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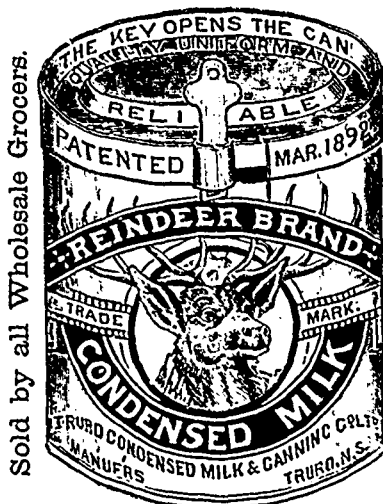
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WINNIPEG, MAY 29, 1893.

Origin of Fife Wheat.

Growing out of the discussion regarding the origin of Fife wheat, THE COMMERCIAL was referred to a Mr. Fife, of Peterboro, Ontario, as one able to give some information upon the subject. Mr. Fife writes as follows:—

In reply to your enquiry about the introduction of Fife wheat my remembrance of it is as follows:—

David Fife, of the township of Otonabee, in the county of Peterboro, Ont., was a Scotchman, born in the town of Kincaidine, on the Frith of Forth, and came to the township of Otonabee with his parents and brothers in 1820.

About 1845 or 1846 he was in correspondence with a friend in Glasgow, Scotland, who was interested in unloading ships that brought in wheat from different parts of the world to that port. This friend sent some wheat to David Fife, of Otonabee, that was taken from a ship that came from the city of Danzig, in Russia, on the Black sea.

This grain was sown by Mr. Fife, and the produce from this was also sown and rapidly came into favor. It was not subject to rust, and was more productive than other varieties of wheat then grown. Mr. Fife tried to give it the name Danzig wheat, and sometimes Russian wheat, but these names did not become general. The neighbors, and others at a distance, gave it the name Fife wheat. I remember an article written about that time in an agricultural paper by the late George Easson, who was a neighbor of Mr. Fife's, in which he claimed the name Fife wheat should be the name by which that variety should be designated, as a rightful honor to the man who introduced the seed and made its superiority known. This variety of wheat rapidly came into favor throughout Ontario, and soon spread into the western states.

If any one should ask for proof that the wheat now growing in Manitoba is obtained from that grain introduced and propagated by Mr. Fife, it might not be forthcoming, as I am not aware that any one keeps a record like a

herd book or any other register, but I have no doubt but it is.

I may say that this family of Fifes stick to the clan and shiro name, and spell their name Fife and not Pyfe, as some people in Manitoba do.

I remain,

Yours respectfully,
J. A. FIFE, M.D.,
Peterboro, Ont.

Deleterious Adulterants.

The *Medical World*, in an article on adulteration, says. Simple adulteration is not likely to be quite as harmful as is the employment of powerful antiseptic agents for the purpose of preventing certain foods from decomposition. The problem has not yet been solved of finding a harmless preservative agent, excepting common salt, wood smoke and the action of heat. Prominent among the powerful preservative chemicals, and the one most commonly used, is salicylic acid. It is extensively used to keep certain malt liquors, cider and artificial drinks. It is also used to preserve a large variety of canned foods, especially vegetables. These articles can all be preserved without its use, but the processes are somewhat expensive and difficult; hence the resort to the cheaper and easier method. It is occasionally used in certain dietary preparations in quantities sufficient to preserve them. So severe is salicylic acid's action upon the coat of the stomach, producing great irritation and final gastric catarrh, that it is now seldom prescribed at all.

The *Druggist's Circular* also writes on the same subject. In reference to adulterated sugar it says renewed attention is called to the almost universal practice on the part of manufacturers of tinting refined sugar with ultramarine, or other blue pigments or dyes. This fraudulent practice, well known to students of adulteration, enables the refiner to supply at moderate cost, a demand, real or fancied, for extremely white sugar. The masses of the public are too apt to judge of the value of even food stuffs by the appearance only, and make no effort to ascertain how the result they desire is attained.

The pigment generally used for this purpose, as already mentioned, is the artificial mineral substance known as ultramarine, a sulphur compound, the precise nature of which is not fully understood. That it has some medical action may readily be inferred from the presence in it of sulphur, an element more active perhaps than it is popularly supposed to be. So far as we can learn, this inference has not been disproved, and even if a scientific commission should decide that it was harmless, individuals might still object to being dosed with blue paint when they demand only sugar. Aniline dyes are also said to be used for the same purpose, and some of these at least are dangerous.

Winnipeg Growing.

J. W. Harris, assessment commissioner for Winnipeg, reports his completion of the assessment rolls for 1893. He says:—The real property assessment for this year amounts to \$18,603,910, as against \$17,845,450 for last year, showing an increase of three quarters of a million dollars (\$758,460) upon real estate. This is due principally to the erection of new buildings and general improvements made throughout the different wards, and is a fair and reliable index of the substantial growth of the city. The buildings alone raise the assessment over half a million dollars, while the slight increase in the assessment of land of about a quarter of a million dollars can be attributed mainly to the extension of the street railway lines, and other improvements of a public nature. Last year our personal property assessment was \$2,482,650. The assessment has by act of parliament been done away with, and an assessment known as a "business tax,"

based principally upon the annual rental value of the premises used for business purposes, substituted therefor. The amounts upon which this business tax is to be paid have, as prescribed by legislative enactment, all been capitalized in such a manner that the rate of taxation struck by the council can be applied to these items in the same manner as to the real estate assessments. A comparison can therefore be made between this and the former personal property assessment for which it was substituted. It amounts to \$3,019,440, showing an increase of about half a million dollars, or equivalent to an increase in the revenue of the city from this source about \$10,000. There is always a possibility of loss in the collection of taxes from personal property assessments; and as the new system of a business tax is applied to a great many more persons than was the former personal property assessment, it is reasonable to assume that losses in collection of these taxes, owing to parties leaving the city and from other causes will be correspondingly increased. It is therefore perhaps well to consider the excess from this line of assessment more as a margin of safety than as actual increase in the revenue of the city. After making all reasonable allowance for loss that may occur in getting this new system into working order, I think it is quite safe to assume that the revenue of the city will eventually be largely increased as a result of this change. As to the practical working out of the system, it is yet too early a date in its history for the expression of a positive opinion upon its merits. The exemptions amount to \$1,310,000. The population of the city totals 32,037, an increase of nearly three thousand (2,855) over the figures of last year. I would respectfully request that for the accommodation of the ratepayers the rolls as usual be left in my care until after the close of the court of revision."

The Whiskey Trust Bust.

Five of the largest distillers have withdrawn from the Cattle Feeding Distilling Company in the United States. One of the distillers says: "We served notice on Saturday on the company that the lease has been cancelled, and we immediately took possession of the distilleries and will hereafter operate them in our own name and independent of the whiskey trust. We will paddle our own canoe and supply the trade. E. S. Eastin, for the Manhattan; John H. Francis, for the Peoria, and H. and J. Schwabacher, for the Northern Distilling Company, have all taken similar action and will hereafter operate their distilleries independent of the trust. There are fully \$100,000 due these companies for rent and there was no other course left us. These five houses are the largest and best in the country. They have a total capacity of 16,000 bushels, and are capable of manufacturing 80,000 gallons of spirits every day. We believe that the result of the litigation pending and instituted by the attorney-general will result in the forfeiture of the charter of the Distilling and Cattle Feeding company. In short we think the trust is bust."

Freight Rates and Traffic Matters.

The *Montreal Trade Bulletin* of May 19 says: "Grain freights have been very quiet this week, ship agents being disappointed over the tardy demand for space, Liverpool rates being down 31 to 1s 6d and 1s 9d. Glasgow is quoted 1s 3d to 1s 6d, London 2s to 2s 3d, and the Continent 2s 3d. Sack flour 7s 6d to Liverpool and Glasgow and at 9s 6d to 10s London. Provisions, 12s 5d to 15s, butter and cheese 20s Liverpool, London and Glasgow, and 25s Bristol. Hay 25s Liverpool, and 35s Bristol: Cattle space has been taken at 45s to Liverpool and Glasgow and 40s to Bristol. Deals 35s to 37s 6d. Eggs 15s Liverpool. Wheat through to Montreal from Chicago is quoted at 53c, and corn 52c. From Fort William the rate is nominal at 7½c."

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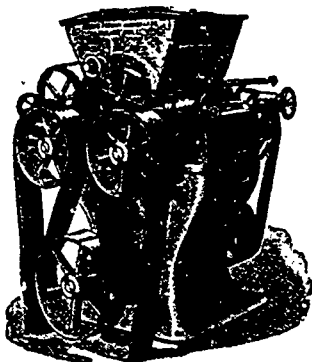
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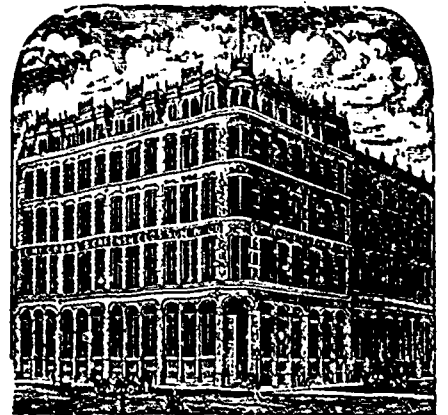
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The Commercial

WINNIPEG, MAY 29, 1893.

CROP PROSPECTS.

In view of the fact that the spring season in this part of Canada has been unusually backward this year, some anxiety is experienced in some quarters regarding the crop outlook. The seed has been sown later than usual, and this leads to an occasional expression of the fear that the wheat crop may not ripen before frost comes in the fall. It will, therefore, be interesting to look up past experiences regarding the time of sowing grain crops. At the Manitoba experimental farm last year tests were made with the object of showing the best time to sow wheat. The first plots in the test were sown on April 23, one week later other plots of grain were seeded and so on once a week plots of grain were sown each week up to July 4. The wheat sown on April 23, ripened on August 26, that sown on May 7 ripened on August 28, and the sowing on May 14 ripened on August 29. Thus wheat sown three weeks later than the first sowing, ripened only three days later, having gained eighteen days in maturing, as compared with the first sowing. The first sowing ripened in 125 days, while that sown on May 14 ripened in 107 days. The wheat sown on May 21, however, was 110 days in ripening, thus showing a loss of three days. Sowings were also made on May 21 and June 4, the former ripening in 108 days and the latter in 103 days. These experiments would appear to indicate that very early sowing does not mean an early harvest, and that wheat sown the first half of May will ripen almost as early as that sown in April. It may be noted that the plots sown on May 7 and May 14 gave considerably larger yields than either the April or late May and June sowings. Red fife wheat was used.

With similar tests of Banner oats, the first sowing ripened in 121 days, the second (two weeks later) in 111 days, the third in 105 days, the fourth in 100 days, the fifth in 96 days and the sixth in 95 days. These sowings were one week apart, except as noted.

Similar experiments were made at the experimental farm at Indian Head, with more marked results. The sowings began earlier in this case, the first plots of wheat having been sown on April 15, and thereafter each week up to May 20, excepting the last week in April, which had to be missed on account of unfavorable weather. Two varieties of wheat were sown on each date, five sowings of each kind in all, one week having been missed. What is remarkable about the experiment is, that the first three plots and the last plot sown, with red fife wheat, all ripened on the same date. Thus the wheat sown on May 20 ripened as soon as that sown on April 15, April 22 and May 6. That sown on May 13 was two days ahead of the other plots. The sowings of May 6 and 13 gave decidedly the best yields. The other variety of wheat used in this experiment was Campbell's white chaff, and it was sown on the same days as the red fife. The result with this wheat was still more remarkable, the order

in which the different plots ripened being the reversal of the order of sowing. Thus the last sowing, on May 20, ripened four days ahead of the first two sowings; the second last sowing, on May 13, ripened three days sooner than the first two sowings, and that sown on May 6 was ripe one day sooner than the first two sowings, the latter being sown on April 15 and April 22 respectively. The first sowing of red fife was 145 days in maturing, and the last sowing was only 110 days in maturing, the latter gaining 35 days and making up for the full time between the date of sowing the first plot. Experiments with barley and oats at the Indian Head farm also indicated, that so far as last year was concerned, there is nothing to be gained by early sowing in the date of maturing, while the earliest sowings gave poor yields. It may be noted that experiments carried on the previous year at this farm gave similar results.

These experiments and their results should relieve the anxiety felt as to the late date of sowing the general crop this year. The great bulk of the wheat crop this year has been sown within the dates which gave the best results, in the experimental farm tests, these experiments indicating that the best yield is obtained from wheat sown during the first two weeks of May, while the date of ripening is not likely to be materially later than if the grain had been sown early in April. The theory is that early sown grain is liable to be thinned by late frosts, which reduce the yield and so weaken the plant that it is longer in maturing.

BUTTER.

The butter season is now opening again, and a word to the trade upon this matter may not be out of place. Country merchants in Manitoba have not made much money out of their butter trade as a general rule, though there are perhaps a few exceptional instances where merchants have made it pay them fairly well. One reason for the unprofitableness of the butter trade is that the price paid is too high. Some dealers make the price of butter a leader, in order to draw trade. They pay a higher price than the market will legitimately warrant, in order to draw the farmers' wives and daughters to their stores. Butter is often taken in trade for store goods, and some merchants think that they can afford to pay higher in goods than they could if buying for cash. It is not wise to throw away the profit on goods by taking butter for more than it is worth. Another trouble about handling butter is the lack of facilities for storing it. Few country merchants have proper accommodation for handling butter. It is a delicate commodity, which readily loses its flavor or becomes tainted by storing under unfavorable conditions. The best plan, we believe, is for country dealers to ship frequently, and not store or hold large quantities. Even those who have good facilities for storing will perhaps come out better in the end by following the plan of shipping their butter frequently.

Another great drawback to the butter trade is the fact that little or no discrimination is made in taking butter. Butter is butter, and

everything goes. This is the rule in most country towns. Of course, when the merchant comes to sell, it is a different story, as he can only sell according to quality, and must lose on his low grade stuff. This is perhaps the most unsatisfactory feature of the butter trade. In grain and other products, the buyers discriminate as to quality, and pay the farmer what the grain is worth according to grade. But in butter there is no grade to the country merchant. He must take everything that comes. The rule has been established, and if an individual storkeeper were to break away from it and discriminate as to quality, he would lose a great many of his customers. Under this system the price of butter must be fixed high, or those who make good butter do not get a fair price. As a rule the price paid is too high for the average quality, and the merchant loses accordingly.

An attempt has been made at a few points in Manitoba to grade butter, and it has worked well. An inspector is appointed, who grades the butter, the local dealers having first agreed among themselves to take butter only upon inspection. This is of course a purely local arrangement, and there is nothing official at all about the system. The difficulty to be encountered under this plan would no doubt be to secure a competent local man to act as inspector. It would not do to have an inspector who was himself a buyer of butter. At the town of Birtle, where this plan has been tried, three grades of butter are made. The price for No. 1 grade having been arrived at by agreement among the merchants, the price of No. 2 is made 2 cents lower than No. 1, and No. 3 quality is 5 cents lower than No. 1.

It is said that where this local plan of inspection has been in operation, the average quality of the butter marketed has greatly increased. The makers exercise care so as to secure the highest grade, and consequently the highest price. Those who are too slovenly to make good butter, give up making it at all. The grading system is therefore a great benefit, and it would be a decided advantage to the country if it could be generally adopted. So long as one price is paid for all qualities, many makers will be careless as to the class of butter they turn out, while those who strive to make a choice article, do not get justice. Under the grading system the average quality is vastly improved, and the quantity of inferior stuff is decidedly diminished. This is exactly what is wanted in the butter trade. Poor butter is poor property, while the choice article never has to go begging for a market.

DRAINAGE NEEDED.

It is understood the provincial government of Manitoba intends entering upon a comprehensive system of drainage, and the present season will be a favorable one to do preliminary work. The very heavy snowfall last winter left an unusual amount of water on the prairies this spring. This has not only indicated the need of drainage, but it has shown where drainage is most needed. In some sections the country was almost like a lake after the melting of the snow, with water standing everywhere. Farm work was delayed for many days in some sec-

tions on account of water, which with proper drainage facilities would have disappeared at once, and the land would much sooner have been ready for cultivation.

It is to be hoped there will be no unnecessary delay in carrying out this work of drainage, which is so urgently needed in some parts of the country, so as to provide against the delaying of work in wet springs. There is a large area of territory, particularly in eastern Manitoba, which requires better drainage. Large areas of land which are not now suitable for cultivation in wet seasons, could be readily made safe for cultivation, while other large areas are worked at a disadvantage in wet seasons, owing to imperfect drainage. A comprehensive system of drainage would add greatly to the value of our agricultural districts as a whole.

Wool.

The wool market is in a very depressed condition at present, and the outlook for the coming clip is far from satisfactory for both dealer and grower. The large business accomplished during the first two or three months of the year gave promise that the stock of old wool on the market would be quite closely absorbed by the time that the new clip was available, and in this expectation dealers maintained a fair amount of firmness in prices long after the demand had fallen off. During January and February the woolen manufacturers were taking large orders for goods, and they were consequently free buyers of wool to make up the orders, which gave the market for raw material an activity that dealers had not looked for in the face of the result of the fall election. The cold winter which gave clothiers a chance to work off their stocks of heavy goods was the inducement for the free buying of woolsens, and until clothiers had fairly looked for their fall necessities they showed no disposition to hesitate regarding placing their orders ahead. The falling off in the demand for woolsens was very quick, and manufacturers have booked but few orders during the past two months. The fact that the mills were well supplied with wool to cover their orders as fast as they were taken has made their wants since orders ceased to come in of a very moderate character, and instead of dealers finding their stock of old wool closely sold out at the advent of the new clip, they have awakened to the knowledge that there are still considerable supplies of old wool on the market to dispose of.

During the past few weeks the liberal offerings of new wools from country points have brought this knowledge more closely to dealers' notice, and a more decided effort has been made by them to get their old wool out of the way. Territory grades that were selling on the scoured basis of 57 to 58c per pound for fine, and 54 to 56c for fine medium, are now being offered freely at 53 to 55c for the former, while the latter can be picked up at 51 to 52c for strong staple warp wools. The bulk of the stock of wool here is composed of what is termed territory grade, or wools grown west of the Mississippi river, and from the fact that it has been more or less culled over, it is mostly the heavier shrinkage grades that are left. Stocks include several large lines of Oregon wools that can be picked up at a scoured cost of 50 to 52c per pound for fine medium, its heavy shrinkage in the grease having caused it to be neglected by buyers, who are more tempted towards lighter wools. The old stock of Texas wools has been well reduced, but new wools are coming forward, and are meeting with some sale at low prices, new wools being about 1 to 2c per scoured pound lower to sell than old wools of the same quality. California wools are also well sold out on old wools, and owing to the high prices quoted on the Pacific coast

but few new wools are making an appearance. The stock of old fleeco wools is very light, there being very few parcels of Ohio and Michigan washed fleeco available. Sales of XX and above Ohio fleeces have been made at 31 to 32c per lb., but it is doubtful if the present market could be quoted at 29 to 30c. For X Ohio fleeco the market is nominal at 27 to 28c per pound, while X Michigan grades are nominal at 26 to 27c. Dolaine fleeces are in small supply, but for the lots available the demand is very dull. Ohio delaines have been offered at 31c, with 30c bid, while Michigan grades are nominal at 29c. Medium fleeces are in a small supply, but dull at 35c for No. 1 Ohio combing and 34c for Michigan, with No. 1 clothing at 31 to 33c per pound for Michigan and Ohio. Unwashed fleeces have sold up fairly, but the fat sheep's wool coming forward meets with almost no attention at 16 to 19c for fine and 22 to 24c for medium. The supply of quarter-blood wools has been well reduced, but new wools coming forward have sold rather hard at 24 to 25c, and this price has to be shaded in some cases to effect sales. For three-eighth-blood wools the demand is very dull, with prices ruling less than for the three-quarter bloods, and stocks are less closely sold up. These wools have been a drag on the market during most of the year, and some lots have been closed out at 22 to 23c, although prices are nominally quoted at 24 to 25c. Pulled wools have met with a fair sale, and maintain fairly steady values.

The future prospects are very dubious at present, and now that the new clip is at hand dealers do not know what action to take. The expectation of an extra session of Congress in September, and that at that session an attempt will be made to revise the tariff, makes eastern dealers loath to attempt anything in the way of buying the new wools on speculation, and it looks as though they would handle but little except on commission. If the growers hold their wool back dealers will buy as long as manufacturers need supplies, but there will be no piling up of stocks this year, as has been the practice in the past. The mills will only make what goods are needed until the tariff change has been definitely settled, and this will mean that they will only buy wool to make up the goods as they get the orders. The uncertainty of the future is one of the worst features of the situation, for were something definite known the trade could soon bring itself to that level and make their calculations accordingly. How much domestic wool would decline with "free wool" and how much foreign wool would advance are questions that no one can answer until the experiment is tried, but they will meet on a common level, let it come which way it will. Under the present duty on foreign wools our manufacturers are practically unable to use any foreign raw material except the lighter shrinkage lots of Australian, but with "free wool" the wools of South America, Africa and all parts of the world will be available. These Cape and South American fine wools are now selling in the markets of Europe at low prices, but with the markets of this country thrown open the cost of such wools would probably advance.—*Bradstreet's*.

Montreal Markets

Flour—The local demand for flour is improving, as buyers are getting pretty low in stocks, and although holders of winter wheat flour are getting no higher prices, they are firm and not inclined to cut as formerly. Newfoundland buyers are asking for Ontario straight rollers for July shipment, but are not inclined to pay the prices asked. Western millers are offering to deliver straight rollers here on track at \$3.45 to \$3.50 both for present and July delivery. Manitoba mills are asking 10 to 15c more money, but are not getting it in all cases. City strong bakers are steady, with sales reported of choice grades at \$4.10 to \$4.15, and we quote \$4 to \$4.15 as to quantity and quality. The sale, however, was reported of a car load of strong

bakers at \$3.90, the quality being reported good. There is some export business in progress for Glasgow, Liverpool and London account, most of which is for through shipment from the west.

Oatmeal—Western millers are firm in their views, and are asking \$1.10 to \$1.15 per bbl for rolled and granulated delivered here in car lots on track. Second grades, however, can be bought at \$1 to \$1.05. In jobbing lots we quote prices as follows: Rolled and granulated, \$4.15 to 4.25; standard \$4 to 4.15. In bags, granulated and rolled, \$2.05 to 2.10, and standard, \$1.95 to \$2.05.

Mill feed—The market for bran is steady, at \$14.50 for car lots, and we quote \$14.50 to \$15. Shorts are scarce, every one wanting them without being able to get them, although buyers would be willing to pay \$17 to \$18. Moulie is quiet but steady at \$19 to \$21.

Wheat—A notice from millers state that they are paying less for winter wheat than a week ago, red and white being delivered at the mills at 66 and 67c. At the close of last week No. 2 Manitoba hard wheat was sold at 75c afloat at Port Arthur, but 74c is said to be all that can be had for it to-day. Here No. 2 hard is quoted at 84c afloat, and a sale of No. 3 frosted is reported at equal to 65c here.

Oats—Oats are firmer, sales having been made of both white and mixed at 33½ to 39½ in store, and at 39½ per 34 lbs afloat, some holders now asking 40c.

Barley—The sale of a lot of No. 3 extra was made at 45c, and Manitoba feed barley has been placed at 42c per bushel. Malting barley has sold at 48 to 53c.

Butter—The sale of a lot of Kamouraska is reported at about 19c, and there is still some old lots offering. New creamery meets with good enquiry at 22 to 23c, a few single tubs of fancy having fetched 24c, but 23c is about all that can be relied upon for a top average. New Eastern Townships also sell well at 20 to 21½c, with a few extra quality tubs selling at 22c. Western rolls are coming in more liberally, and sales have been made in half bbls at 16 to 18c, with the latter difficult to make.

Cheese—Although sales of Western cheese have been made for shipment by this week's steamers at 10½c for finest, white and colored, 1,260 boxes being sold at that figure, there seems to be a tendency towards lower prices. Other sales were reported at 9½ to 10c, a sale at the latter figure being made on 'Change at the beginning of the week, but the quality was not understood to be finest. Pretty good prices have been realized at the country markets this week, at Bellville sales being made at 9½ to 10 1-16c. At Woodstock prices realized 9 5/16 to 9½c, at Picton 9½ to 9¾c, and at Napanee 9½c. At Utica, N.Y., on Monday last, sales were made at 9½ to 9¾c, the ruling price being 9¾c against 9½c a year ago.

Eggs—Receipts continue pretty liberal, and prices have ruled a little on the easy side, with sales of round lots at 11 to 11½c, single cases of choice stock bringing 12c. The market, however, is pretty well cleared, owing to the large quantities going into pickle. West of Toronto buyers are paying 9 to 9½c, and east of Toronto 10 to 10½c. There is not much doing in the export business yet, although it will soon be about time to send forward stock.

Wool—The market is firm, but at the advance in prices, buyers are loth to take hold, hoping to do better by waiting. A few sales of Cape are reported at 14½ to 15½c, and as high as 16½c has been made for a desirable lot. Scoured wool is steady but not over plentiful, and has sold at from 29 to 39c as to quality. Northwest wool is in very small supply, most of the stock held here a week or two ago having been sold for Toronto and Hamilton account at 11½ to 13c. We quote: Capr, 14½ to 16½; Scoured B A. wool, 28 to 30c; Canadian fleeco, 19 to 22c, and Northwest wool, 12 to 13c as to grade.

Dried Fruits—The market is very quiet, dried apples being quoted at 5½c. Peaches and apricots, 19 to 21c.—*Trade Bulletin*, May 19.

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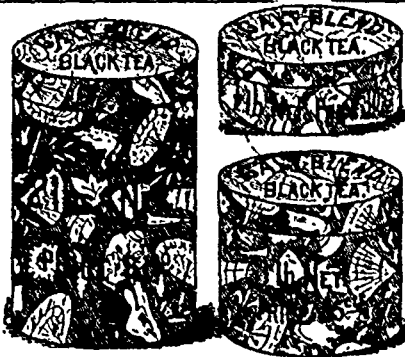
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MITTS, GLOVES AND MOCCASINS.
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Put up in neat paper packages and packed (3) three doz. in a case. Price per gross net \$12.
GUARANTEED STRICTLY PURE.
HORSERADISH—Put up in 16 oz. bottles, 2 doz. in a case. Price per doz. \$8. Patronize home industry.
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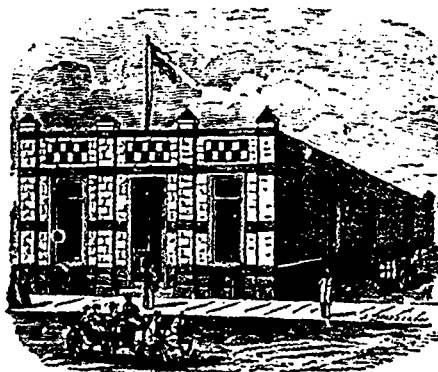
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M. & L. Samuel, Benjamin & Co.

Wholesale Hardware and
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30 FRONT STREET WEST,
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Manitoba.

Jae. Land, Butcher, Carman, sold out to J. A. & E. Loru

H. Charlton, Hotel. Granted license and opening at Brandon.

Thomas Stubbs, furnituro, &c., Miami, sold out to C. Lambert.

John Holland, flour and food, Miami, sold out to L. Ironside.

Melkle & Coppinger, general store, Miami, sold out to J. Graham & Son.

Harlakner & Childs, blacksmiths, Hirtney, have sold out to McNIven & Childs.

Morrick, Anderson & Co, Winnipeg, announced in circular that they are prepared to quote prices on binder twine, as agents for the Consumers' Cordage Co.

J. H. Collins, of Brandon, bought a car of cattle and a car of hogs at Baldur last week and J. Woodley bought a car of cattle at Wawaneta, their destination being Vancouver.

There is every prospect of an immense fruit crop in Eastern Canada this year. The cool spring kept back the buds until all danger of frost was past. The trees are now loaded with them.

Tom Owens, well known in Winnipeg in the early "boom" days, arrived in the city last week on a business trip. He is representing Miller & Co's Trent Valley Canning Works, at Trenton, Ontario. This factory puts up the celebrated "Log Cabin" brand of canned goods.

Buckle & Co, printers, Winnipeg, who occupied quarters in the second and third story of a building on Princess st., owned by H. S. Holt, were burned out on Monday last. *Heimskringla*, the Icelandic newspaper office, in the same building, was also burned out. Anderson & Calvert, implements, who occupied the ground floor of the building, had their stock considerably damaged from water.

Professor Saunders, of the Dominion Experimental farms, arrived in Winnipeg on Thursday. He says that at Indian Head seeding is about finished, and at Brandon the grain is up, and shows a remarkably strong growth. The season, from the Atlantic to the Pacific oceans, is about two weeks later than usual, and at Ottawa the seeding was about sixteen days later than usual. The trees have wintered well, and the forest tree belts show a great growth.

The following is a list of business houses who suffered by the fire of 23rd inst., which started in Buckle's printing office, Winnipeg, with reported loss and insurance: Anderson, & Calvert, Agricultural Implements; loss 3 to \$4000; insurance \$3000. Buckle Printing Co.; loss \$10,000; insurance \$10,000. Boyd, R. I., Book-binder; loss \$250. N. Bawlf, Wholesale Grain; loss to building \$2,000; insurance, \$10,000. James Hall & Co., Wholesale Gloves, Mitts, & Moccasins; loss \$500; insurance, 9,000. *Heimskringla* Printing & Publishing Co. Ltd.; loss \$4,000 to \$5,000; insurance, \$750. D. Henderson, Physician; loss to building \$2,500; insurance 17,000. Loberg Printing Co; loss nominal. Jas. O'Brien & Co., Wholesale Clothing; damage to stock to the extent of about \$4,000; insurance, \$10,000.

D. W. Bole, of Bole, Wynne & Co., Winnipeg, returned last week from a long trip west, during which he spent a considerable time in the Kootenay country in British Columbia. This is the region which is gaining such a wide reputation for mineral discoveries. Mr. Bole says that new discoveries are being made daily, though not a great deal of development work has been done yet. A great many prospectors and others have come into the district, and there is considerable of a boom in everything. Lots in Kaslo have been sold as high as \$2,500. Regarding the appearance of crops in the prairie country, Mr. Bole says he never saw the country look better, notwithstanding the late spring. Wheat has got a good start, and the farmers hopeful.

Poisoned by Canned Peas.

Dr. David Armstrong, a physician in the west end, thus writes the *Toronto World*.—

"On March 5, three members of my family, including myself, were poisoned by eating canned peas. The fourth member disliked the taste and did not eat them, and escaped the consequences. The effect was very violent, but in my case was longer delayed, burning the coating of the right side of the stomach and producing spasmodic pains, which felt as if the stomach was distended on the points of a hundred knives, and each knife red hot. For three weeks any kind of solid food would produce the spasmodic pains, compelling me to diet on milk, beef tea and grapes. Enquiring among my patients and others I find that poisoning from canned peas is more common than from other kinds of canned goods.

"A College street grocer tells me that a family, his customers, in the North end, was poisoned by canned tomatoes, put up by the same company whose peas poisoned my family, and since then he does not sell them. A Yonge street grocer told me that the poison is mostly from the acid used in soldering the can, and that some firms put a label on the can, saying, 'This can is not soldered with acid.'

"I went to the plumber and ascertained that the cans are soldered by a powerful poison—muriatic acid saturated with dissolved zinc, one drop of which they consider deadly in the stomach. The cans could be soldered, as tin has always been done, by use of resin; but the acid is quicker, and saves a trifle in making the cans at the risk of poisoning the customers of the goods.

"I have no doubt that in hundreds of cases of stomach and abdominal pains from this source neither doctor nor patient guesses the cause.

It should be stopped. Let something be done to protect the public. Raise the price, but give us a pure and safe article. Let some enterprising firm put up their goods in glass bottles, which will command a big price in Toronto, one-third of whose citizens never use the tin-canned goods through fear of getting poisoned. The Legislature should certainly take protective measures."

The Molasses Sugar Industry.

The *Roston Commercial Bulletin* draws attention to the decay of the molasses sugar industry since the enactment of the Tariff Act of 1890. Since that time it has been a losing business to American refiners, and they are giving it up. The industry was not many years ago in a flourishing condition. Millions of gallons of boiling molasses were imported from the West Indies, especially Cuba, and turned into sugar. At times, when centrifugals and muscovados were high, refiners saw it to their advantage to buy these molasses sugars. For opportunities 1892 was a better one than the previous year, as the cholera in Europe kept out beet sugars for quite a while and prices on all kinds of sugars advanced. The refiners, however, operating as a unit under a Trust have had raw sugar matters so much their own way of late that they did not become at all apprehensive, and their hold-off policy spoiled what opportunities the cholera scare afforded, so that on the whole the refiners of molasses sugar were very little benefited, if any. The year 1893 is apt to see a much different state of affairs from '92 and '91. Now there are six refiners in Cuba to use the molasses at home; then there were but one or two small houses that did not amount to much. That these plants should be transferred from our soil to Cuba was inevitable, and refiners realized it; hence they lost little time in making the change. It took almost two years to build these re-

fineries, which was one reason why those here were continued in operation in the past two seasons. The situation to-day is that Cuba has sugar refineries for using boiling molasses, some of which are very large. Two are situated at Havana, two at Mantanzas, one at Cardenas, and one at Sagua. Of our refineries there are seven or eight: three at Philadelphia, one in Brooklyn, two or three in New York, and one in Boston.

One Price.

The merchant who succeeds in building up his business and realizing the most profits, asks one price for his goods, and firmly refuses to lower, says *Canadian Traveller*. The customers who want good goods are willing to pay what the article is worth. These are truths which close and intelligent observation always confirm. Yet there are some retail dealers who, rather than lose a stubborn customer, will reduce the price of goods to almost what they cost; and there are customers who invariably haggle for a lower price, even if an article is offered at a reasonable rate. The merchant who begins to occasionally "knock off a little" on regular prices, having shown himself vulnerable, will be continually tormented by cunning and mean customers until he yields again and again, to the serious detriment of his business; and only by a decisive return and a continued adherence to a one price basis can he recover his former prestige.

Customers who invariably try to "beat down" on prices wherever they go to trade, although they occasionally get many things cheap, only accomplish their purpose by showing that they have no self-respect; and, moreover, in most places in which they enter, they expend their breath in vain, for care is taken that they never be given a cent's worth more than their just due. On the contrary, reasonable customers, who do not complain at reasonable prices, will be the favored ones, and will have extra pains taken with their orders, so that they will be sure of obtaining their full money's worth. Justice, clear and simple, and business stability, require that goods and articles of all kinds should be sold at one price. Whoever succeeds under such circumstances in getting anything for almost what it cost, knows that he is defrauding some one out of his dues, and the dealer who yields to the imposition knows that he is sacrificing his own rights, as well as strict business honor.

About Tea.

If grocers would instruct their patrons how to make tea properly, they would have less complaint about poor tea. The fact is we get just as good tea in this country as is grown anywhere, contrary to the popular opinion that the best tea is never imported, but kept for royalty. People will often purchase a fine, close, hard-rolled tea, firm and strong in itself, and they put in a big drawing, wrongly thinking because the tea is fine it requires more. They proceed to boil it, and thus extract the bitter principle, and then condemn the tea, and blame the merchant. They buy a coarse low-priced tea because they mistakenly think it cheaper, and they put in a scant drawing because of its bulky nature, and they boil that or steep it until they get a bad instead of a good flavor, and then condemn both tea and grocer. Few people can prepare tea or coffee fit to drink. A native Chinaman will make an inferior grade of tea appear good by his method of drawing it. The proper way to draw tea is to have the water boiling, allow a teaspoonful of medium tea to the cup; put the tea in the cup, pour the boiling water on, give it a gentle stirring, and by the time it is cool enough to sip the tea is made. Boiling and long steeping injures the best of tea and the best of stomachs.

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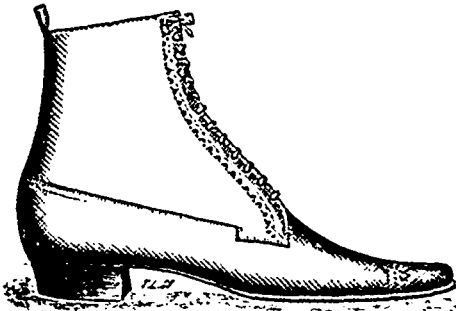
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Manufacturers, Importers and } Fine Boots and Shoes,
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122, 124 and 126 Wellington St. West, TORONTO.

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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

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

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Growers' and Importers,

Write for Samples, TORONTO.

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BRITISH COLUMBIA.

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

British Columbia Business Review.

May 22, 1893.

Nothing new has transpired in business to alter the situation. The wet, cold weather continues, and has a very depressing effect, although generally speaking business is much improved in wholesale lines.

The temporary boom in real estate in interior towns has subsided somewhat, and in such places as Kaslo and Nakusp the speculative tendency is largely repressed, and the usual dullness after a boom has come. Active operations in building and legitimate development however continue.

Representatives of the Northwest press association visited the Province last week, and left for home yesterday. They were hospitably entertained and enjoyed their visit, going away with a most favorable impression of the coast.

A good deal of interest is being manifested in the new Australian steamship line, and its success depends very largely upon the trade that can be developed between Canada and Australia. Speculation is now rife as to what trade will consist of and how best it may be developed.

B. C. Market Quotations.

FRUIT—California strawberries and cherries are in the market. Some prime Ontario apples are offered at \$7. Oranges are quoted: navels, \$3.75; Riverside seedlings, \$2.50 and \$2.75; Cal. bloods \$4.25; St. Michaels \$4; lemons, California \$5.00; Sicilies \$6; dried apricots 20c; peaches 1 1/2c; evaporated apples 10c; figs are scarce and quoted 18c.

EGGS—Eastern eggs are 15c.

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

DAIRY—California creamery, which is the only butter in the market, is quoted at 27 to 29c. Cheese 12 1/2 to 14c.

VEGETABLES—The market is fairly well supplied with Manitoba potatoes, which are wholesaled from \$35 to 40 per ton. Onions are scarce at 6c; and cabbage at \$2.50 to 2.75 per 100 lbs.

LUMBER—Quotations for Douglas fir lumber in cargo lots for foreign shipment, being the prices of the Pacific Pine Lumber Association—Rough merchantable, ordinary sizes, in lengths to 40 feet, inclusive, per M feet \$ 50
Deck plank, rough, average length, 35 feet, per M 19 00
Dressed F. and G. flooring, per M. 17 00
Pickets, rough, per M 9 00
Laths, 4 feet, per M 00

The local quotations established by the Victoria lumber dealers are as follows, including delivery to any part of the city: Rough lumber, per M. feet, \$10; shiplap, \$11; rustic, 6 and 8 inches, \$13; 6 in. flooring, \$13; 4 in. flooring, \$20; do, edge grain, \$22.50; dressed lumber, four sides, \$17; second quality flooring and rustic, all kinds, \$14; shingles, \$2.25; laths, \$2.25.

DRESSED MEAT, LIVE STOCK, ETC.—The market shows little or no change. The supply is limited and prices high. Quotations are:—

Steers, 5 1/2c; beef, 9 1/2c; sheep, 7c; mutton, 14c; lambs, \$5 each; hogs, 9c; pork, 11c; calves, 7c; veal, 11c.

FISH—Halibut plentiful, 6 to 7c; salmon, 7 to 10c; oolachan, (the run is over and out of the market); smelt, 6c; sturgeon, (close season 15th May to 15th July. No quotations); cod fish, 5 to 6c; flounders, 4 to 5c; smoked salmon 12 1/2c; smoked halibut, 10c.

FLOUR, FEED, GRAIN, ETC.—The situation in regard to flour is somewhat improving and dealers expect an advance shortly. The Ogilvie Milling Co. and Keowatin Milling Co. quote standard brands of Manitoba flour, in car lots only, at Victoria, Vancouver and Westminster as follows: Patent, per bbl., \$4.60; strong bakers, \$4.30. The Columbia Flouring Mills quote Enderby flour in carload lots at Victoria, Vancouver and New Westminster: Premier, \$4.75; XXX, \$4.65; strong bakers, or XX, \$4.25; superfine, \$3.65. Quotations small lots are: Flour, Manitoba patents, \$4.70; strong bakers, \$4.30; ladies choice, \$4.85; prairie lily, \$4.70; Oregon, \$5.00. Enderby mills—Premier \$5.25; three star, \$5.00; two star, \$5.00; oatmeal eastern \$3.40; California granulated in gunnies, \$4.35; National mills, Victoria, \$3.75; rolled oats eastern \$3.00 to \$3.25; California, \$4.00; National mills \$3.75; cornmeal \$3.10; split peas \$3.50; pearl barley \$4.50. Rice—The Victoria rice mills quote wholesale Japan rice per ton, \$77.50; China rice do \$70; rice flour, do, \$70; chit rice, do, \$25; rice meal do, \$17.50; chopped feed \$30 per ton; bran, \$24; shorts \$25; Man. oats, \$28 to 32; B. C. oats \$26; wheat \$25 to 30; oil cake, \$50; hay, \$20. Wheat is quoted in car lots for feed No. 2 regular at \$28 per ton; oats \$28 in bulk and in sacks \$29; chop barley \$26. California malting barley, \$26 to 27 l.o.b. in San Francisco. California chop, \$32 to 33. Oak Lake patent Hungarian \$4.75; Oak Lake strong bakers, \$4.50. The Western Milling Co. quote bran in car lots \$21.00 per ton; shorts, \$23.00; mixed chop, \$26; rye \$33; patent flour, \$4.60; strong bakers, \$4.30; Graham flour \$4.40.

SUGAR—Sugar has declined 1/2c per lb after advancing about 1c. Current quotations by the British Columbia Sugar Refinery are as follows:—Powdered, icing and bar, 7 1/2c per pound; Paris lumps, 7c; granulated, 6 1/2c; extra C, 5 1/2c; fancy yellow, 5 1/2c; yellow 5 1/2c; golden C 5 1/2c.

They quote syrup as follows: Finest golden, in 30 gallon barrels, 2 1/2c; do, in 10-gallon kegs, 3c; do, in 5 gallon kegs, \$2.50 each; do, 1-gallon tins, \$1.50 per case of 10; do, in 1/2-gallon tins \$6 per case of 20.

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

The Kaslo-Slocan Railway.

In an interview W. Baillie, agent of the Kaslo Slocan railway, stated that work on the road would be commenced at once. A. McMillan and his survey party are now out running the line, deep snow having prevented them from starting out before this. Mr. Baillie, continuing, said that a temporary structure had been erected on the recently cleared ground at the corner of Third street and B. avenue for the use of the company as a depot, freight shed and office. Mr. Baillie emphatically contradicted the statement that any other company would build the road other than those holding the charter. The total length of the road will be 20 1/2 miles, with an estimated cost approximating \$1,000,000. No engineering difficulties are anticipated, the grades being slight. Mr. Baillie, in his capacity as manager for the townsite company, has received word by wire from Bartlett & Clymo of Bate, that the company's proposition in the way of a bonus had been accepted, and the sampling works would be erected at Kaslo. According to the terms of the agreement, says the Examiner, the

works are to be completed in six months, and to have a capacity of 100 tons per day. The works will cost \$20,000, and as an evidence of good faith Bartlett & Clymo have deposited \$2,000 in the bank as security that they will carry out their part of the agreement.

Trade with Australia.

For the past twelve months the firm of De Wolf & Moor, of this city, have been endeavoring to work up a business with Australia in conjunction with the firm of De Wolf & Co., of Sydney, N.S.W., the head of which firm is T. A. De Wolf, a brother of Geo. De Wolf, of this city. As a consequence a small consignment of mutton will arrive by the "Warrimo" as a sample shipment, and if the result should prove satisfactory, arrangements will be made to ship 3,000 to 4,000 carcasses per month or as much as the market can absorb. It is also intended to ship oranges and lemons, and other tropical fruit, which will arrive here when similar fruits on this continent are out of season. It is also expected that fresh butter and many other articles will be imported. Arrangements are being made to send by the *Mioerra* on her return voyage a small sample shipment of fresh and smoked fish, and it is expected that quite a trade can be established. If these experimental consignments prove satisfactory a cold storage system will be established at each terminus of the line. It is believed that many articles of food, which are now costly and beyond the means of many persons, will by the establishment of direct communication with Australia be brought within the reach of all, so that a large increase in the consumption of such articles will take place.

Brief Business Notes.

- J. G. Jaques, real estate, insurance, etc., New Westminster, is dead.
- F. Forrester, hotel, Sicamous, has added groceries and liquors.
- D. J. McLean & Co., dry goods, Vancouver, have dissolved; A. E. Lees continuing.
- H. Courtney, livery stable keeper, Victoria; mortgagee in possession.
- W. J. Tippins, candy manufacturer, Victoria, is out of business.
- Gallagher & Stephenson, livery, Vernon, are giving up business.
- Belwood Shaw, cigars, Victoria, has left town.
- J. Rounsfell, jeweller, has opened in Revelstoke.
- Wood & Rabbit, general dealers, Lansdowne, have sold out.
- C. Inkman, general dealer, Agassiz, is seeking an extension.
- J. R. Wray, tailor, Nanaimo, contemplates opening in business shortly.
- J. A. Shupe, fish, etc., Vernon, has admitted Lamstrum into partnership.
- Hessen & Irving, recently grocers, Vancouver, have again started in business.
- The Vancouver Tannery, in running order is advertised for sale or to rent.
- Jules Eggert & Co., watches, etc., Vancouver, are succeeded by M. Wesley Freuer.
- A. B. Gray & Co., wholesale liquors, Victoria, will close out by auction on June 15.
- J. C. Steen, who recently died at Golden, was a partner of G. A. Bigelow & Co., wholesale liquors, Nelson, and of the Revelstoke Lumber Co., Revelstoke.
- A coal syndicate has been formed to operate on Mayno Island, where strong indications have recently been discovered. The head of the enterprise is W. H. Mawdsley.
- Wm. A. Ward, of Robert Ward & Co., Victoria, has been appointed vice-consul in British Columbia for Sweden and Norway.
- Nelson has now been gazetted a port of entry for the district of West Kootenay.

G. H. Williams has purchased the drug and stationery business of W. F. Teetzel & Co., Kaslo.

Kitchen & Forester, real estate agents, Nanaimo, have dissolved partnership, the former continuing the business.

Three hotels have been opened at Kaslo during the past week—the Columbia, Kootenai and Montana.

The B. C. sealers are to be officially notified that the British and Russian Governments have, with a view to prevent the extermination of the seals, agreed for this year to prohibit sealing within a ten mile limit of the Russian coast and within a 30 mile limit of the Robbin and Commander Islands respectively.

Kaslo has a second paper, the *Claim*, which is published weekly under the editorship of H. T. Lowery.

Kaslo has now organised a board of trade of its own, at a meeting held in the Hotel Slocan. Robert Green acts as president; O. T. Stone as vice-president; Wm. Baillie, late of the New Westminster Ledger, and now connected with the Kaslo Slocan Railway, as secretary; and J. M. Burke, the well known local private banker, as treasurer.

The candy making plant, stock in trade and fixtures of the Victoria Steam Candy Works, were offered for sale, owing to the retirement from business of the proprietor, W. J. Tippens. The stock in trade sold for a fair figure, but the plant was withdrawn from sale.

Riesterer & Co. have purchased a brewery site in Nelson, and will have a brew in six weeks.

Lee & Barlow, from Northport, Washington, are in treaty for a mill site at Sayward.

It is understood that C. B. Hunn & Co., of Revelstoke, will put in a store at Sayward.

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.

SMALL FRUITS.

Write for catalogue of Plants. I guarantee all Plants to reach Destination in good condition, and will forward post paid.

W. W. HILBORN, Leamington, Ont.

Williams & Dawson, surveyors, etc., Vancouver, have dissolved.

The Federal Government has issued an order preventing the sale of liquor along the line of the Nelson and Fort Sheppard Railway during railway construction.

The works of the Kootenay Powder Company, across the lake and opposite Kaslo, are nearing completion, the management hoping to commence manufacturing explosives this week.

The tenders for the Nakusp and Slocan Railway will be opened on June 7th.

A Minneapolis syndicate has bonded the Neosho mine at Ainsworth for \$60,000.

It is expected that a branch of the Bank of British Columbia will be opened out at Kaslo on June 1st.

The Lumsden ranch of 1,200 acres at Sumas, near Chilliwack, is now to rent.

Ore is now being shipped out from Slocan to the American smelters on every boat, principally to Omaha.

G. Ford, superintendent of the Dominion Express Company, established an agency in Kaslo during his visit to the coast.

The Columbia flour mills, Enderby, have resumed operations, the new manager, Mr. Appleton, having arrived.

Tenders have been called for building the courthouse at Nelson, for the erection of which the provincial government has set aside an appropriation of \$9,000.

Advertisements are being issued for bids to do the construction work on the Kaslo-Slocan railway, which the president, J. H. Hendry, expects to see completed by the end of September. A staff of 1,000 men will be required to get the work through by that time.

C. Coy has purchased the Kaslo-Slocan *Examiner*.

The new cannery at Inverness, the largest and best equipped in northern B. C. is now ready for work. All the canneries on the Skeena are reported very busy making cans and preparing nets for the expected big salmon run.

SS. Empress of India is due to-morrow. She has 150 saloon passengers, 500 Chinese and a full cargo.

The British barque Dochra, 966 tons, has arrived to load lumber at the Hastings mills for Port Pirie.

The British barque Mary Low, 813 tons, has finished loading her cargo of lumber at the Hastings mill for the southwest coast. She has on board 566,000 feet of rough lumber and 97,000 feet of dressed, making a total of 663,000 feet. Her cargo is valued at \$6,296.

The ship Kinkora is in port from Liverpool with a general cargo of merchandise.

The Norwegian barque Sigurd, 1,530 tons, Capt. Aase, has finished loading at the Hastings mill, for Port Pirie. She has on board 1,426,000 feet of rough lumber valued at \$10,698.

The British barque Wythop, 1,243 tons, will set sail for Sydney to-morrow. Her cargo, loaded at the Hastings mill, consists of 836,000 feet of rough lumber, 502,000 laths and 100,000 feet of pickets, the value being \$8,365.

The Empress of China sailed last week with a small cargo of flour, 400 Chinameu and a small passenger list.

The British ship Gunford, 2,118 tons, is chartered to load lumber at the Hastings Mill for Port Pirie, and the American schooner Puritan, 584 tons, at Moodyville for Tiensten.

A Piano Co. Failure.

The Schaeffer Piano Co., organized a year ago, with headquarters at Chicago and Oregon, Ill., has been forced to suspend. The causes leading up to the failure were absolute lack of working capital and limited credit at the banks. The immediate cause of the trouble was the failure of the Rice-Macy Piano Co., which controlled the Schaeffer concern. As all the plant and factory are covered with mortgages it is not probable the creditors will receive anything out of the estate. All the assets will, it is thought, be absorbed by the Smith and Nixon combination of Cincinnati, Ohio. Some of the music journals hint at "an African in the fence" in connection with this failure.

There is some local interest attached to this failure from the fact that a Mr. Rice came to Winnipeg some time ago from Chicago, and opened an agency of the Schaeffer piano here, bringing in considerable stock. The dealers here complain that these pianos have been slaughtered here at ruinous prices, and that the legitimate local trade has accordingly been demoralized. The pianos were guaranteed for ten years, but now that the concern has failed the factory guarantee is worthless. In Winnipeg the trade has been nearly all in Canadian pianos, very few being imported until the introduction of the Schaeffer. The dealers say the piano is not a high class instrument, but to some people anything imported is always better than the home article.

Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition.

The prize list and programme of the Winnipeg Industrial is now ready for distribution, and copies will be forwarded free on application to J. K. Strachan, secretary. The exhibition opens July 17, and continues for one week. Prizes amounting to \$15,000 are offered, which is a considerable increase over last year. The railways are offering greatly reduced rates and free transportation for exhibits, so that under these circumstances the exhibition is sure to be a great success. Entries close July 6, which is a point intending exhibitors should bear in mind.

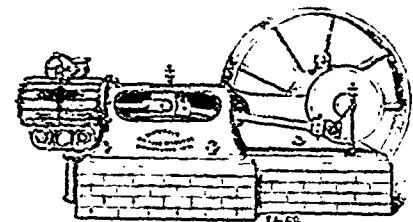
G. S. Lawrie, Bros., Morris, have added dress making.

Sugars were easier at latest mail advices, but it is believed to be only temporary, and a firm future market is expected.

ARE YOU IN WANT OF ENGINES, BOILERS ELEVATOR MACHINERY,

SAW MILLS, CHOPPERS, SHINGLE MACHINES, OR MACHINERY OF ANY KIND

IF SO, WRITE



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

WINNIPEG MARKETS.

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

SATURDAY AFTERNOON, May 27.

The commencement of railway construction and the opening of navigation has improved the situation. Navigation opened at Fort William, Lake Superior, the first of the week, and the heavy stocks of grain have now commenced to move out, though at present wheat prices there is not much margin left when carrying charges are covered. Stocks of heavy staples will be replenished, now that the cheaper water route is open. Railway construction has made a special demand for provisions and certain other lines, though the amount of railway work going on is not great. The financial difficulties of the Manitoba North-western railway is rather a discouraging feature of the railway outlook, and may depress prospects for immediate future railway enterprises. The development in the mineral country of interior British Columbia, is felt in the general trade of the city, in an increased demand for supplies from that region. In United States markets, prices of wool, cotton, wheat, tobacco, lumber and live hogs have all gone off during the week, advances being relatively few, those in corn and oats being speculative.

DRIED FRUITS—We quote: Dried apples, 6½ to 7½c; evaporated, 10½ to 11c; figs, layers, 10 to 18c; dates, 6½ to 9c. Valencia raisins, \$1.65 to \$1.70; London layers, \$2.70 to \$2.80 per box; Sultanas, 9½ to 10c per pound. Currants, 6 to 6½c; prunes 7½ to 9c. Evaporated fruits are quoted: Apricots, 19 to 20c; peeled peach, 47 to 18c; pitted plums, 15 to 16c; cherries, 19 to 20c; pears, 14 to 16c.

FISH—The first new catch of Manitoba white fish for the season came to market on Thursday. No fresh Lake Superior fish have arrived yet, though now that the lake is open, fishing will begin at once. British Columbia salmon and halibut have been coming forward and jibbing at 15c. Pickerel, 4c; white, 6½c. Cured fish are quoted: smoked herrings, 20 to 25c box; Yarmouth blotters \$1.50 per box; Labrador herrings, \$4.50 to 4.75 per half barrel; boneless codfish, 7½ to 8c pound; boneless fish, 6c lb; salt salmon, 7 to 8c lb; smoked white, 9 to 10c lb.

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

GROCERIES—Local sugar prices are as follows: Yellow at 5½ to 5½c; granulated at 6½c. Lumps, 6½c; icing 7c; sugar syrups 2½ to 3½c; maple sugar, 10 to 12c a lb.

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

RAW FURS—We quote the following as a fair range of prices, in the Winnipeg market, covering very poor to prime No. 1 skins:—

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

GRAIN AND PROVISIONS.

WHEAT—Wheat has experienced a dull and easy week. There has been very little fluctuation in prices in leading markets, and general an easy tendency. There were reports on Monday that hot winds had done damage to the crop in Kansas and Missouri. The visible supply statement on Monday showed a decrease of 1,190 bushels. The corresponding week of last year the visible decreased 4,502,000 bushels. The total visible is now 71,492,000 bushels and a year ago was 30,607,000 bushels. Wheat on ocean passage, as per statement on Tuesday, showed an increase of 2,176,000 bushels, and India shipments showed an increase of 220,000 bushels. France estimated a crop below an average. Cables were lower and markets weak generally. On Wednesday cables were lower, weather favorable and wheat receipts large. Seeding in North Dakota was reported about finished, and considerable damage was reported there by high wind. On Thursday prices gave evidence of some strength, particularly at Chicago, but prices were lower again on Friday.

Exports of wheat (flour included) from all United States ports, both coasts and from Montreal aggregated 3,106,000 bushels this week, about 800,000 bushels more than in the like week last year, about 700,000 bushels more than that week in 1891, about twice the quantity exported in the last week of May in 1890, and two and a half times the aggregate in that week of 1839. Available stocks of wheat in the United States and Canada, both coasts, decreased 2,774,000 bushels last week, a fact which was offset by information that similar stocks afloat for and in Europe increased 2,776,000 bushels last week.

The most important feature in the local situation is the opening of navigation on Thunder bay (Lake Superior), which opens our elevator ports of Fort William and Port Arthur. Stocks stored there have now begun to move forward. In consequence of the late date of opening of navigation, winter storage date has been extended 10 days, to June 10. Stocks in store will therefore not be subject to extra storage charges until June 10, instead of June 1 as formerly. Stocks in store at the two ports amount to 3,320,885 bushels, showing an increase of 35,490 bushels for the week. A year ago stocks at these ports amounted to 1,669,000 bushels, being a decrease of 328,768 bushels for that week. It is not likely that elevator stocks at the lake ports will decrease very fast, as owing to the fact that the elevators are full, hundreds of cars of wheat are standing on track at various points waiting for room in the elevators. No 2 hard wheat is quoted at 73c per bushel afloat Fort William.

FLOUR—The flour trade is quiet. The large Ogilvie mill, which has been closed down for about six weeks for large additions to machinery and general overhauling, was started this week, but had to be stopped at once for further readjustment of machinery, which, however, will only take a short time, when the mill will be started at once permanently. There is said to be some cutting in flour for large broken lots, but regular quotations are unchanged. Prices in broken lots, to the local trade are as follows: Patents, \$1.95 strong bakers' \$1.75; XXXX 85 to 95c; superfine 60 to 70c. Brands of some mills sell at 5 to 10c under these prices, even in small lots.

MILLSTUFFS—Are quieter at the decline noted last week. The price to the local trade, less than car lots, delivered is \$11 for bran and \$13 for shorts.

OATS—Oats are held firm locally, at 30c for average feed quality, car lots on track here, and at about 25c per bushel on track at country points, on the average freight rate. There has been some demand for car lots to go west, for railway construction camps, etc. The price, 25c on track country points, is rather above an export basis for shipment eastward, but the local demand is good at present.

Barley—Limited demand and held on track here at 28 to 30c per bushel. Considerable has been sold in small lots by city dealers for seed at 40c per bushel.

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

OATMEAL, LTC.—Prices are generally higher, those who had not previously advanced, having now done so. The Winnipeg agent of an eastern mill received word yesterday that prices were 20c higher. Here the jobbing prices for oatmeal is \$2.15 for rolled and granulated, and \$1.95 for standard.

CURED MEATS—We quote: Dry salt long clear bacon, 11 to 11½c; smoked long clear, 12 to 12½c; spiced rolls 11 to 11½c; breakfast bacon 14 to 14½c; smoked hams, 13 to 14c; the lower price for heavy hams; boneless ham, 13 to 13½c; mess pork, \$20.00 per barrel. Sausage quoted: Pork sausage, 9c; bologna sausage, 9c lb; German sausage, 9c; ham, chicken and tongue sausage, 9c per half lb. packet.

LARD—Pure held at \$2.60, in 20-pound pails, per pail; compound, \$2.35 per pail.

DRESSED MEATS—Beef is rather easier, and owing to increased competition it has been offered as low as 5½, though it is said there is no money in it at that price. The usual price is about 6c, and extra quality brings up to 6½c. Mutton steady at 14c. A car of sheep arrived from Ontario for the local market, said to be a good lot. Pork quiet at 7 to 7½c. Veal, 7 to 9c.

EGGS—Hold steady, and have not come forward as freely as was expected. Dealers are paying 12½c acts for receipts, and selling at 13½ to 14c in small lots.

BUTTER—The butter market continues firm, as receipts have not been large yet this season, and there is a good demand for what is coming. The market is pretty bare of old stocks. Good to choice dairy brings 18 to 20c per pound, the top price for selected packages.

VEGETABLES—Potatoes have had an advancing tendency and bring 50c per bushel on the Winnipeg street market. A lot of 400 bushels sold at 50c from store. Some car lots have been loaded at country points, for western shipment, at 35c per bushel. Onions are scarce, native stocks being exhausted, and imported selling at 4½ to 5½c per pound. Cabbage, now 4 to 5c lb, old, 3c lb. Stocks of other old vegetables are about used up. A paragon, 75c to \$1 per dozen bunches; onions, green, 25c per dozen; lettuce, radishes, 40c per dozen bunches; Rhubarb, \$2 to \$2.25 per box.

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

HIDES.—There is great weakness in hides, owing to declining markets generally. Steer hides are down a full cent in Chicago, the price having dropped to 7c for heavy packers' steers, which are extra quality, and 6c for light. This makes a total decline of 2½c from the top price a short time ago. Steers, it will be noted, show the principal decline, and local dealers say that at present prices ruling here steer hides will show a loss, so that they cannot long go on paying the present figure. Meantime competition keeps the price up. Inspected cows are unchanged, but dealers are bidding ½c lower on bunch lots of uninspected hides, which is the way they frequently buy in the country, and would prefer to buy on inspection. Veal skins are easier, and expected to go lower soon. We quote inspected: No. 1 cows, 3½c; No. 2, 2½c; No. 3, 2c; No. 1 heavy steers, 5c; No. 2 steers, 4c; No. 3, 3c lb. Real veal 8 to 13-lb skins, 6 to 7c per pound. Kips about same as idea. Sheepskins worth 60c to \$1 for full wool skins, the top price for very large. Tallow, 4½ to 5c rendered; 2 to 3c rough.

WOOL.—A little wool has arrived, but very few have sheared yet. The extreme range of quotations is 8 to 11c, or graded at 8c for very coarse, 9 to 10c for ordinary Manitoba fleece, mixed quality, and 11c for straight pure downs. The declining tendency in wool in the States is attributed by some to the anxiety of dealers to keep down stocks and buy lower, in anticipation of a reduction in the duty.

HAY.—Baled held at \$6.00 to \$7 on truck at point of shipment, equal to \$7.50 to \$8 here.

SENAGA ROOT.—The usual spring trade in this commodity is just beginning, some small lots having come in this week, and brought 25c per pound. Dealers are somewhat at sea in regard to value. The market closed very high last fall, being up to 40c at the close, and this makes sellers firm in their views. Outside markets are reported unsettled and lower tendency, but no very full reports have yet been received.

Live Stock Markets.

The Montreal Gazette of May 22 says:—"The first export cattle from Montreal have arrived on the other side. Several cables were received to-day quoting 6½ as the best price in Liverpool for tops, and 6½d in London, but no sales were reported, owing, no doubt, to this being a holiday in England. The prices quoted, however, are unsatisfactory, and while the cattle bought here at about 5c may let out, the higher price cattle will lose considerable. The inferior cattle shipped on the first boats are expected to lose a lot of money, and if the opinions of live stock men prove to be correct in this connection the shippers of these cattle will get little sympathy. Some of the cattle were not nearly finished, and why they were shipped when it was a known fact that they would have to go into the lairages is one of the strange things which cattle shippers alone can account for. The opinion is expressed that while the quotation in London and Liverpool to day is 6½ to 6½d, the shippers will find that their cattle will not bring near this figure, owing to the fact that there will be a large supply of cattle in the lairages at one time, a fact that buyers will not be slow in realizing.

There is nothing new in freights. All the space for May has been pretty well taken at 10 to 45, and it is rather too early to make any predictions for June.

The Montreal Stock Yards company, Point St. Charles, report trade at their yards for the week as follows: "Trade for cattle during the week was fair, with prices somewhat lower. Hogs were in good demand and prices firm. Sheep and lambs were also in good demand and calves were plentiful. We quote the following

as being fair values: Cattle, export, 1½c; cattle, butchers', good, 3½ to 4c; cattle, butchers', medium, 2½ to 3c; cattle, butchers', culls, 2 to 2½; hogs, 6½ to 7c; sheep and lambs, 4½ to 5c; calves, 2 to 3c. The receipts were, 3,509 cattle, 41 sheep, 723 hogs and 531 calves."

Chicago Board of Trade Prices.

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

On Monday wheat was steady. Prices early advanced about ½c, but lost this gain and closed ½ to ¾ lower than Saturday. Corn and oats were fairly strong. Closing prices were:—

	May.	July.	Sept.
Wheat	71½	73½	70½
Corn	41½	41½	42½
Oats	30½	29½	26½
Pork	—	—	21 22½
Lard	—	10 47½	10 97½
Ribs	—	10 22½	10 30

Wheat was weak on Tuesday, and declined irregularly ½ to ¾c, closing lower. Closing prices were:—

	May.	July.	Sept.
Wheat	71½	73½	70½
Corn	40½	41½	41½
Oats	30½	29½	26½
Pork	20 40	21 10	21 30
Lard	10 60	10 50	11 10
Ribs	—	10 25	10 35

On Wednesday wheat was lower, closing as follows:

	May.	July.	Sept.
Wheat	—	73½	—
Corn	—	41½	—
Oats	—	29½	—
Pork	—	—	—
Lard	—	—	—
Ribs	—	—	—

Wheat was stronger on Thursday, as were also corn and oats.

	May	July	Sept.
Wheat ..	71½	73½	70½
Corn	41½	41½	42½
Oats	30½	29½	27½
Pork	20 25	20 05	20 25
Lard	10 27½	10 52½	10 82½
Short Ribs	—	9 8½	9 92½

On Friday wheat was weak again, losing about yesterday's gain.

	May.	July.	Sept.
Wheat....	70½	73	70½
Corn	41½	41½	42
Oats	31	29½	26½
Pork	21 75	22 02½	22 35
Lard	—	10 75	11 05
Ribs	—	10 05	10 15

On Saturday wheat opened at 72½c per bushel for July and advanced, but became weak and declined, closing at the opening price.

Duluth Wheat Market.

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

Monday—May 67½c; July 70.
 Tuesday—May, 66½c; July 69½c.
 Wednesday—May, 66½c; July, 69½c.
 Thursday—May 66½c; July 69½c.
 Friday—May, 66½c; July 69½c.
 Saturday—May 65½c; July 69c;

A week ago May wheat closed at 67c, and July delivery at 70c. A year ago cash wheat closed at 83½c, and July at 84½c.

Grocery Notes.

Samples of new crop rice are now offering to the wholesale trade by Montreal millers, the basis being \$3.69 for B, and \$3.85 for J. For Patnas the idea is \$4.75 to 5.50.

The Montreal molasses market is very weak. Advices from Barbadoes show an unsteady feeling, and the general opinion that offers of 12c would be accepted. Of course the effect of the low prices in the islands and a large supply en route to Montreal, has a weakening effect here.

Ton—Mail advices from Yokohama say that there is now afloat on one vessel some 9,000 packages new crop, which is to be distributed as follows:—New York, 4,500 packages, Chicago, 2,500 packages, Pacific coast ports, 1,750 packages and Canada 250 packages. The total exports to date from Japan are two million pounds. F. O. B quotations at Yokohama are: Choiceest 25c, choice 23½, finest 21½, fine 20c, good medium 17½, medium 16½.

The foundering of the steamer *Craigside* is looked upon as a strengthening factor by sugar men. The *Craigside* had about 3,000 tons of centrifugal sugar from Matanzas for the Canadian sugar refinery, and as it will be a total loss the feeling seems to be that the Montreal market will be more or less affected, especially for granulated, as both local refineries are said to have small stocks of raw on hand. A Havana despatch says: "The result of the sugar season, now practically ended, shows that the yield of the whole island will amount to between 750,000 and 800,000 tons, a yield considerably below the average production."

Whisky Trust Action.

The whisky trust in the United States has definitely settled the question which has been agitating the wholesalers since the present meeting of the Distillers and Cattle Feeding company was called. Henceforth the occupation of the middlemen will be gone, and the trust will take unto itself all the profits formerly absorbed by the wholesalers in handling the product of the company's distilleries. Action was taken, which is said to settle the matter. An issue of \$3,000,000 of first mortgage bonds was authorized, and as soon as the arrangements can be perfected the paper will be gotten out and used as collateral on which money will be raised. With these the wholesaler will be presented with an alternative to sell out to the trust, at the latter's price, or get out of the business, while the trust establishes its own distributing houses. The bonds will be payable in twenty years, with 6 per cent interest, subject to call at ten years at par.

President Greenbut said at the close of the session: "We propose to go into the distributing business ourselves. We shall make an offer to buy the wholesalers' plants and goods, and if the offers are not accepted we will establish our own plants. We now have fifty-three distributing agencies and shall establish new ones wherever needed. It will take from twenty to thirty days to get the bonds ready for the market and start the new system. I can't say now whether we will put all of the bonds on the market, or use them as collateral. They will be used as we need money. The trusts have eight plants, and, with a few exceptions, all will be shut down on June 1st, and not reopened until the present stock of about 120,000 is worked off."

Paper.

Paper is being turned to many uses and many things into paper. The latest to be appropriated for the latter purpose is sugar cane. The fibres of the cane are said to give a paper of superior quality, and the mechanical manipulation is of the simplest. The best quality of the paper cost less than two cents a pound, and an authority estimates that as one ton of sugar cane will produce forty pounds of paper that a surplus value of about 80 cents per ton can be drawn from the sugar cane. The study of economical methods, so characteristic of the present day, is over revealing means for the turning of waste into dollars and cents.—*Grocer.*

Merrick, Anderson & Co., have announced by circular that their new paper factory which is being established in Winnipeg, will soon be ready for operation. A specialty will be made of building paper.

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Winnipeg Wholesale Prices Current.

PAINTS, OILS AND GLASS.		" " Black..... 25 to 30		Opium..... 5.50 to 6.50		BOILER TUBES—40 per cent. off list.	
WHITE LEAD, pure, ground in oil, Association guarantee, in 25 lb irons and 100 and 200 lb. kegs.....	\$6.25 to 6.5	" " Lard.....	70	Oil, Oilre.....	1.10 to 1.40	SHEET IRON—1 to 20 gauge..	3.75 to 4.00
White Lead, No. 1, per 100 lbs.....	6.75 to 6.25	CASTOR OIL, per lb.....	11	Oil, U. S. Salad.....	1.10 to 1.25	22 to 24.....	3.75 to 4.00
" " No. 2.....	5.00 to 5.50	Fraser's axle grease, per gross.....	15.00	Oil lemon, super.....	2.75 to 3.50	26.....	4.00 to 4.25
" " assorted, 1 to 5 lb. tins, per pound.....	100	Silica axle grease, per case.....	3.75	Oil peppermint.....	2.75 to 4.25	28.....	4.25 to 5.50
PREPARED PAINTS, pure liquid colors, per gallon.....	1.35 to 1.4	Gem " ".....	3.20	Oxalic acid.....	.13 to .16	CANADA PLATES.....	3.75 to 4.00
" " second quality.....	1.10 to 1.20	Imperial " ".....	2.50	Potass iodide.....	4.25 to 4.60	IRON PIPE—40 to 45 per cent. off list.	
DRY COLORS, white lead, per lb.....	7	SURDRIES, Coal tar, per barrel.....	8.00	Saltpetre.....	.10 to .12	GALVANIZED IRON—Queen's Head—	
Red lead, per pound.....	8	Portland cement, per barrel.....	4.75	Shellac.....	.30 to .35	16 to 24 gauge, per lb.....	.06 to .06 1/2
Yellow ochre, per lb.....	5	Michigan plaster, per barrel.....	3.25 to 3.50	Sulphur flower.....	.37 to .5	26 gauge, " ".....	.06 1/2 to .06 3/4
Golden ochre, per lb.....	5	Patty, in bladders, per pound.....	.03 1/2	Sulphur roll, per keg.....	.37 to .5	28 " ".....	.06 3/4 to .07 1/4
Venetian red, French.....	3 1/2	" " in barrels of bladders per pound.....	.03 1/2	Soda bicarb, per keg of 112 lb.....	3.75 to 4.25	CHAIN—	
Venetian red, Eng.....	3 1/2	Whiting, barrels, per 100 lbs.....	1.60	Sal soda.....	2.00 to 3.00	Proof Coil, 3-16 inch, per lb.....	0.7 to 0.7 1/2
English purple oxides.....	4 1/2	Alabastine, per case, 20 p'ks.....	6.75	Tartaric acid, per lb.....	.45 to .55	" " 5-16 " ".....	0.6 1/2 to 0.7
American oxides, per lb.....	4	Asbestine, per case of 100 lbs.....	6.75	LEATHER.		" " 6-16 " ".....	0.6 1/2 to 0.6 3/4
These prices for dry colors are for broken lots. 30 per pound less when full kegs or barrels are taken.		WINDOW GLASS, 1st break.....	1.90	Spanish sole, best, No. 1 per lb.....	.28 to .30	" " 7-16 " ".....	0.6 1/2 to 0.6 3/4
Zanzibar vermilion, kegs.....	18	WOOD.		Spanish sole, No. 1.....	.28 to .28	" " 8-16 " ".....	0.6 1/2 to 0.6 3/4
Less than kegs, per pound.....	20	Tamarac, per cord.....	\$4.00 to 4.50	" " No. 2.....	.24	Trace, per doz pairs.....	4.00 to 8.00
English vermilion, in 30 lb bags.....	30	Spruce, Pine, etc.....	3.50 to 4.00	Slaughter sole, heavy.....	.30	ZINC SPALTER.....	0.7 to 0.7
Less than bags, per pound.....	1.00	Poplar, per cord.....	2.25 to 3.00	" " light.....	.27	ZINC SHEET.....	0.7 1/2 to 0.8
YARNINGS, No. 1, furniture, gal.....	1.00	Prices are for car lots on track; 50c per cord more at yards; \$1 per cord more delivered in city from yard.		" " No. 1.....	.28 to .28	LEAD—Pig, per lb.....	0.5 1/2 to 0.6
Extra furniture, per gal.....	1.35	COAL.		" " No. 2.....	.24	Sheets, 2 1/2 lbs. per square.....	0.6 to 0.7
" Elastic oak, per gal.....	2.00	COAL, Pennsylvania Anthracite, per ton.....	\$10.50	Upper, heavy, best.....	.35 to .45	SOLDER—	
" No. 1, carriage, per gal.....	2.00	Pennsylvania, soft.....	8.00	" " light.....	.28 to .30	Half-and-half (guar) per lb.....	.25
" Hard oil finish, per gal.....	2.00	Lethbridge coal.....	7.50	" " No. 1.....	.28 to .28	ANTIMONY—Cookson's, per lb.....	.25
" Brown Japan, per gal.....	1.00	The above are retail prices for coal, delivered; price at yard 60c less. The retail price for Estevan or Souris coal delivered is \$4.50, and \$4 on track in car lots.		" " No. 2.....	.24	AMMUNITION—Cartridges—	
" Gold Size, Japan.....	1.60	DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.		Upper, heavy, best.....	.35 to .45	Rim Fire Pistol, Amer. dia., 35%.....	
" No. 1, orange shellac.....	2.00	Alum, per lb.....	.03 1/2 to .04 1/2	Kip skins, French.....	\$ 1.00 to \$ 1.10	" " Cartridges, Dom., 50%.....	
" Pure orange shellac.....	2.50	Alcohol, per gal.....	4.75	" domestic.....	.75 to .85	" " Cartridges, Amer., 5% advance.....	
These prices are for less than barrels, and would be shaded for full barrel lots.		Bleaching powder, per lb.....	.6 1/2 to .8	Calf skins, French, premier choice.....	1.25 to 1.50	Central Fire Pistol and Rifle, Amer., 12 1/2%.....	
LINSEED OIL, Raw, per gallon.....	65c	Blue vitrol.....	.5 to .8	Calf skins, domestic.....	.75 to .85	" " Cartridges, Dom., 30%.....	
" " Bolted, per gallon.....	63	Borax.....	.11 to .13	Splits, senior.....	.25 to .35	Shot Shells, 0.50 to \$9.50.	
TORPENTINE, Pure spirits, in barrels, per gallon.....	70c	Bromide potash.....	.50 to .60	" junior.....	.30	SHOR.—Canadian.....	0.6 to 0.6 1/2
Less than barrels, per gallon.....	75	Camphor.....	.80 to .90	Cowhide.....	.35 to .45	WADS.—Eley's, per 1,000.....	25 to .75
GLUE, S. S., in sheets, per pound.....	15	Carbolic acid.....	.40 to .05	Corduvan, per foot.....	.17 to .21	AXES—Per box.....	6.50 to 15.50
" " White, for kalsomining.....	20	Castor oil.....	.11 to .15	Feblis, cow.....	.17 to .21	AXLE GREASE—Per gross.....	10.00 to 15.00
BURNING OILS, Eocene.....	34	Chlorate potash.....	.29 to .35	Linnings, colored, per foot.....	.12	WIRE—Clothes line, galv., p.....	
" " Sunlight.....	29	Citric acid.....	.65 to .80	METALS AND HARDWARE.		WIRE BARB.....	4.25
" " Silver Star.....	26	Copperas.....	.03 1/2 to .04	TIN, Lamb and Flag, 66 and 23 lb ingots, per lb.....	.28 to .28	RODS—Sisal, per lb, 10 1/2 to 11 1/2, Manila, per lb, 1 1/2 to 1 1/2, Cotton, 25 to 27.	
" " Water white.....	33	Cocaine, per oz.....	\$0.20 to \$9.75	Strip.....	.23 to .30	NAULS—Cut 5 in. and upwards, per keg base price, 3.00.	
" " Opalero.....	29	Cream tartar, per lb.....	.23 to .35	TIN PLATES—Charcoal Plates, Bright, per box.....		WIRE NAILS—Canadian, dia., 50 to 45 per cent.	
Stove gasoline, per case.....	3.50	Cloves.....	.20 to .25	I. C., usual sizes.....	\$7.50 to \$7.75	HORSE SHOES—Per keg, 4.50 to 5.00	
Benzine, per case.....	3.50	Epsom salts.....	.03 1/2 to .04	I. C., usual sizes.....	6.75 to 6.00		
Benzine and gasoline, Per gallon.....	50	Extract Logwood, bulk.....	.14 to .18	I. X.,.....	7.00 to 7.50		
LUBRICATING OILS, Capital cylinder.....	53	boxes.....	.15 to .20	Dean or J. G. Grade—			
" " Eldorado Engine.....	35	German quinine.....	.30 to .40	I. C. 20 x 23, 112 sheets.....	\$10.00 to 11.50		
" " Atlantic red.....	35	Glycerine, per lb.....	.20 to .25	IRON AND STEEL—			
" " Golden Star No 1.....	33	Gin. er, Jamaica ground.....	.33 to .35	Common iron, per 100 lbs.....	\$3.00 to \$3.25		
" " Extra.....	35	Ginger, African.....	.20 to .25	Band.....	3.50 to 3.75		
" " Eldorado Castor.....	26	Howard's quinine, per oz.....	.60 to .60	Swedish.....	6.25 to 6.00		
" " Golden.....	32	Iodine.....	\$5.50 to \$6.00	Sleigh Shoe Steel.....	3.75 to 4.50		
		Insect powder.....	.35 to .40	Best Cast Steel, per lb.....	.13 to .15		
		Morphia sul.....	2.00 to \$2.15	Russian Sheet.....	12 to .13		

Toronto Markets

Flour—Was lower. The Quebec market appears to have been flooded by Carrier the absconding dealer, and dealers here cannot place any flour there. Straight roller offered to-day at \$2.85 f.o.b. west, and \$2.90 Toronto freights was bid.

Millfeed—Rather more offered, but there was a good demand and prices were steady. Bran sold at \$12.50 Toronto freights and middlings sold at \$14.50 Toronto freights.

Wheat—Dull and easy. For 10 cars which 67½ was bid and 69½ asked. Ten cars mixed sold at 67c west. Spring quieter but steady. Manitoba wheats continue to be offered sparingly. No 2 hard offered to arrive North Bay at 85c, with buyers at 86c. Fort William still steady at 75c float. No 3 hard wanted at 80c spot, with buyers at 79c to arrive and sellers at 80c. No. 1 Ladoga spring offered to arrive at \$1.02, with 97½ bid.

Barley—Enquiries were reported for feed on the Grand Trunk at 35c, but very little offered, although there is considerable to be had on the C. P. R. at these figures. A sample lot sold at 38c east.

Oats—Steady and in demand, with sales of 37 to 38c here. There were sales at 34c outside for white.

Grain and Flour—Car prices are: Flour (Toronto freights), Manitoba patents, \$4.25 to 4.35; Manitoba strong bakers', \$3.90 to 4.00; Ontario patents, \$3.25 to 3.50; straight roller, \$2.90 to 3.10; extra, \$2.65 to 2.70; low grades per bag, \$1.00 to 1.25 Bran—\$12.50 to 13.50. Shorts—\$14 to 15. Wheat—west and north points)—White, 67 to 68c; spring, 63 to 64c; red winter, 67 to 68c; goose, 62 to 65c; spring Midland, 68 to 69c; No 1 hard, North Bay, 87 to 88c; No 2 hard, 85 to 86c; No 3 hard, 81 to 82c; No 1 frosted, 70 to 71c; peas (outside) 58 to 60c. Barley (outside)—No 1, 41 to 42c; No 2, 37 to 37½; No 3 extra, 34 to 35c; No. 3, 39 to 32c; two-rowed, 54 pounds, averaging about No 3 extra in color (outside), 32 to 37c. Rye (outside) 55 to 56c. Buckwheat (outside) 50c. Oats, 37 to 38c.

Potatoes—Potatoes continue firm, owing to the light arrivals, and sellers will make no concessions. Car lots are worth about 90c on spot, and dealers ask \$1 per bag for small lots out of store.

Eggs—There was no change in the egg market to day. Receipts were moderate and demand active; prices for case lots of strictly fresh stock ruled at 11½ to 12c.

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

Provisions—There were no large sales of long clear to-day, but a car of hams in pickle sold at 11½c here. A good many ton lots of long clear went out at 10½c. Lard is moving more freely and the market is beginning to get bare. Quotations are:—Mess pork, Canadian, \$20 to 21.00; short cut, \$21.00 to 22.00; bacon, long clear, per lb, 10½ to 11c; lard, Canadian tierces, 12½ to 12½c; tubs and packs, 13 to 13½c; compound, do, 10 to 11½c. Smoked meats—Hams, per lb, 13 to 13½c; bellies, 13½ to 14c; rolls, per lb, 10½ to 10½c; backs, per lb, 12 to 12½c.

Butter—The feeling was weak on the local market to-day, as receipts of the large rolls were unexpectedly heavy, and considerable stock has accumulated during the week. The bulk of the large rolls is sold at 15c, but 15½c

and occasionally 16c was paid for extra choice packages. There was very little business in other classes of butter, as receipts were light, and there was apparently very little enquiry. Quotations are: Butter, Good to choice selected dairy, tubs, 14 to 15c; extra choice, 15 to 16c; medium do, 16 to 19c; large rolls, extra to choice, 15 to 16c; good to choice do., 14 to 15c; creamery, in tubs and crocks, 22 to 23c; rolls, 26 to 27c; cheese, choice colored, jobbing at 11c; new cheese, 10½c.

Cheese—Quiet; there is a fair jobbing demand for good autumn cheese at 11c, while new cheese appears to be moving out slowly at 10½c.

Cattle—While the buying this morning was not very spirited there was a lot of it done as sixteen to eighteen car loads were purchased for Montreal alone, most of these being for shipment. Prices were generally unchanged but the market feeling was easy. Sales were reported of extra choice export cattle at 5½ to 5½, but these did not represent the ruling market values as the bulk of the export cattle is sold at 4½ to 5c. In butchers' cattle trade was fairly active, but supply was large, and when drovers could get anywhere around 4c per lb. for choice stock they were not slow to take it. Common to good stuff sold at 3 to 3½c, and choice at 3½ to 4c, with 4½c occasionally paid for small picked lots of extra choice stock.

Sheep and lambs.—Owing to the exceedingly heavy supply prices weakened, especially for sheep. These sold at \$4.50 to \$7 per head. Good grain-fed yearlings, however, were in demand and steady at 6 to 6½c per lb. Spring lambs sold generally at \$4 to \$5 apiece.

Hogs.—The market was reported about 25c per cwt. better to-day. Best straight fat hogs sold at \$6.75 per cwt. off car and 7c was reported paid in one or two instances. Good stores sold at \$6.50 per cwt. and rough animals at \$6 to \$6.25 per cwt. All were sold and the market closed firm—*Empire*, May 20.

Toronto Grocery Market.

SUGARS, SYRUPS AND MOLASSES—Sugars dull but apparently no lower. Our refinery is quoting 1-16c lower, but they say that it is a lower grade but not a less price. They refused to shade on granulated. Jobbers are getting 4½ to 5½c for yellows and 5½ to 5½c for granulated, the inside figure being for maritime province sugar. Raws are offered at 4½c in barrels, being slightly easier. The weakness in outside markets is generally attributed to realizing of profits by holders and to the efforts of the United States Trust to depress the market to buy again.

Sugars—Granulated, 5½ to 5½c; Paris lumps boxes, 6c; extra ground, barrels, 6½ to 7½c, powdered, barrels, 5½ to 6c; refined, dark to bright, 4½ to 5½c.

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

Molasses—West Indian, bbls, 26 to 35c; New Orleans, open kettle, 45 to 55c; centrifugals, 30 to 40c; inferior low grades, 25 to 28c.

Teas and Coffees—Jobbers here are buying cautiously in all low grades. They are taking no more than they are sure they want for their trade in the immediate future. Prices are high on all low grade Congous, Indians and Ceylons, and latest advices show no weakness in London, but on the other hand, most mail advices are harder. The stocks of Congou in Britain are considerably less than half what they were two years ago. In Indian and Ceylon the highest prices are checking business. Some good values in choice qualities of these teas are offering. Japans are not so steadily held.

Coffees are improving in New York and local holders are firmer; at the same time there are some cheaper Rio's on this market, and to-day fair samples can be bought at 19½ to 21c. Colored Javas are very scarce and firmly held

at 30 to 33c; Port Rico, is quoted at 24 to 28c, and Mocha, at 28 to 32c.

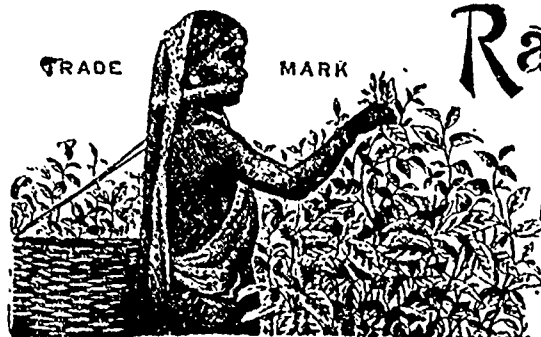
Dried Fruit—There are cheap Valencias still to be had as low as 3½c, but they are no novelty now, and they are slow of sale, the better grades are unchanged at 4½ to 5½, all being for off stalk. Currants are not materially affected by the depression in American markets. Prunes are easy at 7½ to 8c. Currants—Barrels, 5½ to 6½; half barrels, 5½ to 6½; cases, 6 to 7c; Vostizza, cases, 7½ to 9½; Patras, barrels, 6½; cases, 6½ to 7½. Raisins—Valencias, 4 to 5½; layers, 6½ to 7½; Sultanis 6 to 11c; loose Muscatels, \$2.25 to 2.40; London layers, \$1.80 to 2.40; black baskets, \$3.40 to 3.70; blue baskets, \$4.40 to \$4.60. Figs—Elmira, 10 lbs an l up, 9½ to 13c; white Malaga figs, 6½ to 7c in 25 lb boxes; natural do. in bags, 4 to 4½; mat do, 4½c; 14-oz 9 to 9½c. Dates—Hallowee, 7½ to 8c. Prunes—Cases, 7½ to 8½c. Nuts—Almonds, Tarragona, 15½ to 17c; Ivica, 14 to 15c; do, shelled Valencia, 29 to 35c; filberts, Sicily 9½ to 10c; walnut, Grenoble, 14½ to 15c; Marbots, 12c.

Canned Goods—Packers have been offering fruits and vegetables for future delivery more freely, but jobbers are very conservative about placing orders. Corn, peas and tomatoes bearing choice brands, are offering at 85c for futures. Jobbers report offers at 10c less money, but admit that the brands are not numbered among the best on the market. Jobbers are weakening on leading staples and good brands can be bought at 80 to 90c, but chiefly about 85c. Fruits are dull, and some lines have been sold at pretty low prices. Packers now appear to have little to offer, excepting berries, and they all have more or less of these. In canned fish there is not much doing and prices are unchanged. Fish—Salmon 1's flat, \$1.70 to 1.80; salmon, 1's tall, \$1.35 to 1.65 lobster, clover leaf, \$2.25 to 2.95; lobster, other 1's, \$1.75 to 2.25; mackerel, \$1.00 to \$1.25; finnan haddie, \$1.40 to 1.50; sardines, French 1's, 40c; sardines, French ½'s, 17c; sardines, American 1's, 6 to 8c; sardines, American ½'s, 9c. Fruits and vegetables—Tomatoes, 3's, 90 to 95c; corn, 2's, 80c to \$1.00; peas, 2's, 80c to \$1; beans, 90 to 95c; pumpkins, 75 to 90c; strawberries and raspberries, 2's, \$1.85 to \$2; apples, gala, \$2.25 to \$2.40; 3's, 80c to \$1; peaches, 2's, \$2 to 2.75; 3's, \$3.25 to 3.75; plums, 2's, \$1.40 to 1.75; 3's, \$2.60 to \$2.85; pears, 2's, \$1.45 to 1.85; 3's, \$2.25 to 2.60.

Spices, Rice, etc.—The Canadian mills are putting a lower grade of rice on the market to compete with some cheap quality coming from England, which they sarcastically label "English style," it is jobbing at 3½ to 3½c. The feeling in rice is generally easier. Rice, bags, 3½ to 3½c; do, off grades, 3½ to 3½c; do, Patna, 4½ to 5½c; do, Japan, 4½ to 6c; sago, 4½ to 5c, tapioca, 4½ to 5c; pepper, black, 11½ to 12c; do, white 18 to 25c; ginger, Jamaica, 18 to 20c; cloves, 10 to 15c; allspice, 10 to 13c; n. tmg. 90c to \$1.10 cream tartar, 28 to 35c.—*Empire*, May 19.

Why Tin Rusts.

Pure tin is not affected at ordinary temperatures, but as soon as a portion of the tin is removed by injury so as to expose even a tiny speck of iron surface, corrosion at once sets in and proceeds very rapidly. The reason of this is an electrical nature, that is, iron and tin together form what is called a "galvanic couple," which will decompose the water charged with carbonic acid deposited upon them from the air; oxygen and hydrogen gasses are liberated, and the iron, having the greater affinity for the oxygen, is the metal attacked, in particular, such corrosion is very rapid when the exposed iron surface comes in contact with water highly charged with carbonic acid, as in a mineral water factory.—*Mineral Water Review*.



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The Collieries of the North Pacific.

It is creditable to the system of mining in this country that the men who initiated and developed the enormous coal industries of the North Pacific should have directed their aims upon the basis of the systematic tuition obtained in our collieries. These collieries, it appears, turn out something more than coal—they produce a peculiar class of engineers. These are not always so precisely exact as some of their foreign and more academic contemporaries, and, as far as I observed, do not betray such consuming zeal as Prussian or Belgian scientific engineers, but the men who have graduated in the British collieries act with a unique self-reliance, insight, inventiveness and easy confidence which render them extremely invaluable in the coal fields of the Georgian Straits. Far away as the collieries are, it is not easy to appreciate the value of these emigrant engineers to the empire, but upon their shoulders, so to speak, rests much of the onus of providing with fuel the steamers of the North Pacific which link together China, Japan and British North America, the great city of San Francisco, the rival armaments of the Pacific, and in short, practically every grate, furnace or stove which has proved the superior advantages of true over the inferior brown or lignite coal, which is all that nature has given the extreme western Americans. The "find" of the Scotch engineer Dunsmuir of the vast basins of coal on the east shores of the island of Vancouver is an instance of what the home collieries have done in training men for the colonial coalfield, and the eye that detected patches or "crops" of coal in the surface rocks around Nanaimo Harbor late one Saturday evening in the autumn of 1869, undoubtedly—as has been admitted—owed its penetrative skill to long years of patient training in the schools and pits of North Britain. Claims were immediately staked off, and the adventurous Scot started the nucleus of what are now the Wellington Collieries.

In considering the British Columbian collieries it is necessary, as hinted above, to consider them in their relation to a "sphere of influence," the radius of which embraces the Orient and Pacific states down to the Californian Gulf. The coal for export is shipped from Nanaimo, Departure Bay, and Comox principally to San Francisco and other ports in California; Alaska, (U.S.A.); the Hawaiian Islands and China and Japan per the steamships of the Canadian Pacific railway. The progress of the industry under the influence of these, added to the home markets, is seen by reference to the following comparative table:—

	Output. Tons.	Export. Tons.
1888.....	489,300	365,714
1889.....	579,830	443,675
1890.....	678,141	508,270
1891.....	1,029,097	806,479
Home consumption—1887, 1891.	99,000; 202,697 tons.	

It is important to note that the industries are by no means exempt from competition in the principal foreign markets of California, and in order that this may be clearly understood I introduce the competitors, with the precise volume of competition, to consideration:—

IMPORTS OF FOREIGN COAL INTO CALIFORNIA.

	1878. Tons.	1879. Tons.	1880. Tons.	1881. Tons.
Australia's.....	271,012	468,009	153,929	275,401
England and Wales..	110,107	32,890	53,374	209,777
Scotland.....	10,683	12,727	1,490	31,225
Eastern States per rail and water.....	30,118	18,950	32,701	42,237
Puget Sound.....	669,918	372,514	450,702	393,163
Coos Bay and Mount Diablo.....	81,104	57,600	74,210	92,634
Japan.....	15,805	1,340	13,250	20,606
Cannel Bay.....	—	—	—	1,200
Alaska.....	—	—	—	150
British Columbia.....	315,681	417,974	350,883	517,477
Other imports.....	211,593	11,805	123,312	163,320
Total.....	1,659,806	1,363,762	1,253,107	1,730,729

These figures indicate that the Australasian competition does not seriously increase in volume. The explanation of this, in part, is

that the physical economy and general geographical positions of the Australian coalfields negatives, and always will negative, any very sturdy attempts at exportation on a very large scale. In other words, the Australian coal can scarcely be profitably handled outside a given latitude, of which California is the approximate northern limit. To a certain extent this applies to Australian grain, a good deal of misconception and financial loss may be obviated by adapting Antipodean enterprise to these natural intercommercial laws. The position of Great Britain as a competitor of the British Pacific provinces is hardly more favorable. As the figures teach, the volume of British exports to California cannot exceed more than a quarter of a million tons. This is because coal as a freight article will not repay the long voyage into the North Pacific, and the only reason that any British coal is sent into California at all is the comparatively lucrative return freights that the large craft employed in the European "Frisco" trade are able to obtain.

As far as the exports from Eastern North America are concerned, it will be observed that the Vancouver collieries do not suffer any competition therefrom worth particular reference. It appears to consist chiefly of anthracite from, say, Pennsylvania, but in view of the activity of the Canadian anthracite mines east of the Rocky Mountains, very little time will elapse before this competition is so weakened as to be of no importance whatever. Two other interesting competitors of the British mines are Japan and Alaska; the latter is, of course, of no importance than as a sign of the times, indicating the spread of activity of races towards the limits of the Arctic circle in preference to the unexploited and genial provinces of South America, the former offering some increased evidences of the self-reliance of the Asiatics, who have driven Great Britain and America step by step out of the Japanese Archipelago. But in spite of these competitors the Vancouver mines rule the markets. The mines are being worked with vigor and unprecedented energy, with immense capital; and although rather serious differences disturb the harmonious relations of masters and men—to an extent, it should be explained, that does not prevail in the Atlantic coalfields—the collieries of the North Pacific, without any stretch of imagination, must be termed great in the higher sense. The great impediment to the complete monopoly of the Pacific markets, which is the constant aim of the Vancouver operators, is the absence of fiscal reciprocal relations between America and Canada. Your readers will recollect that this is also the explanation of the fact that to-day Nova Scotia is shut out of the 1,000,000 tons market of the New England States, and the policy of injurious tariffs upon such produce as can be exchanged is thus called in question. When once the duty on Canadian coal is removed, there is no competition that the Pacific collieries cannot overcome in two seasons, and under such conditions, quite irrespective of other markets, the Californian market of 1 to 2 million tons of coal per annum is theirs entirely.

Work and Wages in the Pacific Collieries—As I have remarked, serious differences between employers and employees form a feature of some importance in these mines. This is owing, I believe, to the presence of Chinese labor in or around the pits, and the high cost of living. The number and earnings of the men are as follows:—

Nanaimo Collieries—Value of plant £70,000 (5 pits); 1,377 whites, 10s to 14s 6d per day; 46 boys, 4s 2d to 8s 4d; 78 Chinese, 4s 2d to 5s; miners average, 12s 6d to 21s.

Wellington Collieries—Value of plant £30,000 (4 shafts); 824 whites, 10s to 14s 6d per day; 33 boys, 4s 2d to 8s 4d; 100 Chinese, 4s 2d to 6s; minor's average, 12s 6d to 18s 6d.

East Wellington Collieries—Value of plant £20,000; 156 whites, 10s 8d to 14s 6d per day; 9 boys, 4s 2d to 8s 4d; 23 Chinese, 4s 2d to 6s; minor's average, 12s 6d.

Union Collieries—Value of plant £20,000; 270 whites, 10s to 14s 6d per day; 15 boys, 4s 2d; 200 Chinese, 4s 2d to 5s; and 100 Japan-

ese, 4s 2d to 5s; minor's average, 12s 6d to 18 6d; pushers and drivers, 10s.

The coal is generally wrought at contract terms, and the actual monthly earnings of the average miner varies from £20 a month in the high seam to very much less in the low 2½ foot seams of some of the pits. The working day is eight hours. The mines are examined every morning from 3 a.m. to 7 a.m., and the "mine boss" of each shaft is compelled to telephone his report to the colliery office. Shot firers enter the pits at 7 a.m., "riding" at 3 p.m. Roburite is used in preference to ordinary blasting powder, and is manufactured on the spot.

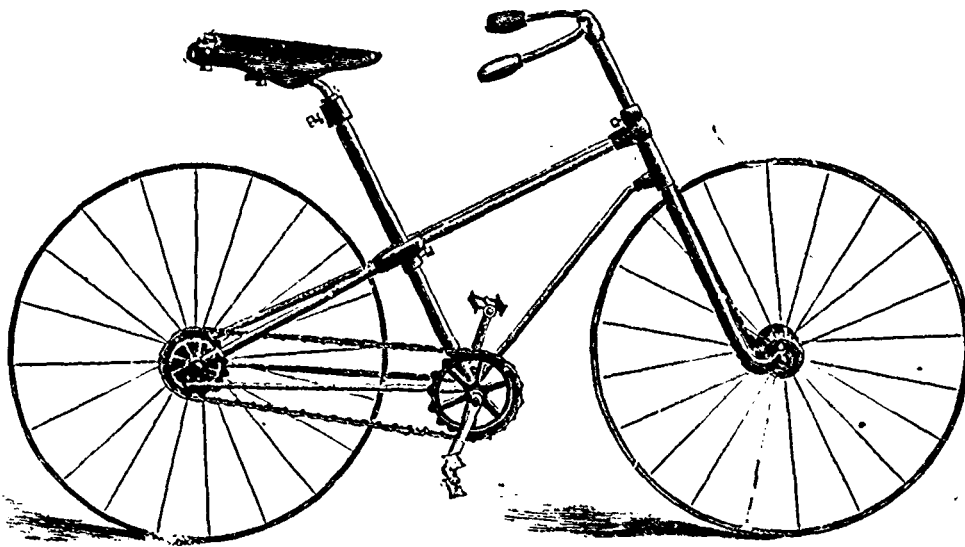
Accidents in the Pacific Collieries—In some instances the precautions against accidents include periodical deputations of workmen, who examine every part of the principal mines, with the assistance of the necessary appliances specially furnished by the managers for that purpose. This instils into the men some higher sense of the grave responsibility which rests upon them as miners, and furnishes them with a practical insight into the control and management invaluable to them in the ordinary routine of a colliery. Notwithstanding this, all the accidents that occurred in 1891 happened while the men were in their places, fully one half being falls of rock and coal, thus suggesting a discreditable recklessness and disregard of careful roof propping.

Coal Cutters.—Of course the mining appliances of these collieries are orthodox, but in one instance I find that electrical coal cutting is being introduced, i.e., in the Union Mine. A Jeffreys electrical cutter plant, consisting of four cutters connected by heavy wires with the dynamo (at bank), is used for undercutting in the 5 ft. to 8 ft. seams. At work the machines stand end on to the "face" at regular distances apart, each fitted with toothed cutter bars set to cut 4 clear inches, and in five minutes a cutting 3 ft. 3 in. by 6 in. by 4 in. is made, after which the coal is brought down the shott. Apparently the maximum daily result of these machines is undermining to the extent of 90 ft. long by 6 ft. in, and, as a whole, they prove a valuable adjunct to the economic working of the mine.

Some progress has also been made in the allied art of electric pumping, and tail-ropes haulage by compressed air is also being adopted. As a rule, it may be stated that the industries are energetically prosecuted, and prejudices in favor of orthodox mining are, if anything, less active than in other parts of Canada. As to whether there is opportunity for further capital investment, I would like to explain that so long as the tariff is permitted to retard the pronounced American preference for Canadian coal, investments in Vancouver coal should be very cautiously attended to. Although there are only four collieries, it would appear that the output of these is sufficient to supply the adjacent markets in all its demands, present or prospective. However, so rapid are the developments upon the mainland, more especially in the region of Kootenay lake, that it is not safe to predict the prospects of the western collieries for more than a very limited period. But it appears that, as far as tonnage is concerned, there is some opening for colliers. At times mines have been stopped for want of craft to take coal from the wagons, and it is evident the market for coal being on the upward grade, that craft such as frequent the water of the north Pacific Ocean for the purpose must very soon be increased either in number or size.

Now the circumstances of the rise and progress of the Pacific collieries are also the circumstances of the decline of the higher prosperity of the British pits. But the energies of those whose judgment the mines of this country are accustomed to accept as prudent are not in the direction of the dissemination of these facts and illustrations among our colliers. My own experience of the British miner is that, approached in his dispassionate mood, he is ready to listen to and able to accept these true explana-

(Continued on Page 1030.)



O'LOUGHLIN BROS. & CO.,

131 and 136 2nd Ave. North,
WINNIPEG.

AGENTS FOR

Boys' Safety Bicycles,

With Iron Tire, . . . \$18 00
With Rubber Tire, . . . 22 50

Write for Trade Discount.

Waste in the Store.

This is a subject worthy of attention, as the losses which occur to the dealer in the course of the year from what may be termed waste are considerable.

One of the first items is overweight and measure. Good weight and measure may be due the customer, but need not run to excess, and the salesman who makes a practice of throwing in a little more after weighing correctly is working against the interests of his employer, and if continued in will easily lose from 1 to 2 per cent. of the net profits for him. Very often this overweight and measure are given by salesmen who are not accustomed to weigh and measure goods, and it would be to the merchants' interest to give them a few lessons to perfect them in weighing and measuring goods.

Let them take 100 pounds of some article and weigh it up in 2, 3 and 5 pound packages so carefully as to make the requisite number of pounds. I think the result would surprise them. Omission to charge goods sold on credit is something that has cost most dealers quite a sum during their business career. Various reasons would doubtless be given for this should the salesman be questioned, but a very common reason is because it is not quite convenient to step to the desk to make the charge.

This could be corrected in great measure if the salesman was obliged to carry a memorandum book for that purpose in his pocket, and to make the change in same so that it will not escape his attention until he shall have an opportunity to report or make charge himself on the proper book.

Neglect to charge goods will also occur when the customer uses a passbook; the charge often made on the passbook is neglected on the store book. The way to avoid this is to make the original charge on either of the books mentioned before, then copy same into the pass-book.

Losses occur from neglect to keep books posted. A customer calls for the amount of his account; the merchant turns to his account on the ledger and gives him the amount, but finds in a few days (or sometimes weeks) in posting that there are a few more items that should have been added to his account, and these items, if small, are often lost, as the customer, if spoken to about it, refuses to pay, or does so unwillingly, or his trade may be lost because the customer is not a regular one.

There are many instances, too, when a thoughtless clerk has purloined from his employer goods for his own use. At first it may be a trivial matter, a cheap rule, pocket knife, or other small article, but if the practice is not stopped it soon ends by the taking something of more account. Merchants should insist upon being consulted when clerks want goods, and should, if

the goods are to be charged or paid for, attend to the matter personally.

Many merchants lose because of failure to mark goods, thinking they can remember the cost price. The custom of not marking goods is a poor one, for if the proprietor should remember prices himself (which is doubtful) they are very apt to be offered for sale by a salesman who is obliged to guess at the price, and many times does not get cost for the goods. The best plan is to have all goods marked, either on the article, box, package, or by price lists put up in some convenient place. Losses will sometimes occur by not collecting for all goods sold for cash. Several articles may in turn be wrapped up as they are purchased, and the clerk in adding up the amount of the purchase overlook some of the articles, thus failing to get pay for them. This would not happen so often if each article was itemized separately in figuring up the amount after which the goods should be counted and checked off. Many salesmen use goods about a store as if they cost nothing, and new tools are allowed to become soiled, packages of goods opened and part used and part left to spoil, such as paint, colors; putty left to become hard; glass left where it is liable to get broken, and are wasteful in many other ways. Merchants should insist upon order in the store and should be consulted in regard to the use of new tools and goods liable to become damaged, as all goods of this character, if they are not entirely spoiled must be sold at a sacrifice. Goods are often stolen when placed outside the store and are neglected until darkness comes on. A practice should be made of bringing in all goods that are set out each day at an early hour.

Losses sometimes occur because invoices of goods are not looked over by the purchaser. There is willful waste in salesmen throwing in with goods to be fastened, a handful of screws, bolts or nails because it is too much trouble to count them.

Hardware merchants are sometimes censured because they will not lend tools that persons wish to borrow. Unfortunately he cannot say he has none, for all around, displayed to good advantage, are saws, hammers, axe, wrenches, screwdrivers, squares, plyers, bits, braces and numerous other things which the borrower wants to use, will not injure and will return in a minute! Some one of these may be lent, but should be charged to the person and marked loaned, and if not returned to be paid for the same as if purchased.

The article of mica is often sold at a loss as it is bought by weight and sold by the light. A good way to arrive at the cost and selling price is to take each package upon arrival and split it into sheets of the right thickness for use, throwing out any that may be too thin or broken, then weigh and count, dividing the cost per pound by the number of lights.

There are losses from goods bought by weight

and sold by measure, such as oil, and if the dealer will take the trouble to measure a barrel of linseed oil he will find it often run short from 3 to 5 gallons if a clean measure of standard size is used. This measure is a loss to him unless he uses a measure that will hold just the number of pounds he buys for a gallon, which is, I think, 7½ pounds.

The losses that occur from shoplifting by those who visit the store in the guise of customers are considerable. This class of thieves succeed best in stores where there is not much attention paid to customers. The incoming should be promptly met at the moment of entrance and not left to wander about the store from one article to another; by so doing losses in this way would in many instances be avoided.

The losses I have mentioned many merchants fail to take precaution against or make allowance for them in their calculations as to their present worth. It frequently happens that when the year expires, inventory taken and accounts made up, the business, which seemed so flattering, is unexpectedly found to be unprofitable, or showing a profit much less than was expected. Future prosperity will greatly depend upon the discovery of the discrepancy between calculated and actual results.

Many small merchants use the money drawer as their private purse, taking from it whatever cash may be needed, and also take for their use articles kept for sale, and often neglect to make any charge of them. To such dealers, "Waste in the store and how to avoid it," is a subject which I am safe in saying would be of little interest.—W. T. Wassop, in *Hardware*.

Will go Under in Time.

In speaking of the matter of credit and the cause contributing to success or failure in business, a brother editor remarks that he has no faith in the ultimate success of a man who depends upon cutting prices to sell his goods. In nine cases out of ten he will go under in time. Such a man cannot safely be given credit. It should be remembered, too, when a merchant becomes known to be a cutter, the value of his stock in all departments is greatly lessened in the estimation of his wholesaler, and of customers as well. Neither can credit be given safely to a man who drinks to excess. In these days of keen competition a man wants a clear head and a steady nerve, and these are not gained by excessive drinking. Another bad feature which makes credit timid is extravagant living. The man who spends money freely, and is known to be an extravagant liver, will usually bear watching carefully. Another safe rule to follow is not to trust any man too much. Opinions vary as to how much credit a man is entitled to, but it is safe to say that no man ought to be trusted for more than a quarter, or a third at most, of his visible assets.—*Pharmaceutical Era*.

R. B. HUTCHISON,
(Late of Mills & Hutchison, Montreal.

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—AND IMPORTERS OF—

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

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202	Railway Pen, fine point.....	40c
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222	Queen Pen, fine point.....	70c
232	Ledger Pen, fine point.....	70c
242	Beaver Pen, turned up point.....	60c
252	Commercial Pen, medium point.....	60c
262	Electric Pen, fine point.....	60c
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Leitch's Phenyl Disinfectant in stock.

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CONSUMER'S CORDAGE CO.

LIMITED.

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BINDER TWINE

FOR 1893.

Hold your Orders till you get prices from our
Manitoba and N.W. Agents,

MERRICK, ANDERSON & CO., Winnipeg.

QUOTATIONS MUCH LOWER THAN EVER BEFORE.

The Collieries of the North Pacific.

(Continued from page 1027.)

tions of the decline in prices of his staple industry. Instinctively he appreciates the logic of the argument and the force of the illustration, and were it not for the counteraction of certain extremists, he would, as a rule, be prepared to join issue and work more harmoniously with the operator of the mine. Another unique though unavoidable feature of these colonial pits presents a striking analogy to a certain period of the decline of the Roman Empire, when slaves were introduced into the Roman mines and taught the art of war so successfully that they were ultimately able to subvert the very empire, the prosperity of which they priorly defended. This is practically the case with us. In our mines we educate to splendid perfection a race of engineers, who at will sally forth into the uttermost parts of the earth and initiate the industris which necessarily supplant our own. This, however, is merely the evolution of industris, and reflects the greatest possible lustre upon the enterprises of this country, which stands far from every other country under the sun in which coal can be mined.—Correspondence of the *British Colliery Guardian*.

Irrigation.

Irrigation is a subject of living and growing interest in the United States, particularly in the west, where the proportion of arid lands is greater than in other sections. The interest in the subject has grown as the margin of naturally fertile land has gradually become narrower, and irrigation has now taken on a degree of importance to the agriculturalists in large districts of the country such as it did not have in earlier times. The *Independent*, of New York, has deemed the topic one of so much concern to the public at large that it has published in a recent issue a series of eleven special articles dealing with different phases of the general question. The history of irrigation is discussed in the opening article by Major J. W. Powell of the United States Geological Survey; Mr. Herbert M. Wilson of the same service treats of irrigation engineering; Mr. F. H. Newell of the Census office deals with statistics of irrigation and water supply; Mr. Frederic V. Coville of the Department of Agriculture describes the relation of plant life to irrigation; Mr. Arthur P. Davis of the Geological Survey considers the storage of water for irrigation; Mr. James K. Reeve touches on the practical operation of irrigation, and other articles in the series are devoted to a description of irrigation in California, Montana, Wyoming, and the Texas-New Mexico region.

As will be seen, some of the articles deal with more or less special and technical aspects of the general subject and appeal to special and local rather than to general interest. Others are of a more general character, and of this kind is the opening article by Major Powell, which aims to give a brief history of the industry of irrigation, together with a short statement of the condition of the industry in this country. In this article the writer directs attention to what he terms the greatest paradox of history, namely, that everywhere throughout the habitable globe the first agriculture begun in arid lands and the first comparatively dense population was found everywhere in regions where the heavens refused sufficient moisture for the crops to grow. In Europe, Asia, Africa and America alike this fundamental art began everywhere under conditions of great aridity on sandy plains and hot deserts. This fact is explained on the theory that the fertile lands were naturally first occupied by men in a savage state, and, speaking generally, by a scant population. There remained only the arid lands which could not be settled by savage men. Some degree of providence and self-denial was required

by settlers on these lands, but in one direction they furnished a line of least resistance, for it was found impossible to conquer nature in her strength with the rude tools of early times, and it was discovered to be easier to control water than forest growth, so that the first efforts made to conquer the soil resulted in transforming deserts.

The history of irrigation from the earliest times is briefly traced by the writer, who concludes this portion of the paper with a brief account of irrigation in the United States, in the course of which he says that while the most highly developed agriculture of the world is now found in some portions of California, the industry of irrigation is still new to the people of the United States, and they have yet to learn important lessons which the inhabitants of oriental lands have learned by centuries of experience. Some of these lessons the writer says are as follows:—

First: The waters of perennial streams that are gathered on mountains, hills and plains distant from the fields irrigated thereby, have to be divided among the irrigators. While the waters are abundant and the lands redeemed are but small areas, the distribution of water rights to farmers is apt to be neglected; but the time is at hand when in many regions of the United States water rights will be relegated to irrigators by some just method to secure equity and prevent litigation, and even to prevent social convulsions, which are already breaking out here and there.

Second: The people must learn that the supply of water is insufficient to irrigate all the land, and that only a small per cent. of the total area of arable land can be converted into irrigable land.

Third: The people must learn that the seasons of drouth fix the limit of agricultural development; that seasons of great rainfall and plenty of water lead to excessive development of irrigation, so that when seasons of drouth come, disaster and great suffering result.

Fourth: The people must learn to construct irrigating works in such a manner that they will resist the forces of extraordinary seasons of flood. In every region a great flood comes sometimes. The maximum supply of water may be reached one year in a decade; when it comes, if the hydraulic works are destroyed, prosperity is transmuted into adversity.

Fifth: The people must learn the importance of gauging the streams from day to day and year to year for a series of years sufficient to discover the maximum and minimum flow, in order that they may construct their works intelligently, and have definite knowledge of the amount of land that can be irrigated. The maximum must control the strength of the works, the minimum must control the area which can be permanently redeemed by irrigation, and the average flow will give the amount of land which can be cultivated from time to time in excess of the area of permanent cultivation.

As bearing on the importance of the subject of irrigation it is interesting to note, on the authority of Mr. Powell, that about two-fifths of the area of the United States, exclusive of Alaska, is so arid that artificial irrigation is necessary. Although, it appears, the smaller streams are utilized during the season of growing crops, which averages from two to three months each year, but for the remaining portion of the year the waters run to waste. "Future development," Major Powell says, "depends upon three sources of supply yet little used and upon the more economic use of water already controlled. First, the great rivers are to be brought out upon the lands; second, the waters now wasted during the season when irrigation is not practiced are to be stored in reservoirs. This industry has already fairly begun. Third, the artesian and pump waters yet undeveloped are to be brought on to the lands. To utilize the great rivers and to store the surplus waters topographic and hydraulic surveys are necessary; and to utilize artesian and pump waters geologic surveys are necessary."

Fires and Insurance.

Sombody has said that carelessness is at the bottom of every accident. It might with equal truth be applied to fires other than those caused by incendiarism. Through lack of proper oversight on the part of the manufacturer a stove, furnace or fire is allowed to go out with a defect in it, and some day the building is discovered to be on fire. The bricklayer improperly builds a chimney, and one day the roof or garrat is found to be in a blaze. Inflammable material is left too near the fire place and this results in the brigade being called out on another occasion. Other causes of fire through carelessness are seen in the handling of oil and in the allowing of oil, rags, waste and dirt to accumulate in heaps about the premises until upon taneous combustion ignites them. Last month the total loss by fire in Canada and the United States was the largest ever recorded. This together with the fact that last year was a trying one for the fire insurance companies, is leading underwriters to seriously consider the advisability of advancing rates. In some places they have already decided to do so, notably Montreal for instance. There the increase to retailers is something like 40 per cent. But to what extent may the fires there be traceable in the first instance to carelessness, it is felt by the insurance men that the losses have been at good deal heavier than they would have been had there been an efficient fire brigade. Higher rates of insurance means an addition to the cost of doing business. This, in these days of keen competition and small profits, is anything but desirable. If business men in Montreal or in any other city, town, or village want low rates of insurance they not only need an efficient fire brigade but they need to exercise greater care in guarding against outbreaks on their own premises. The greater the vigilance exercised the fewer fires will there be. It must be remembered that there is an actual science in fire insurance as well as in life insurance, and as the ratio of fires falls, the rates must in time follow. Oliver Wendell Holmes says that once upon a time it was arranged that every man and woman in the world should, at a given time, send up a simultaneous shout. Had the intention carried the noise would undoubtedly have been great. But if all the business men in the country were to simultaneously adopt measures for guarding more thoroughly against fire there would be a surprising falling off in the number of fires and in the losses resulting therefrom.

A notable feature about the fires that have occurred of late has been the number of sufferers that carried no insurance whatever. Storekeepers there always have been, and storekeepers there always will be, who will seemingly trust all to Providence and nothing to the fire insurance companies. But fire seems to have visited a good many more of them during the past month or so than formerly. The proportion, however, may not have been any greater, the larger showing being possibly the result of the increased number of fires. In some instances where a conflagration had visited a place, among those burned out were two, three and four merchants who carried no insurance on their stocks. Others, and some of them fairly well established firms, had carried insufficient insurance and were compelled to assign. Every merchant should not only insure his stock, but do so to a large per cent of its value. Unless he has capital enough to liquidate every indebtedness, should his stock be destroyed, it is little short of criminal for a business man to neglect to properly insure.—*Grocer*.

A report from the east says: "Eddy has dropped the price of his matches 20c a case and will pay freight on five case lots. The cut is due to the close competition. The price now is \$3.70 for single cases and \$3.60 in five case lots."

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

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LOUIS COTE & BRO., of St Hyacinthe, Quebec, will show to the trade for the coming season, an entirely new invention of MEN'S FROST PROOF Boots and Shoes, which is a combination of Leather and Rubber, combining all the advantages of Lumbermen's Gum Rubbers and Felt Boots, and entirely dispense with the necessity of Overshoes. This new invention is known as "The Yamaska Frost Proof Footwear," and is protected under patent No. 6:994. Manufacturers are warned against infringement.

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

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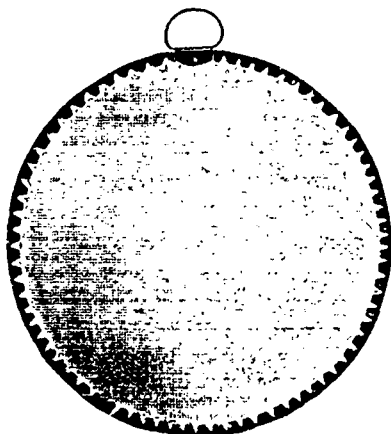
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LOUIS COTE & BRO, Staple Goods.

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Crown Stove Mat.

SCORCH PROOF.



This useful article will be fully appreciated after one trial. All kind of cereals, milk chocolate etc., may be cooked in ANY vessel without the least danger of scorching, if used on this mat. It is unequalled for toasting bread.

DIRECTIONS.

Place mat on top of stove, range or open fire, and put utensil upon it. If it becomes soiled it may be cleaned by heating it red hot. Do not wet or scrape it.

Peerless Enamelled Ware,
White Enamelled Ware,
Retinned Ware,
Japanned Tinware,
Pieced Tinware,

Galvanized Iron Ware,
Wire Goods.

German, English, and American
Specialties in Metal Goods.

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Every requisite for the Drug Trade promptly supplied.

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Wholesale Dealers in

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Fine Ales, Extra Porter
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Most Extensive Establishment of
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Highest cash price paid for good
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Green and Dried Fruits.

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NORTHERN PACIFIC R.R.

TIME CARD.

Taking effect on Sunday, Nov. 29, 1892.
Central or 90th Meridian Time.

North Bound			STATIONS.	South Bound		
Brandon Ex. Tues. Th. & Sat.	St. Paul Express Daily.	Miles from Winnipeg.		St. Paul Express Daily.	Brandon Ex. Mon. Wed & Fri.	
9:55p	4:10p	0	Winnipeg	11:45a	1:00p	
9:46p	4:00p	3	Portage Junction	11:54a	1:09p	
9:30p	3:45p	6	St. Norbert	12:03p	1:24p	
9:17p	3:31p	15	Cartier	12:23p	1:47p	
1:50p	3:13p	25	St. Agathe	12:41p	1:56p	
1:50p	3:04p	27	Union Point	12:49p	1:52p	
1:39p	2:51p	32	Silver Plains	1:01p	1:37p	
1:20p	2:33p	40	Morris	1:20p	1:36p	
	2:18p	46	St. Jean	1:35p		
	1:67p	50	Letellier	1:57p		
	1:25p	55	Emerson	2:15p		
	1:15p	63	Pembina	2:25p		
	9:25a	103	Grand Forks	6:00p		
	5:35a	223	Winnipeg Junction	9:55p		
	8:35p	470	Minneapolis	6:30a		
	8:00p	481	St. Paul	7:05a		
	9:00a	581	Chicago	9:35a		

MORRIS-BRANDON BRANCH.

East Bound			STATIONS.	West Bound		
Freight Mon. Wed & Fri.	Passenger Tues. Thur & Sat.	Miles from Winnipeg.		Passenger Mon. Wed & Fri.	Freight Tues. Thur & Sat.	
11:40a	2:55p	0	Winnipeg	1:00p	3:00a	
7:30p	1:15p	0	Morris	2:30p	7:30a	
6:40p	12:53p	10	Low Farm	3:03p	8:15a	
5:46p	12:27p	21	Myrtle	3:31p	9:05a	
5:24p	12:15p	23	Roland	3:43p	9:25a	
4:40p	11:57a	33	Rosebank	4:02p	9:58a	
4:10p	11:43a	38	Miami	4:15p	10:25a	
3:23p	11:20a	49	Deerwood	4:33p	11:15a	
2:58p	11:05a	54	Altamont	4:50p	11:48a	
2:18p	10:49a	62	Somerset	5:10p	12:28p	
1:43p	10:33a	68	Swan Lake	5:24p	1:00p	
1:17p	10:19a	74	Indian Springs	5:39p	1:30p	
12:5p	10:07a	74	Maricapolis	5:50p	1:55p	
12:22p	9:04a	86	Greenway	6:06p	2:28p	
11:51a	9:35a	92	Balder	6:21p	3:00p	
11:01a	9:12a	102	Belmont	6:45p	3:50p	
10:30a	8:55a	107	Hilton	7:23p	4:29p	
9:45a	8:40a	117	Ashdown	7:35p	5:03p	
9:35a	8:30a	120	Wawanesa	7:47p	5:18p	
8:45a	8:06a	129	Houthwaite	8:14p	6:09p	
8:10a	7:45a	137	Martinville	8:35p	6:45p	
7:30a	7:30a	145	Brandon	8:56p	7:30p	

West bound passenger trains stop at Belmont for meals.

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE BRANCH.

Taking effect Tuesday, Dec. 20, 1892.

East Bound.			STATIONS.	W. Bd.		
Mxd. No. 114 Mon. Wed & Fri.	Pass. No. 118 Tues. Thur & Sat.	Miles from Winnipeg.		Pass. No. 117 Mon. Wed & Fri.	Mxd. No. 141 Mon. Wed & Fri.	
12:15p	12:10p	0	Winnipeg	4:15p	3:40p	
11:50a	11:52a	3	Portage Junction	4:25p	4:00p	
11:18a	11:33a	11.5	St. Charles	4:45p	4:26p	
11:07a	11:23a	14.5	Headingley	4:50p	4:35p	
10:30a	11:24a	21.0	White Plains	5:07p	5:00p	
10:05a	10:54a	25.5	Gravel Pit	5:25p	5:27p	
9:53a	10:49	31.5	Leslie Tank	5:31p	5:35p	
9:33a	10:45	35.5	Eustace	5:40p	5:49p	
9:11a	10:36	42.1	Oakville	5:56p	6:13p	
8:2a	9:55a	55.5	Portage la Prairie	6:22p	7:03	

Passengers will be carried on all regular freight trains.
Pullman Palace Sleeping and Dining Cars on St. Paul and Minneapolis Express daily.

Connection at Winnipeg Junction with trains for all points in Montana, Washington, British Columbia, Oregon and California. Close connections at Chicago with Eastern lines.

For further particulars apply to
CHAS. S. FEE, H. SWINFORD
G P & T. A., St. Paul. General Agt., Winnipeg.
H. J. BELCH, Ticket Agent, 463 Main St., Winnipeg.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RY.

Quickest route to the

WORLD'S FAIR.

Direct and Cheapest route to Toronto, Montreal, New York and all Eastern Cities.

- ALSO TO -

Kootenay Mining Country, Spokane Falls and the

PACIFIC COAST.

G.P.R. LAKE ROUTE.

Sailing from Fort William.

S. S. ATHABASCA, Thursday, May 25

S. S. ALBERTA, Saturday, May 27th

S. S. MANITOBA, Tuesday, May 30th.

and every Tuesday, Friday and Sunday thereafter.

Connecting trains leave Winnipeg Wednesday, Friday and Monday.

EXCURSION TICKETS TO BANFF

- TO -

EUROPE

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

AUSTRALIA

From Vancouver to Honolulu and Sydney.

S. S. Miowera June 14

S. S. Warrimoo July 14

and every month thereafter.

China and Japan

From Vancouver to Yokohama and Hong Kong

Empress India June 5

Empress Japan June 26

Empress China July 17

And every three weeks thereafter.

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

ROBERT KERR,
General Passenger Agent.

SPONGES!

A full assortment of Cased, Baled, Carded, etc.

LYMAN, KNOX and CO.,
Wholesale Druggists,
MONTREAL AND TORONTO.

Alberta Ry. & Coal Co. and Great Falls & Canada Ry. Co.

CONDENSED JOINT TIME TABLE

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

Going South.			STATION.	Going North.		
No. 5		No. 6			No. 6	
DAILY			9:30a	Ar Great Falls	Do	11:00
DAILY			8:15	Ar Vaughan	Do	11:40
DAILY			6:50	Ar Steel	Do	12:20
DAILY			6:20	Ar Collins	Do	00
DAILY			5:00	Ar *Pondera	Do	3:40
DAILY			3:40	Ar Conrad	Do	5:00
DAILY			2:50	Ar *Shelby Junct	Do	6:00
DAILY			2:20	Ar Rocky Springs	Do	6:30
DAILY			1:40	Ar Kevin	Do	7:20
DAILY			12:50	Ar Sweet Grass	Do	8:10
DAILY			00p	Ar (Intersect bound.)	Do	9:00
DAILY			8:00	Ar *Couits	Do	9:50
DAILY			10:40	Ar Milk River	Do	10:40
DAILY			9:50	Ar Branton	Do	11:25
DAILY			8:20	Ar Sterling	Do	12:55p
DAILY			7:00a	Ar Lethbridge	Do	2:10
MON., WED. & FRIDAY						
MON., WED. & FRIDAY			7:00p	Do Dunmore	Ar	8:55a
MON., WED. & FRIDAY			10:30p	Do *Grassy Lake	Ar	12:45p
MON., WED. & FRIDAY			2:00a	Ar Lethbridge	Do	4:45p
MON., WED. & FRIDAY						5:40a

Meals.
Through trains leave Great Falls, Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday, at 1 p.m.

Through trains leave Lethbridge, Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 7 a.m.

CONNECTIONS.

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

Great Northern Railway. - Trains leave Shelby Junction: For KallsPELL, Bonner's Ferry, Spokane, etc., at 10:43 a.m. For St. Paul at 2:52 p.m.

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

Macleod and Pincher Creek. - Stage leaves Lethbridge every Tuesday and Saturday, at 3 a.m.
Choteau Stage for Choteau, Bellevue, Bynum, etc. connects with trains No. 5, and 6.

N. B. - Passengers to and from KallsPELL, Bonner's Ferry Spokane, etc., will note that close daily connections are made with Great Northern Railway at Shelby Junction.
E. T. GALT, W. D. BARCLAY, H. MARTIN,
Gen. Manager. Gen. Super't. Gen. Traffic Agent.

CANADIAN EXCURSIONS.

Excursion tickets to Canada will be on sale via St. Paul and the "Northwestern Line," to Chicago at offices of the Great Northern and Northern Pacific R. Is. from points in Minnesota and Dakota north of and including Crookston and Grand Forks on November 29th, December 6th, 13th to 22nd, inclusive, and December 27th, and from points in Manitoba daily from November 25th to December 31st, 1892, inclusive.

To Montreal and points west in Quebec and Ontario, but not to points north of Gravenhurst and west of Carlton Junction, the rate will be \$10.00 for the round trip.

Trains from Manitoba and Dakota arrive in St. Paul in the morning in time to connect with the "North-Western Line" fast day train leaving St. Paul at 8:00 a.m., arriving in Chicago 9:35 p.m., making connections with late trains out of Chicago to the East.

Buy your tickets over the "Northwestern Line" It is also the only line running a train from St. Paul every morning both week days and Sundays to Milwaukee and Chicago. Other trains of "The North-Western Line" leaves St. Paul 5:35 p.m., arrive Chicago 7:45 a.m., and leaves St. Paul 8:10 p.m., arrive Chicago 9:30 a.m.

M. W. WHEELER, T. W. TEASDALE,
Travelling Agent. Gen'l. Passenger Agent, St. Paul