at a more rapid rate than would be assumed if the accuracy of the census returns was unquestioned, and the estimated population for later dates is doubtless nearer the facts than for the census year. According to the method of computation followed in these estimates the population of the United States is now just about twice as large as at the close of the civil war.—N.Y. Journal of Commerce.

A vast amount of damage is done every year to the various crops by insects and fungous diseases. A bulletin has recently been prepared by James Fletcher, botanist and entomologist of the Central Experimental Farm, giving full particulars of the treatment for all fungous diseases, and also instructions regarding the destruction of all kinds of insects. This is a very valuable pamphlet and it should have a large circulation, as it is of interest to every cultivator of plant life. Copies we believe will be sent free on application to the Experimental Farm, Ottawa.

Wasteful System of Handling Wheat.

There has been considerable discussion at one time and another upon the subject of the use of sacks in handling grain in this state, instead of the elevator system in use in all the other wheat-growing sections of the country, both in the Mississippi valley and the far Northwestern states, writes a correspondent in Californian. Various arguments have been advanced for the abandonment of this antiquated and necessarily expensive practice, but the present time affords two cogent reasons which do not appear to have been touched upon in the course of the argument.

One of these reasons is apparent to any one with merely ordinary powers of observation who will take the trouble to pay a visit to Port Costa, where the bulk of the wheat crop of California is put on shipboard for export. Here will be found many miles of side track upon which have been held for longer or shorter periods many thousands of cars loaded with wheat. These tracks will also be found to be almost literally ballasted with wheat for hundreds of feet. The bright grain lies in great patches and in continuous beds some times an inch or two in depth. It covers the space between the rails and lies in masses in the drainways between the various tracks. During a rain-storm recently I had occasion to pass through the place referred to, and the waste of wheat that was noted in passing was simply appalling. How so large a quantity of grain could be thrown away does not seem apparent. Certainly no ordinary handling of the sacks while in transit could account for it.

But however it may have been caused, the loss is apparent to all, and is particularly of interest to the farmer who is called upon to bear it. It would be well worth the trouble of visiting the place, and a more powerful argument against the use of sacks could not be found than the mute one of the thousands of pounds of wasted wheat lying in and about the yards at Port Costa.

Still another argument is furnished in the damage that is often done to wheat which is left lying in the field or near the railroads in the interior awaiting shipment, which has been delayed because of the lack of cars for handling the unexpectedly large crop which has been harvested. Were not the sack system in universal use here, elevators would have to be provided by the railroad companies, as is done in all the western states, and the grain would thus be held secure from damage while awaiting shipment. All loss from bursting sacks would also be avoided, and there would be no such sights as that often presented at the Port Costa yards.

The above is what a California correspondent thinks of hauling wheat in sacks, yet some agitators in Manitoba who pose as friends of the farmers, condemn our elevator system.

Winnipeg Clearing House.

Clearings for the week ending May 16 were \$952,733, balances, \$205,809. For the previous week clearings were \$880,921. For the corresponding week of last year clearings were \$707,591. For the month ending April 30, clearings were \$3,093,079, as compared with \$2,958,886 for April of last year.

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

	Clearings.	
	May 9.	May 16.
Montreal..	\$12,060,006	\$12,208,813
Toronto...	6,310,147	5,881,553
Halifax...	1,366,972	1,000,193
Winnipeg.	1,018,212	889,921
Hamilton.	677,277	576,217
Total	\$21,462,612	\$20,610,757

D. McGill & Co'y.

Special Notice.

On May 6th, 7th, 8th and 9th, our Mr. F. H. WHITE will make a grand display at **MANITOBA HOTEL, WINNIPEG**, of the most advanced novelties in Pattern HATS AND BONNETS, FLOWERS, FEATHERS, RIBBONS, LACES, SILKS, etc. The trade cordially invited. Will visit principal western points later.

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Moccasins,
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In addition to our regular line we have the exclusive control of the Celebrated Chester & Workers Suspenders for the Dominion. Neatest, Strongest and Best Suspender in the market at popular prices.

Customers may have sorting orders in any of our lines filled promptly from stock at our
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Samples at McIntyre's Block, Winnipeg REPRESENTATIVES: A. W. Leaser W. W. Armstrong.

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- GREY (CRESCENT STEEL,
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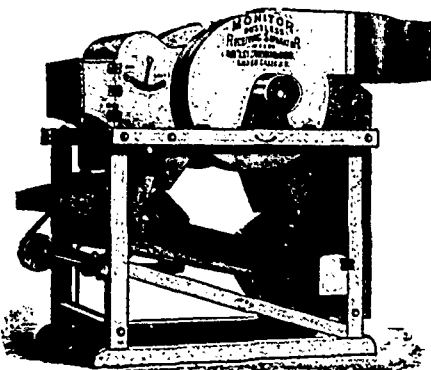
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Merrick, Anderson & Co. Agents,
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M. Lefebvre & Co., of Montreal, who operate the best sugar factory at Farnham, Que., propose establishing another factory at Leamington, Essex County, Ontario.



"MONITOR" Grain Cleaners.



- Wheat Scouring, Polishing and Separating Machine.
- Dustless Receiving and Elevator Separator.
- Dustless Milling Separator.
- Dustless Malt and Barley Separator.
- Barley and Malt Scourer.
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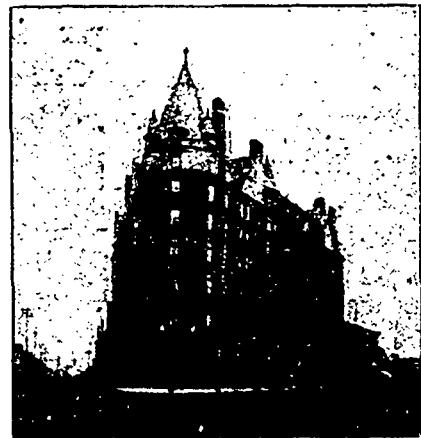
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OAK TANNED "EXTRA" BRAND

BELTING

MONTREAL AND TORONTO.

THE J. C. McLAREN BELTING COMPANY.

THE BUSINESS SITUATION.

WINNIPEG, Saturday, May 25.

While business generally with the wholesale trade is moving in very moderate volume this month, the feeling is greatly improved of late, owing to the sharp advance in wheat and the favorable crop outlook. It is believed that wheat prices will be maintained for some time, at least, and that Manitoba will be able to market the next crop at very remunerative prices. Bank clearings at Winnipeg continue to show a large increase over last year. The fishing industry opened for the season on Lake Winnipeg this week, giving employment to a large force of men. The Canadian Pacific Railway shops were working full time this week, denoting an increase in traffic.

WINNIPEG MARKETS.

WINNIPEG, SATURDAY AFTERNOON, May 25.

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

BOOTS AND SHOES AND LEATHER—Manufacturers of boots and shoes are still perplexed by the continued advance in leather. Leathers show further advances since our last report, of 1 to 2c on different lines. Further immediate advances are looked for in boots and shoes. In fact it is difficult to see how there can be any other result than a considerable further advance in boots and shoes, as they have not yet advanced nearly enough to cover the increased cost of the raw material.

DRY GOODS.—Indications are still favorable for firm prices in staple lines, and this has a slightly stimulating effect, though business shows a moderate volume. Cottons are particularly firm. The Merchants Co. has advanced fine grey cottons 5 per cent. Domestic woollens are firmer, in sympathy with the firm wool market, though prices in either are not materially advanced. Foreign advices report advances in muslins and lawns, and a firmness in flannelles, linings, etc.

FISH.—The fishing companies on Lake Winnipeg began operations for the season this week. About 400 men are employed. We quote prices here: British Columbia salmon, 14c lb; British Columbia halibut, 14c; Fresh mackerel, 12½c lb.; cod, 9c; haddock, 9c; smelts, 12½c; sea herring, 8½c dozen; Lake Superior herring, 25c doz; Lake Superior trout, 9c; whitefish, 6c; pickerel, 4c; sturgeon, 7c; smoked whitefish, 8c lb.; smoked goldeyes, 80 to 85c dozen; red herring, 20c box; finned haddies, 6 to 6½c lb.; salt herring \$1.50 per barrel; bloaters, \$1.00 to \$1.75 per box; Oysters, \$1.90 for standards and \$2.00 for selects, per gallon; dry cod, 7c lb; boneless cod, 7 to 7½c; boneless fish, 6c.

GROCERIES.—Sugars hold firm at the advances reported last week, Eastern refiners quoting 4½c for granulated and 8½ to 8¾c for yellows, at latest advices. The European beet crop is estimated to be 14 per cent. under last year, which has a tendency to advance prices. Syrups are a ½c higher at the factories. Molasses is very firm, and several advances have occurred lately in the West Indies, Barbadoes molasses having advanced 1c at a time from 11c to 15c, within a couple of weeks. It is said the supply is very limited this year. The damage to the fruit crop in Eastern Canada from frosts, is making canned fruits very firm, and if the damage proves as great as is expected, prices may average considerably higher for the next season.

GREEN FRUITS.—Bananas have been very scarce all the week, all the fruit that came to hand having been to green to send out to

retail dealers, consequently orders for ripe fruit could not be filled. Next week there will likely be plenty of fruit ready for use. Bananas have been on the scarce side all the season, which accounts for the comparatively high prices. Navol oranges are out of the market, and California seedlings are also getting scarce. California Mediterranean sweets are now coming in to take the place of seedling oranges. They are better quality and better keepers, and are 25c higher in price per box. A few apples could still be scared up, but it is very doubtful if any more will be brought in this season. Pineapples are scarce and out of the market part of the time. The first California cherries of the season are now coming to hand. They have sold all the way from \$2. to \$2.50 per box. Onions were scarce this week, but more are coming. Two more Mediterranean fruit cargoes have been sold at Montreal. The second cargo was that of the steamer Fromena. Prices realized were \$1 to \$2 per box higher than last spring's sales. Oranges sold at \$2.10 to \$1 per box as the quality. Lemons ranged from \$1 up to \$1.90 as to quality. The third sale, that of the cargo of the steamer Avlona, the prices were a little lower, owing to the fact that the cargo was a small one and did not draw so many buyers from western cities. Quotations here are as follows: California oranges seedlings, \$3.00 to \$3.25 per box; California Mediterranean sweet oranges, \$3.25 to \$3.50 per box; Messina lemons, \$5 per box; apples \$7 to \$7.50 per barrel for anything good; bananas, \$2.25 to \$3.75 per bunch as to size. Pineapples, \$1.50 to \$6 per dozen; strawberries \$1.50 per crate of 21 boxes; California cherries \$2 to \$2.25 per box. Egyptian onions, \$5.00 per 100 pounds. Layer figs, 10 lb boxes, 15c per pound. White comb honey, 22c a lb; new dates, 7 to 7½c a lb. Maple sugar, 10c lb; maple syrup, \$1.10 per gallon tin.

HARDWARE, PAINTS, OILS, ETC.—No important changes are reported locally in prices. Barb wire has been selling more freely at close prices. The three local factories here have all been turning out considerable stock lately, though they are not all running regularly. Advices from other markets are firm for metals, and some advances are hopefully looked for. Ingot tin, pig lead and solder are higher abroad. Turpentine is still easy in the South. Manila cordage is ½ to 1c lower at Montreal. In paints, Paris green is very strong, owing to an alleged scarcity in the United States, though it is said a combine has something to do with it. At any rate, stocks in Canada are said to be light, imports having been moderate, and the two home manufacturers have advanced their prices 8c per lb. The local price is 18c per lb. in quantities. Petroleum is firmer again.

GRAIN AND PRODUCE.

WHEAT—This has been the most exciting week in wheat which has been experienced for many months. There were some big bulges and wide fluctuations in leading markets, particularly Chicago. Liverpool was also very excited on some days. An enormous speculative business was done at Chicago. It is said that speculative transactions in Chicago on Thursday were about 300,000,000 bushels. This, of course, refers to option trading, as there is nothing like this quantity of wheat in the entire continent. The tremendous rush in wheat seems to have been due, superficially, to reported crop damage by frost. The real cause, however, we attribute mainly to a return of the speculative spirit, due to the improved feeling in business circles generally and the advancing prices in many other staple commodities, which sympathetically affect wheat.

Of course the statistical position of wheat is stronger than it has been for two years, and conditions were favorable for a moderate advance. At the same time it is mainly the revival of a speculative spirit which has led to the present great advance. It will probably be found that frost damage reports have been greatly over-rated. The Commercial stated a year or so ago on more than one occasion that the first heavy advance in wheat would probably come with a general improvement in trade. This is what is now happening. Wednesday and Thursday were very wild days at Chicago, July wheat touching \$2c on the latter day, but fluctuations were wild. To-day prices touched as low as 7½c, but are advancing fast by later reports. Exports of wheat from the United States and Montreal this week amount to 2,751,000 bushels, against 2,897,000 bushels last week; 2,310,000 bushels in third week of May 1891; 3,100,000 bushels in the week 1890; 2,280,000 bushels in the year before that; and as compared with 2,312,000 bushels exported in 1891.

The lowest point touched by July wheat at Chicago during April was 55½c on April 11, so that the prices touched on Thursday this week showed an advance of about 26c per bushel since April 11.

A strong feature of the wheat situation is the large increase in the visible supply. The visible supply has decreased 29,000,000 bushels since the first of this year. For the same period of last the decrease was only 17,000,000 bushels, and in 1893 it was only about 9,000,000 bushels, and about 10,500,000 bushels in the like period of 1892.

WHEAT LOCALLY.—There has been a great deal of interest locally in wheat, but it has been mainly in a speculative way in the Chicago market. There was considerable excitement noticeable about the grain exchange here, and the crowd was increased by many who do not on ordinary occasions take much interest in wheat, but who were drawn in by the excitement to watch the rapid changes in prices at Chicago and other markets as they were announced by the ticker and displayed every few moments on the blackboards. Locally there was not much business doing in wheat because the wheat is not in the country to do business with. Prices have rapidly advanced here and continue away above an export basis. In fact prices in Canada are now on an import basis. The duty on wheat coming into Canada is 15c per bushel, and owing to the scarcity of home milling supplies, prices have advanced in Canada sufficiently to admit of bringing wheat in from the United States and paying the duty on it. Manitoba wheat has varied widely in price, having sold all the way from 90c to \$1.00 per bushel, afloat at Fort William. A sale was actually made of a limited quantity (two cars) at \$1 on Wednesday, but this was, of course, much above the actual value of the stuff, as will be seen by comparison with other markets on that day. The best way to come at the actual value of Manitoba wheat is simply to estimate it on an import basis, taking prices at Duluth and adding the duty of 15c per bushel. Thus taking No. 1 hard wheat at Duluth on Wednesday at 80c per bushel, and adding the duty, we would have 95c per bushel on that day as the value of Manitoba wheat. Duluth wheat, with the duty added, is relatively in the same position as Manitoba wheat at Fort William for the Eastern Canada milling trade. Wheat in Canada cannot advance beyond a parity with wheat in the United States to more than the amount of the duty, for as soon as it reaches a fraction above the duty parity, imports will come in, as has already been the case in Ontario. Manitoba grain exporters are not making much money out of the present bulge, as they carried over no wheat worth mentioning.

FLOUR.—"Booming" is the word to apply to the flour market this week. The remarkable advance in flour of late can only be compared with the big bulges in wheat. There were two advances in the local price of flour this week, of 15c on Monday and 10c on Wednesday. Sales by millers here are now made at \$2.45 for patents and \$2.25 for strong bakers per sack of 98 lbs, delivered to city retail dealers, with a discount of 5c per sack for cash in 30 days. Second bakers, \$1.75 to \$1.85, XXXX \$1.25 per sack. These prices show an advance of 60c per sack, or \$1.20 per barrel within a few weeks. There were two or three advances of all flours in Eastern Canada markets this week. Manitoba patents being quoted at \$5 in Toronto.

MILLSTUFFS.—The quotation to the local trade is \$12 for bran and \$13 for shorts, per ton with small quantities held at \$1 per ton more. The demand keeps good.

GROUND FEED.—Prices are steady, and range from \$17 to \$19 per ton, as to quantity and quality, for ground oats and barley feed.

OATMEAL.—Rolled oatmeal is unchanged at \$1.90 to \$2 per sack of 80 pounds, in broken lots to retail dealers, as to quality. Standard and granulated meal, \$2.15 in small lots, per sack of 100 lbs. for best grades. In the east oatmeal shows an advancing tendency.

OATS.—Prices are stronger this week and very few offered. One car of indifferent feed was held at 31c and we quote \$2 to 33c for cars on track here per bushel of 34 pounds. Oats have had an upward tendency in Eastern Canada, and prices there are firm.

BARLEY.—We quote about 40c per bushel of 48 pounds for feed grade. Scarcely any offering.

FLAX SEED.—There has been a good demand lately for flax seed for re-seeding land damaged by frost, but very little seed is obtainable, and high prices are asked. The only business done has been in a retail way, at about \$1.50 per bushel here.

OIL CAKE.—Ground oil cake meal is quoted at \$21 per ton in sacks, with small lots at \$25.

FEED WHEAT.—Feed wheat is very scarce and brings 70 to 75c per bushel readily.

BUTTER.—There is no change in prices and we quote 10 to 12c per lb for new dairy butter. New creamery is selling at 15c at Montreal in round lots, which is 5 to 7c lower than a year ago. A lot of held Manitoba butter sold in Montreal recently at 6c.

CHEESE.—Prices are very low. At the leading Ontario primary market this week bids ruled mostly about 6½ to 6¼ for new cheese.

E.G.S.—Prices are the same. Packers and dealers are paying 7½c net, and selling at 8½c per dozen.

CURED MEATS.—Smoked Meats are quoted: Hams, assorted sizes, 12c, breakfast bacon, bellies, 12½, do backs, 11½, picnic hams, 9½, short spiced rolls, 8c long rolls, 8½, shoulders, 9½, smoked long clear, 10c; smoked jowls, 5½. Dry salt meats are quoted: Long clear bacon, 9c per lb. shoulders, 8c; backs, 10c; canvassed meats, or put up in parchment paper, 3c per lb. extra; barrel pork, heavy mess \$15.00 clear mess, \$16.00; short cut, \$18.00; rolled shoulders, \$15 per barrel, pork sundries; fresh sausage, 7c; bologna sausage, 7c; German sausage, 7c; ham, chicken and tongue sausage, 10c per package; pickled hocks, 2c; pickled tongues, 5c; sausage casings, 30c lb.

LARD.—We quote: Pure, \$1.90 to \$2.00 for 20 pound pails, and \$1.80 for 50-lb pails; pure leaf lard in 3, 5 and 10 pound tins, quoted at \$7 per case of 60 pounds, tierces 9½c pound.

POULTRY. Held, cold storage stock is jobbing at about the following prices: Chickens 8c, turkeys 10c, geese, 11 to 12c, ducks 8c. 10c per pair for live chickens.

DRESSED MEATS.—Wholesale butchers are trying to get the top price of beef up to 6½c and we quote beef at 6 to 6½c as to quality. Good fresh mutton holds at 10c. There is very little mutton selling, as several retail butchers still hold some frozen mutton from last winter's stock, in cold storage and are cutting this. Wholesale butchers get 6c for dressed hogs. Veal is worth 5 to 6c.

HIDES.—There are further new features in hides this week. No. 1 hides are the same price, but one dealer has announced that he will pay 6c for No. 2 hides, which is an advance of ½c on No. 2; there having been here before a full 1c difference between No. 1 and 2 grades. The wisdom of advancing No. 2 grade is very doubtful, as it may cause butchers to be less careful in taking off their hides, when there is only a ½c difference in the price. The same price is now paid for No. 1 light as for No. 1 heavy hides, light hides being now worth nearly as much as heavy hides. We quote: Hides, Winnipeg inspection, green, 6½c for No. 1 cows, 5½ to 6c. for No. 2, and 4½ to 5c for No. 3. No. 1 heavy steers, 6½c, No. 2 Steers, 5½ to 6c; branded hides grade No. 2, when not otherwise damaged to reduce them to No. 3. We quote: Calf, 8 to 15 lb skins, 6 to 8c per lb. Deacons, 15 to 25c each. Kips 5 to 6c. Sheepskins, full wool, 60 to 75c each, as to size, etc. Clips, 5 to 10c each. Tallow, 4 to 5c rendered and 2 to 3c rough.

WOOL.—The London wool sales for May have closed, and firm prices were maintained, though the advance some looked for did not materialize. While wool stocks in Canada are believed to be much lower than usual, there does not seem much reason to look for much higher prices. Wool prices in the United States for standard grades, such as No. 1 combing and Ohio X, are 5c lower than a year ago. United States buyers who have been looking for wool in Canada, are not bidding as high as Canadian dealers have been paying. Long wools of medium texture are in best demand this year, such qualities as testers commanding the best price, while fine short wools, which in former years were worth 1 to 3c more than long wools, are now as much lower. We quote prices here as follows:—Unwashed Manitoba fleeces, 8 to 10½c, or heavy short wools about 8c and up to 10½c for desirable long wools, not too coarse. These prices are for wools free from burrs, chaff, etc. Dirty stuff, 5 to 8c per lb.

SENA ROOT.—A little new root is beginning to come in, and 7 to 8c per lb has been paid for green root. We quote, 17 to 20c for dry root, as to quality, clean, dry, fine root bringing the best price.

VEGETABLES.—Prices are. Potatoes, easier at 30 to 35c per bushel for farmers' loads; car lots could be had at 25c at country points, per bushel, but few are wanted. Cabbage, 3c per lb for good, to 2c for poor stock; carrots, 60 to 75c per bushel; beets, 50 to 60c per bushel; turnips, 20 to 25c per bushel; parsnips, 2c per lb; rhubarb \$1.75 to \$2 per box of about 45 pounds. Egyptian onions, \$5 per 100 pounds.

HAY.—Prairie baled is quoted at \$1 per ton on track here.

LIVE STOCK.

CATTLE.—Business was not very active at the stock yards here in any class of animals. The most of the cattle in the yards were stockers, and two years old, bought in the Winnipeg district for Kobold & Co., who are sending them west to Maple Creek to feed up on the ranges there. There were five or six cars of this class of animals. These, with a few loads of local butchers' stuff, constituted the week's business. No export cattle were in, and it seems that cattle fit for export are about all cleared out, the supply of stall fed animals being about exhausted. Exporting will not be active again until the grass cattle are fit to ship. Grass cattle are expected to

come in earlier than usual this year, as the weather has been so favorable this spring for early feeding. The western range cattle came through the winter in better condition than usual, owing to the mild winter and they will also be ready to ship early. Next month grass cattle will likely begin to move. The Winnipeg board of trade has taken up the question of having a regular market day established here, so that buyers would be on hand to take country shipments. This will come in time without doubt, though some regard the movement as premature. Locally cattle prices are firm. The extreme range of prices is from 3 to 4c. Anything at all fit for the butchers will bring 3c, and 3½ to 3½ is paid for passable to fair cattle and up to 3½c for choicest butchers' cattle. Leading cattle markets elsewhere have barely held their own this week though not as weak as they were last week.

SHEEP.—There was nothing doing in sheep here this week. We quote prices nominal at 4c to 4½c, the lower price for shorn stock, as to quality. When the local butchers finish using up their stock of frozen mutton carried since last winter in cold storage, the demand for sheep will improve. There will likely be some exports of western range sheep later on. No range sheep have come in here yet, but they are now offering to ship.

HOGS.—Hogs were not active, and only a few for the local trade arrived. There were no eastern shipments. We quote prices steady at 4½c off cars here for good average lots of fat hogs.

At Toronto on Tuesday last there was good export buying of cattle at the decline of a week ago. The top price paid was 5½c, ½c under prices two weeks ago. Bulls and oxen sold at 3½c to 4c and other export cattle ranged from 4½c to 5½c. Butchers' cattle ranged from 8c to 1½c. Hogs were lower again, the best price being 10c lower at \$1.65 per cwt, and down as low as \$1.40 for heavy hogs and stores. Sheep easy at 5c to 5½c per lb. for choicest yearlings. Lambs \$3 to \$1 each.

Manitoba Weather and Crops.

The cool spell continued up to Monday night. Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday were quite warm again. Friday cooler and it is rather cool again to-day. There were more frosts on Saturday night last and the beginning of the week, but none since Monday night. Reports generally agree that no serious damage has been done to the grain crops by the frost this spring, but flax has been badly cut down and some are re-seeding. A little early barley may also have been hurt in some districts. There was no rain or snow in this district, save a light shower on Thursday night. A heavy wet snow fell over a large area of country in central Manitoba and westward on Saturday evening last, which would do a great deal of good in providing moisture for the soil.

Late Western Business Items.

Hanbury & McNea having purchased the stock of sash, doors, glass and lumber of J. A. Moor, Brandon, at about 50c on the dollar, and are now putting it on the market at greatly reduced prices.

The Canadian Pacific Railway Hotel at the Canadian National Park has opened for the season.

The town council of St. Boniface, Man., will reconsider the advisability of granting a bonus for the erection and operation of a flour mill and grain elevator in that town.

Surveys are being made for the R. I. Bay railway, and it is alleged that grading will begin shortly.

Chicago Board of Trade Prices.

Wheat was active and very strong on Monday, due to frost damage reports. Prices advanced about 2½c over Saturday's close, but did not hold the full gain. July closed 1½c higher than Saturday. Closing prices were:

	May.	July.	Sept.
Wheat.....	72½	73½	73½
Corn.....	53	53½	51½
Oats.....	29	29½	—
Mess Pork	—	12 82½	13 70
Lard.....	—	6 90	7 05
Short Ribs...	—	6 45	6 62½

Wheat opened lower on Tuesday, on account of more favorable weather reports and higher temperature. Frosts, however were reported last night over a wide area and prices advanced again. July wheat touching 7½c. Closing prices were:

	May.	July.	Sept.
Wheat.....	72½	73½	73½-¾
Corn.....	53½	51	51½
Oats.....	28½	29½	28-½
Pork.....	12 55	12 65	12 92
Lard.....	6 65	6 77	6 92
Short Ribs..	6 20	6 30	6 47-6 50

On Wednesday wheat was active, excited and much higher. Prices advanced sharply on further crop damage reports and a big advance in British markets. Prices advanced excitedly and irregularly 3c to 7½c, closing a little under the top. Closing prices were:

	May.	July.	Sept.
Wheat	76½	77½	77½
Corn	53½	51½	55½
Oats	29½	29½-30	29
Mess Pork ..	12 62½	12 72½	13 00
Lard	6 72½	6 80	6 95
Short Ribs .	6 72½	6 77½	6 55-6 57½

Thursday was a wild day in the wheat market, prices advancing at big jumps and fluctuating rapidly. Early in the day July option touched 81c. Then free sales to make profits on the bulge, broke prices 1½c, only to rebound up again, later touching 82c. On crop damage reports and another big advance at Liverpool, amounting to 5c at the latter place. There was enormous buying by the country generally. Sales to realize profits caused a heavy drop near the close. Closing prices were:

	May.	July.	Sept.
Wheat	77½	78½	78½
Corn	51	55	56½
Oats	30½	31	30½
Mess Pork..	12 52	12 62	12 90
Lard	—	6 70	—
Short Ribs.	6 20	6 30	6 50

On Friday wheat continued very excited and irregular and prices averaged lower than yesterday, influenced by lower Liverpool markets, and rain indications. Prices touched 75c early in the day for July wheat, but declined touching as low as 77½c. There was a good deal of business done between 78 and 79, with occasional drops below 75c. In the afternoon prices were lower again. Closing prices were:

	May.	July.	Sept.
Wheat	76	77	77½
Corn	52½	53½	51½
Oats.....	29	29½	—
Mess Pork ..	—	12 32½	—
Lard	—	6 65	6 82½
Short Ribs..	—	6 25	6 45

On Saturday wheat opened about 1c lower at 75½c for July and fluctuated, going down as low as 71½c, then advanced irregularly and closed near the top. There was a big advance in the September option. Closing prices were:

	May.	July.	Sept.
Wheat.....	78½	79½	80½
Corn.....	52½	53½	51½
Oats.....	28½	29½	29½
Mess Pork	12 25	12 35	12 60
Lard.....	—	6 62½	—
Short Ribs..	—	—	—

A week ago July wheat closed at 71½c and two weeks ago at 61½c.

A year ago July wheat closed at 55½c.

Minneapolis Wheat.

No. 1 Northern wheat closed on Saturday at 80½c for May delivery, July also closed at 80½c and September at 77½c. A week ago May wheat closed at 73½c, and July at 73½c.

New York Wheat.

On Saturday, May 25th, July wheat closed at 81½c and September delivery at 81½c. A week ago wheat closed at 73½c for July and 73½c for September.

Duluth Wheat Market.

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

Monday—May 7½	June, 7½	July, 7½
Tuesday—May 7½	June, 7½	July 7½
Wednesday—May, —	June, 7½	July, 7½
Thursday—May, 50½	June, 51	July, 78½
Friday—May, —	June, 79½	July, 77½
Saturday—May, 80½	June, 81½	July, 78½

A week ago prices closed at 7½c for May and 7c for July. A year ago May wheat closed at 57½c, and two years ago at 66½c. No. 1 hard is quoted at about ½c to 1 over No. 1 northern, No. 2 northern ½c lower than No. 1 northern for cash wheat.

How Much Wheat Goes to a Barrel of Flour?

Referring to the vexed subject of the amount of wheat used in making a barrel of flour (196 lbs.), the American Agriculturist recently laid down: "For a long time it has been generally believed that approximately 4½ bushels of wheat are used in making a barrel of flour. With the increased demand for fairly good wheat for feeding to life stock, and the possibility of an important cutting down of visible and invisible stocks, many people have insisted that millers are using all the wheat from five to six bushels in the manufacture of a barrel of flour. This, of course, means that a considerable part of the product as it goes through the rolls is run out for feed. The claim has been made and substantiated that millers can get relatively better prices for much of their bakers' and low grades in disposing of them in this manner.

The testimony of leading flour manufacturers is at variance on this question. The largest manufacturing concern in the world, located at Minneapolis, reports that while ordinarily 4½ to 1½ bushels of wheat are used to make a barrel of flour, the present low prices of wheat and wheat offal make these to-day the cheapest animal foods in the country. That in consequence of this it is safe to say many millers are using over five bushels of wheat to a barrel of flour. It really makes no difference how much wheat they use, as the offal is worth practically as much as the wheat costs. Some of the millers, especially in the winter wheat districts, do not think the extra bushel of wheat could be thus utilized without loss, but the burden of evidence is toward the increased consumption of wheat in this manner. It is no doubt true that much of the talk has emanated from people who are interested in seeing higher prices for the grain, hoping that a general belief in this augmented consumption will result in at least temporary speculative purchases of considerable magnitude. If 10 to 30 per cent. more

wheat is used in the manufacture of flour it should interest farmers in two ways. Primarily in the morerapid reduction of burdensome wheat stocks, which have been the bugbear for two years, and further, in the possibility of securing at relatively low prices needed supplies of mill feed. At present a ton of low-grade flour sells at a range of \$16 to \$18 per ton at the big points of production, while bran and shorts will command 12 to 13; middling 13 to 14.50, and ground feed as high as 16 to 17 per ton.

United States Crop Report.

The Washington weather bureau in its review of crop conditions for the week ended, May 20, during which there have been frequent frosts, says: "The exceptionally cold weather of the past week has been very unfavorable for most crops, and widespread injury has been done by frosts which have been general throughout the northern and central portions of the country as far south as the northern portions of Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi.

The damage to the grape crop from frost has been especially heavy in New York and Pennsylvania, and fruits generally have suffered in northern and southern districts. Corn has suffered seriously, much replanting will be necessary, and where injured by frost its growth has been checked and the plant yellowed. Cotton has also suffered much from the unseasonably cold weather. Throughout the cotton region its growth has been retarded, and cold nights have killed a part of the crop in the Carolinas and Georgia, rendering re-planting necessary. Spring wheat is reported as in excellent condition in Minnesota, and has not been unfavorably affected in North Dakota. Winter wheat has suffered injury from frost in Indiana and Missouri, in Illinois the crop is less promising than heretofore, and no improvement has been experienced in Kansas, Tennessee and Michigan.

Mining Company Craze Abroad.

The Engineering and Mining Journal says: "A list of mining companies registered in Great Britain during 1891 has been published by the Mining Journal, and shows the craze over Australian gold mines, which has been referred to from time to time in our columns. Summarizing this table, it is seen that out of a total of 381 companies, representing a capital of £21,295,361, 68 were in Great Britain, with a combined capital of £1,518,110, of which £149,500 was in gold, tin, copper and lead mines, and £292,500 in stone and slate quarries. Eighteen companies, representing £1,221,500, were registered for operations in Europe; 10 in Asia, having £932,007 capital; 79 in Africa, with £5,230,781 capital; 25 in North America, with £1,685,703 capital; 18 in South America, with \$2,269,220 capital, and 113 in Australia, representing £7,439,014 capital."

The trade returns show that the imports into Canada for April increased by \$500,000 above those of April, 1891, and the duty collected was \$51,000 more than in April, 1891. The exports for April were of produce of Canada, excluding coin and bullion, \$1,350,451 against \$3,750,000 in 1891. The increase is principally in animals and cheese.

We have received a copy of a bulletin on raspberries, prepared by John Craig, horticulturist of the Central Experimental Farm at Ottawa. The bulletin gives full instructions as to the cultivation of raspberries, selection of best varieties, etc. As raspberries do well in Manitoba, those interested in cultivating them here should send for a copy of the bulletin, to the Experimental Farm.

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BRITISH COLUMBIA BUSINESS REVIEW

Vancouver, May 21, 1895.

Business is gradually picking up, but much slower than anticipated, or should be expected from the development going on in the interior and throughout the province. Collections are about the same, that is much easier than they have been, but as yet not at all satisfactory. Referring to the general trade of the country, however, it seems that things are not booming in the cities. British Columbia's second boom is now overdue, but many wise men, whose opinions are valuable, say it is bound to come, although it may not reach us until next year, when the anticipated enormous output of our mines, with facts, figures and dividends will be before the world. There is at present great activity in mining, shipping, real estate and lumber. There are but eleven vessels loading, but there are as many again nearly due at the lumber mills. Besides this an Anglo-American syndicate have purchased, or are negotiating to purchase, a fleet of lumber vessels in England, and place them on the Pacific route, to run from Vancouver to California, Australia and the Orient. Canadians will have one third interest in the vessels and English capitalists two thirds. The English representative of this syndicate will be here in July to complete arrangements. Another rumor, which appears to be well founded, is to the effect that the Times and Standard of London are advertising a line of steamers which will run between here and the Orient and England. This line is supposed to be an extension of Arthur Holt's Oceanic line now running between Europe and the Orient, two of these steamers it is said will continue the trip to the Pacific Coast, and make their headquarters at Vancouver. Their cargo back will be principally ore for Wales from the British Columbia mines. In this connection the sailing vessels which often pay \$1.50 a ton for ballast out of this port to England will in many instances now carry low grade ore for which they will pay \$1.00 per ton. Why this has not been done before no one seems to be able to comprehend, unless it is that the trouble and expense of shipping it to the smelters at the other end, but it is said that the cost of doing this in most instances would not be more than 50 cents a ton. It seems doubtful that shipping high grade ore from here to Europe direct will ever pay. British Columbia ore is in great demand in the States they want it and must have it and are offering a comparatively high price for it—a price which discourages European competition. At present expert engineers are going to the interior in numbers, and incog, they go about their work very quietly, and when the ubiquitous newspaper man finds them out, it usually obtains that they are examining mining properties for sale in the interests of European or American capitalists. The famous mining expert, aristocrat, and capitalist Baron de Batz, has just returned from Quesnell Forks, he says little but what he does say suggests that B. C.'s predicted boom is not very far off. The best mineral assayers have all the work and possibly more than they can attend to. Pellew-Harvey one

of the most prominent assayers in the province says he can hardly find time to answer the numerous enquiries about B. C. mines that are coming in from European capitalists—men of experience that heretofore had not considered it worth while to pay any attention to the Canadian Pacific Province. All other industries are in a healthier condition than ever before. The Paternal Government at Ottawa have acceded to the wishes of the canners in almost every instance; the lumber business is increasing weekly; shipping looks as if it would double up in another year. More coal is being discovered in the Island. The Canadian Pacific Railway earnings are increasing rapidly every week, and still business is dull in the cities. We must wait for a renewal of confidence. We are a new country, and a great country of wonderful promise. We have fabulous wealth, undeveloped, but we must make the outside world believe this before we will prosper as we should. How will we make them believe it? Every one here considers that all that is necessary in this connection is to publish to the world this season the actual returns, on capital invested, from the Trail Creek district, Cariboo and Horsefly and other big mines, and the boom is ours."

British Columbia Markets.

Vancouver, May 21, 1895.

Butter.—Manitoba dairy butter, 10 to 11c; California creamery, 18 to 20c; Manitoba creamery, 18 to 20c; Canadian cheese, 11½ to 12½; Manitoba cheese 12c.

Cured Meats.—Hams 19½c; breakfast bacon, 11c; backs, 12½c; long clear, 10c; short rolls, 10½c; smoked sides, 11½c. Lard is held at the following figures: tins 12c per pound; in pails and tubs, 11½c; mess pork, \$17; short cut, \$18.00.

Fish.—Prices are: Flounders, 8c; smelt, 5c; sea bass, 4; black cod, 5c; rock cod, 4c; red cod, 4c; tommy cod, 4c; herring, 4c; halibut, 6c; whiting, 6c; soles, 6c; crabs, 60c doz.; smoked salmon, 12c; steel head salmon, 5½c; spring salmon, 7½c; smoked halibut, 10c; bloaters, 10c; kippered cod, 9c; sturgeon, 4c; kippered herring, 10c; finnan haddie, 8½c; trout 10c; oolachans, 6c lb; salt salmon, \$6 per barrel.

Vegetables.—Potatoes, \$7 to \$8 per ton; Ashcroft potatoes, \$10 to \$11; onions, silver skins, 2½c; cabbage, 2½c; carrots, turnips and beets, ¾ to 1c a lb.

Eggs.—Fresh, local, 16 to 20c; eastern, 10 to 15c.

Fruits.—Lemons, California, \$3.25 to \$3.50; California oranges, naval, \$3 to \$3.50; seedlings, 2.25 to \$2.50; California apples, \$1.85; rhubarb 3c lb; cherries, \$1.50 box; strawberries, 15c a box.

Nuts.—Almonds, 16c; filberts, 14c; peanuts, 10c; Brazil, 13c; walnuts, 15c.

Flour.—The Ogilvie Milling Co. and Kewatin Milling Co. quote in car load lots at Victoria and Vancouver: Patent, per bbl., \$5.20; strong bakers, \$5.00; Oregon, \$4.00; Oak Lake patent, \$1.85; strong bakers, \$1.65.

Meal.—Oatmeal—National mills, Victoria, at Victoria, 90-lb sacks, \$3.15. Cornmeal, per 98-lb, sacks, \$2.15; Manitoba 80-lb sacks, \$2.90.

Grain.—Manitoba oats, per ton, \$31.00; Edmonton district oats, \$29.00; Washington State wheat, \$24.00; do, oats \$29.00, f.o.b. Vancouver, duty paid.

Ground Feed.—Manitoba chop feed, \$28 per ton; chop barley, \$28; United States, chop, \$22.00 ton; ground wheat, \$21.00 ton; ground barley, \$22.60 ton; shorts, \$19.00 ton; bran \$17.00 ton; oil cake meal, \$39 ton; F.O.B. Vancouver, duty paid.

Live Stock.—Calves, 6 to 7c; steers, 4½ to 4¾c; sheep, 4c; hogs, 6 to 6½c; lamb, per head, \$3.25 to \$4.25.

Dressed Meats.—Beef, 8½c; mutton, 8½ to 9c; pork, 6 to 9c; veal, 7 to 10c.

Sugars—Powdered and icing, 6c; Paris lun. p., 5½c; granulated, 4½c; extra C, 4½c; fancy yellows 4½c; yellow, 4c.

Syrups—80 gallon barrels, 1½c per pound; 10 gallon kegs, 2c; 5 gallon kegs, \$1.25 each; 1 gallon tins, \$3.75 per case of 10; ½ gallon tins, \$1.50 per case of 20.

Teas.—Congo: Fair, 11½c; good, 18c; choice, 25c. Ceylons. Fair, 25c; good, 30c; choice, 35c.

The Commercial contained an item in a recent issue, reflecting somewhat on Rossland, the Trail Creek camp. The item was sent in by a correspondent. We are assured, in a private letter from a thoroughly reliable source, that the item was unjust. We are assured that Trail Creek is one of the best mining camps in the Kootenay country, and has a large output of ore.

The Stock Markets.

Cables from Liverpool on May 20 reported the supplies of cattle heavy, and best Canadians and States cattle were quoted under 6d. Sheep are quoted at 6d to 6½d. The supply of cattle at London was light and prices were firmer at 6½d for best State.

The Montreal Gazette of May 20 says: At the Montreal stock yards on May 20 there was a fair supply of cattle, principally butchers'. There were very few export cattle, and what there were met with a slow sale. The feature of the market was the weaker feeling which prevailed and prices show a decline of fully ¼c per lb since last Monday, owing, no doubt, to the sharp decline in values which took place in Toronto last Friday. Choice export cattle sold at 4½c to 5c, butchers' at 4c to 4½c, and commoner grades down to 3c per lb. live weight. There was a good enquiry for sheep from shippers, which is, no doubt, due to the high prices ruling abroad, but Canadian stock is very scarce and only one or two small lots were on the market and these met with a ready buyer at 4½c to 5c per lb., live weight. Spring lambs were also in light supply and sold at from \$2 to \$4 each. The offerings of hogs were about 500, for which the demand was very limited. In fact, packers did not seem to want them at all, consequently the tone of the market was weaker and prices declined 15c to 35c per 100 lbs., and notwithstanding this a large number were left over unsold. One or two small lots sold at \$1.85 to \$1.90 per 100 lbs., and on Friday last a sale of a round lot was made at \$1.80.

Alberta.

Edmonton Bulletin.—W. R. Howey, butcher, Edmonton, has shipped a car of live hogs to Hull Bros, Calgary, averaging about 140 pounds weight. The price paid was 1c a pound live weight. This is the first shipment of live hogs from Edmonton. Some are fat and some are for feeding. This shipment shows that hog raising is becoming an important branch of the farming industry in the Edmonton district.

Vanbuskirk & Campbell have purchased T. R. Haddon's planing mill and lumber yard at Fort Saskatchewan.

British Grain Trade.

The Mark Lane express of May 20, in its weekly review of the British grain trade, says: English wheats have risen 6d. California cargoes sold at 26s, and Oregon, Duluth and the best Manitoba a 27s. American flour has been in good request. To-day English wheats had another rise of 6d and foreign and American advanced 1s, excepting California, which advanced 6d. American flour rose 1s and English flour 6d.

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Manufacturers and Importers of

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FALL 1895. FALL, 1895

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IMPORTERS OF
CALIFORNIA AND FOREIGN
FRUITS

THIS WEEK
WE HAVE
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Strawberries
Pine-Apples
Comb Honey
Write us for Prices.
Warehouse:
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Johnston's Fluid Beef, put up in tins. The ideal preparation of Beef.

Johnston's Fluid Beef with Hypophosphites, put up in 2, 4, 8 and (BRAND STAMINAL) 16 oz. Bottles. A Food and a Tonic.

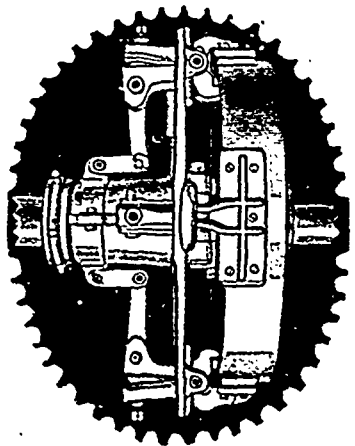
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FLOUR. HAS NO EQUAL. HAS NO EQUAL.

STANDS unparalleled in its Distinctive Qualities and Peculiar Advantages. We are aware others are attempting to imitate our Brands, which is the Strongest Guarantee of the Superiority of "OGILVIE'S FLOUR."

WINNIPEG, Oct. 5th, 1893.

Messrs. Ogilvie Milling Co.,

GENTLEMEN:—I have great pleasure in giving you my opinion of the two grades of flour, Patent and Bakers, you are now manufacturing. It excels all other flours that I have ever used, and makes more bread per barrel, and gives me splendid satisfaction in my business, and I am very glad to express my opinion after a number of years experience in flour. Yours is certainly the best I have ever used. H. LISTER, Baker.

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OGILVIE'S HUNGARIAN,

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LEATHER SAMPLE CASES for Grocers, Wine Merchants and Spice Merchants, for holding Syrups, Vinegars, Wines, Paints, Essences, Juices, Oils, Varnishes, etc., Powders & Liquids.

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British Foreign Trade in 1894.

The London Daily Financial News says: "With the issue of the board of trade returns for December we are able to get a complete view of British trade for the past year. * *

* The imports show an increase in value of £3,817,510, and the exports of home produce and manufacture a decrease of £1,900,626. The imports of 1893 showed a decrease of no less than £18,726,192 as compared with 1892, and a decrease in British and Irish exports of £8,593,807. We have, therefore, only recovered some of our trade, and that entirely imported goods, compared with 1892. Before entering into the question of quantities, which will be found to qualify conclusions drawn simply from values, it will be as well to set forth in detail the differences between 1891 and 1893. As regards imports there was an increase in living animals for food, in manufactured articles, in raw materials for textile manufactures, if raw materials for sundry industries, and to a small extent in oils and parcel post. Had there been nothing to put on the other side of the account, there would on these items alone have been an import increase of about £11,000,000. But articles of food and drink, both dutiable and duty free, are about £5,000,000 less; metals show a decrease of over £1,500,000, and there are other small decreases, so that the net gain is, as stated, only £3,817,510.

"So marked has been the fall in the price of commodities that it is quite possible for an increased volume of trade to be represented by a decrease in declared value. The returns enable us, to some extent to see how the comparison stands as affected by quantities. In the case of living animals imported for food we find there was an increase in number of no less than 517,927. With regard to wheat and wheat flour, the total in hundredweights for 1893 was 85,870,156 and for 1891, 89,268,930. There was also an increase importation of nearly 10,000,050 cwt. of barley, of about 1,000,000 cwt. in oats, over 1,250,000 cwt. in beans and nearly 3,000,000 cwt. in Indian corn. Here, then, we have the important fact that although the value of the corn imported was less by nearly £3,000,000 than in 1893, yet that the quantities were greatly in excess. The same thing occurs in bacon and hams, and in some other foodstuffs. Taking dead meat altogether, the increase in value was only £392,769, whereas the increase in quantity, measured by hundredweights, was about 1,250,000. In the case of eggs, again, we imported 750,000 more, but the value was a good deal lower. Sugar was irregular; in refined sugar there was an increase both in amount and value, while in unrefined sugar there was not only a decrease in amount of nearly 2,000,000 cwt., but a very much more striking decrease of over £3,000,000 in value. When we come to metals we find pretty much the same thing—that is, a larger tonnage but a lower value. It has already been pointed out that the decreases in the value of our imports are chiefly in articles of food and metals, so one conclusion to be arrived at is that we have got a good deal for our money. The point, however, upon which it is necessary to lay stress is that if the prices of commodities were the same as they were three or four years ago, our importations for 1891 would, on that basis, show a startling money increase.

"The same argument applies, of course, to the export trade. Leaving reshipments on one side, and dealing only with our own produce and manufactures, the results of the year show increase under the following heads: Living animals, £35,362; articles of food and drink, \$78,786; raw materials, £2,780,728; machinery, £347,579, and parcel post, £66,785, while the following is a statement of decreases: Yarns and textile fabrics, £464,024; metals, etc., £2,791,648; apparel, etc., £807,781;

Every Mackintosh

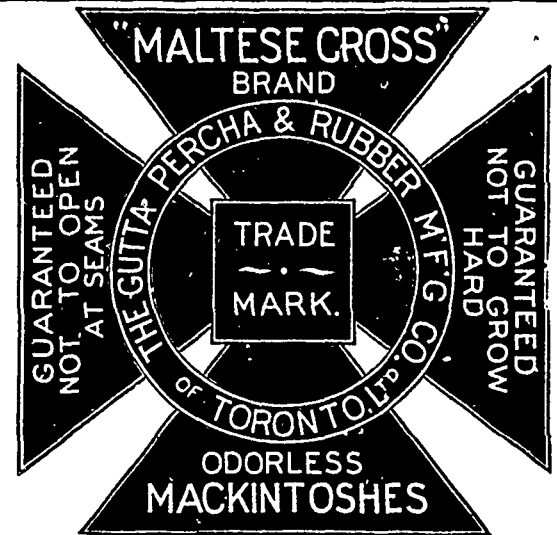
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chemicals, £183,980; other articles, \$962,430. The largest increase is in raw materials and the largest decrease in metals and articles manufactured therefrom; in fact, they just about balance one another. Let us examine these items a little more carefully. Under the heading of raw materials are classified (1) coal, coke and fuel, and (2) wool. Coal, etc., accounts for an increase of £3,000,331, but wool shows a falling off of £142,639 in value and of over 3,000,000 pounds in quantity. The drop in the metal export seems to be both in amount and value; for instance, of unwrought copper we exported 177,732 fewer tons for £516,175 less money, and there were similar shrinkages in wrought copper. Hardware and cutlery fell off by £208,480, but no particulars are furnished with regard to the quantities shipped. The chief decline was in the trade with France, the United States, Chili, the Argentine, South Africa, the East Indies and Australasia. Pig iron shows a falling off of about 10,000 tons in quantity and £59,168 in value; bar iron declined in value £106,995, and rails, etc., fell 133,000 tons and £625,446 in value. Russia, Sweden, Spain, Egypt, China, Japan, Brazil, the Argentine, the East Indies, Australasia and British North America all took less than in 1893. In hoops, sheets and plates there is a decline in value of £171,495, in galvanized sheets of £93,701, in tinplates and sheets of £611,083.

"The most interesting department of our export trade is that relating to yarns and textile fabrics, and this is so important that we must particularize somewhat minutely. In gray cotton yarns and twists there was an increased export of over 28,000,000 pounds, with an increased value of £302,537. We sent more to the East Indies and the Straits and to several European countries; but there was a considerable falling off in the export to Japan—a falling off amounting to nearly 4,000,000 pounds. In dyed yarn and twists the export was 1,500,000 pounds more, but the value was £18,000 less. Taking both classes there is an increase in quantity of 660,536,200 yards and in value of £223,500. Coming to piece goods, the figures show a gain of 660,536,500 pounds in quantity and of about £3,000,000 in value. India's consumption increased by no less than 359,000,000 yards. It is, we think, impossible to overrate the significance of the extraordinary revival in the Lancashire weaving business. It is pointed out by a writer in the north that such an enormous increase has never occurred except just before a revival in trade. It is true that in linen, silk, jute and woolen manufactures the gain in cotton fabrics has been more than counterbalanced, and that the year, so far as Class IV is concerned, ends with a loss. On the whole it is impossible to dismiss these re-

turns with any other conclusion than that they are satisfactory as far as they go, and give promise of a very much improved condition of things during the present year. South Africa is becoming every day a larger market for English goods, and although the conditions are not altogether favorable for expansion of our export trade in other directions, yet we have a good chance of bettering the position if we will only take advantage of opportunities. If the trade returns show anything, they show that the time for despondency is passed. Commerce is beginning to hum again."

Politeness.

Politeness would appear to be one of the graces frequently considered unnecessary in the management of the shop, says Metal Worker. How often does the spirit of true politeness enter into the dealings of many foremen with their men whose work they direct? And because of the lack of it, how seldom do they receive from these men either the sympathetic or respectful obedience that is necessary to the most efficient management. Politeness should certainly not be confounded with familiarity or offensiveness, for it may go hand in hand with dignity of bearing and the most rigid enforcement of just orders. Its exemplification will always secure the respect of those who come under its influence, and it cannot fail to raise the moral tone of the shop and to create harmony between employer and employed. Because the man in authority has the legal (but by no means the moral) right to speak impolitely and even abusively to his workmen, who in turn are ordinarily expected to hold their peace, there certainly rests upon the ruler the responsibility for any such condition as may result from ill-chosen words addressed to a workman. The golden rule is the rule of true politeness, and one may well hesitate if he thinks how his intended remark would sound if addressed to himself. How often the feelings of a conscientious workman are deeply hurt and his ambition chilled by the cutting, fault-finding remark of his superior. A man with a conscience feels badly enough when he makes a mistake without being rudely treated because of it. It takes but a word politely spoken by his foreman to make him appreciate far more deeply his error than he would if he were angered by unjust criticism. A man has no excuse for impoliteness. He can acquire a manner that shall be more than merely just—a manner that shall express his desire to treat others as he would have them treat him, and he may rest assured that this acquisition will certainly raise him in the estimation of all with whom he is concerned.

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41 Princess Street,

WINNIPEG, MAN.

Montreal Grain and Produce Market.

Flour.—The flour market continues to gain strength both as regards spring and winter brands. A further advance of 10c has taken place in strong brands, best city brands being now quoted at \$1.35 and Hungarian patents \$1.50; and at the advance the demand has been fair. As regards straight roller flour it is difficult to quote exact values, as sales have been of similar brands at widely divergent figures. We know of sales on track here at \$1.05, and we also hear of sales at \$1.15 on track. Sales have likewise been made in broken lots \$1.20 to \$1.25 delivered, and some are asking \$1.25 on track. The whole situation is very strong, and it looks as though still higher prices were imminent. Spring, patent \$1.50; winter patent \$1.35 to \$1.50; straight roller \$1.10 to \$1.25; extra \$3.75 to \$3.90; city strong bakers \$1.35; Manitoba bakers \$1.20 to \$1.35; Ontario bags—extra \$1.80 to \$1.85; straight rollers, bags, \$1.95 to \$2.00.

Oatmeal.—The market is decidedly firmer in sympathy with the strong position of oats. and car lots of rolled oats, it is said, could not be bought under \$1.05 and \$1.10 laid down here on track. In a jobbing way prices are quoted as follows:—Rolled and granulated \$1.15 to \$1.20; standard \$1.10 to \$1.15. In bags, granulated and rolled are quoted at \$2.05 to \$2.10, and standard at \$1.95 to \$2.00. Pot barley \$3.75 in bbls. and \$1.75 in bags, and split peas \$3.50 to \$3.60.

Bran, etc.—We hear of a sale at \$16.00; but the seller, it is said, could not repeat it. Shorts \$17.50 to \$18.50.

Wheat.—The market is very firm and gradually advancing. No. 1 Manitoba hard is quoted at 88 to 90c, and No. 2 red winter is nominally quoted at 82 to 83c.

Oats.—The market is strong, further sales being reported of No. 2 white at 42 to 42½c, and some holders now ask 43c. The sale of a lot of mixed oats was made at 39c. Stocks in store are only about half what they were a year ago.

Barley.—Feed barley is quoted at 50 to 53c, a lot of 3,000 bushels being reported sold at 50c while other holders are asking 53c. Malting barley is quoted at 56 to 58c.

Pork, Lard, etc.—Prices are not as firm as they were. The sale of 50 bbls. of Canada short cut was made at \$17, which is a shading from former sales. Lard has sold at \$1.40 in pails for car lots. Canada short cut pork, per bbl., \$17.50 to \$18.00; Canada thin mess, per bbl., \$16 to \$17; Hams, per lb., 10 to 11c; Lard, pure, in pails, per lb., 9 to 9½c; lard, compound, in pails, per lb., 7 to 7½c; bacon, per lb., 10 to 11c; shoulders, per lb., 8½c.

Butter.—Under liberal receipts of creamery and dairy butter there is an easier feeling,

and choice creamery is offered freely at 15c in round lots to arrive, with sales in a jobbing way at 16c to 17c, the latter figure for single tubs of selected. New eastern townships dairy brings 14 to 15c in a jobbing way, and western 10 to 13c. In old butter the sale of a lot of Manitoba was made at 6c, and some can be bought at 5c up to 8c as to quality. Most of the old stuff is believed to have been worked off.

Eggs.—Prices are quoted at 10 to 10½c.

Cheese.—About 1,400 boxes of Quebec foder cheese were sold at 6½c, a few selling at a fraction over that figure. Sales west are reported at 6½ to 7c; but until full grass cheese are on the market prices will have no settled basis of value.

Maple Products.—The demand for syrup is slow at 4½ to 4¾c per lb., choice 5c. Tins 55 to 60c. Sugar 6 to 7c, and old 5 to 5½c.

Hides.—Sales have been made of No. 1 light to tanners at 9½c, some dealers holding stiff for 10c. The price to butchers is 8c for No. 1, although some are getting 8½c. A good demand is experienced for calfskins at 8c, the price paid to butchers. Dry hides are still on the upturn. We quote prices as follows:—Light hides, 8c for No. 1, 7c for No. 2 and 6c for No. 3; heavy hides 8 to 9c; calfskins 8c; lambskins 15c; sheepskins 7½; clips 10c.

Wool.—In the wool market business has been a little better this week, several hundred bales of Greasy Cape being placed on western account at 13 to 13½c and 14c. In Buenos Ayres scoured there have been a few sales made, but in very limited quantities, at 25 to 30c. In Canada pulled wool 20 to 21½c is quoted for supers, extra 23 to 26c; Northwest wool 11 to 12c; B. C. 9 to 11c.—Trade Bulletin, May 17.

Toronto Live Stock Market.

Export cattle.—There was a decidedly dull tone to this trade to-day, caused by the recent low cables and a dearth of space. Quite a few cattle were left in the pens at the close. Some sales were: One car-load cattle, 1,350 lbs average, 4¾c per lb.; one carload cattle, 1,250 lbs. average, 4¾c per lb.; one carload cattle over 1,200 lbs. average, \$1.45 per cwt; one carload cattle, 1,400 lbs. average, 5c per lb., less \$1.00 per head; one carload cattle, 1,200 lbs. average, 4¾c per lb.; 32 cattle, nearly 1,400 lbs. average, 5c per lb., less \$1 per head.

Butchers' cattle.—There was a fairly firm tone, but prices did not improve any. Some of the common cattle sold as low as 3c per lb. The top figure paid was about \$1.30 per cwt., although one or two fancy lots were reported sold at 4¾c per lb. The range may be put at from 3¾c to 4¾c per lb., the latter for choice.

Stockers and feeders.—A few choice feeders were sold at prices ranging from 4c to 4½c per lb. This class of cattle is in a demand for farmers.

Sheep and lambs.—All kinds of butchers' sheep, including fat yearlings, sold for from \$5 to \$6 per head. Only extra heavy brought the latter figure. Spring lambs were steady at from \$2.50 to \$4 per head.

Hogs.—The market was dull and weak. Only the very best bacon hogs to-day touched \$1.75 per cwt. There was a heavy run of hogs to-day, which tended to keep the market down.—Globe, May 17.

Manitoba Tobacco.

No ordinary article of commerce is so costly as tobacco if the simplicity of production and cultivation is considered. Few articles, excepting spirits, carry so high a duty as tobacco. Cigars pay a customs tariff of about \$2.50 a pound, and ordinary tobacco about 50 cents a pound. Tobacco of excellent quality can be grown in Manitoba as easily as cabbages can be produced. The Mennonites, ever since they settled in the province, have grown their own tobacco, and with the quality they are quite satisfied. The French-Canadians who occupy a portion of the hill country north of the Pembina raise most excellent tobacco for their own use.

Early in the spring the seeds are placed in earth contained in boxes, which are kept within doors in a warm situation. When the season has advanced and danger from frost is no longer feared, the young plants are set out in the garden about four feet apart. The leaves soon become enormously large and the plant carries a red flower. When sufficiently matured the leaves are pulled from the stalks and allowed to wilt in the bud, and afterwards are placed in piles when a slight heating process takes place and gives a dark color to the tobacco. The leaves are further dried and are twisted into plugs or rolled into cigars. So large is the leaf of the tobacco plant that two or three cigars can be prepared from each.

A sample of manufactured tobacco, from plants grown in the garden of Mr. Bissett, of 6-12, is at this office and is pronounced by smokers to be superior to that which is imported.

The seed of the tobacco plant ripens readily in this province and a second growth of leaves can be obtained from the stalks, but is inferior to the first crop.—Pilot Mound Sentinel.

We have received a copy of a very useful cook book from Burrow, Stewart & Milne, of Hamilton, Ontario, who are the manufacturers of the celebrated Grand Jewel steel oven cook stoves.

Financial and Insurance Notes.

The Merchants Bank of Canada will open a branch at Hespeior, Ont., on the 1st of June, under the charge of H. N. Wurtelo, at present of their Galt branch.

At New York the supply of time money is very large, and all borrowers find ready accommodation at 2@3 per cent. There is a good demand for mercantile paper, and a rather limited supply at 3@4 per cent. for best names. Call money is 1@1 1/2 per cent.

The organization of the new fire insurance company has been completed with the following directors. President, J. H. Ashdown; vice-president, F. W. Stobart; directors, J. H. Crowe, J. R. Campbell, J. A. Archibald and E. F. Hutchings; managing director, R. T. Riley; advisory boards, Brandon, Messrs. Johnson and Adams; Portage la Prairie, T. B. Miller and Wm. Garland. The capital stock of the company will be increased to \$300,000. The company will enter the field for business on June 1st.

J. F. Ellis has resigned his position as managing director of the Manufacturers Life and Manufacturers Accident Companies. Mr. Ellis is still a large shareholder in the company, but he has large interests in the Barber & Ellis Company and elsewhere, and found it necessary to give his full attention to them. Mr. Ellis is given credit for faithful and intelligent work for the Manufacturers. He leaves it in a decidedly stronger position than when he took hold of it, and its prospects are looking very satisfactory. The new manager, J. F. Junkin, who comes from Montreal, of which district he had charge, is spoken of as a man of good judgment as well as of considerable experience in life insurance. He began his insurance career about twelve years ago with the Sun Life as general agent for Eastern Ontario jointly with his brother. In a few years he was promoted to the Montreal general agency, with the result that the city business of the Sun was largely increased.

Silver.

The silver market has been dull. No large demand for the East has appeared on the conclusion of peace between China and Japan, and the amount and terms of the forthcoming Chinese loan are still very uncertain. The fluctuations in prices have accordingly been unimportant, an advance from 30 3/4 per ounce in London to 30 3/4 being followed by a decline back to 30 3/4. Silver prices on May 17 were: London 30 11-16d; New York 67c.

"The Man Whose time is money can save much in the course of a year if he finds his trains are always on time. The North-Western Line is one of the most reliable in its adherence to its time, hence the man who travels via this line is money in pocket. After all the chiefest traveling delight is To Get there On Time.—The Free Baptist, Minneapolis.

W. E. Sanford Mfg. Co. . Ld.

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Clothing.

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IRON BEDS, SCHOOL DESKS.

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Special attention to Confidential Business Enquiries.
Corner 2nd. Avenue and 2nd St. North,
WINNIPEG, MAN

The Permission was Granted.

They had been but a few months married, and she kept pressing him eagerly to spend his evenings at home; but she objected to his smoking in the drawing-room, and the advent of winter had driven him from the veranda, where in pleasant weather he had enjoyed his cigar. His greatest desire was to please her, but as he looked out at the first light November snow swirling around, the desire failed, and drawing a chair near to the grate, he lit his cigar. Shortly after she entered the room, and he was pleased to note in her face an expression of pleasure instead of disapproval. "What kind of a cigar is that you are smoking?" she asked smilingly. "The Flor do Bahama" he replied. "What a delightful aroma" she said, drawing near him and inhaling the scent of his weed. It was his moment to push the conquest, and slipping his arm around her waist, he asked, "Have I then permission to smoke those cigars here with you?" Once more she inhaled the curling smoke, and then replied, "Certainly. No one could object to so delicious a scent in a room. But George do not smoke those horrid weeds you have been using before." Thus it is with the "Flor de Bahama." The most fastidious among the fair sex relish its beautiful aroma in the air they breathe. This cigar is manufactured only by TASSE, WOOD & Co., RELIANCE CIGAR FACTORY, MONTREAL.

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THE FAMOUS
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ISLAND OF ISLAY,
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The Lagavulin Whisky is famous for its fine quality, being made from pure SCOTCH MALT ONLY, and has long been the favorite beverage of Sportsmen.

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PURE OLD BLEND
10 YEARS OLD.

GOLD LABEL
AS PATRONIZED BY ROYALTY AND THE LEADING PHYSICIANS.

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LAGER BEER, ALE, & PORTER.

Country Orders for Bulk and Bottled Goods promptly filled. Brewery at FORT OSBORNE, WINNIPEG.

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OATS { American White Banner,
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WHEAT { No. 1 Manitoba
Hard.
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Just arrived: One car Seed Flax, one car Spring Bye. Full Stock Peas, Hungarian, Millet, Timothy, etc. Correspondence Solicited. Box 147.

F. B. McKENZIE,
Wholesale and Retail Grain Merchant,
BRANDON - MAN

Storekeepers of Manitoba and N.W.T. we want all the

BUTTER

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You can send us on Consignment.

We give these consignments SPECIAL AND PROMPT ATTENTION. Regular and quick returns made.

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Of rich black soil, situated on Lulu Island, North Arm Fraser River, B. C. being composed of west halves of lots 12 and 13 and part of 1, Block 4 North, Range 7 West, 200 acres more or less; over one-half under good cultivation, mostly in meadow, the balance having been plowed once or twice and yielding abundance of grass for stock; has a very large barn, house and orchard of good bearing trees, all well fenced with stakes and boards; all well dyked and ditched, and about two-thirds well underdrained; it is six or seven miles from the city of Vancouver; good roads, with stages to and from Vancouver daily; the river at the door teems with salmon, and has excellent shooting for ducks, geese and snipe; also pheasants in the near future; good school and churches near by; climate lovely and scenery simply charming. We particularly wish to sell out, but failing which, shall lease to party with sufficient capital to stock and work the place properly.

For further particulars apply to J. H. TODD & SON, owners, Victoria, B. C. or to Messrs. Rand Bros., Vancouver.

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NEW STYLES—

CRABAPPLE and other extracts, both bulk and small bottles.
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Finest Goods in the market. Try a small line.

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—THE—

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STRONG BAKERS AND HUNGARIAN PATENT FLOUR.

Awarded medal and Diploma Columbian Exhibition, Chicago, 1893.

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Toronto Grain and Produce Market.

Wheat.—Holders of red and white Ontario wheat are asking 87c. and 88c north and west points, but millers are holding off and only taking sufficient to meet immediate requirements. An eastern miller has just got in 20,000 bushels of United States red winter, bought from a Chicago firm at 67½ c.i.f. in bond, which at their mill east will cost them 80c. A year ago Ontario red and white wheat was selling at 57 and 58c Ontario points. Manitoba wheat is higher. A car of No. 1 hard, all rail, Montreal freights, actually sold to-day at \$1.01, but this was an exceptional case, and does not represent the market. Holders afloat Fort William are asking 87c, and there is very little offering. No. 1 hard is quoted at 95c lake and rail Montreal freights and 93c Toronto and west.

Flour.—The market is firm in sympathy with the advance in wheat. Straight roller is quoted at \$1.10 Toronto freights and \$4 is freely bid for it Toronto freights and middle freights west. Manitoba flour is very firm at the advance reported this week.

Milled.—Is in fair demand and steady. Shorts are quoted at \$17 and bran at \$13 west.

Barley.—Cars of feed are quoted outside at 46c and No. 1 for malting at 48c to 49c east.

Oats.—There is a good demand for oats and the market is firmer. Five cars of white sold north and west freights to-day at 36½c, and 37c was quoted for white middle freights west. A car of white on the track here sold at 40c.

Butter.—The receipts of fresh made large rolls and dairy tub are not sufficient. There is a good demand and the market is steady for the best large rolls at 12 to 18c, and 12c for fresh, choice, dairy tubs. Low grade tubs are quoted at 3 to 6c. Creamery is easy at 17 to 18c for rolls and 16 to 17c for tubs.

Eggs.—There is a good demand and the market is steady at 10 to 10½c.

Hides.—Buyers are holding off and watching the situation and in the meantime are only buying from hand to mouth. The market is steady at 7c for cars of cured and 6c for green. Sheepskins are in good demand and firm at 90c to \$1.10; country skins are steady at 50 to 75c. Calfskins are in fair demand and firmer at 8c for No. 1 and 7c for No. 2. Tallow is dull and weaker; local dealers are offering 4½c for lots and asking 5½c.

Wool.—The feature of the week has been the offering of some new clip wool by the farmers in this market which is earlier than usual. A few bales were offered and they sold to a local dealer at 17c washed. Several lots of unwashed have also been received here and sold at 11 to 12c. Clothing is quoted at 17c.

Wheat Prices in England.

The London Miller reviews the course of wheat prices in British wheat markets as follows:

The month's trade began with slow markets. Liverpool, on the 2nd, barely realised former terms for wheat. London, on the 3rd, while, nominally unchanged, was really rather lower; an arrangement about top price flour practically reduced the quotation to 2½s nett, and even then the finest American patents at 2½s to 2½s 6d were severe competitors. On the 4th, Birmingham was firm, but Manchester was exceedingly slow. The country markets on the 6th were firm, but slow. Liverpool, on the 9th, was against holders, and trade adjourned for the Easter vacation without there being any change for the better in prices at any market. After Easter there was an awakening. London, on the 17th, was decidedly firmer, the American advices being strong, and Continental demand good. On the 19th, at Liverpool, American wheat was held for 2d per cental more money

than just before Easter. The country markets of the 20th were 1s dearer for English wheat in some instances, 6d dearer in all. Mark Lane, on the 22nd, was fully 6d dearer for all sorts of wheat, 2½s 9d was made for good Canadian, and 2½s for South Australian. Flour advanced 6d per sack. On the 23rd, Liverpool was in seller's favour, ½s 1½d per cental being made for No. 1 Californian, and 6s for No. 2 Red Winter. On the 24th, Glasgow was fully 6d dearer, both for wheat and flour; and Edinburgh was in agreement with the Western port. On the 26th, Mark Lane was well attended, and a good business was done at 8d advance on wheat and flour beyond the terms of the 22nd. On the 27th, practically all the country markets were 1s per qr dearer for wheat. On the 29th, English wheat at Mark Lane was 1s dearer, though the ridiculous "average" of 19s 1½d was published. Few, indeed, were the samples obtainable under a guinea, and Dornbusch's List actually quotes no wheat obtainable under 22s per qr. Foreign wheat was 1s dearer, with a preference given by buyers to American sorts. Flour advanced to 27s for top price, to 22s 6d for London Whites, to 20s for good town households, to 19s for French and Norfolk, and to 23s 6d for the finest American Patents. At Liverpool, on the last day of the month, value was in sellers' favour at previous full advance.

Winnipeg Board of Trade.

A meeting of the council of the board of trade was held on Tuesday afternoon. A communication was read from Hon. T. M. Daly regarding the quarantine now imposed on settlers cattle arriving in the country. Mr. Daly has taken the matter up with the department of agriculture, and he will communicate the result to the board.

A committee of the board who have been investigating the possibility of starting tanneries in Manitoba to convert the hides now exported in a raw state into leather for export reported to the council that they had secured a considerable amount of information bearing on this subject and advised that a circular embodying this information be printed and distributed to interested parties in Eastern Canada and the United States, and that some advertisements also relating to the matter be placed in leading leather trade journals. The committee were authorized to carry out these suggestions.

A committee reported that it was expected an arrangement with the Canadian Pacific railway to allow passengers to travel on freight trains on certain conditions would shortly be announced.

It was resolved to take steps at once to secure a copy of the report of the freight rates commission, so that, if the press notices regarding it are correct, a protest will be sent from the board against the terms of the report.

A committee was appointed to outline the objectionable clauses recognized by the council in the proposed insolvency law and forward the same to the Manitoba members asking them to support the board's contention.

A discussion took place regarding the extreme desirability of having a cattle market for Winnipeg to enable country shippers of single car lots to send in their stock for certain stated market days, when the large eastern buyers could compete, and thus give the highest prices that the export values would permit. A committee was appointed to make inquiries regarding this important subject and report to a later meeting of the council.

Interesting Legal Decisions.

In the case against Goldstaub, of Plum Coulee, Man., the prisoner was found guilty of fraudulently concealing goods taken from his store during a fire, with the object of ob-

taining from the insurance companies the insurance monies upon such goods, as if they had been destroyed by fire, and of then keeping the goods for his own use. Sentence was deferred pending the argument of a reserved case before the full court. The question submitted being, was Goldstaub under the circumstances guilty of an offence as charged under the statute, the section being a new one. Judgments were delivered by the Chief Justice, Mr. Justice Dubuc and Mr Justice Bain that the question must be answered in the affirmative and the conviction be sustained. Goldstaub is out on bail and will now have to appear on the 4th June for sentence.

Montreal Leather Markets.

Full steam is still on in leather, and every week seems to develop an additional advance in prices, No. 2 manufacturers sole being up to 23c, a rise of 2c upon actual sales a week ago. A lot of 2,000 sides of Texas sole leather was sold at 19c, an advance of 1½c. In black leather the upward tendency of values is strong. Ontario splits that could have been bought last week at 22c being now firm at 23c and we quote 23 to 26c, a cent higher than last week. We quote prices as follows.—No. 2 manufacturers' sole 23c, jobbers 24 to 26c, slaughter sole 21 to 26c, waxed uppers 28 to 35c; grain 12 to 14c; bull 14 to 15c; splits 53 to 26c for Ontario and 20c for Quebec, pebble 14c to 15c, glove 13 to 11c.—Trade Bulletin.

A party went into a general store the other day in a Manitoba village, relates a country paper, and ordered a bill of goods, among other things half a pound of tobacco. The merchant was a-out parcelling up the goods when the purchaser remarked that he would take a couple of the plugs of tobacco in his pocket and would call for the goods when he had transacted some business at a neighboring store. He took the tobacco and disappeared and it is needless to say he has not yet returned.

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1.25 pm	7.15 pm	Lv. St. Paul, Ar.	8.00 am	3.40 pm
	4.05 pm	Lv. Duluth, Ar.	11.10 am	
	7.16 pm	Lv. Ashland, Ar.	8.16 am	
7.16 am	10.05 am	Ar. Chicago, Lv.	6.00 pm	13.40 pm

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