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# THE MERCHANTS BANK OF CANADA.

HEAD OFFICE, MONTREAL.  
 Capital Paid Up, \$6,000,000. Rest, \$3,000,000.  
 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. Montagu Allan, Esq. (of H. & A. Allan); John Cassils, Esq. (of Shaw Bros. & Cassils); J. P. Dawes, Esq. (of Dawes & Co., Lachine); T. H. Dunn, Esq., Quebec; Sir Joseph Hilsdon.

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

## WINNIPEG BRANCH.

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

ARTHUR WICKSON, MANAGER

# IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA

Capital authorized..... 2,000,000.00  
 Capital Paid up..... 1,950,700.00  
 Reserve..... 1,100,385.60

## DIRECTORS.

H. S. Howland, President. T. R. Merritt Vice-Pres  
 William Ramsay, Robert Jaffray, T. R. Wadsworth,  
 Hugh Ryan, T. Sutherland Stayer  
 HEAD OFFICE, Wellington St., TORONTO.  
 D. R. Wilkie, Cashier.  
 B. Jennings, Asst. Cashier. E. Hay, Inspector

## BRANCHES IN ONTARIO.

Essex..... O. White..... Manager  
 Fergus..... S. D. Raymond..... "  
 Galt..... John Cavers..... "  
 Ingersoll..... J. A. Richardson..... "  
 Niagara Falls..... J. A. Langmuir..... "  
 Port Colborne..... E. O. F. Wood..... "  
 Rat Portage..... W. A. Weir..... "  
 Sault Ste. Marie..... J. M. Wemyss..... "  
 St. Catharines..... O. M. Arnold..... "  
 St. Thomas..... M. A. Gilbert..... "  
 TORONTO—  
 Yonge & Queen Sts..... O. F. Rice..... "  
 Yonge & Bloor Sts..... O. H. S. Clarke..... "  
 Welland..... G. C. Easton..... "  
 Woodstock..... S. B. Fuller..... "

## BRANCHES IN THE NORTHWEST.

Winnipeg, Man..... C. S. Hoare, Manager.  
 Brandon, Man..... A. Jukes, "  
 Calgary, Alta..... S. Barber, "  
 Portage la Prairie, Man..... N. O. Leale, "  
 Prince Albert, Sask..... J. E. Young, "  
 Edmonton, Alta..... G. R. F. Kirkpatrick, "

## AGENTS AND CORRESPONDENTS.

CANADA—Bank of Montreal and Branches.  
 GREAT BRITAIN—Lloyd's Bank (Limited), Manchester and Liverpool District Banking Co. (Limited).  
 UNITED STATES—New York, Bank of Montreal; Buffalo, Bank of Buffalo, Boston, National Bank of the Commonwealth; Chicago, First National Bank; Detroit, Detroit National Bank, Duluth First National Bank; Philadelphia, Farmers' and Mechanics' National Bank; St. Paul, Second National Bank.  
 Agents in Canada for the CHEQUE BANK, (Limited).

—THE—

# Western Loan and Trust Co., Ltd.

Executive Office : 94 St. Francois Xavier St.  
 MONTREAL - QUE.

## DIRECTORS.

HON. A. W. OGILVIE, PRESIDENT.  
 ROBERT BICKERDIKE, VICE-PRESIDENT.  
 Lt. COL. J. A. I. STRATHY, J. N. GREENSHIELDS, Q.C.  
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 A. S. PATTERSON, Esq. R. W. KNIGHT, Esq.  
 MANAGER.  
 W. BARCLAY STEPHENS.

# S. A. D. BERTRAND, OFFICIAL ASSIGNEE

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

# BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

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

HEAD OFFICE - 3 Clements Lane, Lombard St. London.

COURT OF DIRECTORS—J. H. Brodie, John James Caster Henry R. Farrer, Gaspard Farrar, Richard H. Olyn, E. A. Hoare, H. J. B. Kendall, J. J. Kingsford, Frederic Lubbock, Geo. D. Whatman.

Head Office in Canada - St. James St., Montreal.  
 R. R. Grindley, Gen. Mgr. H. Stikeman, Asst. Gen. Mgr  
 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—H. M. Breckon, Manager.

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New York, of Wall St., W. Lawson and F. Brownfield.  
 San Francisco, 124 Sanson St., H. M. I. McMichael, and J. C. Welsh.  
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# BANK OF OTTAWA

HEAD OFFICE, OTTAWA.

Capital Authorized & Subscribed, \$1,500,000.00  
 Capital Paid up..... 1,478,910 00  
 REST..... 843,536.75

## DIRECTORS:

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

## BRANCHES.

Arnprior, Pembroke, Carleton Place,  
 Hawkesbury, Keewatin, Winnipeg.  
 Parry Sound, Rideau St., Ottawa.

GEO. BURN, General Manager.

AGENTS IN CANADA—Bank of Montreal;  
 " New York—Messrs. W. Watson and R. Hobden.  
 " Chicago—Bank of Montreal;  
 " St. Paul—Merchants National Bank;  
 " LONDON, Eng.—Alliance Bank.

## WINNIPEG BRANCH.

ESTABLISHED 1882.

Accounts of Merchants, Traders, Manufacturers, Corporations and Individuals received on favorable terms. Interest allowed on deposits.

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

J. B. MONK, Manager.

# The Western Canada Loan & Savings Co.

CAPITAL, \$1,500,000.00.  
 RESERVE FUND, \$350,000.00.

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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# BOECKH'S BRUSHES and BROOMS

In every first-class store from  
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Because they are always reliable and as represented.

CHAS. BOECKH & SONS,  
 TORONTO.

J. E. Dingman, Agent, Winnipeg.

# The Canadian Bank of Commerce.

HEAD OFFICE - - TORONTO.

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

DIRECTORS—Geo. A. Cox, Esq., President.

JOHN I. DAVIDSON, Esq., Vice President.  
 George Taylor, Esq. W. B. Hamilton, Esq.  
 Jas. Crathern, Esq. Matthew Leggat, Esq.  
 John Hoskin, Esq., Q.C., L.L.D. Robt. Kilgour, Esq.  
 B. E. WALKER, General Manager.  
 J. H. PLUMMER, Asst. Genl. Manager.  
 A. H. Ireland, Inspector G. de C. O'Grady, Asst. Inspector  
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## BRANCHES.

Alisa Craig, Hamilton, Parkhill, City Bch's
Ayr, Jarvis, Peterboro, 712 Queen E
Barrie, London, St. Catharines, 460 Yonge St
Bellefleur, Montreal, Sarnia, 70 Yonge St
Berlin, Sault Ste. 267 College
Blenheim, Maric, 640 Queen W
Brantford, 167 St. James, 416 Parmit
Brantford, City Bchs, Simcoe, 128 King E
Cayuga, 2034 Notre, Stratford, Toronto Jct.
Chatoua, Laune, Strathroy, Watkerton.
Collingwood, Dundas, 276 St. Thorold, Walkerville.
Dunnville, Galt, Lawrence, Toronto, Waterloo.
Goderich, Orangeville, HRAD OFFICE, Windsor,
Guelpch, Paris, 1925 King W, Woodstock.

## BRANCHES AND CORRESPONDENCE.

GREAT BRITAIN—The Bank of Scotland.  
 INDIA, CHINA AND JAPAN—The Char'd Bank of India, Aus  
 PARIS, FRANCE—Lazard, Freres & Cie. (tralla & China  
 AUSTRALIA & NEW ZEALAND—Union Bank of Australia.  
 BRUSSELS, BELGIUM—J. Matthieu & Fils.  
 NEW YORK—The Amer Exchange Nat'l Bank of N. Y.  
 SAN FRANCISCO—The Bank of British Columbia.  
 CHICAGO—The Amer Exchange Nat'l Bk. of Chicago.  
 BRITISH COLUMBIA—The Bank of British Columbia.  
 HAMILTON, BERMUDA—The Bank of Bermuda.  
 KINGSTON, JAMAICA—Bank of Nova Scotia.

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

## Winnipeg Branch.

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

# UNION BANK OF CANADA.

HEAD OFFICE, - QUEBEC.

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

## DIRECTORS:

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

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

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.  
 Alexandria, Ont. Montreal, Que. Smith's Falls, Ont.  
 Boissevain, Man. Morden, Man. Souris, Man  
 Carberry, Man. Moccasin, 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.)

Foreign Agents: London, Parr's Banking Co. and The Alliance Bank, Ltd. Liverpool, do. New York, National Park Bank. Boston, Lincoln National Bank. Minneapolis, First National Bank. St. Paul, St. Paul National Bank. Great Falls, Mont., First National Bank. Chicago, Ill., Globe National Bank. Buffalo, Queen City Bank. Cleveland National Bank. Detroit, First National Bank.

## Winnipeg Branch, Main Street;

F. L. Patton, Manager.  
 Interest allowed at current rates on Savings' Bank Department and Special Deposits.

# LYMAN BROS. & CO.,

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# DRUGS AND MEDICINES

Every requisite for the Drug Trade promptly supplied.

TORONTO, ONT.

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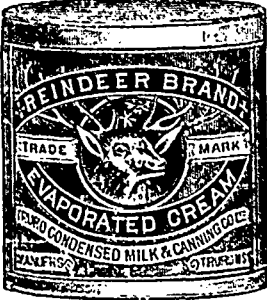
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# Wines, Liquors and Cigars

8th Street, Brandon.

**PROFITABLE**  
GOODS TO HANDLE  
**PLEASING**  
TO YOUR TRADE  
**REINDEER BRAND**

**CREAM.**



**CREAM.**

**EVAPORATED CREAM.**

**CONDENSED**

**MILK COFFEE & MILK COCOA & MILK TEA**

Order a Sample Case from your Wholesale Grocer

**W. F. HENDERSON & CO, WINNIPEG**  
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**26 McDermott Street,**  
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DIRECT IMPORTERS OF  
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**CHINA,**  
**LAMPS,**  
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**CUTLERY,**  
**AND FANCY GOODS.**  
330 MAIN ST. WINNIPEG.

### WINTER SUPPLY.

Two Tons Glycerine.  
Six " Sulphur.  
Two " Epsom Salts.  
Two " Saltpetre, ground.  
One " " crystal.  
Car-load Blue Stone.  
Ten bbls. Bosthen's C.L. Oil.  
Fifteen gro. C.L. Oil, Emulsion.  
1000 oz. Pure Strychnine Crystal.

Full Line Fluid Extracts, Elixirs, Syrups and Pharmaceutical Preparations always on hand.  
Write for quotations.

**BOLE, WYNNE & CO.**  
WINNIPEG, - - MAN.

### MILLER MORSE & Co

—WHOLESALE—

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

**J. H. ASHDOWN,**  
**HARDWARE IMPORTER,**  
**AND MANUFACTURER.**  
WINNIPEG, MAN.

—DEALER IN—

**Iron, Steel, Hardware, Paints,**  
**Oils, Glass, Varnishes, Fire**  
**Brick, Fire Clay, Portland Cement,**  
**Sewer Pipes, Etc.**

**MACKENZIE & MILLS,**  
**WHOLESALE GROCERS**

Special attention given to

**Teas, Coffees, Canned Goods,**  
**DRIED FRUITS, Etc**  
—  
**CORNER KING AND ALEXANDER STREETS**  
**WINNIPEG, MAN.**

### E. F. HUTCHINGS'

GREAT NORTHWEST  
**Saddlery House**

opposite the City Hall, Corner  
Main and Market Sts.,  
**519 Main St. & 191 to 195 & 126 Market St.**  
The Largest Stock and Best Equipped Establishment in  
Canada. Lowest prices and Best Goods is our Motto.  
**TRUNKS, VALISES, LEATHER AND SHOE FIND-**  
**INGS, SADDLERY HARDWARE, WHIPS, &c.**  
Don't forget the new premises.  
**E. F. HUTCHINGS, Proprietor, WINNIPEG.**  
Send for our new Illustrated Catalogue.

### Mackenzie, Powis & Co.,

**WHOLESALE GROCERS.**

**JUST ARRIVED.**  
First direct shipment of New Season  
Prime Selected Valencia Raisins and  
Imperial Selected Layers from Denia.  
Also two cars choicest Evaporated  
Apricots, Peaches and Prunes.  
**Over 1,000 packages, New seasons**  
**First crop, Congous, all**  
**Grades.**  
Cor. McDermott & Princess Sts., WINNIPEG.

### CHURCH'S

COLD WATER  
**ALABASTINE**

**WHITE AND SIXTEEN**  
**BEAUTIFUL SHADES.**  
Order early to insure a full  
line of advertising matter.  
**G. F. Stephens & Co.**  
Winnipeg, Sole agents for  
Manitoba, the Northwest & British Columbia.

### J. W. PECK & CO.

—MANUFACTURERS OF—

**CLOTHING,**  
**SHIRTS**  
—AND—  
**FUR GOODS**  
And Wholesale Dealers in Men's Furnishings  
WAREHOUSES.  
**WINNIPEG, Man. VANCOUVER, B.C.**  
Factory—**MONTREAL.**

# The Commercial

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

**Twelfth Year of Publication  
ISSUED EVERY MONDAY**

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JAMES B. STEEN,  
Publisher

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

WINNIPEG, APRIL 2, 1894.

## Manitoba.

A. Lafrance, St. Pierre, is dead.

J. B. Johnson, trader, etc., Bull Head, is dead.

Harris, carriages, etc., is starting business at Thornhill.

Frances & Toms are opening in groceries at Winnipeg.

J. B. Draper, tailor, Portage la Prairie; sole out to C. McGuire.

John Gilbert, grocer, Brandon, has assigned to F. W. Smith.

Melita Milling Co., Ltd, Melita, J. F. Ferguson is dead.

Kent & Co., butchers, etc., are opening business at Winnipeg.

J. S. McDonald, general store, Chater, is succeeded by J. C. Hoey.

A. Ross, blacksmith, Clearwater, is succeeded by W. H. Manning.

E Halpeny will open in the bakery business in Minnedosa in April.

F. A. Gemmel, harness, Selkirk, has sold out to E. F. Hutchings.

Mr. Struthers, of the Barnardo farm, Russell, is establishing a creamery at Rapid City.

H. W. Mackey is taking a car load of milch cows from Pilot Mound to Rat Portage.

Paisley & Morton, clothing, etc., Brandon, stock sold to I. R. Stronie at 61c on the dollar.

A Schmidt, brass founder and machine shop, Winnipeg, is reported in financial difficulties.

S. Y. Cavanagh & Co., general store, Nowdale, W. J. Cavanagh has assigned to Chas. H. Mahon.

The estate of Greenway & Richard, hardware, Crystal City, has been sold to Hon. Thomas Greenway.

Winnipeg wholesale liquor dealers who hustled around and took their liquors all out of bond, for fear of higher duties, now regret their action.

Brandon Boot Co., boots and shoes, Brandon, stock sold to G. H. Rodgers & Co., at 64c on the dollar.

The stock of C. L. Farnworth, general goods, Portage la Prairie, is advertised for sale by the sheriff, on April 5.

The estate of Campbell & Robinson, dry goods, Morden, has been sold to R. J. Whitla & Co.; stock for 50c and book debts for 20c.

A. E. Bethune, of J. W. Peck & Co., has been elected a member of the Winnipeg board of trade, in place of J. H. Houser, who is leaving the city.

Atkinson, Rufus & Co., lumber, etc., Estevan and Alameda, have moved to Hartney, and new partnership being formed; A. J. and J. H. Hughes being admitted partners.

The stock of the estate of Holden & Wright, furniture, Melita, is offered for sale by tender up to April 10, by the assignee. Stock amounts to \$670 and book accounts, \$375.

Mr. Mackenzie, formerly cutter with Tullock & Co., harness, Winnipeg, has opened in the harness line on his own account, at 213 Alexander street, under the style of Mackenzie & Co.

An expert in the creamery business with some capital is wanted at Rounthwaite. A good site for a factory can be got on a running spring creek, and enough cows are promised to insure success. Applicants can get a full information by applying to the postmaster.

Some Manitoba farmers appear to have made money last year, in spite of low prices. A farmer near Winnipeg reports having built a fine granary, bought a new mower and many other less expensive articles, and paid off a small mortgage, all from the proceeds of his farm last year, besides having his living, and a very good living too. He is out of debt.

The stock of W. J. Hemenway, of Carman, will be sold at a rate on the dollar on Monday, April 2, at Winnipeg, consisting of the following:—Dry goods, \$2,783.40; ready made clothing, \$2,893.04; gents' furnishings, \$1,171.53; fur goods, \$2,010.50; boots and shoes, \$1,388.09; hats and caps, \$733.31; groceries, \$623.93; crockery, glassware, hardware, etc., \$662.94; shop fixtures, \$660.99; book accounts, \$4,606.83; total, \$17,535.37.

Over \$600,000 of redeemed Commercial Bank bills have been burned by permission of the court. A summons has also been granted for the payment of all unpaid stock, the balance payable being \$185,450. The names of some of those on the list are Duacan Macarthur, amount due, \$137,140; G. Bannerman, Sr., Kildonan, \$2,850; Mrs. M. A. Gray, Seaforth, \$26,880; G. W. Girdlestone, \$300; Mark Fortune, \$160; James Messervay, \$8,000; E. W. Pearson, Minnedosa, \$880; T. Taylor, mayor, \$400.

## Assiniboia.

W. F. Lawrence, butcher, has opened business at Maple Creek.

The Broadview Vidette, a new addition to the newspapers of the territory, has appeared.

John J. Dale, tobacco and cigars, Grenfell, has sold out to R. Luxton.

Joseph Zinkas, general store, Fort Qu'Appelle, has sold out to Hayward & Starr.

## Alberta.

The Lethbridge coal mines started up again on Monday, March 19.

J. J. Dunlop, of Winnipeg, has gone to Edmonton, where he contemplates opening in the hat and gents' furnishing business.

McAdoo & Rush have leased the livery and feed stable of W. D. Whitney at Lethbridge, and purpose carrying on the business.

A portable saw mill, from the Waterous works, has been set to work on John C. Fraser's claim, in the edge of the Beaver hills, near Edmonton.

The Lethbridge News says.—J. H. Cavanah, general merchant, has decided to dispose of his stock in Lethbridge and devote his attention entirely to his Calgary business.

Fire broke out early Tuesday morning in Assolentino's jewelry store, at Calgary, damaging the stock and premises to the extent of several hundred dollars. It is thought to have been caused by a lamp exploding.

## Saskatchewan.

Word has been received that Chas. Mair, formerly of Prince Albert, Saskatchewan, but recently in business in the Okanagan country, B. C., will return to Prince Albert.

An important business change has taken place in hardware circles at Prince Albert, Saskatchewan. A. Agnew's stock in the Johnson block has been purchased by T. J. Agnew and Andrew Agnew takes the position of salesman for his brother.

The Times, of Prince Albert, Saskatchewan territory, says:—"The men in the employ of James Sanderson and Dan Shannon, lumbermen, returned from their winter's work in the woods on Saturday last. The winter has been an excellent season for lumbering operations and the cut has been much larger than usual. Moore and Macdonald's men are expected in this week or next."

## Northwest Ontario.

A carload of machinery has arrived at Rat Portage for the Sultana mine. It comprised a boiler, steam hoist and air compressor, being a complete outfit for deep mining, which will be put in position as speedily as possible.

## Grain and Milling.

F. W. Swanton, head miller in Ogilvie's mill, Winnipeg, has resigned his position, and, it is said, will take up his residence in Minneapolis.

George Bull's grist mill at St. Albert was destroyed by fire on Tuesday. The mill contained about 5,000 bushels of wheat and a quantity of flour.

## Lumber Items.

It is estimated that the stocks of lumber will be depreciated about 15 per cent. by the recent tariff changes. As heavy stocks were carried over winter by the Lake of the Woods mills, the loss is a severe one in the aggregate.

The report of the Dominion Minister of the Interior, just issued, gives a list of lumber prices at different points in Manitoba. The average cost of lumber to the consumer, at Winnipeg, is placed at \$18, while at Brandon, 150 miles farther west, it is placed at \$11 to \$15 per thousand. It seems strange that, according to these figures, lumber is cheaper farther from the source of supply than at Winnipeg. The figures are no doubt misleading, prices probably being based on a different class of lumber. Brandon is a manufacturing point for spruce lumber, the logs being brought down the Assiniboine river from the Riding mountain country. This class of lumber is sold much cheaper than pine, and the price of lumber at Brandon is no doubt based on spruce, while at Winnipeg it is based on pine. Pine lumber could not be sold as cheap at Brandon as at Winnipeg (much less \$3 to \$7 cheaper) without loss, as it costs considerable more to lay it down at the western town. Brandon, however, has always been a very cheap lumber market for the consumer, but a very dear market for the wholesale dealers, who have made heavy losses through the frequent failures of the Brandon retail dealers. The one fact accounts for the other. People up around Brandon have got cheap lumber at the expense of the wholesale dealers who supplied it. Cutting in prices has been the rule in that market, followed by frequent failures, and the trade has been in a continual state of demoralization.

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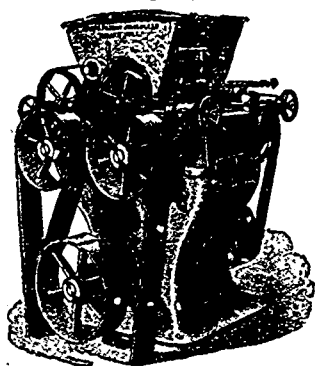
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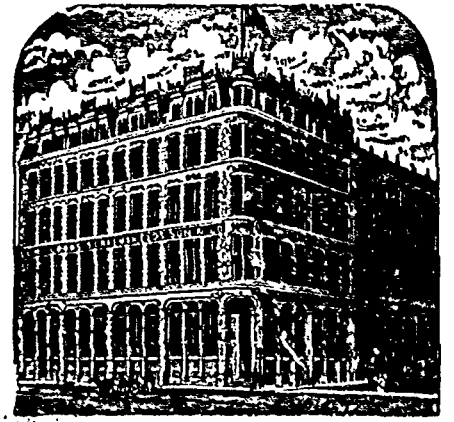
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# The Commercial

WINNIPEG, APRIL 2, 1894.

## CULTIVATING HAY CROPS.

Small bags of native grass seed are being distributed by Mr. Bedford, superintendent of the Manitoba Experimental Farm, among farmers throughout the province. The idea is to enable the farmers to test these grasses in different parts of the province, with the object of providing for the future hay supply of the country. Up to the present time, Manitoba has depended upon the crop of wild hay almost entirely, for winter fodder for stock. It is becoming recognized, however, that the cultivation of grass crops must in time become more general. As the country becomes more closely settled, there will be more difficulty in securing the annual supply of wild hay. In some parts of the country it is already a matter of considerable difficulty to secure plenty of hay, while the draining of some sections where wild hay lands are now abundant, will tend to decrease the crop. Where farmers have to go a long distance to secure sufficient hay, it would be cheaper for them to cultivate their own hay crops, instead of relying entirely upon the wild prairie meadows. The continual cutting of the natural meadows, one year after another, without allowing them to seed, must also tend to reduce the yield and lessen their value.

Many farmers would no doubt have undertaken the cultivation of hay crops in the past, if they had known what kind of grass to sow. Here was the principal difficulty. There was no variety of grass which, from practical experience, was known to be entirely successful in this country. Hay was practically an untried crop, and what to try was the question. Here the great usefulness of the experimental farm comes in. The management of the Manitoba farm at once recognized the necessity of the country in this respect, and set to work to discover what grasses were best suited for cultivation here. Since the farm was first established, experimenting with grasses and hay crops has been recognized as one of the important features of the work. Hundreds of varieties of grasses have been tried, with varying results. Some of them have proved useless for this country, while the value of others is still doubtful, and a few have proved quite successful.

Experiments were tried with many grasses procured from different countries, as well as with grasses which have been cultivated in the older districts of our own country. A very important feature of the experiments, however, have been with wild native grasses. The superintendent very naturally concluded that among the great number of wild grasses in Manitoba, there should be some which would prove valuable for cultivation. These wild grasses have the advantage of being acclimatized, and if they were found to yield well under cultivation, there would be no difficulties of a climatic nature to overcome. Some of these wild native grasses have proved thorough-

ly successful at the experimental farm, and give promise of meeting the requirements of the country admirably. In the spring of 1880 eight small plots were sown at the experimental farm, with wild grass seed which had been gathered on the prairie. These grasses have all done well, giving a large return in seed and hay, and they have all proved to be true perennials. These native grasses have been found to stand drought and frost much better than timothy (the common cultivated hay crop of Eastern Canada), and they have also given a much larger yield of hay. The yield of hay for the season of 1892, from the native grasses, varied from one and a half to over three and a half tons per acre, while the heaviest yield of timothy was 2,720 pounds to the acre.

These experiments have led to the conclusion that the native grasses growing wild in Manitoba afford varieties suitable for cultivation for fodder crops, and that we will not have to look abroad for suitable grass crops. It will of course take time to secure sufficient quantity of seed to enable farmers to cultivate them extensively. The seed has been saved each year at the experimental farm, so that the superintendent has been enabled to enlarge the plots, and this year he has a surplus of seed for free distribution among the farmers. Those who receive some of the seed should cultivate the grasses carefully, and they will in a short time have enough seed to supply their requirements. In this way the province will soon be supplied.

While speaking of the valuable work done at the Manitoba experimental farm, we must again express regret that the annual report of this farm is not printed in a separate volume from the general report, for distribution in the province. So far no special report of the Manitoba farm has been published, the Manitoba report being simply embodied with the annual report issued from Ottawa, giving a review of the work for the year at the experimental farms in each of the provinces. The disadvantage of this is, that this general report is not issued in time to be of value for the agricultural operations of the following spring. For instance, the annual report for the year 1893 has not yet been issued, so that the information contained therein will not be of service until too late for this year. The work is of such importance that it would warrant the publication of a separate report of the Manitoba farm, immediately after the close of the season, for local distribution, and not to interfere with the general report to appear later. The publication of a separate report earlier in the season for local distribution, would give greater publicity to the work done at the farm, and would besides overcome the disadvantage arising from the delay in printing the general report.

## TARIFF REFORM INAUGURATED.

The announcement which came from Ottawa on Wednesday cannot but prove encouraging to the friends of tariff reform in this country. Only an outline of the changes made has been received so far, but enough is known to indicate that the government has fairly redeemed its promises in the matter of tariff reform. The

Commercial must admit that it is agreeably surprised at the result. It is more than we had hoped for. Moreover, the work of tariff reform appears to have been undertaken exactly on the lines advocated by The Commercial. It was feared that the government would undertake to appease the popular demand for tariff reform by cutting the duties off a few lines, such as implements and other things required by the farmers, while leaving the general tariff unchanged. The Commercial entertained this fear and accordingly protested against it, demanding a general but moderate reduction all along the line, rather than a few sweeping changes while leaving the tariff generally unaltered. Happily this fear has proved groundless. The work of revision appears to have been general, and while few sweeping changes have been made, there has been a moderate but at the same time substantial reduction in the duties over a wide range of commodities.

This is undoubtedly the only safe course to pursue in the interest of the country as a whole. It is all very well to talk, as some thoughtless persons do, about sweeping the whole tariff out of existence at one stroke. Such a change would be altogether too radical, and could not be made without tremendous sacrifices. While holding to liberal trade principles, we must at the same time be governed by reason in this matter. Vast interests have been built up, rightly or wrongly we will not stop to discuss, by a long period of protection, which for the general good of the country must receive some consideration. By gradually reducing the duty, these interests will be able to meet the changing conditions, while to suddenly remove the entire system of duties would mean ruin. The Commercial is not in favor of tariff-bolstered industries. At the same time it is simply reckless talk to advise the sudden and complete withdrawal of all tariff protection from our industries. The Commercial does not counsel destruction of our industries, but advises a policy which will gradually place them upon a solid basis. There may be a few industries which have not in them the elements of success, and which might as well be swept out of existence at once. The true policy, however, is to gradually lead our industries from the shelter of tariff protection to a condition of solid self-reliance. To suddenly sacrifice our protected interests would mean the destruction of millions of capital and this would react disastrously upon the country at large.

Taking this view of the case, the revision of the tariff appears to have been quite thorough and conducted on a reasonable basis. The object has been to give as large a reduction as possible in the duties without sacrificing individual interests. Manufacturers have their direct protection reduced, but they also have their raw material reduced. The present changes in the tariff, while therefore providing for a substantial reduction, should not produce any disastrous disturbances to the commerce and industry of the country.

While the new tariff measure is gratifying to all but straight protectionist, it must be understood that the work of reform is not to stop here. The work has only been fairly inaugurated, and it must go on, not precipitately,

but gradually, and steadily, as trade conditions and the circumstances of the country will admit. The large reduction made in the tariff taxation a year ago, together with the further reduction now announced, make a heavy cut in the national revenue. Canada has spent a vast sum of money during recent years in important public works. These have to be provided for, and the revenue must be raised. We do not countenance repudiation, and our people are not ready for direct taxation. We must raise a large portion of our revenue from customs tariff. It is therefore absurd to talk about free trade, however sound it may be in theory. Canada is about as near free trade to-day from the revenue point of view as our present revenue requirements will permit of, though no doubt a very wise and economical administration could materially reduce current expenditures. But this very wise and economical administration is not to be looked for among politicians of either party, and the idea may as well be dropped at once.

In revising the tariff we have therefore these to great interests to consider. First, to bring about the reduction in such a way as to avoid disaster to the commercial and industrial interests of the country, it being understood of course that any such disasters would react upon the country as a whole. Secondly, we have this important consideration of the revenue, the present exigencies of the nation demanding a large revenue from customs taxation, though other modes of taxation might perhaps be preferable, if the people could be led to see it.

Of course it is not to be expected that the revised tariff will suit everybody. The manufacturers who are robbed of some of their protection will be dissatisfied, and politicians and the press of the opposite party will be dissatisfied. It is the business of the latter class to be dissatisfied, and they will see to it that the changes are roundly denounced, and the whole thing declared a farce. The people who honestly desire tariff reform, aside from any party advantages which they may have hoped to gain from the agitation of the question, cannot but feel pleased at the prospect. No doubt there are individual lines of goods upon which a greater reduction could have been advantageously made, but considering all points at issue, a good work has been done. There is just one feature, however, which should not be passed over. This is in regard to combines, through which the cost of certain classes of goods have been unduly enhanced to the consumer, such for instance as the nail combine. The government should take to itself the power of declaring the summary abrogation of the duty at any time upon such articles as appear to be unduly enhanced in cost to the consumer, through the working of a combine. It should not be necessary to wait for a session of parliament to provide a remedy for such evils.

One good feature of the new tariff measure is the general tendency shown to abolish specific duties, in favor of a straight ad valorem duty. Some of these specific duties were most iniquitous in practice, tending as they did to increase the cost of the commoner classes of goods, such

as are required for the working people, while making the duty proportionately light upon expensive goods. Thus the specific duty of 100 per pound on woollens came down heavy on the poor man, obliging him to pay as much tax on his common goods as the wealthy citizen did upon the most costly cloth, so far as the specific duty applied. This distasteful feature has been abolished.

The revised Canadian tariff, so far as we can judge from the particulars before us, will be decidedly more liberal to the importer than the proposed new United States tariff. There is also this difference: The present administration in the United States was elected on a free trade ticket, but their tariff revision has been on strictly protectionist lines. While they have provided for a heavy reduction in the duties, they still make ample allowance for a high measure of protection for home manufactures. The duty has been systematically reduced or abolished entirely on raw materials, while a high measure of protection has been maintained in favor of home manufactures. We are nearer a free trade tariff to-day than the United States will be when they get through with the Wilson bill, if indeed that bill passes congress at all. It is also worthy of note that while in the United States the proposed measure of tariff revision has been before the country for months and has not yet been passed, our Parliament has been in session but a few days and our tariff reform measure is now law and in full effect. We can give our neighbors pointers on adopting tariff reform measures.

The tariff changes, so far as they have been reported by telegraph, will be found elsewhere in this issue. The reduction of one cent per pound in fresh mutton to two cents, is not of much importance to the consumer, but it will be a help to Australian exporters to British Columbia markets. Corn and barley will be free from countries admitting such products from Canada free. Otherwise the duty will remain the same. Canada does not export corn, but we would import a large quantity from the United States if the duty were removed. It would be a fair exchange for the United States to take our barley free in return for our taking their corn free of duty. They cannot compete with us in fine malting barley any more than we can compete with them in corn. We want their corn and they want our barley, and it would be an advantage to the farmers of each country to be able to make the exchange.

The reduction in the duty on agricultural implements from 35 to 20 per cent. is an important item. It is not as great as was expected, but should prove satisfactory. Canadian harvesting machinery and implements are pronounced everywhere as the very best. Manufacturers in the United States admit that Canadian goods will compete with their own on equal terms, as to point of quality. The only place where we hear any complaint about Canadian implements being inferior to imported, is at home, and a prophet is not without honor save in his own country. The Commercial believes Canadian implements in most lines are quite equal in point of quality to the best imported, and as prices here appear

to be about as low as in the United States, there is not very much hardship in the import duty. It is more of a whim than anything else which leads a few Canadians to pay higher prices for imported farm machinery, in preference to the low priced home goods.

Another important reduction for the West is the change in barbed wire, from 1½ cents to 1 cent per pound. Manitoba got fairly cheap wire last summer, in spite of the Eastern combine, through the enterprise of local hardware firms in opposing the combine. The cut in the duty will further remove the possibility of extortion on this article. Binder twine was reduced to 12½ per cent. a year ago, and no further change has been made. It is not likely that twine would be any cheaper if it were made entirely free, though the sale of a lot of old twine through the failure of the United States Cordage company, has temporarily demoralized prices of twine in the States. But this is an exceptional condition, and is not a fair standard of values, as the twine has been sold at less than cost.

The concession of free mining machinery should prove of great advantage in the development of our mining districts. The coal oil duty is not changed, but the duty of 40 cents on barrels has been cut to 20 cents, which is a considerable concession. As the price of petroleum oils has been greatly reduced throughout the West, there will not be so much complaint about the oil duty.

The most important, however, of all the changes, so far as Manitoba and the prairie country is concerned, is the placing of lumber on the free list. This has been described as a concession to Manitoba, but it is really not such, though it will be a great help to the prairie farmers. The object is probably to help to secure a free market in the United States for Eastern lumber manufacturers. Lumber has always been a costly article in the West, and just at the present time, when farmers are turning their attention more to live stock, and have to build barns and stables, the reduction in the price of lumber will be doubly welcome. At the same time free lumber will practically mean the destruction of our western lumbering interest, until such time, at least, as the industry can be placed on an entirely different basis. As the mills are now situated, it is practically out of the question for them to compete with Minnesota lumber. The only thing which will enable them to compete at all will be a tremendous cut in freight rates, and unless they can secure this the Lake of the Woods mills might as well give up hope of operating this season.

It is worthy of note that this sweeping away of the lumber tariff does not affect any eastern industry. It is described as a concession to the West; but at the same time it is the Western lumbering industry which must suffer. It is a stinging blow to the latter. Large stocks of lumber were carried over from last year, which are now depreciated in value about 15 per cent. The Eastern Canada lumbering industry of course has no outside competition to fear, and will not be injured by free lumber.

As above stated the Government does not bring tariff reform to a permanent stopping point. Had it contained graduating classes,

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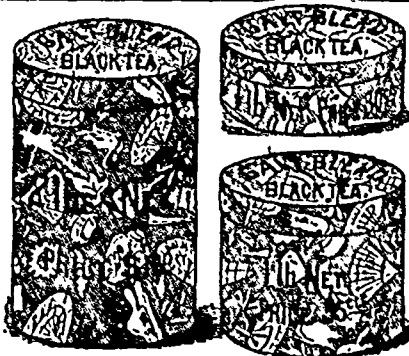
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by which the bulk of commodities still protected would be subject to a reduction of duty annually for say five to seven years; until a lower level of tariff all round were reached, then it would be complete and unique, and about as wise a measure as we could expect from any Government of this Dominion, surrounded as the present one is by so many contending interests. Such provision would also do away with the periodical uncertainty in the business affairs of the country, which the fear of annual tariff tinkering brings about. But taken as an effort to meet the wrongs and anomalies of the hour, the bill is certainly a conscientious and well balanced movement in the right direction, and quite a radical one for an administration which still clings to the principles of protection.

**Freight Rates and Traffic Matters.**

The Montreal Trade Bulletin of March 23 says:—"Heavy grain has been taken for shipment by first steamers at 2s to Liverpool and Glasgow, and at 2s 9d to Hamburg. A number of contracts have been made for deals to U. K. ports, deck cargoes having been taken at 40s. Two full steamer cargoes have been engaged at 42s 6d and one full cargo at 45s. Space has also been engaged for 10,000 tons for either hay or cattle, according to shipper's option, at 42s 6d. Flour is quoted at 14s Liverpool, 11s 3d Glasgow and 12s 6d London. The S.S. "Polino" is engaging flour freight at Quebec at 25c per barrel to St. John's, Newfoundland. The S.S. "Tiber" at Sorel will be here as soon as open water will permit. The "Black Diamond" and other steamers which will arrive later will probably have to accept low rates, as heavy shipments via Boston and New York lines are being made."

The Chicago Trade Bulletin of March 24 says:—"Business with the railroads was fairly active, but rates to the east continue irregular at 5 to 7 1/2c under the regular tariff. An agreement has been made, however, to restore flour and grain rates to New York to 20c and provisions to 30c per 100 lbs on April 2. Through rates to Liverpool were quiet and easier and at the close were quoted at 22 to 25c. 13c per 100 lbs on flour, 13 1/2c per bushel on grain, and 34.88 to 39.69c per 100 lbs on provisions. Lake freights were dull and lower at 2c for wheat and 1 1/2c for corn to Buffalo."

The Duluth Market Report of March 24 says:—"Nothing was done this week in grain charters to either Buffalo or Kingston. The nominal rate asked by vesselmen for tonnage to Buffalo is 2 1/2c per bushel, and to Kingston 4 1/2c. Shippers will not offer better than 2c per bushel to Buffalo. Some business in the way of lumber charters was closed for eastern points at \$1.75 per thousand."

Secretary Bell, of the Winnipeg Grain Exchange has received the following letter from Robert Kerr, general freight agent of the C. P. R. :-

DEAR SIR,—At a meeting of the interested lake and rail lines, held in Montreal on the 6th inst the following rates were fixed for flour and grain traffic for season of navigation, 1894: From Duluth and Fort William to Montreal and stations west thereof, on flour, sacked grain, millstuffs, oil cake, 15c per 100 lbs. On bulk grain, cargo lots, subject to special arrangements for space, Duluth and Fort William to Toronto and points west, wheat 8c per bushel of 60 lbs; east of Toronto to Montreal, 9c per bushel of 60 lbs. The rate to Montreal for domestic consumption, or for export, being left in abeyance. A charge of 6 per cent interest is to be made in all back charges on bulk grain held in elevators east of the lakes beyond thirty days after arrival.

Colquhoun & Bell, galvanized iron workers, Vancouver, dissolved; Thomas Bell continues.

**Winnipeg Markets.**

WINNIPEG, SATURDAY AFTERNOON, March 31.

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

GREEN FRUITS.—Apples have been selling lower, owing to indifferent quality of what are obtainable. California oranges are easier. Malaga grapes are offering lower, as dealers are now clearing out stocks. There is considerable business in lemons and oranges, which are the principal lines now selling, these, in fact, being the only staple lines now safe to handle. Prices are: Oranges, Floridas, \$1.50 to \$5.00 per box, as to sizes, etc. California oranges, \$3.25 to \$3.75. Apples, \$4 to \$6.00 per barrel as to quality. Lemons, new Meximas, \$5 to \$5.50. Malaga grapes at \$7.00 to \$7.50 per keg. Sweet potatoes, \$5.50 to \$6.00 per barrel. Bananas, \$3.00 to \$4.00 per bunch. California comb honey, \$9.50 per case of 48 sections.

RAW FURS.—There is nothing much of interest to note since the close of the London sales. Jas. McMillan & Co., of Minneapolis, in their last circular say: Our advices from Europe are to be cautious in buying, because it is generally admitted that there will be a further decline on nearly all important kinds in the next sale, which occurs in June, which is always a very unsatisfactory one compared with the March sale. The United States manufacturers have had a poor trade and consequently are not free buyers. We advise our customers to make frequent shipments, because as the season advances the quality of all kinds of furs, except the water animals, grows rapidly poorer, and this has its effect on the prices of winter-caught furs. Mink caught recently are pale or red in color; and skunk will soon commence to shed. Shedding or rubbed furs will grade No. 2 or 3, and can be told by holding them up and looking through them towards the light.

**GRAIN AND PRODUCE.**

WHEAT.—The week has been quite a strong one in wheat markets, all 'due to severe weather throughout the winter wheat belt. The storm which started in the Northwest on Good Friday, passed over the central states on Saturday and Sunday and was followed by very low temperature over the entire winter wheat region. Frost extended as far north as northern Florida, and was very severe in Kansas, Nebraska, Missouri and other states. The frost covered the entire region east of the mountains to the Gulf and South Atlantic coast. In Tennessee, Georgia, and other southern states the Washington weather bureau says the weather was the coldest of which the bureau has any record for the time of year. Reports are very contradictory as to the damage done to wheat. Immense damage has been done to the fruit and garden crops, but opinions vary as to wheat. Where the crop was well advanced, as it would be in the southern belt, it is almost certain to have been injured. On Monday wheat was strong in United States markets, due the cold dip. The temperature dropped to as low as 8 above zero on Sunday night in Kansas, and was below freezing all over the wheat states. The visible supply statement showed a decrease of 1,096,000 bushels, making the total supply 72,163,000 bushels, as compared with 78,208,000 bushels a year ago. On Tuesday United States markets relaxed somewhat from the firmness of Monday, the frost scare having subsided some, the weather having moderated. Wheat on passage increased 1,200,000 bushels. On Wednesday the frost scare was revived by indications of another cold wave, and United States markets were excited and higher. At Chicago there was a stampede of shorts to cover, and prices advanced sharply. Reports coming in were very contradictory as to the result of Sunday's freeze, some stating great damage, and others saying the wheat had escaped. On Thursday United States markets

were lower again. The Cincinnati Price Current in its summary said: "Probably 10 per cent. of the winter wheat area is more or less damaged, but the extent of the injury is not now determinable. Current reports appear based more on presumptive than demonstrated injury. It is doubtful if the present adverse conditions necessarily imply an important curtailment in the season's production." The markets were generally quiet and holders were free sellers at the higher range established on Wednesday. On Friday United States markets were higher again, closing with a gain of 1/2 to 3/4c. The principal influence was crop damage reports from the south-west.

Exports of wheat, both coasts of the United States and Canada (flour included) aggregate 2,966,000 bushels this week, against 2,313,000 bushels last week, and as compared with 2,875,000 bushels in the week a year ago, 2,597,000 bushels two years ago, and 2,161,000 bushels three years ago.

The leading feature of the wheat markets is the comparative strength of hard spring wheats, as shown by the premium at which hard wheats are selling over New York and other eastern markets. No. 1 hard sold in Winnipeg on Friday at 64c, on a basis of delivery afloat at Fort William, May. On the same day May wheat closed at 63 1/2c at New York. Thus it will be seen that the Manitoba grade is worth about the same at an upper Lake port as the standard New York grade is worth at that Atlantic port. New York quotations are for No. 2 red winter. Allowing for cost of delivering our wheat at the Atlantic port, it would appear that Manitoba No. 1 hard is selling at a premium of about 10c per bushel over New York standard grade. This is of course reckoning on summer freight rates. On a basis of winter rates, the premium on the Manitoba grade is doubled, but of course no shipping business is being done on winter freights. This big premium in favor of our hard wheats, helps materially to overcome the high freight rates to which the grain is subject. There has been very little business doing in Manitoba country markets, business is about over for the season so far as farmers' deliveries are concerned. After seeding is finished there will be a little wheat to market at some points. Prices have been firm and holders are strong in their views. Buyers are bidding 47c per bushels for No. 1 hard on track country points, average freights, but they were not getting anything at this price, as holders were asking as high as 49c. For the latter part of April shipment buyers would go 1c more, as they would save one term of storage at the lake port. For May wheat there were buyers at 62c and upward, delivered afloat at Lake Superior port. There were no sellers at 62c, and to induce sales would require bids of 1 to 2c higher. A 15,000 bushel lot was reported sold on Friday at equal to about 64c May delivery afloat at lake port. Ontario millers are bidding for a few cars, but they are much below views of western holders, as a rule, and as holders here are very firm, there is no prospect of business at concessions. Stocks at lake ports on March 24 were 2,205,510 bushels. Receipts for the week 24,670 bushels and no shipments. A year ago stocks were 3,133,926 bushels, being an increase of 77,000 bushels for that week.

FLOUR.—Prices are irregular. Though some brands are quoted at the advance reported three weeks ago, other brands are still selling at prices quoted before the reported advance. Quotations in small lots to the local trade, delivered in the city are as follows: Patents \$1.55 to 1.65; strong bakers \$1.45 to 1.55; XXXX which varies widely in the quality of different mills, is quoted at 80 to \$1.00 as to quality. Lower grades, 60 to 75c. Prices per sack of 98 pounds.

MILLSTUFFS.—Unchanged. We quote bran \$12 to \$13, and shorts at \$14 to \$15 per ton, as to quantity.

OATMEAL, ETC.—Rolled oatmeal is quoted at \$2.25 in small lots for 80 lb. sacks;



**A Common Error.**

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

**THIS IS WRONG**

Take the Yolk from an Egg,  
Take the Oil from the Olive,  
**WHAT IS LEFT?**

**A RESIDUE.** So with COCOA.

—IN COMPARISON—

**COCOA** is skimmed milk.  
**CHOCOLATE** pure cream.

**C. A. CHOUILLOU,**  
12 and 14 St. John Street, - MONTREAL.

**We Cater for Humanity!**  
**from Infancy to Old Age,**  
**and all the stages be-**  
**tween**

We lay a solid foundation by providing the babies with a perfect scientific food

**MILK GRANULES,**  
**Milk Granules with Cereals**

For those needing a tonic we have

**STAMINAL.**

The vital principles of beef and wheat with Hypophosphites and for

**The Hustler,**  
**The Athlete,**  
**The Invalid,**

And the Aged, we provide:

**Johnston's Fluid Beef**

A Perfect Food containing Strong Nourishment easily digested.  
Prepared by

**The Johnston Fluid Beef Co.,**  
Montreal.

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

THE

**Rigby Porous Waterproof Cloth**

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

**To the Trade Only.**

—We have a full assortment of—

**Rigby Tweeds in stock for Men's Suitings & Overcoatings**

**RIGBY CAPE and SPRING OVERCOATS, READY MADE**

In a great variety of Patterns

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



**E. A. Small & Co.,**

—MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALERS OF—

**Men's, Boys' and Children's Clothing.**

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Represented by Mr. W. H. Leishman, Sample Room 32 McIntyre Block Main Street, Winnipeg.

**WM. B. HAMILTON, SON & CO.**

WHOLESALE MANUFACTURERS OF AND DEALERS IN

**BOOTS, SHOES AND RUBBERS,**

15 and 17 Front St. East, TORONTO.

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

**JOHN L. CASSIDY & COMPANY,**

—IMPORTERS OF—

**China, Crockery and Glassware,**

Offices and Sample Rooms:

339 and 341 St. Paul Street, MONTREAL

Branches { 52 Princess St., Winnipeg, Man.  
Government St., Victoria, B.

**DICK, BANNING & CO**

MANUFACTURERS OF

**Lumber, Shingles and Lath,**

DOORS AND SASH.

MILLS AT KEEWATIN. OFFICE: OPPOSITE O.P.E. PASSENGER DEPOT, WINNIPEG.

**RUBLEE, RIDDELL & CO.**

**Commission Merchants**

AND IMPORTERS OF

**Green and Dried Fruits.**

15 OWEN STREET,

**WINNIPEG**

Andrew Allan, President. John McKechnie, Supt.  
F. H. Brydges, Vice-President. W. R. Allan, Sec.-Treas

**THE VULCAN IRON COMPANY,**

OF MANITOBA LIMITED

MILL ROLLS GROUND & CORRUGATED.  
Architectural Iron Work.

**ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS,**

GENERAL BLACKSMITHING.

POINT DOUGLAS AVE., WINNIPEG.

standard, in 98 pound sacks, \$2.40 and granulated, \$2.40. Cornmeal, \$1.75; buckwheat flour, \$4; and rye, \$3. Beans are quoted at \$1.90 to \$1.90 per bushel; split peas, \$2.40 to 2.50; pot barley, \$2.40 to 2.50; and pearl barley \$4 per sack, rolled wheat, \$5.50 per barrel.

**GROUND FEED**—Prices range from \$17 to \$19 per ton as to quality for oat and barley feed.

**OATS**—No material change. On the Winnipeg street market 30c per bushel of 34 pounds has been the general price to farmers, and 31 and 32c for good milling samples. Cars on track Manitoba country points are about the same, at 24 to 25c per bushel for feed grade.

**BARLEY**—Some demand for good samples for seed and firm with light offerings. We quote 30 to 35c per bushel of 48 pounds on track, country points. Loads on the street, Winnipeg, would bring from 35 to 40c per bushel as to quality.

**FEED WHEAT**—A good sample of feed wheat will bring 40c per bushel of 60 pounds.

**FLAX SEED AND MEAL**—The price holds at 75c per bushel of 56 pounds here, and 70c in country markets. Up to \$1 has been paid for a limited quantity for seed. Ground oil cake meal quoted at \$24 to 25 per ton.

**BUTTER**—The butter market has been quite strong this week, owing to light supplies. Very little new butter has been coming forward, and the market is pretty well cleaned up of good old. Decidedly poor old tubs have sold at 18c, hardly suitable for table use, and better quality has brought 20c. New rolls and tubs have sold at 22 to 23c, which shows a sharp advance, and not strictly choice quality either at these prices. In fact a sale of indifferent quality was reported at 23c. At this season of the year, with receipts of new butter likely to increase suddenly at any time, these prices cannot be counted upon to endure long, though this will depend entirely upon the supply. The early make of butter is not good keeping quality, and as soon as any tendency to accumulation is shown, prices will of course decline, as it is a quality which dealers do not care to carry in excess of current demands.

**CHEESE**—Held at 12 to 13c for good to choice quality.

**Eggs**—Prices have been somewhat irregular and rather easier, as sales of fresh have been made at 11 and 11½, while 12c has also been obtained. Sales have also been made at 10c, so that the price has actually ranged from 10 to 12c, according to quality it may be said, for some decidedly mixed quality have been offered, consisting of very stale mixed with a percentage of fresh. There has been no accumulation of stock to speak of, and no reason for a further decline, for choice quality. The reason for the rapid decline of the market this year is no doubt due to the fact that the market was demoralized by pressure to sell limed stock, and the spring movement of fresh eggs came on a very weak market. The consumption is large and prices should be maintained, though it is difficult to predict values, as it is always hard to recover lost ground, while, if receipts keep up well it is quite possible that prices may settle at 10c at once.

**CURED MEATS**—Prices are lower, dry salt having declined to 8c. There has been some competition between eastern and local cured product, which has led to the declining tendency. Local packers will make a fight to hold the market, though for far western points they have no advantage over eastern packers in the matter of freights. The changes in the duty will have a tendency to lower prices of compound lard and cottolene. Prices are: hams, 11 to 12c; breakfast bacon, 11½ to 12½ dry salt long clear bacon, 8c; smoked long clear 9c; spiced rolls, 8½; boneless ham, 12c; mess pork, \$16.00 per barrel. Sausage is quoted: fresh pork sausage, 8c; bologna sausage 8½ per lb; German, 8½; ham, chicken and tongue sausage, 10c per half lb. packet. Pickled hogs tongues, 5c lb. Pickled pigs feet, \$1.40 per pail; pickled hocks, 3c lb.

**LARD**—Prices are 10c lower per 20 pound pail. Pure lard held at 55c in 5 lb. pails; \$1.05 in 5-lb pails; \$2.00 in 20-pound pails, and \$5.00 in 50 lb. pails; compound at \$1.75 per 20lb pail; compound in 3, and 5 pound tins, \$6.65 per case of 60 pounds. Pure leaf lard in 3, 5 and 10 pound tins, quoted at \$7.25 per case of 60 pounds.

**DRESSED MEATS**—Prices fairly steady at 5 to 7c for beef. Mutton is firmer, as stocks of frozen have been placed in cold storage, and quoted at 7 to 8c. Hogs, 5 to 5½, some nice butcher's stock having brought the top price. Veal, 7 to 9c.

**POULTRY**—Following prices are quoted:— 11 to 12½c for turkeys, 9 to 10c for geese and ducks and 8 to 10c for chickens. (Choice fresh stock will bring the top price, and lower quotation for held.

**HIDES**—Prices are irregular. Country frozen stock is being taken at 1½ to 1¾. Prices of inspected are irregular, dealers quoting 2½ and 2¾ for No 1 cows and 2½ and 3c for No 1 steers. McMillan & Co, in their report, state as follows:—"The receipts are not large but the demand is less, and prices are weak for most classes of green salted hides. Calfskins are lower and indications are that there will be a further decline." We quote Winnipeg inspected hides as follows:— No. 1 cows, 2½c; No. 2, 1½c; No. 3, 1c; No. 1, heavy steers, 3c; No. 2 heavy steers 2c; No 3 steers 1c. Frozen hides, mixed grades uninspected, 1½ to 1¾ per lb. Calf, 8 to 13-lb. skins, 4 to 5c per pound. Kips about the same as hides. We quote 40 to 50c for sheep and lamb skins, average lots, as to size, etc. Tallow, 4½c rendered; 2 to 3c rough.

**WOOL**—The price is uncertain. Dealers are not quoting yet for the coming clip. The situation in the States will be uncertain until the tariff bill is finally passed.

**VEGETABLES**—Potatoes have been bought to ship at 30 to 35c per bushel, but mostly about 35c. Eastern onions are in. Other vegetables are quoted: Turnips, 20 to 25c; carrots, 50 to 60c; beets, 40 to 50c; parsnips, 2c per lb; onions, 3c per lb. Cabbage, 2c per lb.

**HAY**—Hay is dull and hard to sell, offerings been much in excess of requirements. Baled hay quoted at \$4 to \$5.50 per ton here. Loose hay, \$3 to \$4 per ton.

**LIVE STOCK**—Exporters have begun to make purchases of cattle for old country markets, but it will be near the end of the month before any shipments are made. Quotations in the country range from 3½ to 4c for good butchers' and export cattle, and down to 3c second quality to butchers. Notwithstanding the demoralized state of the horse market, a few horses are being brought in from Eastern Canada.

**Chicago Board of Trade Prices.**

Wheat was unsettled and higher on Monday, owing to the freezing weather in the winter wheat region. Prices opened ½ to 1c higher, declined a point or two, advanced again ½c, declined ¼ to ¾c, advanced ¼ to ½c, and closed ½ to 1c above Saturday. Corn gained ¼c and oats ½ to ¾c. Pork was 5 to 7½c higher. Closing prices were:—

	Mar.	May.	July.
Wheat.....	57	58½	60½
Corn.....	35½	37½	37½
Oats.....	30½	31½	27½
Pork.....	—	11 02½	11 00
Lard.....	6 25	6 72½	6 02½
Short Ribs.....	—	5 72½	5 70

Wheat was quiet on Tuesday and easier, and the crop damage scare seemed to have flattened out. Prices opened easier and declined ¼ to ¾c, advanced ¾c, again declined and closed about ¾c lower than Monday. Closing prices were:—

	Mar.	May.	July.
Wheat.....	57	58½	60½
Corn.....	35	37½	35
Oats.....	30½	31½	27½
Pork.....	—	11 20	11 20
Lard.....	7 10	7 90	6 82½
Ribs.....	—	5 55	5 50

On Wednesday wheat had quite a bulge, with a nervous feeling and lively trading.

Prices had a range of 2½ to 3c, opening ½c higher and advanced suddenly to 2½ to 2¾c, declined 1 to 1½c, and advanced ¾c. There was a stampede in covering by shorts, all due to another predicted cold wave. Closing prices were:—

	Mar.	May.	July.
Wheat.....	50½	60½	62½
Corn.....	30½	37½	38½
Oats.....	31½	31	28½
Pork.....	—	11 65	11 60
Lard.....	7 20	7 00	6 82½
Ribs.....	—	6 00	6 05

On Thursday the wheat market reacted, and again the crop damage scare appeared to have subsided. Wheat opened ½c lower, advanced to 6½c for May and declined as low as 59½c, closing at a loss of ½c for the day. Closing prices were:—

	Mar.	May.	July.	Sept.
Wheat.....	58½	60½	61½	—
Corn.....	30½	37½	38½	—
Oats.....	30½	31½	27½	25
Pork.....	—	11 50	11 50	—
Lard.....	—	7 00	6 87½	—
Ribs.....	—	6 00	5 55	—

The market was stronger on Friday, influenced by crop damage reports from the southwest. May wheat opened at 60½c, and sold between 59½ and 61c, closing ¾c higher. Closing prices were:—

	Mar.	May.	July.	Sept.
Wheat.....	59½	60½	62½	—
Corn.....	30½	37½	38½	—
Oats.....	30½	31½	28½	24½
Pork.....	—	11 82½	11 77½	—
Lard.....	—	7 05	6 82½	—
Ribs.....	—	6 00	5 90	—

On Saturday, March 31, wheat opened at 60½c for May delivery and closed at 60½c per bushel. A week ago May wheat closed at 57½c.

**Duluth Wheat Market.**

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

- Monday—May, 60½c.
- Tuesday—May, 60½c.
- Wednesday—May 60½c.
- Thursday—May, 62c.
- Friday—61c.
- Saturday—May, 61½c.

A week ago prices closed at 59½ for May delivery per bushel. A year ago cash wheat closed at 62c, and May at 65½c per bushel.

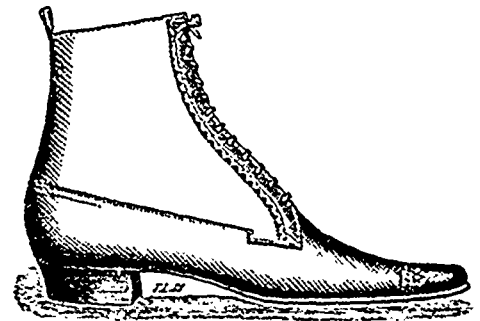
**New York Wheat.**

On Saturday, March 31, wheat closed at 63½c per bushel for May delivery. A week ago May wheat closed at 61½c.

**Minneapolis Wheat.**

No. 1 Northern wheat closed on Saturday at 61½c for cash. May closed and at 59½c. A week ago cash closed at 59½c and May at 55c.

**THE J. D. KING COMPANY, Ltd**



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

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

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

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MADE EASY BY  
**WILSON & CO.**  
180 Market St. E., Box 1406.

Are you going to House Clean? If so you will find Home Wall Colors are the best prepared Kalsomines in the market to-day. Ready for use with the Addition of water only. In twelve beautiful new tints. Also Wheat Brand Ready Mixed Paints and Varnishes. Brushes for Paint and Brushes for Kalsomining.



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Throughout Manitoba and the Northwest.

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—HEADQUARTERS FOR—

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**PRINTERS' STOCK**

Bookbinders' and Box Makers' Materials  
Wrapping Paper, Paper Bags and Twines.

HAMILTON, ONTARIO.

JOHN HALLAM,  
Proprietor, Toronto.

HARRY LEADLAY,  
Manager, Winnipeg.

—Highest Price paid for—

Hides, Sheepskins, Senega Root,

WOOL AND FURS.

298 ROSS ST., WINNIPEG.

## Stock Fair.

The Yorkton Agricultural Society will hold a stock Fair on their grounds on Wednesday, May 2, 1895, at which some (300) three hundred Stall Fed Steers, besides Milch Cows, Horses, &c., will be offered for sale. Buyers are requested to attend. Yours truly,

FRED. K. HERCHMER, Treas.

## GROCERY STORE FOR SALE.

At Hargrave, Manitoba, on main line of C.P.R. No other store in the neighborhood. Post office in connection. Rare chance for man with small capital.

Address, R. J. HILL,  
Hargrave Manitoba.

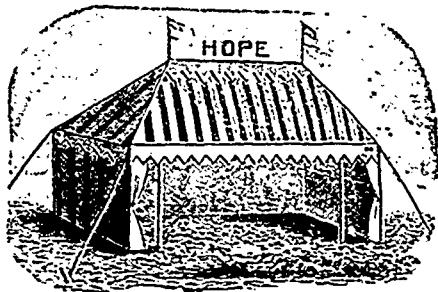
## General Store for Sale.

Splendid chance for a man with small capital to purchase one of the choicest stocks in the west. Good business stand and trade increasing.

Address, Box 56.  
REGINA, N.W.T.

# HOPE & CO.,

—Manufacturers of—  
TENTS,  
AWNINGS,  
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Etc., Etc.,



Shirts and Overalls a Specialty.  
Prices Right.  
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Orders by Mail Promptly Attended to. We Guarantee Satisfaction.

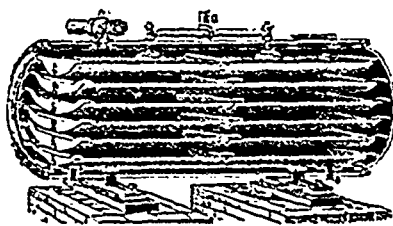
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**CLEAN BOILERS**  
Guaranteed.



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

**ROBIN & SADLER**  
MANUFACTURERS OF  
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SPECIALTIES  
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MONTREAL.

—MANUFACTURERS THIR—

**UNICORN BRANDS**



ESTABLISHED 1842

Get Them.

Mixed Paints,  
White Lead,  
Coach Colors,  
Oil Colors,  
Varnishes,  
Kalsomines,  
Oil Stains,  
etc., etc.

## COMMERCIAL JOB DEPT

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

**Toronto Markets.**

Wheat—The only buying is by millers. Red and white, north and west are quoted at 56½ to 57½c, according to location. Spring is quoted at 60c, middle freights west and good at 60c middle freights west. Two cars of No. 1 hard sold west at 73½c, and two of No. 2 hard at 71½c. No. 1 hard North Bay is quoted at 70½c.

Flour—Some of the city mills have advanced prices of Manitoba grades. Two of the mills are quoting patents at \$3.80 and bakers at \$3.55.

Millfeed—Bran scarce at \$16 on track and for ton lots at city mills. Shorts are quoted at \$17 on track and at city mills. Car lots of bran, middle freights west, are selling at \$14.

OATS—Five cars of mixed on the Northern sold to day at 31c. A round lot, north and west freights, offered at 34c. Car lots on track sold at 37½c.

BARLEY—No. 1 is quoted outside at 41 to 42c. Feed is in moderate demand at 36c west and 37c east.

Grain and Flour—Car lot prices are:—Flour (Toronto freights)—Manitoba patents, \$3.70 to \$3.75; Manitoba strong bakers, \$3.45 to 3 50; Ontario patents, \$2.90 to \$3 00; straight roller, \$2.50 to 2.70; extra \$2 35 to \$2.40; low grades, per bag, 55c to \$1. Bran, \$15.50. Shorts—\$16.50. Wheat (west and north points)—White, 56½ to 57½c; spring 59 to 60c; red winter, 56½ to 57½c; goose, 55c; No 1 hard, 73½c; No 2 hard, 71½c. Peas, 54 to 56c. Barley (outside)—No. 1, 41 to 42c; feed, 36 to 37c. Oats, 33½ to 34c. Buckwheat (east)—40c. Rye (east)—45 to 46c.

BUTTER—All offerings of best grades of dairy butter are readily absorbed, and there is not much accumulation of any sort. Prices steady. Choice dairy tubs sell at 20 to 21c. Large rolls sell at 19 to 20c for good to choice, 16 to 18c for medium to good, and pound rolls bring 20 to 22c. Bakers' butter is quoted at 14 to 16c. Creamery pounds sell at 24 to 25c, and creamery tubs at 23 to 24c.

Cheese—Full creams, September and October, sell at 11½ to 11¾c.

Eggs—This morning sales were made as low as 11 to 11½c. The colder weather has had a steady effect. Lined 7c; cold storage, 5 to 6c.

Potatoes—Car lots of extra on track are quoted at 45c, and good to choice at 42 to 43c.

Apples—Selected apples are quoted at \$4.50 to \$5, and cooking apples at \$3.00 to \$3.50. Dried stock quiet and easy at 5½ to 5¾c, and evaporated is held at 10c.—Empire, March 27.

**Loss of Cattle in Dakota.**

A report from Deadwood, South Dakota, dated March 24, gives a bad account of the storm in that region. It says: "The loss on cattle between Edgemont and Sheridan on account of the storm will exceed 80 per cent. The storm was terrific in all directions and the cattle weak and thin. North of here, towards Miles City, Mont., the fall of snow was heavy on all the ranges, but the cattle were in better condition to stand the storm. Southwest, toward the Lower Rapid Creek and Cheyenne River, the storm was at its worst and the cattle drifted with it to their death. The loss there will be heavy. While the loss by the storm to cattlemen will be great the benefit to the farmers will be incalculable.

**The Cattle Markets.**

At Liverpool on March 26 the markets ruled about the same as a week ago, with a steady demand and fair receipts. Prices all round are unchanged on both sheep and cattle. Finest steers, 11c; good to choice, 10½c; poor to medium, 9½c; inferior and bulls, 7½ to 8c; best sheep, 13c; secondary, 11 to 12c; merinoes, 10½ to 11½c; inferior and rams, 8 to 9½c.

The Montreal Gazette says:—At the Montreal Stock yards this (Monday) morning the offerings of live stock were small, which was fully anticipated after the Easter markets, consequently trade was quiet. The demand for cattle was fair from speculators at this market, and as the offerings were of very choice quality all were taken at 4 to 4½c per lb, live weight, but common stock is not worth any more than 2½ to 3c. Sales of choice lambs were made at 5c, while good stock sold at 4½c per lb, live weight. Sheep were also well enquired for, and sales were effected at 4 to 4½c per lb, live weight. Live hogs were also in light supply, and met with active demand at 4½ to 5c per lb. The offerings were small and the tone of the market firm, but the prospects are if receipts increase to any extent prices will decline.

**Business in Export Cattle.**

During the first two months of the current year prices in British cattle markets have been about as high as for the same months in 1893, while on this side of the Atlantic values have been much lower. This has afforded quite a good margin for exporters, and their shipments thus far have been heavy and profitable. During January and February exporters took from Chicago 11,000, or nearly one-third, more cattle than for the same months in 1893. The fact that the cattle market is much lower than a year ago in the face of heavier export buying and lighter receipts shows conclusively that lack of demand for home consumption is the depressing influence in the cattle trade at present.—United States National Stockman.

**British Columbia versus Australian Mutton.**

The Sydney Herald, in regard to the opposition manifested by the sheep farmers of Cowichan against the importation of Australian mutton, says:—

The Vancouver sheep farmers are up in arms against the importation of Australian mutton. It is a little awkward, but on the purest principles of protectionism they are deserving of every sympathy. They wish to keep their own fish offal for their own seamens, and we defy any Australian to throw a stone at them. We may be desirous of forcing our muttons on the Vancouver people. But what a one-sided view of the case; for have they not their own muttons for which they want to keep their own market? We have reciprocity in the air, but when it comes down to the level of practical business the only kind of reciprocity that we like is all on the one side. The Vancouver sheep farmers take a straightforward view of the case from their own standpoint, and they have resolved, in dinner assembled, to ask their representatives in the Dominion Parliament to urge an increase of the tariff so as to make the importation of this article out of the question. It is only one of the many lions in the path of commercial interchange between the colonies and the Dominion, and as the matter comes to be stirred up a little it will be found that there are hundreds of others silently lurking in their air, sullenly watching the trend of events and ready to bound on the trade whenever it shows itself to mean business. We airily talk of removing the difficulties that lie in the path by sweeping away tariff restrictions. But wait until the traffic assumes such dimensions that the industries and interests of the one begin to overlap the industries and interests of the other, and we shall see what we shall see. It is stated that the farmers in Vancouver cannot supply a tenth of the mutton wanted by the people in their own district. But what does that matter? They will get all the bigger prices for their chops and legs of mutton; and as they have the monopoly now, they mean to keep it and make their customers bleed; and as it is so entirely what some of us want to do ourselves, we are bound to have a brotherly feeling for the protection ranchers of Vancouver.

**Feeding Wheat.**

The Prairie Farmer says: Until the present season the amount of wheat fed to farm animals was so small as to be of no importance in estimating the distribution of the crop. This year on account of low prices wide experiments have been made in feeding wheat to hogs and stock, and while this disposition of the grain can hardly be said to have more than passed the experimental stage, still a considerable amount in the aggregate has been so used. The results have as a rule been satisfactory, feeders realizing more for their wheat on the hoof than in the measure, and it is confidently predicted in many districts that whenever the farm price of wheat is under 55c per bushel the surplus will be fed on the farm.

**Don't Want More Silver.**

Strong protests against executive approval of the Bland silver bill have been made by many of the most influential commercial bodies in the United States. Among these is the New York Chamber of Commerce, which at a special meeting this week adopted a strong memorial condemning the measure in vigorous terms. The memorial points out that instead of there having been any gain upon the purchases of silver made under the act of 1890, there has been on the basis of the present market price of silver a loss of 32.94c on every ounce of silver purchased under the act, and that instead of there being a gain of \$55,156,681 as assumed in the bill, there has been really a loss of \$46,346,500.

**Winnipeg Clearing House.**

Clearings for week ending March 29 were \$607,756; balances, \$100,388. For the previous week clearings were \$824,174.

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

	Clearings.	
	March 15th.	March 8th.
Montreal	\$10,615,981	\$10,164,765
Toronto	5,329,540	5,675,663
Halifax	1,136,518	1,138,760
Hamilton	579,916	836,847
Total	\$18,494,827	\$18,722,933

**Frost in the South.**

The cold dip which followed the storm of Good Friday was general all over the country, and south right to the gulf of Mexico. At St. Louis, in the central Mississippi valley, ice froze an inch thick. Immense damage must result, as the fruit and garden crops were well advanced, and serious tear is also felt for the winter wheat crop. A frost in the south the latter part of March would be like a frost in Manitoba in June, while the damage would be much greater in the south, owing to the quantity of fruit and other tender crops grown.

A little book of special interest and value to farmers, has been received by The Commercial from the publishers. It is a book that cannot fail to benefit every one who reads it, and the principles which it teaches should be worth hundreds of dollars to every farmer. It tells how a farmer changed what he called his "everlasting bad luck" to a continuous run of success, by adopting the principles taught in the book. We believe there are hundreds of farmers who are unsuccessful with their stock because they do not understand the principles set forth in the little book in question. Every farmer should have this book. The cost is trifling and the time expended in reading it will never be missed, as it is very brief and pointed. Send ten cents to Geo. T. Angell, 19 Milk street, Boston, and ask for "The Strike at Shane's," and you will get it.

### British Columbia Brief Business Notes.

W. E. Auld, grocer, Victoria, closed out by mortgagees.

Langman & Co., general store, is opening at Chilliwack.

H. T. Colo, Leland hotel, Vancouver, advertising business for sale.

John Boyd & Co., metal brokers, etc., are opening at Vancouver.

John Black, baker, has purchased the Pacific bakery at Wellington.

Mrs. Hunter, general store, Stevenson, succeeded by E. Hunt & Co.

D. C. McKeezie, furniture and undertaker, Nanaimo, sold out undertaking business.

Stanley House Co., late W. S. Sampson & Co., dry goods, Victoria, mortgagees sale advertised.

Bowness & Creedon, grocers, Victoria, dissolved; Jno. Creedon continues. Will close business out.

Victoria Theatre Co. Ltd., Victoria, chattel mortgage foreclosure; mortgagees sale advertised for April 2nd next.

C. D. Rand expects to carry out his Burrard Inlet and Fraser Valley railroad scheme, having interested English capital. He says he is expecting a telegram every day announcing that the deal has been closed.

Track laying will again begin on the Revel stoke & Arrow Lake railway about April 1. The grade is completed to "the wigwam," a point five miles below the "Green Slide," which is the present end of the track.

The steamer Capilano arrived in port on the 23rd inst. with 45,000 pounds of halibut, which is the last run of the halibut season. The Trescott's Packing Co's catch of sturgeon continues very large and finds a ready eastern market.

The Shawnigan Lake Lumber Co., (Limited), succeeds the unincorporated company of that name. Their yards are at Victoria and at Wellington. Wm. Munsie, T. Elford, John W. Coburn, Andrew Haslem and Lewis Mounts are the directors, and the saw mills of the company, whose capital stock is \$100,000, are at Shawnigan lake.

The Chinese opium makers of Victoria are much alarmed by the news that the Wilson bill will largely reduce the duty on opium imported into the United States. This will, it is said, kill the Victoria opium manufacture, as B. C. makers will be unable to compete with their rivals in Hong Kong. It is said that 300 Chinamen are engaged in the opium trade in Victoria.

A. H. B. Macgowan, of Vancouver, has returned from a trip to the east. While in Montreal he formed a company, with \$50,000 capital, to take hold of the offal of the salmon canneries of the Fraser river and turn it into oil and guano. The process is a new patent by Prof. Schweizer, now of Montreal, and who is one of the company, which is named the B. C. Oil & Guano Co.

John Johnson, a farmer and prospector of Stave Valley, has closed the sale of a silver and gold mine, located four miles northwest of Mission City. The purchase price was \$4,000, and the purchaser the Tacoma Smelting Co. The lode bears silver and gold, is wide and easily workable. The assay of the quartz by the smelter company shows \$49 in silver and \$19 in gold to the ton.

In the late fire at Kaslo all the parties who suffered loss were not burned out, losses having occurred from moving goods, etc. The following buildings were not burned, though the names were included in the list of those losing by the fire:—Green Bros' store, Levor's drug store, J. B. Wilson's general store, Galena Trading Co.'s store, and Buchanan's saw mill. G. O. Buchanan was interested in some of the burned buildings, and was partly insured.

The Stevonton Gold & Platinum Hydraulic Mining Co. has applied for incorporation. Its object is the acquiring and working of certain placer mining properties on the banks of Granite creek in Yale district, and to carry on mining business generally. The stated capital is \$1,000,000, in shares of \$100 each. The applicants are Robert Stevenson, Jos. H. Thain and W. L. Hogg. The principal place of business is to be Vancouver.

"The British Columbia Tug Company, Limited Liability," is the title of a new organization whose memorandum of association under the Companies Act 1890, is published in the last official gazette. The capital stock is placed at \$15,000 in 150 shares of \$100 each, with power to increase to \$100,000. The five trustees named are R. P. Rithet, R. Seabrook, J. H. Lawson, R. J. Kerr and Wm. Grogg. The principal place of business is to be Victoria.

At a public mass meeting on the 24th inst. a poultry association was organized, under the name of the Vancouver Poultry and Pet Stock Association. The following officers were elected:—President, F. Cope; vice-presidents, F. C. Cotton, J. C. McLagan, S. W. Lobb (Vancouver), T. R. Pearson (New Westminster), Mayor Anderson, W. Towler, A. M. Beattie and J. Tremble, Vancouver; secretary, George Bartley; executive committee, W. Lindsay, W. Bailey, C. N. Davidson, M. Costello, H. Leo, I. Wigglesworth, John A. Gow, W. Spragge, G. W. Phipps, Thos. Lillie, Sam Macey, A. W. Ogilvie, Jonathan Miller and R. Fowler. The committee were given power to add to their number.

The Westminster Columbian says: While two men were digging a well at Sumas, last week, they struck a vein of coarse sand which one of them remarked would make good chicken feed, and he took a pan of it home and threw it into the hen coop. On Tuesday last, the man's wife killed a chicken, and, on opening the gizzard, she found several pieces of gold. The discovery rather excited the neighborhood, and, as it was generally believed the gold came from the coarse sand taken from the well, there was an immediate rush to stake claims. While up river, the other day, Capt. Grant learned that a couple of practical miners were preparing to sluice the gravel. He says the excitement over the find is increasing, and big things are anticipated.

### The Mutual Life.

The Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York celebrated the fiftieth year of its existence in 1893. The report for 1893 demonstrates the increasing popularity of The Mutual Life. The assets now amount in the aggregate to \$136,707,630.14, and the liabilities to \$168,755,071.23. The surplus fund for the payment of dividends and to insure the policyholders against every possible future emergency amounts to \$17,952,668.91. During 1893, the policy holders in the Mutual Life Insurance Company received \$20,885,472.40, against \$19,386,532.46 in 1892. The Mutual Life has now policies in force insuring \$893,284,738.46. The business of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York for the year 1893 shows a marked increase compared with the financial exhibit made during any prior year. The reader can form an idea of the vast operations of this company by noting the statement for 1893 as compared with that of 1892.

Increase in payments to policyholders.....	\$ 1,498,939 94
Increase in receipts.....	1,714,279 74
Increase in surplus.....	2,784,364 97
Increase in assets.....	11,623,523.43

This may be considered a wonderful result, for it was accomplished during a period of wide financial disaster and general depression. W. P. Sweatman, Winnipeg, is manager of the business here of this great company.

### Prison Binder Twine.

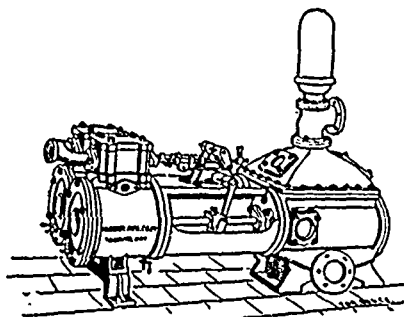
Certain members of the Ontario Legislature have been wanting to know lately what the Government was paying for the raw material being used at the Toronto Central prison for the manufacture of binder twine. At first the authorities demurred, contending that it was not politic for the figures to be made public. Ultimately, however, the inspector of industries at the Central was given permission to furnish the desired information, which he did Tuesday to the Public Accounts Committee of the House. He showed that the bulk of the material used at the Central was pure manilla. The supply necessary for this year's manufacture was purchased in London, England, in July last, and cost a little over 6½¢ per lb. The quantity purchased was 376 tons. While admitting that prices are lower now than when the order was placed in July last, the inspector held it was principally in the lower; what was used at the Central being of a higher grade. He admitted that the Government made no profit on the manufacture of the twine, the object being simply to provide productive employment. The cost of manufacturing twine at the Central, where prison labor was estimated at 50¢ per day, was \$2.60 per 100 pounds, which, in the opinion of the inspector, was higher than in the factories, where child and women labor were utilized.

Mr. Noxon, the inspector of industries at the Central prison, during his examination re binder twine, said that the storekeepers were disinclined to venture the sale of the article produced at that institution. What else could be expected of them? If a manufacturer of a certain article sells direct to the consumer, and that at a figure merely covering the cost, as the Government is doing in regard to Central prison binder twine, it is against human nature to expect anything else than disfavor from the storekeepers. Both the Dominion and the Ontario Governments, in establishing binder twine factories at Kingston and Toronto respectively, may be doing something which will tend to curry favor with the farmer, but with the hardware merchant the tendency is in the opposite direction. It is yet to be established that a government has the right to establish an industry whose influence shall be inimical to those owned by private citizens, especially when the former, as in the case of the Penitentiary and Central prison institutions, prison labor is made to compete with free labor, even though the latter may be performed by children as Mr. Noxon intimates.—Toronto Hardware.

Preston & Norris, dry goods, Winnipeg, have purchased the dry goods stock of K. McLean & Bro., Winnipeg, who are retiring from business.

The Census Bureau has issued statistics of agricultural lands in the United States. The number of farms in 1890 was 4,564,641, an increase of 555,734 over 1880, and the acreage of these was 623,218,619, of which 357,616,755 were in cultivation. In 1880 the acreage was 536,981,835, with 284,771,042 acres in cultivation. In 1890, 32.79 per cent. of the whole land was in farms, against 23.20 per cent. in 1880.

J. T. Gordon, of Pilot Mound, Man., says the Sentinel, will start for Prince Albert on Monday next to engage in exporting fat cattle for the old country market. The first shipment, consisting of about 250 prime stall fed animals, will be made from Winnipeg on the 25th of April. This stock will be gathered from various points in Manitoba, and the train load will be made up at the city. Soon afterwards other large shipments will be made from the Prince Albert country where Messrs. Gordon & Ironside have now in possession over 300 head of choice animals which are being wintered by farmers in the district.



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TR DE MARK

**Montreal Markets:**

**Flour**—Straight roller flour is offered laid down here on track at \$2.90 to 3.00 per bbl., with re-sales at \$3.05 to 3.10. There has been some business on Newfoundland account, about 2,000 lbs being bought by one shipper at a pretty low figure. Strong bakers' flour is selling at very low prices, best brands being offered at \$3.40 to city bakers, while dealers in the eastern townships and Quebec say they are offered it at \$3.40 delivered there. A Halifax dealer writes that he is offered best strong bakers delivered there at \$3.00; but it is said there must be some mistake about it, as that figure means only \$3.20 here. Millers here appear to be pretty free sellers, notwithstanding the exceptionally low prices ruling. The outlook for the export trade is not very bright just now, as English millers appear to be underselling Canadian flour by grinding Russian wheat which they are buying at very low prices.

**Oatmeal**—The market is a decidedly dull and dragging one, car lots of rolled oats being offered more freely at \$3.10 on track here. The jobbing trade is very quiet and sales are reported by different dealers at widely divergent prices. Rolled and granulated \$4.20 to \$4.35; standard, \$3.95 to \$4.15. In bags, granulated and rolled are quoted at \$2.10 to 2.15, and standard at \$1.95 to \$2.

**Bran, etc.**—There have been sales of car loads of bran in this market during the past few days at \$17.85 and \$18, with resales at \$18 and \$18.25. Western millers offer at \$17.75 and \$18.00 delivered on track here. Shorts are also scarce and firm at \$18.00 to \$19.00. Moullie is quoted firm at \$22.00 to 23.50.

**Wheat**—The market is quiet with values more or less nominal at 77 to 78c for No 1 hard and 75 to 76c for No. 2 hard. For a large quantity of No 1 hard Manitoba a bid was made equal to 77c here. No. 2 red winter is quoted at 65 to 67c. Sales have been made in the west to millers at 57 to 58c.

**Oats**—There is a steady feeling in oats, at 40½ to 41c for car lots in store per 34 lbs.

**Barley**—The market is quiet for malting grades, as maltsters are well stocked, although the sale of a lot was made this week to a city brewer at 51c for No. 1 Ontario, and we quote 50 to 52c as to quality. Feed barley is unchanged at 42 to 43c.

**Cured Meats**—There has been a much better demand for pork, and sales of Canada short cut have transpired at \$15 to 16 as to quantity. It is said that the government will probably make the duty on pork \$4 per barrel all round instead of having two different rates of \$3 and \$6 on different qualities. Compound lard has also met with a decided improvement, sales of car lots being reported at \$1.42½ per pail of 20 lbs, smaller lots bringing \$1.45 to 1.50. There has been a splendid demand for all kinds of smoked meats, and a large volume of business has taken place. Canada short cut pork, per bbl, \$15.25 to 16; Canada, clear mess, per bbl, \$15 to 15.25; extra mess beef, per bbl, \$12.25 to 12.50; hams, per lb; 9½ to 11c; lard, pure, in pails, per lb, 10 to 11c; lard, compound, in pails, per lb, 7½ to 7¾c; bacon, per lb, 11 to 12c; shoulders, per lb, 9 to 10c.

**Dressed Hogs**—The season is now virtually over, and prices here are nominally \$6.20 to 6.30 for car lots.

**Butter**—There is a good demand for best qualities which bring full quotations. The difficulty of getting real fancy creamery or dairy may be gleaned from the poor qualities that are served up. The report of a shipment of a lot of United States butter to Canada, referred to by us a week ago, has been confirmed, and we would not be surprised to see further importations. Creamery, early made, 20 to 22; creamery, late made, 25 to 26c; eastern townships dairy, 21 to 23c; do, fresh made, 23 to 24c; western, 19 to 20c per lb. Add 1c to above for single packages of selected. Roll Butter—

Receipts are beginning to fall off materially as well as the demand, and we quote prices from 19 to 21c; a lot sold at 18c.

**Eggs**—The mild weather has caused quite an influx of fresh eggs which have been sold freely at 15c, one or two round lots selling at 14½c, and we quote 14½ to 15½c as to quantity. Nearly all the old stock has been worked off, and the few Western limed that have been left over are selling at 10 to 11c, and western: 7 to 9c.

**Apples**—Apples are selling very freely this week, and we quote No 1, \$7 to \$7; No 2, \$4 to \$4.50; No 3, \$3.50 to \$4.

**Maple products**—The supply of maple syrup has been liberal during the past few days, and the demand being good quite a large turnover has been experienced, at prices ranging from 65 to 75c for new in tins, and 40 to 50c for olds. Sales in wood have been made at 6 to 7c as to size of package. Sugar is in fair supply, and sales have taken place at 7 to 8c per lb.

**Hides**—Quite an eruption has taken place in the market for light hides, owing to a fight between two dealers, and prices in consequence have advanced ½c, dealers paying 3½c for No. 1. As high as 5½c has been offered for No. 1 heavy steers; but some dealers say they are too high. There is also a better feeling in calfskins, some buyers offering 6c, but the majority of dealers say that 5c is plenty high enough. A few more lambskins are arriving, for which dealers pay 10 to 15c. Sheepskins are unchanged. We quote prices as follows:—Nos. 1, 2 and 3 light hides to tanners, 4, 3 and 2c, and tanners, 3½, 2½ and 1½c. Heavy steers, 4 to 5½c; calfskins, 6c; sheepskins, 75 to 80c; lambskins, 10 to 15c.—Trade Bulletin, March 23.

**Toronto Hardware Market.**

**Rope**—Demand good and prices as before, namely: 7½ to 8c for sisal, and 9½ to 10c for manilla.

**Horseshoes**—There is still a fair business doing at \$3.80 Toronto, and \$3.85 London.

**Iron pipe**—is going out freely at 65 per cent. off. Import orders have been shaded a little.

**Fire Brick**—There is a scarcity in this line, and for the first class article \$33 to 36 is still quoted.

**Pig Iron**—Business is picking up a little, but prices remain much as before, except for Scotch pig, which is firmer. We quote: Summerlee, \$21 to 21.50; Carabro, \$20 to 20.50; Siemen's, \$18.75 to 19.00.

**Bar Iron**—Business is still on the quiet side, shipments being exceedingly small. Prices unchanged at \$1.55 to 1.90.

**Sheet Iron**—Nothing special to name. Trade is fairly satisfactory and prices unchanged at \$2.32½ to 2.78 per 100 pounds.

**Galvanized Iron**—Tinsmiths throughout the country are anticipating early spring work, and are laying in their orders to be prepared for it. We quote case lots at 4½ to 5c for 23 gauge.

**Ingot Tin**—This article is exceedingly low at the moment. Prices for ordinary shipments of Lam and Flag and Straits rule at from 19 to 20c, but for quantities these figures have been shaded.

**Ingot Copper**—Some good import orders have been taken for car lots, and fairly good shipments have been made from stock. Prices are unchanged at 11½ to 12c for ton lots and ½c extra for small lots.

**Zinc Spelter**—Prices are unchanged at 4½ to 4¾c for domestic and 4½ to 4¾c for imported.

**Tin Plates**—Are still going out, both in coke and charcoal, all sizes being in demand. Shipments are fully up to last year, stocks being fairly complete. We quote: \$3.75 to \$3.85 for I.C., and \$3.50 for coke, according to quality.

**Boiler Tubes**—There is a fair trade being done at unchanged prices. We quote: 1½ inch, 8c; 2 inch, 9c; 2½ inch, 10c; 3 inch, 10½c; 3 inch, 12½c; 3½ inch, 16c; 4 inch, 21c.

**Sheet Steel**—Business continues quiet in this line. We quote base price: English, \$2.25 for plates and \$2.40 for heads; American, \$2.10 for plates and \$2.35 for heads.

**Sheet Zinc**—Is exceedingly quiet, the quantities going out being fair. Prices unchanged at 5½ to 5¾c.

**Corrugated Iron**—Demand fair and prices unchanged. We quote, per square: Galvanized, 26 gauge, \$1.25; 22 gauge, \$1; painted, \$3 to 4.50.

**Hoops and Bands**—While demand is steady, no large quantities are changing hands. Prices are unchanged at \$2.45 to 2.50.

**Canada Plates**—We quote as before: All dull, \$2.60 to 2.65; half polished, \$2.65 to 2.75; and all bright, \$2.90.

**Solder**—Prices are unchanged at 14 to 16c according to quality.

**Pig Lead**—A number of import shipments have just been delivered; quantities from stock going have also been fair. Prices remain unchanged at 2½ to 3c.

**Antimony**—Has taken a turn for the better, and stocks are low in Canada. Prices are unchanged at 11 to 11½c.

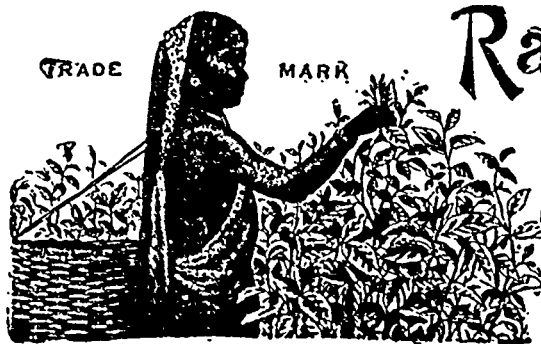
**Glass**—Dealers not purchasing except for their immediate requirements, being awaiting their import orders. Prices are still \$1.20 to 1.25 first break.

**Paints and Oils**—The feature of the trade is the collapse of the white lead association, and the consequent drop in the price of this article. The base price is now 4½; and easy at that figure. Demand for white lead is good at the decline. Turpentine is in active demand here at present quotations. Prices are firm at 50, Toronto, Hamilton, London and Guelph, with 2c additional for outside points. There has been an advance of 1½c in the south during the last few days, and higher prices are looked for here. Linseed oil is comparatively quiet and prices easy. We quote 60c for raw and 63c for boiled, Toronto, Hamilton, London, Guelph, with 2c added for delivery at outside points. For prepared paints orders are coming in faster than can be filled; \$1.05 is still the figure for pure.

**Old Material**—Business is dull. Prices remain the same with the exception of rubber, which has declined ½c. We quote prices paid by dealers as follows: Agricultural scrap, 55c per cwt.; machinery cast, 60c per cwt.; stove cast scrap, 35 to 40c; No. 1 wrought scrap, 40c per cwt; No. 2, including sheet iron, hoop iron and mixed steel, 10c; new light scrap copper 7½c; heavy scrap copper 8 to 8½c; old copper bottoms 7 to 7½c; light scrap brass 5c; heavy yellow scrap brass, 7c; heavy red scrap brass, 7 to 7½c; scrap lead, 1½ to 2c; scrap zinc, 1½ to 2c; scrap rubber, 3 to 3½c; country mixed rags, 75 to 80c per 100 lbs; clean dry bones, 45 to 55c per 100 lbs; borings and turnings, 10 to 15c.

**Petroleum**—Demand continues to fall off for burning oils, and prices remain as before. We quote: 5 to 10 barrel lots, imperial gallon, Toronto—Canadian, 12 to 12½c; carbon safety, 15½ to 16c; Canadian water white, 16 to 17c; United States water white, 18 to 19; photogene, 20c. The Petrolia Advertiser, in its weekly review, says: Crude oil, \$1.00½ per bbl; refined, 6½ to 6¾c in bulk, or 9 to 9½c in barrels in car lots f.o.b. here.—Hardware, March 23.

A movement is on foot to amalgamate all the brass manufacturing of the Dominion into one joint stock company. The firms mentioned as likely to enter are the James Morrison Company, Toronto; J. O. Parker, Toronto; R. Mitchell & Co., Montreal; Hamilton Brass Co., Hamilton; Stephens & Burns, London; Essex Manufacturing Company, London; T. McVittie & Co., St. John, N.B.; and T. L. Clarke, Montreal. The brass men also want the duties taken off ingot, copper and brass strips.



Ram Lal's  
PURE  
INDIAN TEA

GUARANTEED ABSOLUTELY PURE  
AS MANUFACTURED ON THE  
GARDENS IN INDIA.

Sold by Turner, Mackend & Co, Wholesale Grocers, Winnipeg.

J. & T. BELL  
FINE  
BOOTS & SHOES  
- MONTREAL.

Representative for Manitoba, N.W.T. and  
British Columbia,  
L GODBOLT WINNIPEG McIntyre Block

GRANULAR **OGILVIE'S HUNGARIAN** CREAMY  
**FLOUR.** HAS NO EQUAL. HAS NO EQUAL.

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

WINNIPEG, Oct. 5th, 1893.

Messrs. Ogilvie Milling Co.,

GENTLEMEN:—I have great pleasure in giv-  
ing 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.

—IN HANDLING—

**OGILVIE'S FLOUR**

YOU HAVE

**THE BEST**

Each bag guaranteed. Sown with our  
Special Twin, Red White and Blue.

**OGILVIE'S HUNGARIAN,**

Unequalled for fine Cakes and Pastry. Hands un-  
valled for Bread Making. Make the sponge thin. Keep  
the dough soft. Do not make it stiff. For pastry  
use little less flour than usual.

**DOMINION BAG CO., LTD.,**  
MONTREAL.



Full Stock Carried by our Manitoba and  
Northwestern Agents.

**Merrick, Anderson & Co.**

WINNIPEG.

PRICES and SAMPLES  
Mailed on Application,

MANUFACTURERS OF

**B  
A  
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S**

- For **WHEAT**
- For **FLOUR**
- For **BRAN**
- For **OATS**
- For **SHORTS**
- For **Potatoes**
- For **COAL**
- For **Everything**

**WILLIAM L. KEENE & CO**

(Successors to Chipman, Moran & Co.)

**SHIPBROKERS & COMMISSION MERCHANTS**

632 Cordova St., Vancouver, B.C.

Importers of Rice, Sacks, Japan, Indian and China Teas, Steel, Iron, Rope, Cement, Oils, Fruit, Canned Goods, Etc., Etc.

**For Sale**

**A BARGAIN.**

Steam Engine in first-class order, and only used a short time. Size, 24 inch bore and 30 inch stroke. Heavy pattern suitable for saw mill work. Made by William Hamilton, Peterborough, Ont., also a very fine Feed Water Heater for same.

**STUART & HARPER,**  
Machinery Dealers, Winnipeg, Man.

**BRITISH COLUMBIA.**

**Vancouver Business Review.**

March 28, 1894.

Vancouver is experiencing the proverbial lamb-like exodus of March. The atmosphere on residential streets is redolent with the perfume of flower. In the business quarter merchants and wholesale firms speak hopefully of the effect of early spring upon the trade and commerce of the province. Already they chronicle a return of confidence and a decided improvement in business. Though ready money is still scarce, there is a very much greater effort on the part of delinquents to clear up outstanding accounts. Private telegrams from Frisco report a gradual decline of prices in the produce market, and the low tide mark has yet to be reached. Mining schemes are double those of any other year in numbers and magnitude. Hydraulic mining has assumed vast proportions, and mining companies of half a million and million capital do not create unusual comment.

One case of small pox has been discovered among the several hundred Chinamen arriving by the last Oriental steamer, but every precaution has been taken to prevent the spread of the disease. Residents of the Terminal city are inured to such a trifle as a single case of small pox in the city, and the Oriental trade does not appear to be at all affected by the circumstance. In proof of which is the fact that 60 cabin passengers have wired their intention of taking passage on the outgoing China steamer. The lumber trade is also reviving; the Hastings mill having four vessels under charter to load lumber. C. T. Williams has been appointed manager of the British Columbia Jute and Cooperage factory, which has risen phoenix like from its ashes, and is again in active operation. Poultry raising schemes are being hatched in abundance, and why not? The province is peculiarly suited for it. The climate could not be improved upon, and feed is not too dear. It is high time that something in this line should be done, as in previous years \$80,000 per annum has gone out of the province for eggs, and \$74,000 for poultry.

**B. C. Market Quotations.**

**BUTTER**—Eastern creamery is quoted at 28 to 30c, scarce; dairy, 24 to 25c, scarce; California butter, 27 to 28c.

**CURED MEATS**—Hams 13c; breakfast bacon, 14c; backs 13c; long clear, 10c; short rolls, 11c; Lard is held at the following figures:—In tins, 13c per pound; in pail and tubs, 12c; marse pork, \$18; short cut, \$22.

**Every Mackintosh**

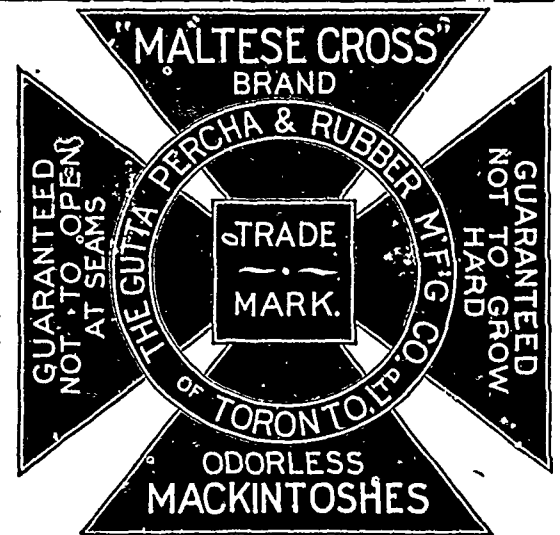
Bearing this Trade Mark is

**Thoroughly Guaranteed.**

These are not merely "dew proof" or "shower proof" goods they are **THOROUGHLY WATER-PROOF** and will absolutely withstand all changes of climate.

For Sale by all the Leading Wholesale Houses.

Try them and you will Buy Again.



**FISH**—Prices are—salmon 10c; flounders, 4c; smelt, 6c; sea bass, 5c; cod, 6c; halibut, 8c; smoked salmon, 12c; smoked halibut, 10c; kippered herring, 12c; bloaters, 10c; kippered cod, 10c.

**VEGETABLES**—Potatoes, \$22 per ton; onions, 4c; cabbage, 2c; carrots, turnips and beets, 3 to 4c.

**EGGS**—Eastern case eggs, 13 1/2; fresh, 20c; Japanese, 18 to 20c.

**FRUITS**—Lemons, California \$3.50 to 4.00; oranges, navals, \$2.75 to \$3; seedlings, \$1.75 to 2.00; California apples, \$1.75 to \$2.25; bananas, \$2.50 bunch; peanuts, 12c a pound.

**FLOUR, FEED, GRAIN, ETC.—BUYING PRICES.**

**FLOUR**—The Ogilvie Milling Co. and Keewatin Milling Co. quote, in car load lots at Victoria, and Vancouver: Patent, per barrel, \$4.20; strong bakers, \$4.00. The Columbia Flouring Mills quote Enderby flour in carload lots at Victoria, Vancouver and New Westminster: Premier, \$3.90; XXX, \$3.75; strong bakers', or XX, \$3.40; superfine, \$3.10. Flour, Manitoba, patents, \$4.20; ladies choice, \$4.00; prairie lily, \$3.80; Oregon, \$2.75; Oak Lake patent Hungarian \$3.80; Oak Lake strong bakers, \$3.75.

**GRAIN**—Manitoba oats per ton, \$29, U S oats \$29; B. C. oats, \$24.50; wheat, \$25; hay, \$10.

**GROUND FEED**—Chopped feed, \$23 per ton; feed wheat, \$23 to \$25 per ton; Canadian chop barley, \$21; California chop, \$16.

**Millstuffs**— Bran, \$18; short, \$20; oil cake, \$32.

**DRESSED MEAT**—Beef, 8c; mutton, 9 1/2 to 10c; pork, 8 to 10c; veal, 10 to 10 1/2c.

**LIVE STOCK**—Calves, 5 to 7c; steers, 4c; sheep, 4 to 4 1/2c; hogs, 6 to 7c.

**SUGARS**—Unchanged and steady. Powdered and icing, 6 1/2c; Paris lump, 5 1/2c; granulated 4 1/2c; extra C, 4 1/2c; fancy yellow, 4c; yellow, 4 1/2c; golden C, 4c.

**Brief Business Notes.**

E. W. Smith, private banker, has opened at Vancouver.

Ed. Shannon, fruit dealer, opened recently at New Denver.

S. G. Campbell, grocer, Victoria, has sold out to C. Anestey.

Ben Wrede, late of Vancouver, has opened a hotel at Lardeau.

The Stanley House, Victoria, was sold en bloc by mortgagees.

John Forrester has started a candy factory at New Westminster.

The early fishing season is at its height, and smoked spring salmon is a luxury in the market.

Stewart & Co., dry goods, are opening in Five Sisters' block, Victoria.

F. Baegan, formerly grocer at Revelstoke, has left for parts unknown.

Jonathan Reeca, gents' furnishings, will open shortly at Chilliwack.

J. W. Kinlock, tinner and plumber, has opened in London block, Victoria.

G. F. Monckton, mining engineer and assayer, has opened an office at Vancouver.

Promising auriferous ore has been found near Nanaimo, not far from No. 1 dam.

The Fisheries Department has issued an order that no sturgeon under four feet must be taken for sale.

The electors of Victoria have passed a by-law to borrow \$55,000 for electric street lighting purposes.

Charles L. Cullin and Wm. E. Franklin have opened in Victoria as fruit, fish, vegetable, game and poultry dealers.

L. C. York, general merchant, Whonnock, has admitted Edward Paris into partnership, under style of L. C. York & Co.

The liquidator of the Reed & Currie Iron Works company states that by an order of the Court, the business will be continued as usual.

No. 1 shaft, Nanaimo, produced last Monday an output of 1,140 tons, the highest on recent record since times began to be bad in the local coal trade.

The Brunette saw mills have sold four cargoes of lumber, but they find it hard to charter vessels, which are scarce, and freights are stiffening.

W. H. Galley, formerly manager for Tye & Co., Vancouver, leaves shortly for Knight's Inlet, where he will engage in ranching, fishing and trading.

The s.s. Arawa, due here on the 10th of April, has 400 carcasses of frozen mutton, which will be sold in the Victoria, Vancouver and Westminster markets.

The News Advertiser says.—The Hastings mill bonfire again sheds its beacon light over Burrard Inlet, and will probably be blazing night and day for the next six months. The British ships Astoria, Grace Harwar and Nantippe are under charter.

In reply to a telegram from E. D. Ingall, M. E., of the geological department at Ottawa, asking for the total number of pounds of lead and ounces of silver shipped from West Kootenay during the year 1893, C. E. Perry and John Keene, civil engineers of this city, compiled and forwarded the following report, basing the same upon the custom house returns: Silver, 240,161 ounces; lead, 1,775,917 pounds. Since January 1, 1894, and up to March 13, the custom house reports shipments as follows: Silver, 246,869 ounces; lead, 2,072,370 pounds.

## REMOVAL NOTICE.

## O'LOUGHLIN BROS. &amp; CO.,

Have removed to their

New Premises, No. 41 Princess Street

Where they will be Pleased to see all Friends and Customers.

Wholesale Paper, Stationery and General Jobbers,

AND PRINTERS.

41 Princess Street,

WINNIPEG.

## Toronto Grocery Markets.

Canned Goods—Canned vegetables are still the most active line in the grocery trade, although jobbers are not at the moment buying much, they evidently taking advantage of the present demand to lighten their stock. Prices rule steady. Although 85c is still the idea for tomatoes, corn and peas, there are still a few to be picked up at a lower figure. Demand continues fair for fruits at unchanged prices. We quote as before: Peaches, \$3 to 3.25 for 3's, \$2.10 to 2.25 for 2's; raspberries and strawberries, \$2 to 2.10; preserved apples, 3-lb tins, \$1.40 to 1.45; gallon apples, \$2.50. A fair business is still being done in the better grades of salmon; \$1.20 to 1.35 for talls and \$1.50 to 1.60 for flat are still the ruling prices; spring salmon, 90c in tall tins. Demand for lobsters show some improvement. Stocks are light and a scarcity is anticipated before the next season's pack is on the market. Prices are unchanged at \$1.70 to 2.00 for talls, and \$2.40 to 2.80 for flats.

Coffees—Stocks of Rio growth on this market are getting lighter, while demand continues fair and prices unchanged. Advices from Rio state that prices are higher on account of an advance in exchange, and that higher figures still are booked. This is contrary to expectations, it having been thought that with the close of the war would come lower values. We quote, green, in bags, as follows: Rio, 21½ to 22½; East Indian, 27 to 30c; South American, 21 to 23c; Santos, 21½ to 22½c; Java, 30 to 32c; Mocha, 27 to 28c; Maracaibo, 21 to 23c; Jamaica, 21 to 22c.

Nuts—We quote as follows: Brazil nuts, 13 to 15c a pound; Sicily shelled almonds, 28 to 32c a pound; Terragona almonds, 12½ to 14c; peanuts, 11 to 12c for roasted and 8 to 10c for green; cocoanuts, \$1.50 to 5.00 per sack; Grenoble walnuts, 12½ to 15c; Marbot walnuts, 12 to 13c; Bordeaux walnuts, 11½ to 12½c; filberts, 9½ to 10½c; pecans, 13½ to 15c; nuts, per bushel, hickory, \$2.

Rice—There has been no change, business continuing fair and prices as before. We quote: Ordinary, 3½c to 3¾c; Montreal Japan, 5 to 5½c; imported Japan at 5½c to 6½c.

Spices—Trade continues active, particularly in ginger, pepper, allspice and cloves. We quote: Pure black pepper, 13 to 15c; pure white, 20 to 28c; pure Jamaica ginger, 25 to 27c; cloves, 14 to 25c; pure mixed spice, 30 to 35c.

Sugar—A drop of ½c in the price of granulated is the feature of the market. The local price is now 4½c. Yellows are unchanged, the range of prices still being 3½ to 4½c.

Syrups—Bright grades are still scarce and there is quite an enquiry for medium grades. We

quote: Dark, 20 to 25c; medium, 25 to 28c; bright, 30 to 35c; very bright, 40 to 45c.

Molasses—New Orleans at 28 to 30c in barrels, and 32½ to 34c in half-barrels are still most fancied.

Teas—Ruling prices are: Japans, 12½ to 20c; Ceylons and Young Hysons 13½c up. During the week jobbers' purchases have been principally in cheap Young Hysons, Ceylons and Japans.

Dried Fruit—Valencia raisins are still fairly active with stocks low. Prices are unchanged, quotations still being: We quote: Off-stalk, 4½c; fine off-stalk, 5½c; selected, 6 to 6½c; layers, selected, 6½ to 6¾c. Sultana raisins are quiet and unchanged at 6½ to 7½c. There has been a fair demand for the better grades of currants during the week, especially at prices ranging from 6 to 6½c. Cable advices of a few days ago from Patras announce a slight advance in prices. Here there is no change. We quote: Provincials, 2½ to 4; in brls and half brls; Filiatras, 4 to 4½c in brls, and 4½ to 4¾c in half brls; Patras, 5 to 5½c in brls, 5½ to 5¾c in half brls, 4½ to 6¾c in cases; Vostizzas, 6½ to 7½c in cases, 6½ to 7½c in half cases; Pana iti, 9 to 10c. Prunes are still in good request at 5½c for "D." and 7½ to 8c for "R." Fig. are in limited demand only with quotations largely nominal. We quote: Small boxes, 8 to 9c; 5 lb boxes, 40 to 50c; 12 lb boxes, \$1; 6 crown, 12½c; 7-crown, 13½c; natural figs, 4½ to 5½c. Dates quiet and unchanged at 5 to 5½c; selected Halloween dates 8½ to 9c.

Dried Apples—Prices are fractionally higher and there is a little more enquiry at the advance. Transactions are reported outside at 5½ to 5¾c f.o.b. The jobbing price is 6 to 6½c. Evaporated Apples—Dull and easy. We hear of a lot of 25 cases being bought at 9½c delivered; jobbers are quoting 9½ to 10c according to quality, but it appears there are some who would be glad to unload at 9c.

Salt—Some fairly good sales are reported. Dealers are offering dairy at \$1.25; barrel at 95c; coarse sacks at 58c; fine sacks at 75c; Liverpool coarse in car lots, 55c; Canadian coarse 56c; American rock, \$10 per ton.—Grocer, March 23

## Poison in Canned Goods.

Recently the papers contained a report of a family being poisoned at Montreal from eating canned goods. The whole story has now come out, and it appears that it was not the tomatoes at all, but a brass spoon which did the poisoning, the spoon having been left in the tomatoes over night. Metal spoons should never be left in any eatables which contain acid. Following is the medical report of the Montreal case. The doctor says:—

"Having been as physician of the Meuniers in a position to give the case special attention. I consider it my duty to put the facts in their

true light, and divert the blame from the innocent tomatoes, which I, indeed, consider a useful article of diet, in view of their cheapness and refreshing qualities, and particularly in view of their affording a laboring man a change of diet highly favorable to health.

"From the facts as above set out the following results follow: The tomatoes served at the evening meal of the Meunier family on the 21st February caused no disorder, and the night passed quietly. Now, it was at this meal that the greater portion of the contents of the can were consumed. Next morning Mrs. Meunier re-heated the remainder, and it is this same food which, though innocuous in the evening, becomes a poison on the following morning and effects the whole family.

"This anomaly impressed me and led me to investigate the way in which the surplus from the evening meal was kept over night. I discovered that it had been left in the saucepan in which it had been cooked, together with a brass spoon. From that point the facts easily afforded their own explanation and no analysis or tests were called for, especially as I had observed in the vomit signs of poisoning from salts of brass.

"I accordingly conclude that in this case it is unjust to attribute the poisoning of the Meunier family to canned tomatoes, and that the poisoning, in fact, proceeded from decomposition of the brass spoon acted upon by the tomatoes which, as everybody knows, contain in their normal state a notable proportion of acid.

"I may add, reasoning from the known to the unknown, that it seems to me probable, not to say certain, that in all previous similar poisoning cases occurring always in families ill supplied with suitable kitchen utensils, the bad results arose from leaving the food for considerable intervals of time in vessels ill scoured or open to oxidizing action. Such results may likewise be due to the practice of housekeepers using only a part of the contents of the can and keeping, the remainder for days without being able, or perhaps, without thinking to keep it in an air-tight receptacle. Clearly under such conditions tomatoes are subject to chemical change when exposed to the air, and become a source of grave danger to those who partake of them. Is not the same, however, true of all other foods, animal or vegetable?

"It cannot then be too strongly impressed upon housekeepers, 1st, to see that the dishes which are to contain these foods for preservation or cooking be kept scrupulously clean; 2nd, never to keep such foods cooked or uncooked in open metal dishes, and 3rd, to abandon the too common practice of leaving the spoons in the dishes. Such simple precautions being observed, I consider canned tomatoes may be used without risk, and far from having them banished from the kitchen they are to be considered an useful good from all points of view."

### The Income Tax Viewed by an Expert.

The fact that the United States Senate Finance committee has determined, in the face of much vigorous criticism, to retain the income tax feature of the Wilson bill makes it incumbent upon the opponents of that tax to continue their struggle against it, and gives a concrete interest to the arguments against such a scheme of revenue legislation, which would be lacking in case the majority in the national legislature, following the drift of public sentiment, had decided to abandon this ill-considered tax. Existing circumstances, therefore, render particularly fitting and timely such a clear presentation of the principal arguments against the income tax as is given in an article on the subject in the current Forum from the pen of Mr. David A. Wells, than whom there is perhaps no man in the United States better fitted, by reason both of his ability and his special experience to discuss questions of taxation, particularly those having reference to the domain of what is known as internal revenue. Mr. Wells points out in the first place that income tax is the very essence of personal taxation, and, therefore, falls within a class of taxes which in all ages of the world have been unpopular. Furthermore, the successful administration of an income tax, calling as it does for disclosures in relation to profits or incomes, involves and requires the use of arbitrary and inquisitorial methods and agencies which, while perfectly consistent with a despotism, are entirely antagonistic to and incompatible with the principles and maintenance of a free government. Among the European countries France has not had anything corresponding to a general income tax since the revolution of 1789, when personal and arbitrary inquisitions for purposes of taxation were condemned as inconsistent with freedom, and Russia sometime since abandoned the system. An income tax system has been administered with some success in Germany, particularly in Prussia, but by means of methods which are regarded as harsh and inquisitorial in the extreme.

England adopted the idea of an income tax as a war measure in 1798. It was repealed in the course of four years, and was subsequently reimposed during the long war against Napoleon, and was finally repealed at its close. It was again imposed as a temporary measure in 1842, and since then it has remained as a permanent feature of the British fiscal system. Mr. Wells, declares, however, that from the outset the income tax has been more odious and unpopular than any other form of taxation, and that among statesmen and economists there is hardly any dissent from the opinion that the tax is bad in principle and unjust in its assessment, and incapable of being made equal and just, though the administration of the revenue laws of Great Britain, owing to the comparatively small area of territory subjected to supervision and the nature of official tenure there, is wonderfully efficient, far more so than can be expected under existing conditions in the United States. Extensive evasions of the tax are always referred to in the official reports, and as regards its effects upon the popular character. Mr. Gladstone, whose position as an authority on public finance is beyond dispute, is quoted as saying: "I believe it does more than any other tax to demoralize and corrupt the people," while Mr. Disraeli, since Lord Beaconsfield, said in agreement with Mr. Gladstone: "The odious features of this tax cannot by any means be removed or modified."

The experience of the United States under an income tax is fresh in the recollection of many still living. Laws establishing such a tax were passed in 1861 and 1862, but in 1863 the Commissioner of Internal Revenue reported that the complicated and oppressive features of the tax had deprived it of all claims to public favor. The returns were small, but they were subsequently increased under an amended law. It is noteworthy, however, that without any change in the law the receipts fell off nearly a tenth in the course of a single

year after the close of the war, while in 1872, with an exemption of \$2,000, only 72,949 persons in the United States out of a population of over 39,000,000 admitted under oath that they were in receipt of any income liable to taxation in excess of the exemption. Only those, Mr. Wells says, who were officially and intimately connected with the internal revenue department can have any idea of the amount of perjury and fraud that pervaded the country during the years 1867-72 as the outcome of the existing revenue system.

After referring to the experience of Massachusetts as illustrating the difficulty of collecting an income tax even under the most stringent and arbitrary system of administration, Mr. Wells makes the further objection to any income tax under a federal system that it necessarily involves multiple taxation on one and the same income, person and property. Moreover, the particular measure under discussion involves, as do all similar modern schemes, the principle of discrimination as between persons having incomes of different amount, and for this reason it does not bear equally upon all citizens. But the exemption in most schemes of income taxation is of a comparatively small amount, whereas in the scheme now before congress the amount is absurdly large. An exemption of \$4,000, it is pointed out, represents an accumulation of \$80,000 at the rate of 5 per cent., and of \$133,333 at 3 per cent., the rate at which the United States can borrow money. Such an exemption, Mr. Wells says, is unwarranted favoritism to nine tenths of the well-to-do people of the United States, who are abundantly able to pay any just proportion of the taxes which the government finds it necessary to impose for its support.—Bradstreet's.

### Proposed Expenditure.

The federal government estimates for the year ending June 30th, 1895, which were presented at Ottawa last week, show a total estimated expenditure of \$40,038,392, as compared with \$41,623,914 in 1893-4, a decrease of \$1,485,521. This decrease is all on capital account, with the exception of \$371,384. There is a decrease in the item for redemption for debt of nearly a million and a half, and for railways and canals \$2,617,741. There is a decrease in expenditures for Dominion lands on capital account of \$50,000. The total estimated expenditure chargeable to consolidated fund is \$37,321,806, a decrease of \$371,000. There is a large decrease of over \$700,000 for public works. All the other decreases are in small amounts. The largest increase is one of \$302,872 for the public debt, which is estimated to cost next year the enormous sum of \$12,228,253. There is an increase for civil government for the agricultural department, and of \$10,000 for the militia department. The interest on the public debt is estimated at \$10,141,000, an increase of over a quarter of a million dollars. The chief item charged against legislation for next year consists of \$290,000 for the revision of the voters' lists. The amount voted for immigration is \$200,000, the same as last year. For the defence of Esquimaux, British Columbia, there is a further sum towards the construction of works and buildings of \$80,000, and for pay and allowances of a detachment of royal marine artillery or royal engineers of \$47,500. The vote taken last year for the purchase of 8,000 Martini-Netford rifles, \$16,500, is repeated. There are no items for Manitoba except for repairs. There is \$20,000 for the Regina court house, land office and Registry office; \$15,000 for the Lethbridge custom house and court house; \$12,000 for Calgary public buildings; and \$5,000 for the Wolsley court house. There is \$10,000 for dredging in Manitoba. There is an increase of \$27,000 for mounted police. The Indian department shows a decrease of \$26,000. For the Northwest government there is an increase of \$13,525, and \$12,000 of this being for insane patients in Manitoba, and the balance in the Lieutenant-Governor's office.

### Maple Syrup Adulteration.

"Oh, the people are in too much of a hurry to get maple syrup and sugar," said an eastern dealer to The Grocer. "They won't wait until the proper season, and in consequence a premium is set upon adulteration. The eastern townships of Quebec and the state of Vermont constitute the great maple sugar producing section of America, and if the people in western Ontario would wait until the make from the eastern townships is on the market, they would get all the pure maple products they wanted, and at reasonable prices. Yes, and cheaper in some instances than the adulterated article. Advice from the eastern townships just to hand say that consignments will be in the beginning of next week. As far as the season is concerned, how it will turn out is problematical. But here is something I want to say to consumers. They should always be careful to see that they get their supplies from the recognized maple syrup sections of the country, thus ensuring that they will get the pure article."—Toronto Grocer.

### Declining Immigration Figures.

Statistics of immigration show that there has been a noticeable decline in the number of immigrants to the United States of late. During the seven months ended January 31 the total number of immigrants reported to the treasury department was 189,574, as compared with 204,357 in the corresponding months of the preceding fiscal year, a decrease of nearly 15,000 in round numbers. More than a third of this decline took place in the month of January. It is well known, of course, that immigrants from the British North American possessions and Mexico are not included in these statistics of immigration, owing to the absence of laws providing for the collection of accurate data in relation to such immigration. The reports from which returns are made comprise the cities of New York, Baltimore, Boston and Charlestown, Philadelphia, New Orleans and San Francisco. The arrivals of immigrants at those ports, however, comprise about 99 per cent. of the immigration into the country at ports reporting such arrivals, so that the figures are sufficiently approximate to give a fairly accurate view of the movement of immigration, particularly for the purposes of comparison.

Taking up the sources of the immigration in detail, it appears that there was a falling off in the total immigration from the United Kingdom from 46,440 for the seven months ending in January, 1893, to 43,025 in the corresponding period ending in January, 1894. There was a slight increase in the immigration from Ireland, the decrease being in that from England and Wales and Scotland. The immigration from Bohemia showed a falling off, but from the rest of Austria Hungary showed an increase. The figures of immigration from all the other countries showed decreases with the exception of Russia, exclusive of Poland. The most marked decrease in point of absolute quantity was in the case of Germany, which sent nearly 10,000 fewer immigrants in the seven months ending January, 1894, than in the corresponding period of the preceding fiscal year, there having been only 39,952 immigrants from that country in the seven months of 1893-94 as compared with 49,722 in the like period of 1892-93. The most marked relative decrease, however, was in the case of Poland, which sent only 1,102 in the latter seven months' period as compared with 8,726 in the preceding one. Noticeable decreases also occurred in the immigration from Italy and Sweden and Norway. The increase in the immigration from Russia, exclusive from Poland, was marked, the immigration for the seven months ending with January last being considerably more than half as much again as in the corresponding period of the preceding year. It is worthy of mention also that the immigration from Russia shows the only increase noted for the month of January, 1894, that from all the other countries specially enumerated showing decreases.—Bradstreet's.

### The Tariff Changes.

Following are the tariff changes, so far as they have been reported from Ottawa by wire: Live animals, 30 to 20 per cent.

Live hogs, formerly 2 cents per pound, now 25 per cent.

Fresh mutton is reduced from 3 cents to 35 per cent.

Pork, uniformly at 25 per cent., instead of 1½ cents on heavy and 3 cents on light pork. Fresh meats not otherwise specified, 3 cents per pound.

Lard and cottolene, changed from 3 cents per pound to 25 per cent.

Beeswax is reduced from 20 to 10 per cent.

Candles reduced to ad valorem 25 cent.

Common soap, 1 cent per pound, instead of 1½ Perfumed soaps 35 per cent., instead of mixed duties.

Glue and mucilage, uniform at 25 per cent.

Undressed feathers, 20 per cent. Dressed feathers reduced from 35 to 30 per cent.

Butter and cheese are unchanged.

Condensed milk and similar goods, all at 30 per cent.

Corn and barley remain the same, except they shall come in free from any country which admits the Canadian produce free. Oats are unchanged.

The revenue from rice will be increased \$30,000. Four-tenths of a cent in uncleaned rice instead of 17½ per cent; 1 cent per pound on cleaned rice instead of 1½ cents per pound. Rice and sago flour are now fixed at 25 per cent. Biscuits are made uniform at 25 per cent.

Starch is now 1½ cents per pound.

Sweet potatoes and yams made 10 cents per bushel, a reduction in favor of Bermuda.

Pickles and sauces are made uniform at 35 per cent.

Garden seeds are unchanged.

Mustard cake is reduced to 5 per cent.

Hops are the same, at 6 cents per pound.

Compressed yeast is reduced.

Fruit trees are now 3 cents each. Fruit and plants grouped ad valorem at 20 per cent. This is the end of the agricultural items.

Dealing with books, Mr. Foster said they had been changed from 15 per cent. to 6 cents per pound. British copyright books, 12½ per cent. in addition for royalty. This duty to continue until March 27, 1895, when it will be 6 cents per pound.

Wall paper is fixed at a uniform rate of 35 per cent.

The vinegar duty is unchanged, but the excise revenue will be increased by about \$30,000.

Patent medicines are unchanged.

Turpentine, reduced to 3 per cent.

China and earthenware uniform at 30 per cent.

Plate glass, small sizes, 4 cents per square foot.

Marble and slate in rough, 30 per cent.

Slate pencils, 20 per cent.

Leather board, 20 per cent. Leather in skins, belting leather and sole leather of all kinds slightly reduced.

Under the head of metals Mr. Foster said that iron had received special consideration. Pig iron remains at \$4 per ton, bar iron is reduced from \$13 to \$10 per ton. To encourage manufacture of puddle bar a bonus of \$2 per ton will be given for five years. A large reduction is made in steel or iron sheets thinner than 17 gauge; also on iron boiler plate. Forging of iron and steel are made 35 per cent. Steel rails for steam railways are made free, and for electric railways 30 per cent.

Nails are changed to 30 per cent.

House furnishings and hardware, all at 32½ Hatchets, mattocks, picks, etc., are reduced to 30 per cent. Axes, lawn mowers, hoes, etc., shovels and spades, 35 per cent.

Surgical and dental instruments are reduced to 15 per cent.

Railway locomotives carry a straight duty of 35 per cent.

Agricultural implements are reduced from 35 to 20 per cent. A strong demand had been

made by the farmers for a reduction. Many had asked to have the duty taken off altogether. The reduction in duties on iron would tend to reduce the cost of implements. The government thought it was making a liberal concession by striking off 15 per cent.

Sewing machines are made 30 per cent.

Pumps and windmills 30 per cent.

Newspaper "boiler plate" is unchanged.

Barbed wire is reduced from 1½ to 2c. As a concession to the makers of barbed wire, a reduction is made on the wire duties.

Plumbago is reduced from 15 to 10 per cent.

Farm waggons and similar vehicles are reduced to 25 per cent. All other carriages 35 per cent.

Musical instruments, uniform at 30 per cent.

The color standard of sugar is raised to sixteen degrees Dutch standard, which will come in free for unrefined. Sugars above sixteen degrees are unchanged.

In cottons sweeping changes are made. Mixed duties are abolished and ad valorem substituted. Grey unbleached is 22½ per cent., and white or bleached is made 25 per cent.

Cotton fabrics are made 30 per cent.

Binder twine is kept at 12½ per cent.

Bags of all kinds carry an even 20 per cent.

The silk duties are unchanged.

In wools great difficulty was experienced in arranging the tariff. Yarns, wools and worsteds are made ad valorem at 27½. All manufactures from wool, 30 per cent.

Fertilizers, compounded, are reduced from 20 per cent. to 10 per cent.

With reference to the free list, the duties on all acids, drugs and dyestuffs used in dyeing has been made free.

Coke dutiable at 50 cents a ton is now free. There is no change in bituminous coal.

Globes, astronomical and geographical, are also free.

Mining and smelting machinery, not made in Canada, will be free up to May, 1896.

In tobacco there is no change.

In spirituous liquors there is no change, malt half a cent off, being now 1½ instead of 2 cents.

Coal oil, no change, but barrels are reduced from 40 to 20 cents. Crude oils and gas oils are reduced one half. Lubricating oil 25 per cent.

Manufactured lumber, including railway ties, staves, shingles, pickets, etc., are made free. This is a concession to Manitoba and the Northwest, but if any country imposes a duty on the above classes of lumber the government may by proclamation impose an export duty on logs.

The new tariff goes into effect at once. It is expected to make a reduction of one and a quarter to one and a half million of dollars in the revenue.

### Further Tariff Changes

The United States tariff bill has been amended in several particulars since it was last given to the press. Prominent among the sections changed is that relating to sugar, which, as finally agreed upon, is as follows:—

All sugars, tank bottoms, syrups of cane juice or of beet juice, melada, concentrated melada, concrete and concentrated molasses, testing by the polariscope not above 80 degrees, shall pay a duty of 1c per pound, and for every additional degree or fraction of a degree above 80, and not above 90 degrees, shown by the polariscope test, shall pay 1 100c per pound additional, and above 90 and not above 98 degrees, for every additional degree or fraction of a degree shown by the polariscope test shall pay a duty of 2 100c per pound additional, and upon all sugar testing above 98 degrees by polariscope test, or above No. 16 by the Dutch standard in color, there shall be levied and collected a duty of 3c per pound in addition to the duty imposed upon sugars testing above 98 degrees. Molasses testing not above 56 degrees by the polariscope shall pay a duty of 2c per gallon; molasses testing above 56 degrees shall pay a duty of 4c per gallon.

In the chemical, oil and paint schedule these changes are noticed, the comparisons being with the bill in the form in which it was made public by the majority of the committee two weeks ago. The duty on licorice and extracts thereof is changed from 25 per cent. ad valorem to 4c a pound; that on castor oil from 30 per cent. to 35c a gallon; and that on blues, such as Berlin, Prussian, Chinese, white, etc., from 20 per cent. ad valorem to 6c a pound when dry or ground in oil, and 6c a pound on the material contained in blues in pulp or mixed with water. The duty on lime is reduced from 20 to 15 per cent. ad valorem, and that on plaster of Paris or gypsum is changed from 10 per cent. ad valorem to \$1 per ton when ground, and from 15 per cent. to \$1.25 per ton when calcined. The duty on cast, polished plate glass, finished or unfinished, and unsilvered, not exceeding 24 by 60 inches square, is increased from 18 to 20c per square foot, and on all above that from 30 to 35c per square foot.

In the metal schedule sheets of iron or steel, common or black, excepting as otherwise provided for, thinner than No. 25 wire gauge, and all iron or steel commercially known as common or black taggers iron or steel, or which have been pickled or cleaned by acid or by any other material or process, or which is cold rolled, smoothed only, not polished, are to pay a duty of three-fourths of 1c per pound, instead of nine-tenths of 1c, as reported by the House bill.

The committee has also reincorporated the provision in the House bill fixing October 1, 1894, as the date for the reduction on sheets of iron or steel thinner than No. 25 wire gauge to go into effect, as also for the reduction of duty on tinplates, terneplates and taggers tin from 1 1/5 to 1c per pound to become operative. The duty on cast iron pipe of every description has been increased from 20 per cent. to 22½ per cent; that on cut nails and cut spikes of iron or steel has been reduced from 25 per cent to 22½ per cent; that on rivets of iron or steel from 30 per cent to 25 per cent; that on crosscut saws, mill, pit and drag saws from 25 to 15 per cent, and that on aluminium in crude form, alloys of all kind in which aluminium is the component material of chief value from 25 per cent to 15 per cent.

Among agricultural products oatmeal has been rated at 15 per cent ad valorem and stricken from the section providing for reciprocal arrangements in relation thereto. The duty on castor beans or seeds is changed from 20 per cent ad valorem to 25c per bushel of 56 pounds, as provided by the House bill; that on sardines and similar fish packed in oil is reduced from 30 to 25 per cent ad valorem, and the section providing for a duty on cans containing shell fish free of duty is stricken out. In the flax, hemp and jute schedule, oilcloths, except silk oilcloth, are reduced from 25 to 20 per cent ad valorem, when valued at 25c or less per square yard. The duty on collars and cuffs composed wholly or in part of linen is increased from 45 to 55 per cent ad valorem, and the duty on shirts and other articles of wearing apparel composed wholly or in part of linen and not otherwise specially provided for is increased from 35 to 50 per cent ad valorem. There are no changes in the wool and silk schedules.

The duty on paper known commercially as copying paper, tissue paper, filtering paper or silver paper, made up in copying books, reams or in any other form, and albuminized or sensitized paper is increased from 25 to 30 per cent ad valorem. The duty on manufactured corks is changed from 20 per cent to 10c per pound, and the duty on glycerine is changed from 20 per cent ad valorem to 1c a pound for crude purified, and 3c a pound for refined. The duty on pipes and all smokers' articles not specially provided for is increased from 40 to 50 per cent ad valorem, while clay pipes and pipe bowls are rated at 10 per cent ad valorem. No articles have been taken from the free list, but apples, bananas, coconuts, and horn strips and tips have been added to the free list. The whisky schedule remains unchanged.

The bill in its present shape repeals the

reciprocity sections of the existing law, and abrogates all agreements or arrangements made or proclaimed between the United States and foreign governments under the provisions of the sections thus repealed, a fact of which the President is to give such notice to the authorities of foreign governments as may be required by the terms of such agreements or arrangements. The section which directed the President to notify the government of Hawaii of the intention of the United States to terminate the treaty of June, 4, 1876, has been stricken out.

In the administrative portion of the bill the words "lowest duty" are substituted for "highest duty" in the similitudo clause and the modification of section 12 of the administrative act of June 10, 1890, is allowed to stand. In the internal revenue portion the amendments to the section regulating the internal tax on cigars and cigarettes have been stricken out. The income tax feature remains, but the provision relating to the income of building and loan associations have been amended so as to provide that the act shall not apply to the income or dividends received or paid by such building and loan associations as are organized under the laws of any state, territory or the District of Columbia, and which do not make loans except to shareholders for the purpose only of enabling such shareholders to provide for themselves homes.

Such are the main changes made in the tariff bill since the last revision made public. The bill has still to run the gauntlet of debate in the Senate, where its fate remains to be decided. It can scarcely be doubted, however, that the amendments made by the Finance Committee have strengthened the measure in the Senate and increased the probability of its passage by that body, though it retains features, such as that relating to the income tax, which will provoke the most vigorous opposition.

### North Dakota Statistics.

The commissioner of agriculture and labor and ex-officio state statistician has submitted the following report to Governor Shortridge, embracing agricultural and other industrial statistics for North Dakota for the year 1893.

The acreage devoted to wheat last year was 2,977,436, over 3 per cent more than in 1892, yielding nearly 28,000,000 bushels or over 30 per cent less than in the previous year when it amounted to nearly 40,000,000 bushels. The average yield per acre was 9.36 bushels; against 13.88 bushels in 1892.

In the minor crops there is shown an increased area sown in 1893 as in 1892, which will be worthy of note; the yields in each case are less than in the preceding year. The acreage sown to oats increased 17 per cent., the product being over 11,000,000 bushels; the area sown to barley was 21 per cent larger, yielding 46,000,000 bushels; the flax acreage is more than doubled, increased 54 per cent.; the yield being 400,000 bushels. A correspondingly large increase, 43 per cent, was shown in the acreage sown to rye, which produced 492,725 bushels; while 16,844 acres were planted to corn an increase of 37 per cent. over 1892, yielding 18 13 bushels per acre or a total product of 305,438 bushels. The area planted to potatoes was practically the same as in 1892, being but 6 per cent larger, yielded 69 bushels per acre—113.4 in 1892—and a total produced of 1,144,449 bushels. Millet and Hungarian grass showed a slight decrease of 4 per cent., but in other tame grasses there is an increase of over one third, 35 per cent., the combined area amounting to 96,362 acres and the product to 137,000 tons.

An increase in the number of horses, cattle and hogs in 1893 over 1892 is noticed and also in the value of animals fattened and killed in '92 over '91, but a decrease of 30,000 in the number of sheep.

The Kingston cotton mill, which has been closed down for a short time, has begun running on full time.

### The Commercial Bank.

The liquidator of the Commercial Bank has issued a statement of the affairs of the bank. Among other things he says: "From a careful examination of the assets of the bank, it is estimated that all the creditors will be paid in full, and there appears to be a small surplus for the shareholders, but the bad debts will reach such magnitude that it is impossible to make any accurate prediction as to the final result." The liabilities of the bank have been reduced since the liquidation begun by the amount of \$731,041. This has all gone to wipe out preferred claims, redeem circulation and pay government deposits. These classes of claims are now practically all disposed of, and ordinary depositors will come next. There are still \$19,000 of notes in circulation, but these are provided for by the government deposit.

The preferred claims amounted to \$81,264 balance due the province of Manitoba, and outstanding circulation \$410,135. There were also secured claims amounting to \$202,695, of which \$172,593 was due to the Merchants' Bank, and \$30,000 to the Confederation Life Association. All the branches have now been closed, and the business is all concentrated at Winnipeg.

Following is a statement of liabilities and assets of the Commercial Bank of Manitoba on the 23th of February, 1894. Capital authorized, \$2,000,000; subscribed, \$740,700; paid, \$552,630; reserve fund (nominal), \$50,000:—

LIABILITIES.	
To the public—	
Notes in circulation .....	\$ 10,175 00
Deposits by the public, payable on demand .....	\$170,127 74
Deposits by the public, payable after notice .....	103,099 70
	579,127 50
Liabilities not included under foregoing heads .....	14,925 32
	\$ 613,272 82
To the shareholders—	
Paid up stock ...	\$52,650 00
Reserve fund (nominal) .....	50,000 00
	602,650 00
Less—	
Profit and loss account .....	7,134 60
Bad debts .....	15,193 37
	22,327 97
	580,322 03
	\$1,193,549 85
ASSETS.	
Specie .....	\$ 0 80
Deposit with Dominion Government for security of note circulation .....	19 750 00
Notes of and cheques on other banks .....	1,410 69
Deposits with other banks in Canada, payable on demand .....	27,894 80
Balances due from agencies of the bank in the United Kingdom .....	2,232 70
Current loans .....	856,340 27
Overdue debts .....	512,925 20
	1,078,265 53
Real estate, the property of the bank other than bank premises .....	32,718 83
Mortgages on real estate sold by the bank .....	12,122 38
Bank premises .....	8 840 91
Other assets not included under foregoing heads .....	10,208 12
	81,193,549 85

### Arbitration vs. Law.

Gradually is the utility of arbitration for the settlement of disputes which are now left to the law courts becoming recognized. Evidence of this was seen last week when a deputation from the Toronto board of trade waited upon Sir Oliver Mowat, premier of Ontario, in regard to this important matter. The Toronto board of trade has for some time interested itself in the question of arbitration, and recently, under its supervision, a bill was drafted to extend the principle thereof. A draft of this bill was sent to the premier, and it was for the purpose of urging its adoption that the deputation last week had an interview with the head of the government. The bill is understood to be based upon the lines of the London chamber of commerce arbitration law which has been found to work so successfully in the English metropolis. Arbitrators, it is proposed, shall be nominated by the councils of

the different boards of trade throughout the province. These shall be elected by the board at a general meeting, subject to the approval of the Lieutenant Governor in council. All arbitrations are to be held in the rooms of the boards of trade, but will be open to the public the same as the proceedings of ordinary law court. The arbitrators will be empowered to hear disputes of all kinds between man and man and to adjudicate thereon. In order to an arbitration all parties to a dispute must agree to its submission, there being no intention to make arbitration compulsory. The fees of the arbitrators will be fixed by legislative enactment, and it is believed to be the intention to do so on the basis of those now obtaining on the arbitration board of the Toronto board of trade. At present the indications favor the bill being made law, a bill with that purpose in view having been introduced by Sir Oliver Mowat, Monday last.

The law courts as they are at present constituted are unsatisfactory pieces of machinery indeed for the settlement of difficulties between business men; and if the members of the boards of trade in the province succeed in creating a court of arbitration which proves as satisfactory as that of the London prototype, they will have done invaluable benefit to the commercial interests of this province. With this court in existence disputes would be settled much more expeditiously, with far less cost, and, if the powers of the arbitrators are similar to those obtaining in London, the decisions of arbitrators will be enforced, while the possibility of one of the parties to a dispute escaping from rendering justice on some technicality will be obviated. Arbitration is as old as the hills, but the trouble is we have been drifting away from it. The current is now turning the other way, and promises to be more utilitarian than it ever was. Through its medium international disputes are being settled, trouble between labor and capital obviated, and differences between labor and capital obviated, and differences between men and man adjudicated.—Hardware.

### Increase of Capital.

Statistics given in a census bulletin just issued disclose the fact that the increase in the capital employed in the manufacturing establishments of the country, and in the wages paid therein, during the decade ending in 1890, has been out of all proportion to the increase in the number of such establishments, though that has been sufficiently marked. The number of manufacturing establishments increased from 253,852 in 1880 to 355,401 in 1890, an increase of 101,549 establishments, or a little over 40 per cent. The capital employed, on the other hand, increased from \$2 790 272,686 to \$6,524,475,305 in 1890, an increase of \$3,734,202,699 in ten years, or over 130 per cent. During the same period the amount of wages paid increased from \$947,953,793 to \$2,282,823,265, an increase of \$1,334,869,470, or an increase of over 140 per cent. The cost of material increased from \$3,396,823,549 in 1880 to \$5,158,868,353 in 1890, and the value of products increased during the same period from \$5,369,579,191 to \$9,370,107,624. These comparisons have to be taken with the qualification that some industries which are included in the statistics for 1890 were omitted in those for 1880, but even with this qualification the showing of progress made is a sufficiently striking one.—Bradstreet's.

### Silver.

Silver has been very dull and weak in tone. There has been no developments of any importance, except that the demand for silver for China which appeared in the London market has been satisfied. The Indian Council this week sold thirty five lakhs of rupees in bills and telegraph transfers at 13 13 1/2d. per rupee. Prices of silver at New York have merely followed the London quotations. Silver prices, March 22—London, 27 1/2d; New York, 60c.—Bradstreet's.



**White Pine Product in 1893.**

The Chicago Northwestern Lumberman says. "The Lumberman this week presents its report of pine products in 1893. The mill output in each district of the three states, Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota, will be of interest to the mill operators in the localities indicated. The summary of district totals for lumber and shingles given in separate tables will interest every lumberman in the entire country.

"It will be observed that the grand total output in 1893 fell below the total in 1892 to the amount of 1,302,999,965 feet of lumber, and in shingles there was a comparative decrease of 858,827,076. The total product last year was smaller than in any year since 1886, when it was 7,425,368,443 feet, and less than that in 1885, years of restricted production which followed the industrial and trade depression of 1883 and 1884. It is a noteworthy fact that the decline last year, notwithstanding the worst panic and depression known since 1873, did not bring the total as low as in either 1885 or 1886. This feature appears, too, after several years of lavish cutting, which pushed production in 1892 to nearly 9,000,000,000 feet, and was popularly supposed to have well nigh denuded the forests of the three great pine bearing states. Hence we may conclude that in another period of general prosperity it is possible that production may again be forced beyond the 8,000,000,000 mark. Manifestly, northern pine is still far from exhaustion.

"The falling off in production last year as compared with that of 1892 was 306,824,063 feet in the Chicago district, or, more properly, grand division; 693,243,510 feet in the division west of the Chicago district; and 303,538,909 in the Saginaw and Lake Huron division. Thus it will be seen that, compared to total product, eastern Michigan lost proportionately more than the territory to the westward. This is the natural result of the exhaustion of much of the stumpage in eastern Michigan as compared to that further west, where the cutting of pine has not reached an extent that necessitates a falling off in annual product.

"Figures touching shingle production in any year carry less important weight than those pertaining to lumber. Production is much affected by the amount of lumber turned out, for pine shingles especially are in the nature of a by product, and the output of shingles is mostly determined by current demand for lumber. The reader can scan the array of figures presented and thus reach conclusions that may be of most interest to him.

"When we turn to the table showing stocks on hand we are struck with the amount of excess over stocks on hand at the close of 1893 as compared to the surplus in 1892. The grand total of excess in 1893 was 3,646,469,071, or 527,148,826 more than at the close of 1892. Thus, while there was a falling off in production of about 1,300,000,000 feet in 1893 compared to that of 1892, there is a comparative excess of stock on hand over 500,000,000 feet. Nothing could more forcibly show the shrinkage of demand during the past year. This decline of requirement seems to have affected all districts in nearly equal proportion, so that no section of the field at large can claim to have prospered more than another. The shrinkage of value has also been considerable, and the year altogether not one of prosperity to producers."

**Tie to this Truth.**

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**ROBERT KERR,**  
General Passenger Agent.  
WINNIPEG.

**NORTHERN PACIFIC R.R.**

**TIME CARD.**

Taking effect on Monday, March 5, 1894.

Read Up.			Read Down.		
North Bound			South Bound		
Freight No. 168. Daily.	St. Paul Ex-press No. 107 Daily.	Miles from Winnipeg.	STATIONS.	St. Paul Ex-press No. 108 Daily.	Freight No. 164 Daily.
1.20p	4.00p	0	Winnipeg	11.00a	5.20a
1.05p	3.49p	8 0	Portage Junction	11.15a	5.47a
12.42p	3.25p	9 30	St. Norbert	11.26a	6.07a
12.22p	3.21p	15 30	Cartier	11.38a	6.25a
11.44a	3.0p	23 5	St. Agathe	11.51a	6.51a
11.31a	2.54p	27 4	Union Point	12.02p	7.02a
11.07a	2.49p	32 5	Silver Plains	12.14p	7.19a
10.31a	2.25p	40 4	Morris	12.0p	7.45a
10.03a	2.11p	46 3	St. Jean	12.45p	8.25a
9.23a	1.51p	56 0	Letellier	1.07p	9.18a
8.00a	1.30p	65 0	Emerson	1.30p	10.15a
7.00a	1.15p	63 1	Femina	1.40p	11.15a
11.05p	9.15a	169	Grand Forks	5.2 p	8.25p
1.30p	5.25a	223	Winnipeg Junction	9.22p	1.22p
	3.45p	453	Duluth	7.55a	
	8.30p	470	Minneapolis	7.05a	
	8.00p	481	St. Paul	7.35a	
	10.30p	883	Chicago	9.35p	

**MORRIS-BRANDON BRANCH.**

East Bound.			West Bound.		
Ex. No. 130 Mon. & Fri. Wed. & Sat.	Ex. No. 128 Tues. & Sat. Thur. & Sun.	Miles from Morris.	STATIONS.	Ex. No. 127 Mon. & Fri. Wed. & Sat.	Ex. No. 129 Thur. & Sat. Thur. & Sat.
1.20p	4.00p	0	Winnipeg	11.00a	5.30p
7.50p	12.25p	0	Morris	2.30p	8.00a
6.53p	12.02p	10 0	Lowe Farm	2.55p	8.44a
5.49p	11.37a	21 2	Myrtle	3.21p	9.31a
6.23p	11.20a	25 9	Roland	3.32p	9.60a
4.39p	11.03a	33 5	Rockbank	3.50p	10.23a
3.68p	10.54a	39 0	Miami	4.05p	10.51a
3.14p	10.33a	49 0	Deerwood	4.25p	11.44a
2.51p	10.21a	54 1	A tamont	4.41p	12.30p
2.15p	10.03a	62 1	Somerset	5.00p	12.51p
1.47p	9.49a	68 4	Swan Lake	5.15p	1.22p
1.19p	9.35a	74 0	Indian Springs	5.30p	1.54p
12.57p	9.21a	79 4	Maricapolis	5.49p	2.18p
12.57p	9.10a	88 1	Greenway	5.58p	2.52p
11.67a	8.55a	92 E	Balder	6.15p	3.45p
11.12a	8.33a	102 0	Belmont	7.00p	4.15p
10.37a	8.16a	109 7	Hilton	7.18p	4.53p
10.13a	8.00a	117 3	Ashdown	7.35p	5.23p
9.49a	7.53a	120 0	Waranaca	7.44p	5.47p
9.39a	7.45a	123 0	Elliotts	7.55p	6.04p
9.05a	7.31p	129 5	Rounthwaite	8.08p	6.37p
8.23a	7.13p	137 2	Martinville	8.27p	7.15p
7.50a	6.55a	145 1	Brandon	8.45p	8.00p

Number 127 stops at Balder for meals.

**PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE BRANCH.**

East Bound.		W. End	
Read up Mixed No. 144. M., W & F.	Miles from Winnipeg.	STATIONS.	Read Down Mixed No. 141. M., W & F.
5.30 p.m.	0	Winnipeg	9.00 a.m.
5.15 p.m.	3.0	Portage Junction	9.15 a.m.
4.43 a.m.	11.5	St. Charles	9.44 a.m.
4.30 a.m.	13.5	Headingley	9.54 a.m.
4.07 a.m.	21.0	White Plains	10.17 a.m.
3.15 a.m.	35.2	Eustace	11.03 a.m.
2.43 a.m.	42.1	Oakville	11.30 a.m.
1.45 a.m.	55.6	Portage la Prairie	12.30 p.m.

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

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