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# THE MERCHANTS BANK OF CANADA.

HEAD OFFICE, MONTREAL.  
Capital Paid Up, \$8,000,000. Rest, \$3,000,000.

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

Geo. HAOUR, Gen'l Mgr. JOHN GAULT, Asst. Gen'l Mgr  
New York AGENT—52 William Street.

## WINNIPEG BRANCH.

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

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

ARTHUR WICKSON, MANAGER

# IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA

Capital authorized..... 2,000,000.00  
Capital Paid up..... 1,950,790.00  
Reserve..... 1,100,355.00

## DIRECTORS.

H. S. Howland, President. T. R. Merritt Vice-Pres  
William Ramsay, Robert Jaffray, T. R. Wadsworth,  
Hugh Ryan, T. Sutherland Stayner  
HEAD OFFICE, Wellington St., TORONTO.

D. R. Wilkie, Cashier.

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

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Essex..... C. White..... Manager  
Fergus..... S. D. Raymond..... "  
Galt..... John Cavers..... "  
Ingersoll..... J. A. Richardson..... "  
Niagara Falls..... J. A. Langmuir..... "  
Port Colborne..... E. C. F. Wood..... "  
Rat Portage..... W. A. Weir..... "  
Sault Ste. Marie..... J. M. Wemyss..... "  
St. Catharines..... C. M. Arnold..... "  
St. Thomas..... M. A. Gilbert..... "

## TORONTO—

Yonge & Queen Sts., O. F. Rice..... "  
Yonge & Bloor Sts., C. H. S. Clarke..... "  
Welland..... G. C. Easton..... "  
Woodstock..... S. B. Fuller..... "

## BRANCHES IN THE NORTHWEST.

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

## AGENTS AND CORRESPONDENTS.

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

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# Western Loan and Trust Co., Ltd.

Executive Office: 94 St. Francois Xavier St.

MONTREAL - QUE.

## DIRECTORS.

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ROBERT BICKERDIKE, VICE-PRESIDENT.  
Lt. Col. J. A. L. STRATHY, J. N. GREENSHIELDS, Q.C.  
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JAMES E. STEEN, Esq. ALEXANDER McBRIDE, Esq.,  
A. S. PATTERSON, Esq. R. W. KNIGHT, Esq.  
MANAGER.  
W. BARCLAY STEPHENS.

# S. A. D. BERTRAND, OFFICIAL ASSIGNEE

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

# BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

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

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

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

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

## BRANCHES IN CANADA:

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

Winnipeg, Main Street—H. M. Breedon, Manager.

## AGENTS IN THE UNITED STATES:

New York, 62 Wall St., W. Lawson and F. Brownfield.  
San Francisco, 124 Sanson St., R. M. I. McMichael, and J. C. Welsh.

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

# BANK of OTTAWA

HEAD OFFICE, OTTAWA.

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

## DIRECTORS:

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

## BRANCHES.

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

GEORGE BURN, General Manager.

AGENTS IN CANADA—Bank of Montreal;  
" NEW YORK—Messrs. W. Watson and R. Hobden.  
" CHICAGO—Bank of Montreal;  
" ST. PAUL—Merchants National Bank;  
" LONDON, Eng.—Alliance Bank.

## WINNIPEG BRANCH.

ESTABLISHED 1852.

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

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

J. B. MONK, Manager.

# The Western Canada Loan & Savings Co.

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

HEAD OFFICES: Toronto, WALTER S. LEE, Man. Director.  
BRANCH OFFICES: Winnipeg, - W. M. FISHER, Manager.

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

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In every first-class store from OCEAN TO OCEAN.

Because they are always reliable and as represented.

CHAS. BOECKH & SONS, TORONTO.

J. E. Dingman, Agent, Winnipeg.

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HEAD OFFICE - - TORONTO.

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

DIRECTORS—Geo. A. Cox, Esq., President.  
JOHN I. DAVIDSON, Esq., Vice President.

George Taylor, Esq. W. B. Hamilton, Esq.  
Jas. Crathern, Esq. Matthew Leggat, Esq.  
John Hoskin, Esq., Q.C., L.L.D. Robt. Kilgour, Esq.  
B. E. WALKER, General Manager.  
J. H. PLUMMER, Asst. Genl. Manager  
A. H. Ireland, Inspector G. de C. O'Grady, Asst. Inspect'r  
New York—Alex. Laird & Wm. Gray, Agents

## BRANCHES.

Allan Craig, Ayr.	Hamilton, London, Montreal.	Parkhill, Peterboro, St. Cath. rue Sarnia, Sault Ste. Marie.	City Beh's 712 Queen E 460 Yonge St 79 Yonge St 287 Collego 546 Queen W 416 Parli t 128 King E Toronto Jct. Wainerton, Wainerville, Waterloo, Windsor, Winnipeg, Woodstock.
Barrie, Belloville, Berlin, Blenheim, Brantford, Cayuga, Chatham, Collingwood, Dundas, Dunnville, Galt, Goderich, Guelph,	MAIN OFFICE, 167 St. James, City B'chs, 2034 Notre Dame, 276 St. Lawrence, Orangeville, Ottawa, Paris,	HEAD OFFICE, 19-25 King W.	

## BANKERS AND CORRESPONDENTS.

GREAT BRITAIN—The Bank of Scotland.  
INDIA, CHINA AND JAPAN—The Char't'd Bank of India, Aus  
PARIS, FRANCE—Lazard, Freres & Cie. [tralia & China  
AUSTRALIA & NEW ZEALAND - Union Bank of Australia.  
BRUSSELS, BRLOIUM—J. Mattheu & Fils.  
NEW YORK—The Amer Exchange Nat'l, Bank of N. Y.  
SAN FRANCISCO—The Bank of British Columbia.  
CHICAGO—The Amer Exchange Nat'l Bk. of Chicago.  
BRITISH COLUMBIA—The Bank of British Columbia.  
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Commercial Credits issued for use in all parts of the world. Exceptional facilities for this class of business in Europe, the East and West Indies, China, Japan, South America, Australia and New Zealand.  
Travellers circular Letters of Credit issued for use in all parts of the world.

## Winnipeg Branch.

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

# UNION BANK OF CANADA.

HEAD OFFICE, - QUERBEC.

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

## DIRECTORS:

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

B. H. WEBB, Gen. Mgr J G BILLETT, Inspector

## BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Alexandria, Ont.	Montreal, Que.	Smith's Falls, Ont.
Boisbvaian, Man.	Morden, Man.	Souris, Man.
Carberry, Man.	Moosomin, N.W.T.	Toronto, Ont.
Chesterville, Ont.	Neepawa, Man.	Warton, Ont.
Iroquois, Ont.	Ottawa, Man.	Winchester, Ont.
Lethbridge, N.W.T.	Quebec, Que.	Winnipeg, Man.
Merrickville, Ont.	(St. Lewis St.)	

Foreign Agents: London, Parr's Banking Co. and The Alliance Bank, Ltd. Liverpool, do. New York, National Park Bank. Boston, Lincoln National Bank. Minneapolis, First National Bank. St. Paul, St. Paul National Bank. Great Falls, Mont., First National Bank. Chicago, Ill., Globe National Bank. Buffalo, Queen City Bank. Cleveland National Bank. Detroit, First National Bank.  
Winnipeg Branch, Main Street;  
F. L. Patton, Manager.  
Interest allowed at current rates on Savings Bank Department and Special Deposits.

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Every requisite for the Drug Trade promptly supplied.

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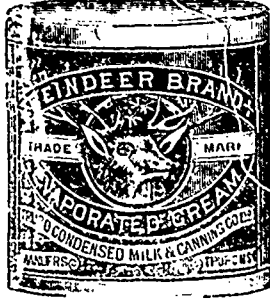
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# Wines, Liquors and Cigars

8th Street, Brandon.

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

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**CREAM.** **CREAM.**

**EVAPORATED CREAM.**

**CONDENSED** { **MILK**  
**COFFEE & MILK**  
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**TEA**

Order a Sample Case from your  
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**W. F. HENDERSON & CO, WINNIPEG**  
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DIRECT IMPORTERS OF  
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**CUTLERY,**  
**AND FANCY GOODS.**  
  
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**WINTER SUPPLY.**

Two Tons Glycerino.  
Six " Sulphur.  
Two " Epsom Salts.  
Two " Saltpetre, ground.  
One " " crystal.  
Car-load Blue Stone.  
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Fifteen gro. C. L. Oil, Emulsion.  
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Full Line Fluid Extracts, Elix-  
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Preparations always on hand.  
Write for quotations.

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WINNIPEG, - - MAN.

**MILLER MORSE & Co**  
—WHOLESALE—

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

**J. H. ASHDOWN,**  
**HARDWARE IMPORTER,**  
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**Oils, Glass, Varnishes, Fire**  
**Brick, Fire Clay, Portland Cement,**  
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**MACKENZIE & MILLS,**  
**WHOLESALE GROCERS**  
Special attention given to  
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**DRIED FRUITS, Etc.**  
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**CORNER KING AND ALEXANDER STREETS**  
**WINNIPEG, MAN.**

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

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

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

**J. W. PECK & CO.**  
—MANUFACTURERS OF—  
**CLOTHING,**  
**SHIRTS**  
—AND—  
**FUR GOODS**  
And Wholesale Dealers in Men's Furnishings  
WAREHOUSES.  
**WINNIPEG, Man. VANCOUVER, B.C.**  
**Factory—MONTREAL.**

# The Commercial

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

**Twelfth Year of Publication  
ISSUED EVERY MONDAY**

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

WINNIPEG, MAY 14, 1894.

## Manitoba.

W. Madill has opened a general store at Altamont.

J. A. Ovas intends opening a grocery store at Brandon.

J. H. Davis, fish and game, Winnipeg, has assigned to R. A. Rogers.

F. W. Fisher, general store, Lundyville, assigned on 4th inst.; meeting of creditors 14th inst.

Mr. Whitman, of Emerson, is opening a stock of dry goods and groceries at Portage la Prairie.

Falconer & Martin, Deloraine, have moved their stock of hardware from Oxbow to their Deloraine store.

Porter & Sparling, agricultural implements, Portage la Prairie, reported dissolved partnership; J. P. Porter to continue.

A. F. Boisseau, proprietor of the Grand View hotel, Brandon, and well known to travelling men in the west, is dead.

The cheese factory building at Deloraine, says the Times, is finished and ready for occupation. The machinery is expected in a few days.

A committee of farmers in the vicinity of Brandon, in conjunction with the town market committee, have arranged to hold weekly markets on every Friday in the Brandon market. The first market day is fixed for June 1.

W. A. Carson of 679 Main street, Winnipeg, has disposed of his butchering business to L. R. Mackenzie and G. Bowes. Bowes has been with Carson for a long time and Mackenzie was formerly in the meat business in the north end.

Chalmers Bros. & Bethune, Manitou, have purchased and forwarded a car load of choice cattle and hogs for shipment to Port Arthur, and another carload will be sent east next week. They report the supply of fat cattle somewhat limited, and another carload or two will probably end the shipments for the season.

## Assiniboia.

Misses Hamilton & Anderson are opening in millinery at Estevan.

A. E. Potter, vehicles, organs, etc., Moose Jaw, are moving to British Columbia.

M. Austen, baker, etc., Moosomin, reported sold out bakery business to S. Widdle.

The estate of F. T. Carman, drugs, etc., Moosomin, reported sold to W. Pennington.

John McCurdy, lately McCurdy & Tucker, blacksmith and machinist, Moosomin, is establishing an iron and brass foundry in connection with his business.

## Alberta.

Thos. Cairns has opened a brewery at Edmonton.

D. A. Bain, merchant tailor, of Lethbridge, has opened business at Macleod.

The stock and effects of W. Phillips & Co., woolen mill at Midnapore, near Calgary, has been seized by the sheriff.

## Northwest Ontario.

Wm. Hoarde is starting a saw mill at Enniskillen. H. Holmes, printer and publisher, is opening in business at Rat Portage.

Wm. Bros. & Gray, mining engineers, have opened an assay office at Rat Portage.

Mr. Mills, recently burned out, has decided to open out again in the jewelry business at Fort William.

## Grain and Milling Items.

Martin & Co.'s elevator at Pierson, Assa., containing about 12,000 bushels of grain, was burned on May 9.

## Insurance and Financial Notes.

The town of Boissevain, Man., offers for sale \$10,000 of school debentures.

## Freight Rates and Traffic Matters.

The Montreal Trade Bulletin, of May 4, says: "The freight market for grain is a sick one, latest engagements reported being at 1s 6d Liverpool, London and Glasgow, 1s 10½d to Leith, and 2s 6½ to Hamburg.

Flour 8s 6d Liverpool, 9s 6d Glasgow, and 10s London. Provisions 12s 6d to 13s 9½. Cheese and butter 25s to Liverpool, London and Glasgow and 27s 6d to Bristol. Cattle 40 to 45s to Glasgow, Liverpool and London."

The Chicago Daily Trade Bulletin of May 5 says: "Rail rates held steady with a light business at 20c per 100 lbs. on flour and grain and 30c on provisions to New York. Through rates to Liverpool were easier, with business rather slow. Flour was taken at 20½ to 21½c per 100 lbs, wheat 11 70c and corn 11½c per bushel, and Provisions 41 to 46.88c per 100 lbs. Through rates via lake and rail to New England points were steady at 5½c per bushel for corn and 5½c for oats. Rates to New York were firmer 6½c for corn and to Philadelphia at 5½c. Lake rates were not as strong, with a fair business at 1½c for wheat and 1¼ to 1½c for corn and oats to Buffalo, 1c for corn to Port Huron and 3c for wheat to Kingston."

The Duluth Market Report of May 5 says: The marine situation this week remains dull and many vessels desiring to move westward are still unable to get coal either for cargoes or fuel. Charters have been made steadily at 2½c per bushel Duluth to Buffalo and 3½c to Kingston and Ogdenburg vessels paying tolls, some of the lines have taken grain in small lots at 2½c, but the going rate on full cargoes is still 2½c. Charters were made here to day at the same rate that has ruled for the past ten days. With this week's shipments the total cargo shipments from this port since navigation opened will be about 2,100,000 bushels.

The Canadian Pacific railway has issued a new freight rate to affect business on the Shuswap and Okanagan railroad in British Columbia. The new rates are a reduction of fifty per cent on the old ones, and are put in force to give the producers of Okanagan district an opportunity to compete with California growers. For vegetables in mixed or straight car lots, a rate of thirty-five cents per hundred has been made. On fruit or green vegetables seventy-five cents per hundred will be charged.

## Winnipeg Clearing House.

Clearings for week ending May 9, were \$337,572; balances, \$155,360. For the previous week clearings were \$632,077.

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

	Clearings.	May 3rd.	April 19th.
Montreal	\$9,286,939	\$8,769,024	
Toronto	5,570,570	4,977,334	
Halifax	1,227,930	1,010,550	
Winnipeg	632,077	581,343	
Hamilton	687,517	546,616	
Total	\$17,405,053	\$15,886,467	

## The Insolvency Bill.

Several important changes have been made in the Insolvency Bill by the Senate committee. The rate of composition to entitle a debtor to a discharge is raised from 33 to 66 per cent. This is within 9 per cent. of what would meet the views of those who insisted on a higher figure, and will have to be accepted as a reasonable compromise, however desirable it be that a higher figure should be insisted on. Incorporated trading and manufacturing companies are to come under purview of the act. In spite of objections urged against it, the farmer is to be entitled to the benefit of the act; but he is not, as at first proposed, to be allowed the option of going into insolvency himself; this precaution against abuse, experience sufficiently attests in the case of traders, and there is no reason to suppose that, in the case of the farmer, it would never be necessary. The question of the right of a creditor to transfer book debts secretly, was discussed, and the Montreal delegates expressed themselves strongly against the practice, which is not unknown in Ontario. When it is done, the fact ought to be brought to the knowledge of all whom it concerns, otherwise a preference of which other creditors know nothing might be made; and they might make advances of goods which, if they had not known the whole truth about the condition of the debtor, they would not have made.—Monetary Times.

Says a telegram from Victoria British Columbia: The salmon canners of this province have held a conference here and have devised a scheme whereby the salmon packs this year will be limited to a certain quantity from each cannery. A fixed price at which sales will be made was also determined on similar lines as those which the San Francisco salmon canners work upon, or as in eastern Canada in canned fruits and vegetables. It is expected that this will prevent the disposal of salmon at such ruinously low prices as are current at present.

The Canadian Pacific railway has decided to place only the Alberta and the Athabasca on their lake route for the present, and the Manitoba will remain tied up. The sailing of the steamers commences on Saturday, the 5th inst., when the Alberta will leave Owen Sound with a full cargo; the Athabasca sails on Wednesday, the 9th. The first steamer to leave Port William is the Alberta, on Tuesday, the 8th, followed by the Athabasca on the 12th. After these dates the boats sail from Owen Sound every Saturday and Wednesday, and from Port William every Tuesday and Saturday, until further notice.

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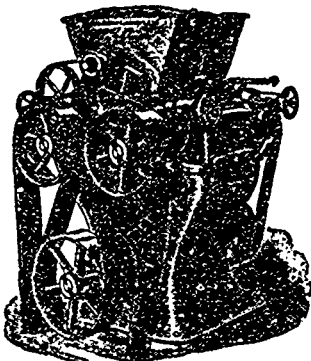
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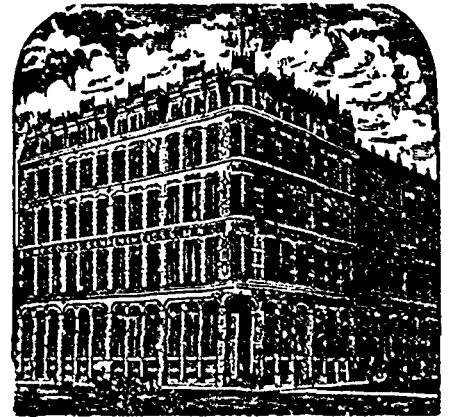
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# The Commercial

WINNIPEG, MAY 14, 1894.

## THE EXPERIMENTAL FARMS.

The annual report of the experimental farms for 1893, is to hand. It is a bulky volume of over 350 pages, with illustrations, and is perhaps the most interesting annual report of the experimental farms yet issued, which is saying a good deal, as we have always regarded these reports as about the most interesting of the many volumes sent out by the government each year. About 200 pages of the book are taken up with an account of the work done at the Central farm at Ottawa during the year, opening with a report of over sixty pages from Professor Saunders, director. There are also separate reports from the superintendent of each department of the Central farm, such as the agriculturist, the horticulturist, the chemist, the entomologist and botanist, and the poultry manager. The superintendents of the five branch farms, located at Nappin, Nova Scotia, Brandon, Manitoba, Indian Head, Assiniboia territory, and Agassiz, British Columbia, also furnish reviews of their year's work. We naturally turn first to the very full and interesting report from Mr. Bedford, of the Brandon farm, as being of first interest in the West.

Mr Bedford states that last spring was the most backward ever experienced. Wheat was not sown until the first of May, fully two weeks later than the average season. The weather, however was very favorable from that date forward, and there was every prospect of a heavy crop, until the dry, hot windy weather which occurred late in July, materially reduced the condition of the grain crops. The first killing frost occurred on September 16, but all the grain was out of the way by that date, and no damage was done. Mr. Bedford states that the season has emphasized the necessity of a shorter course of rotation of crops. He thinks that two, or not over three crops at the most should be grown, and then the land should be fallowed. This process frees the land from weeds and ridges it of unrotted stubble which accumulates during the crop years. The great advantage is that the fallowed land retains the moisture much better than loose land filled with stubble.

Wheat is of course the first grain crop dealt with in Mr. Bedford's report. Thirty nine varieties of wheat were sown on May 3, on summer fallow, with common drill,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  bushels per acre. The seed was bluestoned, and all were free from smut. Only one variety—the Anglo-Canadian—suffered from rust to any extent, though three or four other varieties had traces of rust. The rest were free from rust. Colorado and Campbell's Triumph were the earliest to ripen, on August 12, followed two days later by Ladoga and a number of other varieties. White fife, red fife and old Red river were ripe on August 21. The most of the other varieties were ripe between August 15 and 21, an average of 104 to 110 days in maturing. Two or three varieties were later than August 21 in ripening, two being on August 24 and one on September 3, but the latter was

the rusted variety. The best yielder proved to be goose wheat, giving 36 bushels per acre, or  $3\frac{1}{2}$  bushels more than the next best, this being Morrison boarded. Goose also weighed the heaviest, 62 $\frac{1}{2}$  pounds per measured bushel. Red fife gave 29 bushels, 20 pounds per acre, followed by Red River, with  $\frac{1}{2}$  bushel less, each weighing 60 pounds. There were six varieties yielding from  $\frac{1}{2}$  to seven bushels per acre more than red fife, and thirty one varieties yielded from 16 to 29 bushels per acre. The rusted variety yielded only seven bushels. Though goose gave the best yield, it was one of the three latest in ripening, on August 24. This test of wheats included fourteen new varieties, originated at the Central farm, from crosses of red and white fife with Ladoga. They are all early ripeners, coming in about August 14 and 15. The largest yield from any of these was 30 bushels, from Preston variety, while several others were at the bottom of the list.

A number of wheats have been grown for several years, and show the following average yield for four years: Blue stem, 34 bushels, 42 pounds per acre, 134 days in maturing; Pringle's champion, 33 bushels 18 pounds, 125 days in maturing; White Connell, 32 bushels, 8 pounds, 128 days in maturing; Geo Grande, 32 bushels, 2 pounds, 129 days in maturing; Hungarian mountain, 31 bushels, 57 pounds, 125 days in maturing; red fife, 31 bushels, 56 pounds, 130 days in maturing; white fife, 30 bushels, 32 pounds, 123 days in ripening, etc. Campbell's Triumph and Red Calcutta were the earliest varieties, ripening in 120 days, but they were the two lowest in yield, out of twenty four varieties. Ladoga was the third lowest in yield, and ripened on an average of 122 days. The objection to blue stem is its late ripening habit, though a wheat grown extensively in the southwest states. Hungarian mountain is a hard variety of promise, which ripened on an average 5 days earlier than red fife.

In other experiments with wheat, the largest yields were obtained from the earliest sown with one exception, and the poorest yield from the latest sown. The earliest sown was also the first to ripen. Red fife sown on May 2 was ripe on August 18 and yielded 28 bushels; sown on May 9 was ripe on August 21 and yielded 33 bushels 20 pounds; sown on May 16, was ripe on August 24 and yielded 29 bushels; sown on May 23, was ripe on Sept. 1 and yielded 26 bushels, 40 pounds; sown on May 30, was ripe on Sept 3 and yielded 22 bushels; sown on June 6, was ripe on Sept. 12 and yielded 19 bushels. Tests as to date of cutting indicate that wheat should not be cut before it is well matured, as there was a heavy loss in cutting green, and even in the dough stage there was a slight loss in quantity per acre, and a considerably lighter weight per measured bushel.

The earliest sown oats, on May 2, gave the best yield. The highest yield was the banner oats, giving 86 $\frac{1}{2}$  bushels per acre. Barley gave the same results as to date of sowing, the early sowing giving the largest yields.

The value of drills is shown by the experience of four successive years. The common drill averaged 30 bushels, 44 pounds per acre of red fife wheat. The press drill gave 30 bushels,

29 pounds, and the broadcast machine 25 bushels, 18 pounds. This average result for four years indicates that drills should be used, though the press drill does not appear to have any advantage over the common drill, and the date of ripening was the same in each case. The average date of ripening was two days later with the broadcast machine. In barley the average result for three years was more favorable for the press drill, giving 57 bushels, 45 pounds, as compared with 53 bushels, 44 pounds for the common drill, and 40 bushels, 37 pounds for the broadcast sowing, the date of ripening being the same in every case.

The smut test for wheat has again proved the value of bluestone. In a square sown with smutty seed there were ten smutty heads from the seed treated with bluestone, and 306 heads from the same seed sown without treatment.

Forty-five varieties of oats were tested last year at the Brandon farm. The largest yield was obtained from the banner, 91 bushels per acre, abundance coming next with 85 bushels. Other varieties ranged from 82 $\frac{1}{2}$  down to 51 $\frac{1}{2}$  bushels, while only two varieties went under 51 bushels. This is a very good showing, considering that the hot, dry weather of the latter part of the summer was very trying upon oats. This good yield is probably due to the fact that the oats were sown on summer fallow, while the general custom of farmers is to sow oats on land unfit for wheat. The result with oats indicates the advantage of good farming all through the list. A number of new varieties were tried, but they did not stand high up in the list as to yield. The banner has proved the best yielder, the average yield for four years being 82 bushels, 8 pounds, English white being next with 78 bushels, 13 pounds, followed by Rosedale and white Russian with 74 bushels, and welcome with 73 $\frac{1}{2}$  bushels.

In barley the best yield last year was Odessa, a six rowed variety, with over 57 bushels per acre. This variety of barley has averaged over 59 bushels per acre for four years. Duck bill and Goldthorp, both two rowed varieties, also yielded some pounds over 59 bushels per acre for four years, showing the three varieties to be about the same in point of yield. The Odessa, however, is an earlier ripener.

Peas, though a crop not grown to any extent in Manitoba, has always given good returns at the Brandon farm. From 25 to 36 $\frac{1}{2}$  bushels per acre was the variation in the yield of peas. The labor of harvesting seems to be the drawback in growing peas here.

In the important matter of rotation of crops, experiments resulted in a larger crop of wheat grown on millet stubble and fodder corn land than was obtained from summer fallow land, while on barley and oat stubble the yield was poor. The stubble land was spring plowed. Further reference will be made to this season's work at the Brandon farm next week.

## A QUESTION OF IMMIGRATION.

Mr. Austin, of the Winnipeg street railway company, who returned from England recently, has made a suggestion regarding immigration which is worthy of thought. In reply to the question, "How are the immigration prospects from England to Canada?" he is reported to have said:—

"For Manitoba and Canada not so good as for Africa or the States. Africa is the point, apparently, just at present. People in England have a rooted idea which they gather from pictures and Christmas cards and other trifles that Canada is an invariably cold country. I think our field for immigration lies to the south of us. Instead of spending money in bringing over a few people from England it would be vastly better to bring in from the States people who understand our climate, have not far to come, and can, if satisfied, bring over numbers of their friends in a very short time. In the States we have the numbers to work on, with whom it would only be a question of moving a little further north to better their condition."

The point we wish to refer to more particularly is that regarding immigration from the United States. Here is a long neglected field which Canada is only beginning to realize the value of. Formerly no effort was made to attract immigration from the States, while that country in past years has had a considerable attraction for Canadians of a roving disposition. During the last year or two, however, some attention has been given to the States with very satisfactory results, for a beginning. While there has been a great decrease in immigration from Great Britain this year, there has been a corresponding increase from the United States. Only a start, however, has been made. The field to the south is an immense one, and if it is properly handled we should in a few years have a vast annual influx of good immigrants. Among a population of over sixty millions, many of whom are ready to move if it can be shown that it is to their advantage to do so, there is ample room for effective work. This is a kind of annexation which would be more pleasing to Canadians than the other views of annexation sometimes talked of. We have no fear but that immigrants from the republic would speedily become useful and loyal citizens of the Dominion. The possibility that they would in time create a diversion in favor of a change in our political status, need not be taken into serious consideration. Better acquaintance with our system of government, would educate them to appreciate its advantages and its superiority over the system under which they had formerly lived, and they would soon become Canadianized in spirit and sentiment.

This looking to the south for population does not necessarily mean the disparagement of British immigration. As Mr. Austin points out, however, it is a difficult and expensive undertaking to secure British immigrants, while on the other hand we have a vast field, heretofore neglected, right at our door. Moreover, the people to the south would have fewer prejudices to overcome, as regards notions of climate, etc., than appears to prevail in Great Britain. We have certainly received some splendid settlers from Great Britain, but it is difficult to secure the class we want, namely; agricultural settlers. Too many of those who have come from England have not been of the class best suited to this country. In the United States it would be easier to make it understood what class of people would be suitable for this country, as the people generally have a better idea as to what is required in a new agricultural country. Their knowledge of farming is such as is also more suitable to this country.

The fact that there is a vast population in the United States ready to move, was indicated by the great rush to occupy the Oklahoma territory, which was thrown open for settlement last year. This territory was filled up at once with people who were anxious to take up land. Only this week a despatch from Washington stated that there were about a quarter of a million to 300,000 white settlers illegally located in Indian territory, principally agricultural settlers. The question which is disturbing the Washington authorities is what to do with these people. They have no right in the Indian territory, and cannot become owners of the land which they are working, and which they have illegally taken possession of. Their property and improvements are liable to confiscation at any time, and they cannot organize municipal government, schools, or enjoy any privileges of citizenship.

The fact is, the public domain in the United States has become exhausted, or at least that portion of it which is fit for settlement. There are some arid and desert lands in the west which are totally unfit for settlement, but these cannot be taken into consideration. Hence it is that Indian reservations have been overrun in the hunt for land, and which has led people into the foolish custom of improving lands and building up a property which is liable to be confiscated at any moment. Even the semi desert lands of the west have been dotted with settlers who are engaged in a desperate struggle against nature to make a living out of the arid soil. All this indicates how quickly the rich prairie regions of Canada could be populated, if this surging tide of humanity hunting for agricultural homes could be turned in this direction.

While referring to the question of immigration, reference may be made to the valuable class of settlers we are receiving from Germany, or Germans from Russia. The Germans are showing themselves about the most successful settlers we have had in this country, and we should exert ourselves to secure all we can of them. The Scandinavians also include many who make excellent settlers.

### THE ASSINIBOINE WATER POWER.

The Assiniboine river water power question is again to the fore. At the last regular weekly meeting of the Winnipeg city council, two proposals for the construction of this work were discussed. One plan, which was made public a few weeks ago, is presented by Mr. Kirby. The other is a new plan for constructing the work. This was presented by the firm of Wade & Wheeler, on behalf of certain parties whose names have not been divulged. The applicants propose to do the necessary work for the purpose of utilizing the water-power of the Assiniboine river at Winnipeg, in accordance with the charter now held by the city, from the Dominion, the work to be completed within the time specified in the charter. They want the city to rent or guarantee the rent of sufficient horse power at \$20 per annum to pay three per cent. on the cost of the work, but not to exceed the sum of \$450,000. They also ask tax exemption. The city, under this agreement, would assign its charter to a company to be formed by the

applicants. The city would have the right to purchase the works at the end of 25 years at cost price, or at the end of 50 years the works would be handed over to the city free of cost. The applicants assert their willingness to construct a canal from the Assiniboine river to Lake Manitoba, if it is found desirable to do so to increase the water power. They further offer to make a deposit of \$5,000 as a guarantee of the completion of the works within the time specified.

While the value of this water power is so great that it would not be advisable for the city to accept any plan which might be offered for the construction of the work, it would certainly be better to accept any reasonable proposal, even if not quite as favorable as could be desired, in preference to allowing this great source of wealth to continue to run to waste. The utilization of the Assiniboine water power would certainly be a splendid thing for the city of Winnipeg, and it would aid greatly in the advancement of the city, particularly in the direction of manufactures. We have now a labor population almost in advance of the ordinary requirements of the city. The high rate of wages which formerly prevailed here has now reached a point where it would be profitable to carry on manufacturing industries, other things being equal. The main thing that is now needed is the utilization of the water power. The present time would seem to offer special advantages for carrying out the work, as with the general depression and low prices which prevail in the United States and elsewhere, both labor and supplies can be obtained at abnormally low values. Thus it seems probable that the works could be constructed more cheaply now than they could have been in any past year, and perhaps at a less cost than would be necessary for a few years in the future.

Every day that this water power is allowed to run to waste, increases the loss to the city. Taking this view of the case, it would seem better even to make some sacrifices to secure the immediate construction of the works, more especially as the time seems now so propitious for the carrying out of the undertaking. It is therefore to be hoped that something practical will speedily result from the present proposals to undertake the enterprise.

### THE INSOLVENCY ACT IN MANITOBA.

There is one feature of the proposed Dominion Insolvency act which has been overlooked. This is in relation to the effect the act would have in Manitoba under the present provincial exemption law. The Dominion act provides that farmers shall come under the bill the same as traders. We do not know that any particular objection can be urged to this provision on general principles, though we do not believe that under ordinary circumstances the farmers would take advantage of the act to any considerable extent. Very few farmers, we believe, would willingly make an assignment and abandon their estate to their creditors. The original wording of the act made a distinction between farmers and traders. It provided that farmers could make a voluntary

(Continued on page 833)

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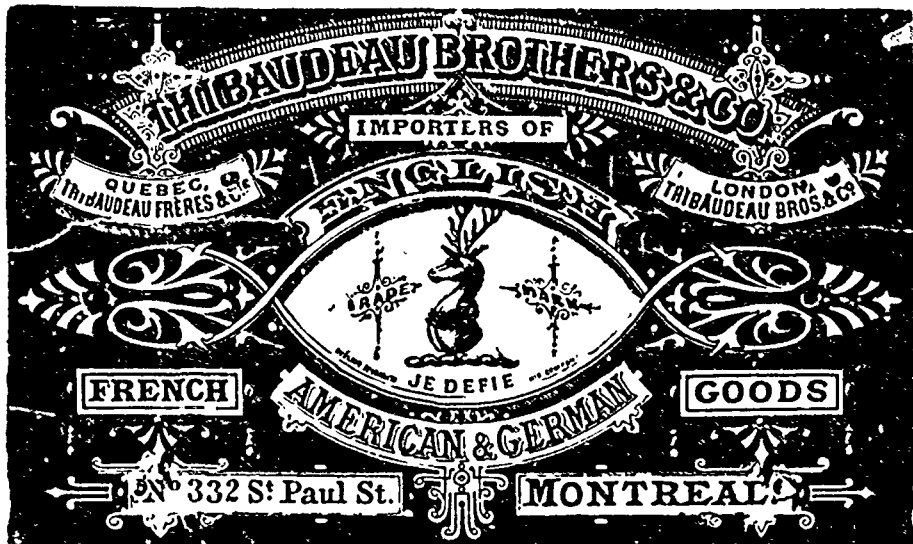
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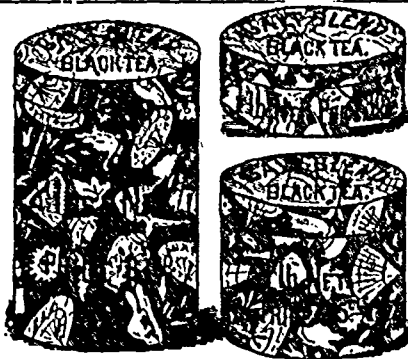
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**THE BUSINESS SITUATION.**

WINNIPEG, SATURDAY AFTERNOON, May 12.

Further rains have still delayed seeding, and though the crop is well advanced and the outlook favorable in the west, in the black soil districts of the east seeding is very backward. The season is considerably earlier than last year in the west, but even later than last year in the eastern sections of Manitoba. The prevalence of rainy weather and bad roads has also retarded building and other outdoor work, and has a quieting influence on business. Some improvement, however, is noted in general wholesale trade. The first arrivals of new goods by the lake route were coming to hand towards the close of this week. Further shipments of cattle and hogs have been made eastward, the cattle for export and the hogs for eastern Canada markets. The labor market is rather over-supplied at present, in most mechanical and labor lines, and the number of unemployed is greater than usual, though reports published abroad of the number of unemployed here have been largely exaggerated. The rush of people into the Rainy lake mining region has begun, as was predicted some time ago. They are coming in from the States, via Winnipeg and Rat Portage, where steamers can be taken on the Lake of the Woods to the new El Dorado. Parties are also coming from Duluth by steamer to Port Arthur or Fort William, and thence by the Canadian Pacific to Rat Portage. There is no inducement for working men, so far as we can learn to go into this mining district. Some lines in hardware have reached Winnipeg from United States points, owing to the reasons stated in THE COMMERCIAL two weeks ago in regard to freight rates. Lower freight rates can be secured from manufacturing points in the United States than from Eastern Canada points, and this turns the advantage in favor of buying certain lines in the United States, the lower freight rate more than overcoming the duty on the imported goods. In groceries sugars were stronger according to latest mail advices from the east. Canadian refiners were quoting a fraction higher, at 4 1/2c for granulated. The increasing influx of Chinese granulated sugar via Vancouver, is attracting considerable attention. In British Columbia the China article is giving the Vancouver refinery very hard competition, and it threatens to come even east of the mountains. If the China sugar can compete in British Columbia with the Vancouver product, it could of course compete in Winnipeg, as the Vancouver sugar has had a large sale here, freight of course being the same on each class of sugar from the coast. It is reported from the coast that the salmon packers have agreed on a plan for restricting the pack this season and regulating prices. Cutting in prices of salmon have been freely indulged in of late, and it is claimed that prices are too low to admit of a reasonable profit.

**Winnipeg Markets.**

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

**DRY GOODS**—The tariff debate at Ottawa reached the textile section of the tariff bill this week. No changes were reported from the original classification of the new tariff, but all the dry goods items have not yet been disposed of. The Opposition made a strong fight on the cotton duties, claiming that if the Canadian mills could export cotton to China, in competition with foreign manufacturers, they could stand less protection at home. The manufacturers, however, claim that there is no profit, and frequently a loss, in their China exports, and that these exports are simply made to keep their mills running steadily, instead of closing down when they are slack, and having their employees scattered. It means a loss to close factories, and the manufacturers claim it is better to keep running even at a small loss than

to close the mills. There was considerable opposition to the high duty on collars, cuffs and shirts, but the item passed. Some United States colored cottons are said to be coming in to Canada, but the quantity is limited. Local trade is quiet, and nothing has been done in booking fall orders yet, to speak of.

Later information has come to hand from Ottawa, where the tariff debate on textiles has been continued. The duty on velveteens remains as first reported. Cotton thread in hanks is placed at 1 1/2 and spools at 2 1/2 per cent. Dry goods and carpets have been held over for future discussion, and it is reported that an effort will be made to have the specific duties restored on these.

**HARDWARE AND METALS**—The tariff debate at Ottawa this week upon the iron and metal list has developed a number of changes from the original presentation of the new tariff bill. These changes are mostly in the direction of higher duties, and also of a specific nature. Cold rolled iron and steel bars have been made dutiable at the rate of one-sixth of a cent per pound, instead of 5 per cent, as first proposed. The duty on wire nails has also been changed to one cent per pound, instead of 3/4 of a cent, as first stipulated. Brass and copper nails have also been raised to 35 per cent, instead of 25 as first proposed; and the duty on enameled iron and steel ware has been restored to the old rate of 35 per cent and copper wire advanced to 15 per cent instead of 10 per cent. Axle springs have been changed from 35 per cent to one cent per pound and 20 per cent. These changes are decidedly objectionable to those who were in favor of the lower duties, particularly the item of wire nail, and the return to the principle of specific duties to such an extent. The duty on cordage by the new tariff was 30 per cent, but this has been changed to 10 per cent and 1/2 per pound. This is equal to a decrease of 10 to 15 per cent on some kinds of ropes. The binder twine item has passed without change.

**WOOL**—John Hallam, Toronto and Winnipeg, has issued the following circular regarding the wool season of 1894:—"With reference to the prospects of the coming clip of wool, and the prices to be realized, there is nothing definitely known. The delay at Ottawa in settling the tariff on woolen goods has created in industrial uncertainty and a want of confidence in the future of the trade. The proposed change in the tariff from compound to purely ad valorem duties will seriously embarrass the wool, blanket and yarn manufacturers. They will not be able to successfully compete with the shoddy goods from Huddersfield and Dewsbury under the proposed change, unless the government take the duty off coal, machinery and other articles now taxed and used as raw material. This is having a very depressing effect on the price of our domestic wools and on the woolen trade in general. Home competition has reduced the price of Canadian tweeds, blankets and yarns to the lowest possible point, and if the Canadian mills are subjected to keen competition on these goods under an ad valorem duty with England, France and Germany, where machinery and all raw material are free of duty, it simply means shutting up some of the mills in this country. In my opinion this change in the tariff will only benefit the importing and ready-made clothing trade. The passing of the Wilson bill in the United States will not affect the prices of Canadian wools as the domestic wools of the United States are now as low, if not lower than in Canada, but notwithstanding this, I am afraid there will be some speculation that may raise the price of our domestic wools beyond their present values, relying on the expectation that when the duties are taken off in the United States the price will rise. The Americans are not changing their tariff on wools to suit the Canadian people but simply to give the manufacturers of the United States free wool at the lowest possible price in competition with

English and foreign wool markets and if the dealers and manufacturers through the country can only realize this fact, the clip of 1894 will be bought at fully 10 to 16 per cent less than in 1893. Most of the clip of 1893 is in the hands of dealers and unsold. During the last twelve months large quantities of wool and sheepskins, the product of the United States have found their way into Canada, at prices much lower than our domestic wools and sheepskins could be sold for here. I would advise caution in buying the Canadian clip as no money has been made out of Canadian wool for three or four years past. The trend of the trade goes to show that the coming clip should be bought with more care and at the following prices, according to condition:—

**WASHED FLEECE WOOLS.**

Combing fleece, including Leicester Cotswold, Oxford down and all long haired bright wools ..... 15 to 16c  
Pure Southdown, free from tags and chaff ..... 19 to 20c  
Shropshire of good sound staples ..... 17c  
Fine clothing wool ..... 18c

**UNWASHED FLEECE WOOLS.**

Leicester, Cotswold and other bright wools ..... 8 to 9c  
Shropshire, good sound staple ..... 10 to 11c  
Pure Southdown ..... 11 to 12c  
Rejection, including black, chaff and cotted wools ..... 11 to 12c

**WOOL DUTIES**—With an inconsistency which has cropped up several times during the tariff debate, some Liberals advocated a duty on wool of a class not produced in Canada. Wool similar to that produced in Canada is dutiable at 3c per pound, but other wools are free. They claimed that the price of some wools was reduced by the importation of foreign wools, even if such importations are of a different class from the home production. The item was not changed, however.

**PAINTS, OILS, ETC.**—Continued reports come to hand of the utterly demoralized state of the eastern markets, particularly in white lead. Since the breaking up of the association, all hands seem to be at war with each other, and each house is trying to undersell the other. There has also been sharp cutting in turpentine and linseed oil.

**GREEN FRUITS** Oranges are holding firm, but about all other lines are lower. Lemons were offering yesterday as low as \$1, which is a sharp cut on prices a week ago. Bananas and pineapples are also much cheaper than quoted a week ago. Strawberries are now offering fairly freely, and were quoted yesterday at \$4.50 to \$5 per case, with an easier tendency. Prices are: California oranges, \$3.50 to \$3.75. Lemons, new Messina, \$4 to 4.50. Bananas, \$2 to \$3 per bunch. Pineapples, \$3 per dozen. Strawberries, \$4.50 to \$5 per case of 24 boxes. Tomatoes, \$5 per crate of 30 pounds. Pie plant, 5c per pound, with a lower tendency. California comb honey, \$8.50 per case of 48 sections. New maple sugar, 12 to 13c per pound in 1 lb. cakes. Maple syrup, 75c to \$1 per gallon of wood, and \$1 to 1.25 in tins, as to quality.

**AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS**—The trade is turning out quite as light as was expected. The regular dealers opened the season with the intention of greatly curtailing business, unless it could be done very much more largely on a cash basis than in the past. There has been a heavy decline in this branch in the last two seasons, as compared with 1891, and this year will show a much sharper decline, probably not exceeding 25 per cent of the aggregate trade of 1891. The fact is that dealers are carrying altogether too much farmers' paper, for goods sold in past years. Farmers' paper is not regarded as a high class security, and when a concern gets loaded up with this class of collateral, and begins to want money, it is a very difficult thing to realize upon. The banks do not care to handle any more of it than they can get along

Continued on Page 327.

**Liverpool Red Winter Wheat.**

Quotations are reported almost daily in the Liverpool market for American No. 2 red winter wheat which would indicate that prices in the western markets are relatively too high—that No. 2 red winter wheat is not on an export basis. The fact of the matter is that No. 2 red winter wheat in Liverpool is no better than the grade of No. 3 red winter wheat in the markets of Chicago, Toledo and St. Louis. While it may be classed as No. 2 red winter in New York and Liverpool, it would not pass inspection in the western markets as such grade. No. 3 winter wheat shipped from Chicago to New York very frequently inspects No. 2 in that market. Therefore, in considering market values in Liverpool, it is just as well to regard winter wheat on the basis of No. 3 red winter, which sells at 3 to 4¢ discount on the prices of No. 2 red.—Chicago Daily Trade Bulletin.

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

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Fall, 1894.      &      Fall, 1894.

**HATS,**      \*      **Furnishings.**

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

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

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

FRED. K. HERCHMER, Treas.

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

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the kind in Western Canada.

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**ED. L. DREWRY,**  
PROPRIETOR,  
WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.Highest cash price paid for good  
malting Barley**MILL FOR SALE.**

Sealed tenders for the purchase of the Roller Process Flouring Mill at Arden, Manitoba, will be received by the undersigned until noon on Tuesday, May 22nd, 1894.

The Municipality does not undertake to accept any tender.

The mill was erected in 1890 and is now running. Capacity, 125 barrels. Abundance of water, cheap fuel, in one of the best grain districts of the Province. Purchase to be subject to the conditions of a municipal by-law.

Particulars on application.

M. E. BOUGHTON,

Sec. Treas. Lansdowne Municipality.  
Arden, Man., April 17, 1894.**WANTED - - -**

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

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REGINA, N.W.T.

without. Altogether, it appears that the implement trade of Canada has over reached itself, by selling too freely upon credit, and though the manufacturers and dealers hold any quantity of paper of this class, some of them are reported to be in need of cash, which it is hard to secure on the class of securities held. The curtailment of business therefore is no doubt partly the result of an effort to place the business of the different concerns upon a sounder basis. One company reported in financial difficulties a short time ago, is said to have sold off a quantity of last year's goods which were held in Manitoba, rather freely, but all the other home dealers are very conservative. Representatives of United States firms are said to be selling more freely here on credit terms than Canadian dealers. The tariff debate on agricultural implements came up at Ottawa on Thursday, and the item passed as previously placed at 20 per cent. Some of the leading Liberals protested against the high duty implement manufacturers were obliged to pay on their raw material, and they pointed out that the reduction in the duty on their raw material was very small, in comparison with the reduction in the tariff on implements. This, it was shown, was very unfair to the implement men, and they demanded a greater reduction on iron and steel, which comprises the great bulk of the raw material used by implement manufacturers.

GRAIN AND PRODUCE.

**WHEAT**—The week has been a quiet and uneventful one in wheat. Monday was about the weakest day, prices in United States markets losing 1 to 1½c. Trading was dull, crop reports were favorable and the visible supply decrease of 1,487,000 bushels was less than was expected, while there was an increase of wheat and flour on ocean passage equal to 2,160,000 bushels. The total visible supply is 66,593,000 bushels, and a year ago was 75,027,000 bushels, and two years ago was 36,190,000 bushels. Cables were lower on Tuesday. The India shipments for last week for Europe were 248,000 bu and the Baltic shipments 5,520,000 bu, a total of 5,768,000 bu. American shipments were 2,773,000 bu, making 8,541,000 bu against European requirements of 6,500,000 bu a surplus in excess of requirements of importing countries of 2,000,000 bu. On Wednesday United States markets were a shade firmer, but cables were not improved. On Thursday prices were irregular, but closed firmer on the rumor that the United States monthly crop report would be less favorable. The change in prices was slight. On Friday United States markets were ½ to 1c lower, in spite of the official crop report which was a bullish document. The condition of winter wheat was placed at 81.4, as compared with 86.7 in the April report, being a decline of 5.3 points for the past month. This makes the condition much lower than it has been placed by popular estimates. No faith, however, was placed in the government report, as prices declined in the face of it. The Cincinnati Price Current places the condition at 85. The stocks of breadstuffs in Europe and afloat for Europe decreased 400,000 bushels during April. Stocks of flour in the United States and Canada were reduced 9,231,000 bushels, making an aggregate reduction equal to 9,631,000 bushels in Europe and America. Exports of wheat from both coasts of the United States and Canada this week were 2,815,762 bushels, compared with 2,773,000 bushels last week, 2,712,000 in the second week of May last year, 3,621,000 bushels in the like week of 1892, and 1,041,000 bushels in 1893.

The opening of navigation at Fort William has allowed of the beginning of the spring movement of Manitoba wheat eastward. The first boats cleared this week, the steamer Brazil and two or three others started east with wheat. The next report will show a considerable reduction in stocks. Vesselmen are complaining bitterly over the coal strike in the States, which has doubled the price of steam

coal, an advance from \$2 to \$4 per ton having taken place. The strike also prevents the vesselmen from obtaining westbound cargoes, as there is no coal moving. In spite of this lake rates were easy, the rate from Duluth to Buffalo having declined to 2c. Lower rates were going last year, but coal was cheaper and westbound cargoes could be obtained at remunerative rates. Trading in wheat was locally very slow. No. 1 hard sold at 61, afloat Fort William, early in the week, but 62c was about the idea of values yesterday. Stocks in store at Fort William on May 5 were 2,422,000 bushels being an increase of 13,858 bushels for the week, and no shipments. A year ago stocks were 3,265,425 bushels, an increase for that week of 5,218. Further rains occurred this week, delaying seeding, which is very backward in the flat districts, where the soil is heavy. In the west the outlook is very favorable, owing to the abundant rains, and the crop is well advanced. The same conditions, however, which makes the season favorable in the west, where the soil is light and more subject to drought, has worked an injury in the east, on the heavy lands. In the most backward sections, some farmers have scarcely anything sown yet.

**FLOUR**—Remains at the prices quoted a week ago, and without any new features in business. Quotations in small lots to the local trade, delivered in the city are as follows: Patents \$1.65; strong bakers, \$1.55; XXXX 75 to \$1.00 as to quality. Prices per sack of 98 pounds.

**MILLSTUFFS**—Continue scarce, the supply being scarcely up to the demand, but supplies are expected to be more free hereafter, and the demand will likely soon begin to fall off. Prices are now declining East. We quote bran \$12 to \$13, and shorts at \$14 to \$15 per ton, as to quality.

**OATMEAL, ETC.**—Rolled oatmeal is quoted at \$2.25 in small lots for 80 lb. sacks; standard, in 98 pound sacks, \$2.40 and granulated, \$2.40

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

**OATS**—Business is quiet, and prices about the same. 27c has been paid for cars of feed quality in the country, with holders at 27 to 28c. We quote car lots on track Winnipeg, at 31 to 33c.

**BARLEY**—This grain appears to be about completely cleaned up, and there is none offering in quantities. It would bring 40 to 45c per bushel in this market.

**FEED WHEAT**—A good sample of feed wheat will bring 40c per bushel of 65 pounds.

**FLAX SEED AND MEAL**—The price holds at 75c per bushel of 56 pounds here, and 70c in country markets. For seed purposes up to \$1 has been paid, and \$1.25 is asked for fine seed quality. Ground oil cake meal quoted at \$24 to 25 per ton.

**BUTTER**—The butter market has continued very firm this week, with very light receipts. 25c could have been had for choice qualities of new. We quote 17 to 20c for old dairy tubs and 20 to 23c for fair to good new butter, with 24 to 25c for choice new.

**CHEESE**—Held at 12½ to 13c, selling price in a small way.

**EGGS**—The price has ranged this week at about 11c the most of the week, selling price in small lots, but yesterday wholesale grocers were selling at 10c, in a few case lots, which was the same price packers were allowing shippers. Next week a decline of ½ to 1c may probably be made by packers.

**CURED MEATS**—Prices are. Hams, 10½c for heavy and 11 to 11½c for ordinary sizes; breakfast bacon, backs, 11½; bellies, 12½, dry salt long clear bacon, 8c; smoked long clear, 9c; spiced rolls, 8½c, boneless hams, 12c, mess pork, \$15.00 to \$17.00 per barrel. Sausage is quoted: Fresh pork sausage, 8c; bologna sausage 8½c per pound; German sausage, 8½c;

ham, chicken and tongue sausage, 10c per half lb. picket. Pickled hogs tongues, 5c lb. Pickled pig's feet, \$1.40 per pair; pickled hocks, 3c lb.

**LARD**—Pure lard held at \$2 for 20-lb pails, and \$5.00 in 50 lb. pails; compound at \$1.70 per 20 lb pail; compound in 3, and 5 pound tins, \$6.49 to \$6.50 per case of 60 lb. Pure leaf lard in 3, 5 and 10 pound tins, quoted at \$7.00 per case of 60 pounds.

**DRESSED MEATS**—Mutton is 1c lower, under larger offerings of fresh and a large supply of frozen stock. Beef is unchanged at 6 to 7c, fairly good is offered at 6c. Mutton is held at 7 to 10c, cold storage being offered at 7 to 8c, and fresh dressed at 10c. Hogs, 5½c for country dressed, with city dealers selling at 6c. Veal at 8 to 9c.

**POULTRY**—Following prices are quoted:—14c for turkeys, 11c for geese and 12½c for ducks, and 10c for chickens.

**HIDES**—Prices are unchanged. We quote Winnipeg inspected hides as follows:—No. 1 cows, 2½c; No. 2, 1½c; No. 3, 1c; No. 1, heavy steers, 3c; No. 2 heavy steers, 2c; No. 3 steers 1c. Calf, 8 to 13-lb skins, 4 to 5c per pound. Kips about the same as hides, sheep skins 40 to 70c for new full wool skins as to quality. Tallow, 4½c rendered; 2 to 3c rough.

**VEGETABLES**—Potatoes have continued scarce. We quote 40 to 50c for loads on the market, per bushel. Other vegetables are quoted: Turnips, 25 to 30c; carrots, scarce at \$1 to \$1.50 per bushel; beets, 40 to 50c; parsnips, 2c per lb; onions, 3 to 4c per lb scarce. Cabbage, new, 4 to 5c per lb.; pie plant sold at 6c most of the week, but was offering yesterday at 5c, and will likely be lower next week. Egyptian onions are offered at 4c. Tomatoes, \$5 per crate of 30 pounds.

**HAY**—Firmer and in fair demand for baled. Baled is held at \$5.50 to \$6 per ton, on track country points, and \$7 to \$8 at Winnipeg.

**LIVE STOCK**—Another train load shipment of cattle and hogs was made this week, by Gordon & Ironside, from South West Manitoba, brought in the vicinity of Pilot Mound. There were about 650 hogs and 100 cattle. The hogs will be sold in Eastern Canada and the cattle will be exported. Some cattle and the first car of sheep of the season have arrived from the west for the Winnipeg market. The supply of really good fat cattle is not very large, and quite a number of the cattle offered are not first class. Regarding the export market, a telegram from Montreal on May 4 says: "Cattle exporters here say the prospects were never as bad as at present. Enormous quantities of American cattle are being exported, and the English market is in fact becoming glutted. Over 6,000 head will be shipped from here this week. Exporters say that it is impossible for Canadian cattle to compete against American cattle in the British markets. Prices are extremely low at present."

Duluth Wheat Market.

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

Monday—May, 69½c; Sept., 60½c.  
Tuesday—May, 69½c; Sept., 60½c.  
Wednesday—May 69½c; Sept., 60½c.  
Thursday—May, 69½c; Sept., 60½c.  
Friday—May, 69½c; Sept., 60½c.  
Saturday—May, 69½c; July, 63c.

A week ago prices closed at 61 for May delivery per bushel. A year ago May wheat closed at 69½c, and July at 72½c per bushel.

Chicago Board of Trade Prices.

Wheat was quiet and weak on Monday and prices about 1c lower. No 2 spring sold at 55c and No 3 at 53, No 2 red winter sold at 53½. The speculative market was quiet and weak, closing 1½c lower for July option and 1½c lower for September delivery. Corn and oats were ¼ to ½c lower. Closing prices were:—

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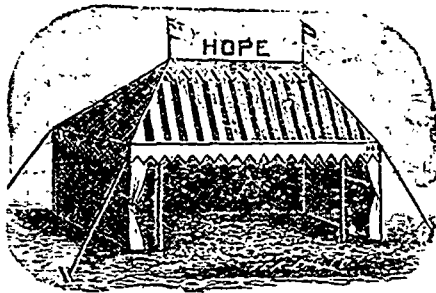
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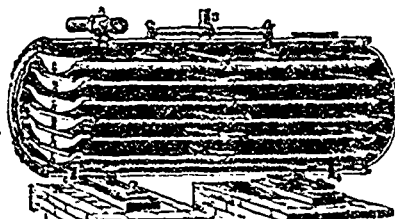
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## COMMERCIAL JOB DEP'T

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

	May	July	Sept
Wheat.....	57½	58½	60½
Corn.....	37½	39	40½
Oats.....	34½	30	25½
Pork.....	12 40	12 45	—
Lard.....	7 50	7 16	—
Short Ribs.....	6 47½	6 37½	—

Wheat continued quiet and easy on Tuesday, with prices about ½c lower, but toward the close prices recovered. Closing prices were:—

	May.	July.	Sept.
Wheat.....	57½	58½	60½
Corn.....	37½	39	40
Oats.....	35	30½	25½
Pork.....	12 30	12 35	—
Lard.....	7 40	7 10	7 07½
Ribs.....	6 47½	6 37½	6 37½

Wheat was very quiet on Wednesday. No 2 spring sold at 56½ to 57½, and No 3 spring at 52½ to 53c. Speculative trading was a little firmer and the close ¼ to ½c higher. Closing prices were:—

	May.	July.	Sept.
Wheat.....	57	58½	60
Corn.....	35½	39½	40½
Oats.....	35½	30½	25½
Pork.....	12 20	12 25	—
Lard.....	7 25	7 05	7 05
Ribs.....	6 32½	6 32½	6 32½

On Thursday wheat was quiet. July option sold between 58½ and 59½c. The firmest feeling was just at the close, when prices were about ½c higher. Closing prices were:—

	May	July	Sept.
Wheat.....	57½	59½	60½
Corn.....	35	39½	40½
Oats.....	34½	30½	25½
Pork.....	12 22½	12 30	12 40
Lard.....	7 30	7 05	7 05
Ribs.....	6 35	6 35	6 35

On Friday wheat was weak and lower. The government crop report, which was bullish, was regarded as unreliable, and prices declined about 1c. Closing prices were:—

	May.	July.	Sept.
Wheat.....	56½	58½	59½
Corn.....	37½	39½	38½
Oats.....	34	33	25½
Pork.....	12 30	12 35	12 40
Lard.....	7 40	7 12½	7 10
Ribs.....	6 42½	6 40	6 40

On Saturday, May 12, wheat closed at 55½c for May, 57½c for July and 59c for September. A week ago July wheat closed at 61c.

### New York Wheat.

On Saturday, May 12, wheat closed at 58½c per bushel for May delivery and 60½c for July. A week ago May wheat closed at 60½c and July at 62½c.

### Minneapolis Wheat.

No. 1 Northern wheat closed on Saturday at 60½c for May. July delivery closed at 59½c. A week ago May wheat closed at 61½c.

### Live Stock Market

The cable from Liverpool, on May 7, says: Owing to the continued heavy receipts of United States along with a very weak demand from buyers, the tone of the market to-day is weak, and a further decline of ½c per pound was recorded. The supply of sheep was fair and the tone of the market steady. We quote: Finest steers, 10c; good to choice, 9½c; poor to medium, 8½c; inferior and bulls, 5 to 6½c; best sheep, 14c; secondary, 12 to 13c; merinos, 11½ to 12½c; inferior and rams, 9 to 10½c.

At the Montreal stock yards on May 7, owing to the large run of butchers' stock during the past week and the big supply offered the tone of the market was easier and values were a trifle lower. The demand was fair from both butchers and speculators and a fairly active business was transacted, but the supply was in excess of the requirements, and the indications were that some drovers would have to hold their stock over for another market. There was some demand for export cattle, and sales of several small bunches were made at \$4 to \$4 12½ per 100 pounds. Some small lots of extra choice butcher's stock sold as high as 4c, but the general run of good heaves was from

3½ to 3¾c, fair, 3 to 3½c; common, 2½ to 3c and inferior, 2 to 2½c per lb, live weight. T. O. Rib on, of St. Mary's, sold one car load, averaging 1,150 pounds each, at 3¾c per pound. The supply of sheep and lambs was small, for which the demand was good, and values were steady. Sheep sold at 3½ to 4c, and lambs at 5 to 6½c per lb, live weight. The receipts of hogs were again large, and as the demand was not sufficient to absorb the offerings, the feeling was weaker and prices in consequence lower, sales having been made at \$5 to \$5.10 for good lots, while some culls sold at \$4.90 per 100 pounds.

The Montreal Gazette of May 7 says: Cables to day were very discouraging to cattle exporters, as they were weak, and noted a further decline of ½c on last Monday's prices. The weakness was due to heavy receipts of United States stock and a very weak demand; consequently the prospects for the first Canadian shipments, now on the way, are not bright, and without there is an improvement in the situation between now and the time they arrive the sales will, no doubt, be unprofitable to shippers. A private cable from Glasgow reports the market weaker at 5½d. Another cable from Liverpool says: Owing to heavy supplies the market is lower at 5½d to 5½d. It is reported that some large purchases have been made in the west, and as there are thirteen vessels to sail this week from here, which in all probability will carry between 6,000 and 7,000 head, this will likely be one of the largest weeks this season. At the Montreal stock yards the receipts of export cattle so far for this week have been sixty cars, and at the Canadian Pacific stock yards there have been 100 cars already received. All the above stock is for shipment this week. There will also arrive by the Canadian Pacific to night eighteen cars of Manitoba cattle consigned to John Wake, Thos. A'mack, and Dr. Harrison. This will be the third shipment of this class of stock to the old country this season. An important feature of the trade this week is the arrival of the first shipment of 500 head of United States sheep to go by way of Montreal.

### British Grain Trade.

The cable from London on May 5 says:— "The weather for this week has been most favorable and the crops are doing well. The wheat market continues to decline and is mostly 3d. to 6d. down by the weakness in America, large supplies and poor demand. La Plata and Russian sellers were anxious to operate. American Red Wheat was pressed for sale. Indian was slow. Californian, prompt delivery, was quoted at 25s. Red winter parcels, prompt delivery, were quoted at 22s. Flour was dull and hard to sell. Supplies from America were large, the best makes being 2s. to 3s. below last year. One lot of Minnesota Bakers' was sold at from 15s. 6d to 16s. 6d. Corn was dull, easy and 3d. lower. Mixed American was relatively higher. May delivery being quoted at 17s. 6d. Barley was quiet and easy, with liberal offerings. Oats were dull and weaker.

### Toronto Hardware Market

Nothing particularly new has developed in business during the week. Garden, harvest and draining tools are the lines which at the moment exhibit the greatest activity.

Rope—This is still going out well, but jobbers are not in a position to book orders ahead, prices not being guaranteed by manufacturers, and therefore subject to change without notice. We quote: Sisal, 7 16 in. and larger, 6½c; ½, 5 16; ¾ in, 7½c; Manila, 7 16 in. and larger, 9 to 9½c; ½, 5 16, ¾ in, 9½ to 9¾c.

Cut Nails—There is still an active trade ongoing, and we quote base price as before at \$1.85 for carload lots and \$1.90 for small lots.

Wire Nails—Jobbers find now list confusing owing to the standard of some sizes having been changed, together with the fact that some

of the extras are in excess of what they were. Discounts remain as before at 75, 10 and 5 per cent, shipment in 10 keg lots being prepaid.

Horseshoe Nails—There is no special feature to note, business continuing fair and prices unchanged. We quote: "C." 69 per cent and "B.B." and "M." 60 and 2½ per cent.

Green Wire Cloth—This is now being called for regularly, although quantities moving are not as large as jobbers wish, stocks are heavy. Prices unchanged at \$1.85 to \$1.90 per 100 square feet.

Horseshoes—Are still going out in small lots at unchanged prices. We quote: \$3 80 Toronto, and \$3 85 London.

Clothes Wringers—Trade is good, large quantities of the different makes being called for. Prices are unchanged at \$29 per dozen.

Metals—Trade continues fairly good. Galvanized iron is moving freely, and Canada plates are being booked freely for import. Sheet iron and spelter are quoted a little lower.

Pig Iron—There have been a few car load lots of Summerlee and Carnbroe selling at around quotations, but business is on the whole still quiet. We quote:—Summerlee \$21 to 21.50; Carnbroe, \$20 to 20.50; Siemen's, \$18.75 to 19.00.

Bar Iron—Volume of business is still light, and prices rule as before at \$1.75 Montreal and \$1.55 Toronto.

Sheet Iron—Several import orders are reported at figures lower than before quoted. We quote: 8 to 16 gauge, \$2.50; 18 do., \$2.50; 20 do., \$2.50; 22 to 24 do, \$2.35; 26 do, \$2.45; 28 do, \$2.65.

Sheet Steel—Prices are lower. We quote: 8 to 16 gauge, \$2.80 per 100 lbs; 18 to 20, \$2.65; 22 to 24, \$2.85; 26, \$3.10.

Boiler Tubes—There is a fair movement, but there is no special feature to note. We quote: 1½ inch, 7c; 1½ inch, 7½c; 1½ inch, 8c; 2 inch, 8½c; 2½ inch, 9c; 2½ inch, 9½c; 3 inch, 11½c; 3½ inch, 14c; 4 inch, 19c.

Iron Pipe—We quote: from ½ to 1 inch, 67½ to 70 per cent; 1½ to 2 inch, 70 to 70 and 10 per cent; galvanized iron pipe, 47½ to 50 per cent.

Galvanized Iron—Prices are unchanged at 4½ to 4¾ for 28 gauge in case lots.

Ingot Tin—Prices are firmer, and we now quote 20 to 21c.

Ingot Copper—We quote 10½ to 10¾, ordinarily.

Sheet Copper—There is a good deal of the United States article coming in, manufacturers in some instances selling direct to consumers. We quote 15 to 17c as before.

Corrugated Iron—A great deal of activity has developed in this line, and prices are unchanged. We quote: "Owl" brand from genuine steel plates, zinc coated, \$4 25 to \$6 per square; painted steel, same brand, \$3 to 4.75, according to gauge.

Zinc Spelter—Prices are ½c per pound lower. We quote: Domestic, 4 to 4½c; foreign 4½ to 4¾c.

Tin plates—Trade is keeping up well, good quantities of 29x28 being shipped for roofing purposes. For L.C. we still quote \$3.50 to \$3 75.

Terne Plates—Prices have been shaded 25c per box for 10-box lots during the past week. We quote ordinarily \$6.75 to 7.50 per box, 20x28.

Zinc Sheets—Business continues quiet and featureless at 5 to 5½c.

Hoops and Bands—Shipments are small from stock, but there have been some fair import orders taken at low prices, although business in this particular is not generally good. We quote: American, steel, \$2.10, iron, \$2.20; English, \$2.40 to 2.50.

Canada Plates—Prices have been reduced, and we now quote: All dull, \$2.50; half polished, \$2 60; and all bright, \$2.80.

**Solder**—Trade is brisk in small lots. Some very cheap solder is being put on the market as half-and-half, but at prices which cause its genuineness to be doubted; in fact, those using it are said to be condemning it. We quote lower at 13½ to 14c.

**Pig Lead**—There have been some good lots moving, although orders are as a rule small; 2½ to 3c is still the idea as to price.

**Antimony**—We quote 9½ to 10c as before.

**Old Material**—A little better demand for rubber is felt, and there has been an advance of ½c in that article. Machinery cast, stove cast scrap, and old copper bottoms have declined in price. We quote prices paid by dealers as follows:—Agricultural scrap, 55c per cwt.; machinery cast, 54 to 55c per cwt.; stove cast scrap, 30 to 35c; No. 1 wrought scrap, 40c per cwt; No. 2, including sheet iron, hoop iron and mixed steel, 10c; new light scrap copper 6½ to 7c; heavy scrap copper 7½ to 7¾c; old copper bottoms 6 to 6½c; light scrap brass 4c; heavy yellow scrap brass, 6c; heavy red scrap brass, 6½ to 7c; scrap lead, 1½ to 2c; scrap zinc, 1½ to 2c; scrap rubber, 2½ to 2¾c; country mixed rags, 60 to 75c per 100 lbs; clean dry bones, 45 to 55c per 100 lbs; borings and turnings, 10 to 15c.

**Glass**—A little spring glass has been received during the week, but stocks are still demoralized and jobbers still finding it difficult to supply the demand. We still quote \$1.20 to \$1.25 first break. In plate glass country trade is fairly good, but there is not much doing in the city.

**Paints and Oils**—In white lead business is still brisk and prices demoralized. The quantity moving seems to be above the average for this time of year. The ruling price is still 4½c. Turpentine is taken almost as fast as it comes in, stocks thus being kept light. Prices unchanged at 41 to 42c, 30 days. A good business is reported in linseed oil at 55½c for raw and 56½c for boiled, delivered Toronto. In prepared paints re-orders are still coming in, but business in this line, generally speaking, continues to fall off. Prices are unchanged at \$1.05 for pure. Considerable glue is moving at the new rates. There is a German glue on the market which is being sold in barrel lots at 7½c. Some changes have been made in prices on account of the new tariff, but they only affected the low priced article. Shellac gums are held firmer. Putty quiet at \$1.90 to \$2 per cwt. Paris green quiet at these prices: 50 or 100-lb drums, 12½c; 1-lb packages 14½c. Castor oil is in good demand at following prices: Case lots, 6½ to 6¾c, single tins, 7c. Payments fairly good.

**Petroleum**—The reduction in tariff is likely to cause a change in prices, but at present quotations remain as before. We quote .5 to 10 barrel lot; imperial gallon, Toronto—Canadian, 12 to 12½c; carbon safety, 15½ to 16c; Canadian water white, 16 to 17c; United States water white, 18 to 19c; photogene, 30c.

### Toronto Markets.

**Wheat**—White wheat was reported sold north and west at 58c, and spring on the Midland at 62c. Manitobas e. sy. Car lots of No. 1 hard sold, Toronto freights and west at 72c.

**Flour**—Demand is slow and prices about the same. Straight rollers, Toronto freights, are quoted at \$2.60 to 2.85.

**Millfeed**—Feeling is rather easier. Millers are disposing of product as fast as made, in the expectation that prices will decline shortly. Sales, however, are being made at previous figures. City mills quote bran at \$17, and shorts at \$18 for ton lots.

**Oats**—About steady, at 33½c for white, middle freight west. Car lots on track are quoted at 37c.

**Barley**—One car of feed barley sold west today at 40c. Cars east are quoted at 40 to 41c. No. 1 barley is quoted at the same figures.

**Grain and Flour**—Car lot prices are:—

**Flour (Toronto freights)**—Manitoba patents, \$3.75 to \$3.80; Manitoba strong bakers, \$3.50 to 3.55; Ontario patents, \$2.90 to \$3.00; straight roller, \$2.60 to 2.85; extra \$2.40 to \$2.50; low grades, per bag, 85c to \$1. Bran, \$1.6 to 16.50. Shorts—\$16.50 to 16.75. Wheat (west and north points)—White, 58 to 60c; spring, 60 to 61c; red winter, 58 to 60c; 60c, 55 to 57c; No 1 hard, 72c; No 2 hard, 71c. Peas, 55 to 56c. Barley (outside)—No. 1, 40 to 41c; feed, 40 to 41c. Oats, 33 to 34c. Buckwheat (east)—42c. Rye (east)—45c. Corn, on track, 49½ to 50c.

**Eggs**—Quotations are: Fresh, 10½ to 11c; checked, 8 to 8½c, and limed, 6 to 6½c.

**Potatoes**—Two cars sold equal to on track today at 53c, and one at 55c. Values are quite unsettled.

**Apples**—Quotations are:—\$4.50 to \$5 for selected and \$3.00 to \$3.50 for cooking. Dried apples scarce and steady. Evaporated steady. Quotations are: Dried, 6 to 6½c; evaporated, 9½ to 10c.

**Beans**—Choice hand-picked white beans are sold in small lots at \$1.20 per bushel, and in round lots at \$1.15. Limas are quoted at 4 to 4½c per pound.

**Onions**—Commission houses are quoting 1½ to 1¾c per lb for choice yellow Danvers and silver skins.

**Honey and Maple Syrup**—Extracted, 7 to 8c according to quantity; sections, \$1.50 to 1.75 per dozen. Maple syrup is fairly active. Quotations are: Gallon tins, 80 to 85c; five-gallon tins, 75 to 85c; bbls at 70 to 75c. Old syrup, 70 to 75c.

**BUTTER**—Prices are lower again, sales of large rolls being made as low as 15c. Dairy tubs and creamery tubs and pounds are relatively high owing to light receipts. Quotations are: Dairy tub, choice to extra choice, 18 to 19c; good to choice, 16½ to 18c; store picked tubs, choice, 16c; inferior to medium, 12 to 14c; large dairy rolls 15 to 18c; pound rolls, 18½ to 19½c; creamery pounds, 24 to 25c; creamery tubs, 23 to 24c.

**Cheese**—Factory made full creams, September and October, are quoted at 11½ to 12c; April make at 11 to 11½c; and private dairy full creams at 10½ to 11½c.

**Dressed Hog**—Street receipts were fair and prices unchanged at \$6.15 to 6.25 for loads of farmers' run. About 150 carcasses were bought by a jobber at these figures. Butchers paid \$6.40 to 6.50 for single carcasses of choice medium weights.

**Cured Meats**—Prices are firm. Orders that would have been accepted a week are now refused. Inside price for ton lots of long clear is 7½c, and for case lots 7¾c is the lowest price accepted. Quotations are as follows: Mess pork, Canadian, \$15.00; short cut \$16.00; shoulder, mess, \$13.50 to \$14.00; clear mess, \$14.00 to \$14.50; bacon, long clear, case lots 7½c; ton lots 7¾c; lard, Canadian tierces, 3½c; tubs, 9c; pails, 9½c, and com pounds in pails, 8c, and tubs, 7¾c; smoked hams, 10½ to 11c; bellies, 11 to 11½c; rolls, 8½ to 9c and backs, 10 to 10½c.

**Hides**—Green hides, 3c for No. 1, and 3½c for heavy steer hides of 60 lbs and over. Cured, 3½ to 3¾c for No. 1 cured. Skins—Sheepskins, 80 to 85c for best. Calfskins are quoted at 6c for No. 1 green, and 4c for No. 2. Cured are quoted at 7 to 7½c for No. 1. Deacons are quoted at 15 to 25c.

**Wool**—Combing is quiet at 17c, and clothing at 19c; extras are bought at 22 to 23c, and are sold at 23 to 24c; supers are bought at 18 to 19c and are sold at 19 to 20c.—Empire, May 5

The British Board of trade returns show that emigration to Canada declined from 8,557 in April, 1893, to 3,524 in April, 1894. For the first four months of 1894, emigration to Canada declined 69.3. While for the same time in 1893 it was 18,259. Emigration to the United States decreased one-half, but to Australia it increased slightly. The total emigration is decreased by one-half.

### Toronto Live Stock Prices.

**Butchers' Cattle**—Prices to-day were just a shade firmer. Competition was pretty keen, and nice loads were readily marketed at current figures. The range was from 2½ to 3c for common to medium, 3 to 3½c for medium to good; 3½ to 3¾c for good to choice, up to \$3.60 for extra choice loads, and 3¾c to \$3.85 for extra picked lots.

**Feeders and Short Keeps**—A few odd lots were being picked up to day at around Tuesday's prices. Light stockers sold from 3½ to 3¾c, and half finished shippers were in some demand at around \$3.60 to 3¾c.

**Export Cattle**—Prices show little or no improvement. One load of choice was taken at \$4.40—top price so far in the season—but the run was from 3¾ to 4½c.

**Hogs**—Demand was good, and all sold at Tuesday's prices. Thick fats and long half fats, weighed off car, sold at \$1.90 to \$5. Stores sold at \$4.60 to \$4.75. Sows and rough heavies at \$1.15 to \$1.25, and stags at \$2.50 to \$3.

**Sheep and Lambs**—Offerings were sold out in mixed lots. The range of prices is as follows: Butchers' sheep, medium to good, \$4 to \$4.50; straight ewies, \$5 to \$5.75; grain-fed yearlings, choice to extra choice, 4½ to 4¾c a pound; common to medium 3¾ to 4c a pound; spring lambs, \$2.50 to \$4.50 each. One mixed lot of 43, sheep and yearlings, averaging 100 pounds, sold 4½c a pound. A bunch of spring lambs sold at \$3.75 each. Demand for choice yearlings active. Sheep and spring lambs slow.—Empire, May 4.

The mill of the Dominion Paper Company at King's Falls Que., are burned, the main building, containing some valuable machinery, was destroyed. The estimated loss is \$75,000.

The Ontario Pump Company, with a capital stock of \$45,000 paid up, has gone into voluntary liquidation. There are several mortgages against the estate, and it is said it is not likely to pay more than a small percentage on the dollar.

The Canadian Gazette shows the continued enormous expansion of trade between Britain and Canada. The imports for the month of April increased thirty-two per cent, and the increase for the four months of 1894 is ninety-six per cent. Fish increases in the four months, £170,000; wood £16,000, cheese £26,000, hams and bacon, £10,000 and wheat £22,000. The exports to Canada have declined, however. For April the figures show a decrease of nineteen per cent, and for the four months twenty one per cent, the chief decline is in railroad iron, steel, cotton and wooden goods.

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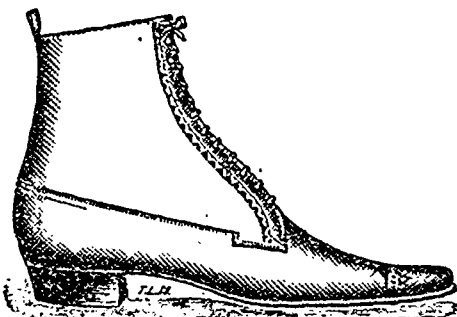
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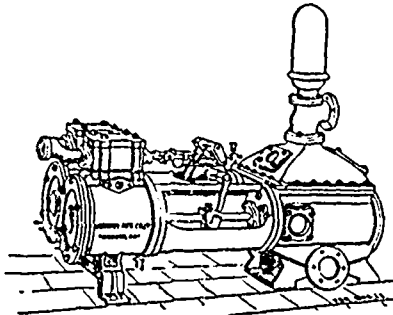
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### Fluid Beef.

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### FIFTY TIMES

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FRESH EGGS WANTED.

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TRADE MARK.

**Production of Gold and Silver in 1893**

The production of gold in the United States during the calendar year 1893 was, according to the Mint statistics, 1,739,081 ounces of the value of \$35,950,000, against \$33,000,000 in 1892, showing an increase of \$2,950,000; in 1891 the product was \$33,175,000. There has been an increase of nearly 20 per cent. during the last ten years. It is thought that the depression in the silver mining industry during the past year has stimulated the mining of gold, but this is doubtful. It is more probable that the increase in production of gold has been the result of the more modern facilities of gold mining, especially in more economical reduction of ore of low grade.

The Mint has not finished its tabulation of the silver product in 1893, but it is stated that it will show approximately a production of 60,000,000 ounces, of a coinage value of about \$77,000,000, against \$73,697,000 in 1892, and \$40,200,000 ten years ago; but it required much less silver ten years ago than now to reach that coinage value. The actual bullion value of the 60,000,000 ounces of silver produced in 1893, reckoned at 63c per ounce, would be only \$37,800,000, showing that the aggregate value of the bullion produced in 1893 was only moderately in excess of the output of gold, and there is no present prospect that the present year will show a more favorable comparison.—Cincinnati Price Current.

**Minneapolis and the Lumber Supply.**

The recent purchase by a Minneapolis syndicate of the larger part of the standing pine timber of Minnesota not already held by lumber manufacturers is regarded as being one of the most important events in the history of the Minnesota and Minneapolis lumber industry. The purchase by this syndicate, which includes such prominent firms as Nelson Tenney & Co., J. W. Day & Co., Carpenter Brothers & Co., Bikus & Co. and the Shevon-Carpenter Company, covers two large holdings, one that of T. B. Walker and the other the Pillsbury's aggregating 1,500,000,000 feet of standing Norway and white pine, valued, with several mills, at not far from \$5,000,000. The action of the Minneapolis syndicate, as explained by a writer in the Minneapolis Journal, has been foreshadowed for a number of years past. Seven years ago similar efforts of a lower Mississippi syndicate, headed by Frederick Weyerhaeuser, now of St. Paul, then of Rock Island, were mentioned by Minneapolis papers, but active efforts making to secure the final result were limited to the past two years.

During that period the Weyerhaeuser syndicate bought about 2,000,000,000 feet of standing timber in the upper Mississippi regions, and negotiations to secure the large lot just sold were making by this syndicate as late as three weeks ago. The action of the Minneapolis syndicate in securing the large tract has done much to concentrate the holdings of standing pine of Minnesota in a few strong hands. Estimating holdings of the Weyerhaeuser syndicate at 2,000,000,000 feet and those of the Minneapolis syndicate and its individual members at 2,195,000,000 feet, a total is indicated of 4,195,000,000 feet. Other large holdings, most of which are held by manufacturers, aggregate 1,683,000,000 feet, an aggregate of 5,878,000,000 feet of standing pine held by about fourteen firms or individuals. Outside of these holdings and a number of small lots in private hands, the supply of standing pine in Minnesota is limited to government holdings of timber on Indian reservations. On the Leech Lake reservation alone there is said to be 700,000,000 feet. The Weyerhaeuser and Minneapolis syndicates, through the possession of logging railroads running to the edges of this reservation, hold the keys to this supply.

There is said to be little prospect of antagonism in developing the holdings of the two syndicates. In fact the formation of an agreement of some sort is outlined in later news as to the

operations of these syndicates. Now that the Minneapolis lumbermen have secured enough timber to ensure the operation of their mills for the next ten or fifteen years, they are said to be anxious that the other syndicate should own or control a mill or mills in Minneapolis. In Minneapolis it is thought that some sort of an organization or pool is not improvable. The good effects of the pool maintained so long on the Chippewa form a precedent. That consumers' interests will not be neglected is claimed to be assured, because the lumber made by the members of such pool would be sold in an open field where competition is unrestricted. It is said to be uncertain whether the Weyerhaeuser syndicate will manufacture any lumber in Minneapolis this year. There are also said to be 500,000,000 feet more logs now in hand than Minneapolis mills can possibly manufacture this season.

The effects of this deal, judging from impressions prevalent at the northwest, are expected to be far reaching, so far as Minneapolis is concerned. The tendency is for the sawmills to get nearer the source of supply, and it is claimed this means additional mills at Minneapolis. A guarantee of a supply for fifteen years to come will naturally give stability to the lumber business in that city, and it is claimed the natural place to manufacture and to sell the product of the white pine will be Minneapolis. When the white pine is all out the question as to whether the hard wood resources of the northwest will be sufficient to keep the Minneapolis mills busy may come up. But, with the supply of white pine guaranteed for fifteen years, speculation on the more remote future does not seem to worry those in interest.—Bradstreet's.

**Summer Supply of Hogs.**

The consolidation of estimates received a year ago from special correspondents of the Price Current indicated a general average of 80 as the percentage of supply of hogs for marketing from March 1 to November 1 in comparison with the preceding year. The records of packing in the West indicate 86½ per cent. as the season's result, which is closely in line with the calculations at the beginning of the season.

Pursuing the usual investigations this season, and consolidating the returns as heretofore, the indications reached with reference to supply of hogs estimated to be available for marketing during the period from March 1 to November 1, show the general average reached is 113—or 13 per cent. increase, in comparison with last year.

The western packing during the eight summer months last year was 6,720,000 hogs. The information now submitted suggests approximately \$75,000 as the gain to be looked for, which quite likely may in fact be exceeded. The causes which have led up to this prospective enlargement in supplies of hogs include the fact that the shaping of prices the past year and a half has given an impulse to interest in production of hogs, and the past winter season has been especially free from conditions, adverse to breeding stock. It is therefore reasonable, under continuance of favorable conditions, to look for a decided enlargement in the marketable supply.—Cincinnati Price Current.

**A Hint to Advertisers.**

There is a tendency among merchants to generalize too much in their advertisements. A retailer's advertisement will not be sought for if it is mainly composed of statements regarding the uniform excellence of the goods kept on hand, etc., etc. The people want to know just what you have to sell and what the price is. In other words they read the advertisement for the same reason that they read the other portion of the paper—to get the news. See that your advertisements are news articles.—Dry Goods Reporter.

**A 4,000 Mile Railroad.**

People who have considered the proposed railway from the United States through Mexico, Central America and South America to the region bordering on the far southern limits of the continent a mere idle fancy, will find cause to revise their idea on seeing the report of the chief engineer, Mr. Shunk, to the commission. The survey appears to have been made all the way to Buenos Ayres, and to be found feasible. Much of the tropical region in South America will be traversed at great altitudes, for railway travel—the survey including sections that rise to heights of 7,000 and 12,000 feet above sea level. Such elevated rapid transit ought to afford much striking scenery, as well as decidedly cool weather for travellers, irrespective of the season. The survey makes the length of the proposed line 4,300 miles from the Mexican starting place to Buenos Ayres, and the completed road is put at \$50,000 per mile, including some formidable grading and bridging—about \$200,000,000 in all, for which the funds are to be paid proportionally by the countries interested.

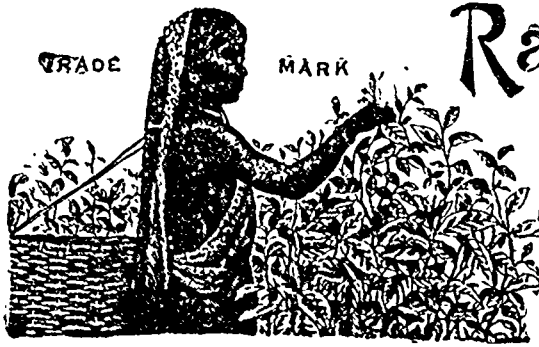
The beginning of the line will be at a point in Mexico which will make the new line continuous with the existing system in that country and the United States. Thus the completion of the road will enable a passenger to go by rail all the way from Canada almost to the very borders of the vast and bare South American region known as Patagonia. It will be a good while yet before the proposed road is constructed as far as Buenos Ayres. And it will be a great deal longer before a railroad is built through Patagonia. But Buenos Ayres (a large city now) is itself located almost down to south latitude 35 degrees, or nearly as far south of the equator as the city of Richmond is north of it. From Buenos Ayres on still southward to Tierra del Fuego, the Land of Desolation, is 20 degrees further; and the inhabitants of that country beyond the Strait of Magellan are not yet petitioning for railroad accommodations. Looking from the decks of the Beagle in the great desolate strait, off through a waterway reaching further south through that forbidding land, Darwin, in his notes made in 1832, remarks that the passage "seemed to lead to another and a worse world." Doubtless a large part of the road will not pay for a long time; but its construction will aid in building up towns and trade along the line. Some sections, even in South America, are expected to pay from the start.—Portland Eastern Argus.

**The Cost of Government.**

The United States Treasury Department has lately issued statistics which show that the cost of government has increased in a much greater ratio than does population. The pith of the Treasury's showing may be garnered from the annual tabulation:—

Years.	Population.	Net Expenses.	Per capita Expenditure.
1840 .....	17,068,453	\$ 24,317,570	\$1.42
1850 .....	23,191,876	39,543,492	1.71
1860 .....	31,433,321	63,130,598	2.01
1870 .....	39,559,371	309,653,561	8.03
1880 .....	50,155,783	267,642,958	5.34
1890 .....	62,622,259	318,040,710	5.07
1893 .....	66,916,003	383,477,954	5.73

The decade ending 1870, which includes the war period, shows, of course, a tremendous increase of cost per capita to the people. In 1862 the cost was \$14.42 per capita; in 1863, \$21.42; in 1864, \$25.42, and in 1865, \$37.35 per capita. It is reasonably fair to state that a large part of the great expense of to-day is due to the pension lists; but allowing liberally for these, it is still evident that the cost of government is fully 200 per cent greater now than it was fifty years ago—an abnormal increase mainly attributable to the multiplication of offices with increase of salaries which the opulence of the nation's resources has encouraged in the last thirty years.—Omaha World-Herald.



Ram Lal's  
PURE  
INDIAN TEA

GUARANTEED ABSOLUTELY PURE  
AS MANUFACTURED ON THE  
GARDENS IN INDIA

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

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

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

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

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

WINNIPEG, Oct. 5th, 1893.  
Messrs. Ogilvie Milling Co.,

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

—IN HANDLING—  
**OGILVIE'S FLOUR**  
YOU HAVE  
**THE BEST**  
Each bag guaranteed. Sown with our  
Special Twine, Red White and Blue.  
**OGILVIE'S HUNGARIAN,**  
Unequalled for fine Cakes and Pastry. Stands un-  
valled for Bread Making. Make the sponge thin. Keep  
the dough soft. Do not make it stiff. For pastry  
use little less flour than usual.

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



Full Stock Carried by our Manitoba and  
Northwestern Agents.

**Merrick, Anderson & Co.**

WINNIPEG.

PRICES and SAMPLES  
Mailed on Application,

MANUFACTURERS OF

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

# WILLIAM L. KEENE & CO

(Successors to Chipman, Morgan & Co.)

SHIPBROKERS & COMMISSION MERCHANTS

672 Cordova St., Vancouver, B.C.

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

## For Sale

A BARGAIN.

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

STUART & HARPER,

Machinery Dealers, Winnipeg, Man.

## BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Victoria Business Review.

May 7, 1894.

There cannot be said to have been any noticeable improvement in business over last week. The weather has been decidedly against the expected buoyancy. For several weeks cold winds and rain have prevailed, which apart from a depressing effect on trade will have an injurious effect on growing crops. Fruit trees have been in full bloom for some time, and as has been experienced in some previous seasons, chilling and dwarfing may result. Vegetation has been unusually slow as well. Owing to the early and promising start, farmers are much disappointed at the unfavorable turn.

One promising feature of the season is the revival of the lumber trade. A number of lumber ships have arrived and while there is not sufficient evidence of activity upon which to base a confident prediction, yet there is not lacking signs of a more prosperous condition of affairs. The feeling among lumbermen is in this direction, and it is to be hoped that their anticipations will be realized. The hope of a speedy revival in the lumber business on the coast is like the orthodox belief in the millennium, sure to be fulfilled sooner or later. Nor are the benefits to flow from the coming boom much less important in the minds of the lumbermen.

News from the sealers has been received. The three or four vessels heard from, which have been doing business on the Japanese coast, have been having good luck so far.

Mining in the Interior, of which so much is expected this season, is yet inactive. It has been dependent upon trails, roads and navigation opening up. It will be a month yet before much will be reported in that line.

There has been an advance in the feed, flour and provision markets. Eggs are plentiful and cheap. There never has been so large a supply of local poultry in the market, evidencing the fact that increasing attention is being paid to this needful industry.

Imported strawberries and grapes have made their appearance, but in limited quantities, of poor quality and dear. There is an abundant supply of fish, vegetables and oranges and lemons. New potatoes are offered.

As something which has more or less of a disturbing influence, it may be remarked that politics is the principal business of the hour and will be for the next three months, in view of approaching general elections. In this re-

## Every Mackintosh

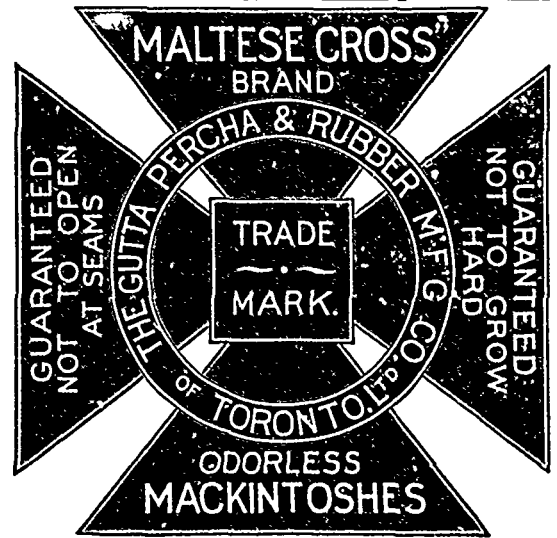
Bearing this Trade Mark is

Thoroughly Guaranteed.

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

For Sale by all the Leading Wholesale Houses.

Try them and you will Buy Again.



spect everything is very "promising," and if only all the candidates could succeed in being elected, times would be very good for the next four years.

Vancouver Business Review.

May 7, 1894.

Wholesale trade fair, a trifle quieter since the usual flurry at the commencement of the month. There is quite a heavy tonnage in port. Two more vessels arrived to load lumber this week. Both mills are very busy. Seeding operations are backward in the Okanagan district, but in the Fraser valley farming is much further advanced than usual. Collections continue fairly good and improving. Everything points to better times in the near future. By advices from California, it is learned that oranges are still held firm. It is expected that this week's Australian steamer will bring a cargo of much needed fruit, the market being particularly bare. There is still a large quantity of limed eggs on the market, and in some instances they have been sacrificed at ten cents. There is a great scarcity of good butter, the Australian article being principally offered.

B. C. Market Quotations.

BUTTER—California dairy, 23 to 24; California creamery, 26c; Australian, 26 to 28c.

VEGETABLES—Potatoes, \$18 to 20 per ton; onions, 5½c; cabbage, 2c; carrots, turnips and beets, ¼ to 1c a lb.

EGGS—Eastern case eggs, 10 to 11c; fresh Portland, 15c; native, 18c; Japanese, 18 to 20c.

FRUITS—Lemons, California, navals, \$3.50; seedlings, \$3.50; oranges, navals, \$3.00 to 4.00; seedlings, \$2.25; bananas, \$2.50 per bunch; peanuts, 12½c per pound.

SUGARS—Remains steady. Powdered and icing, 5½c; Paris lump, 5½c granulated 4½c; extra C, 4½c; fancy yellow, 4c; yellow, 3½c; golden C, 3½c.

SYRUPS—30 gallon barrels, 2½c per pound; 10 gallon kegs, 2½c; 5 gallon kegs, \$2 each; 1 gallon tins, \$4.25 per case of 10, ½ gallon tins, \$5.75 per case of 20.

DRESSED MEAT.—Beef, 8 to 9½c; mutton, 9 to 9½c; pork, 8 to 10c; veal, 10 to 10½c.

LIVE STOCK—Calves, 5 to 7c; steers, 4½ to 5c; sheep, 3½ to 4½c; hogs, 6 to 7½c.

CURED MEATS—Hams, 13 to 13½c; breakfast bacon, 14 to 14½c; backs 13 to 13½c; long clear 10c; short rolls, 11c. Lard is held at the following figures: In tins, 12½c per pound; in pails and tubs, 11½c; mess pork, \$18; short cut, \$22.

FISH—Prices are: Salmon 8c; flounders, 4c; scabbass, 8c; cod, 6c; halibut, very scarce, 8c; smoked salmon 12½c; smoked halibut, 10c; kippered herring, 12½c; bloaters, 10c; kippered cod, 10c; sturgeon, 10c.

FLOUR—The Ogilvie Milling Co. and Keowatin Milling Co. quote, in car load lots at Victoria, and Vancouver: Patent, per barrel, \$4.10; strong bakers, \$4.00. The Columbia Flouring Mills quote Enderby flour in carload lots at Victoria, Vancouver and New Westminster: Premier, \$3.90; XXX, \$3.75; strong bakers or XX, \$3.40; superfine, \$3.10. Flour, Manitoba patents, \$4.20; ladies' choice, \$4.00; prairie lily, \$3.30; Oregon, \$4.75; Oak Lake, patent, \$4.10; Oak Lake strong bakers, \$3.90.

GRAIN—Manitoba oats, per ton, \$29; United States oats, \$21; British Columbia oats, \$27; wheat, \$30; hay, \$10.

MEAL—Oatmeal—National mills, Victoria, 90-lb sacks, \$2.60. Cornmeal, per 93-lb sacks, \$2.15; per 10.10, \$2.55.

GROUND FEED—Chopped feed, \$25 per ton; feed wheat, \$23 to 25 per ton; Canadian chop barley, \$24; California chop, \$25.50.

Millsuffs—Bran, \$21.00; shorts, \$23.00.

Brief Business Notes.

J. Edson, hotel, Fort Steele, reported sold out.

Poolo & Co., dry goods, Vernon, giving up business.

J. C. Douglas, liquors, Vancouver, sheriff in possession.

A new weekly paper is to be published at Wellington.

Francis Wade, Wale's Landing, general store, deceased.

P. Besette, saw mill, Lumby, business advertised for sale.

John T. Bethune, commission agent, is opening in Victoria.

Cyr & Cossitt, saw mill, Stove Valley, succeeded by Cyr Bros.

Victoria Inland Revenue returns for April amounted to \$6,271.

Lewlas & Son, ice cream factory, Victoria, succeeded by L. Acton.

Meytyer & Noel, hotel, Vancouver, succeeded by Meytyer & King.

Harvey, Bailey & Co., general store, Enderby, closing out business.

The Nanaimo Telegram has ceased publication, owing to assignment.

The Mission City News plant and building have been destroyed by fire.

Chas Cole, tobacconist, Victoria, purchased David Hart's bankrupt stock.

Joseph Grice and Co., grocers, Victoria, sold out to George Maimement.

Ewen Morrison, lumber, Victoria, successor to the Rock Bay Lumber yard.

The British barque Largo Law is loading at Moodyville for the west coast.

# O'LOUGHLIN BROS. & CO.,

## Wall Papers for 1894!

JUST ARRIVED.

GOOD LINES.

LOW PRICES.

SPLENDID VALUES.

Samples with Quotations submitted upon Application.

### Wholesale Paper, Stationery and General Jobbers, AND PRINTERS.

41 Princess Street,

WINNIPEG.

#### Montreal Markets.

**Flour**—A fair business transpires on local account, but very little for export. Newfoundland appears to be well stocked for the present; in fact, merchants there will not take the trouble to answer offers. It is said there are between 20,000 and 30,000 barrels of United States flour in stores here which owners are waiting to place, some of which is being offered at \$3.10 to 3.15 c. i. f. St. John's, Nfld. Ontario millers are asking \$2.95 on track here for straight rollers, but possibly that figure might be shaded. Shippers say they are offered Ohio straight rollers, at \$2.90 on track here, but they are not buying. We quote as follows:—Patent spring, \$3.65 to 3.75; Ontario patent, \$3.25 to 3.60; straight roller, \$2.90 to 3.15; extra, \$2.65 to 2.85; superfine, \$2.40 to 2.60; fine, \$2.15 to 2.35; city strong bakers, \$3.40 to 3.50; Manitoba bakers, \$3.25 to \$3.40; Ontario bags—extra, \$1.35 to 1.40; straight rollers, \$1.50 to 1.55; superfine, \$1.25 to 1.35; fine, \$1.05 to 1.15.

**Oatmeal**—Millers are asking \$4.10, for car lots laid down here, but that figure might be shaded. In a jobbing there is no change, and prices are quoted as follows:—Rolled and granulated, \$4.20 to 4.35; standard, \$3.95 to 4.15. In bags granulated and rolled are quoted at \$2.10 to 2.15, and standard at \$1.95 to \$2.

**Bran, etc.**—Bran is fully \$1 per to cheaper, western millers offering it at \$18 in car lots on track, with sales reported at that figure. Shorts are quoted at \$18.50 to 19.00, and moulin is \$1.50 to \$2 per ton lower at \$20.50 to \$22 as to grade. Millers begin to recognize that green food will soon be a factor in the supply.

**Wheat**—We hear of about 1,000,000 bushels of Manitoba wheat being engaged for the St. Lawrence. The price of No. 1 hard here is nominally quoted at 76 to 78. No. 2 red winter is quoted at 64 to 65c.

**Oats**—There is some enquiry for oats for local consumption, with sales at 39½c for No. 3, and No. 2 are quoted at 40 to 40½c.

**Barley**—A fair demand exists for feed barley which is firm 46c. Malting grades are steady at 50 to 53c.

**Pork, Lard, etc.**—There is a fair enquiry for compound lard which has sold in car lots at \$1.42½c to \$1.45, and in smaller lots at \$1.50 per pail. Smoked meats met with fair enquiry, round lots of choice selected hams selling at 10½ to 11c, and heavy rough at 10c. Bacon is in good demand, with sales at 11 to 12c. We quote prices as follows: Canada short cut pork, per bbl, \$17.00 to \$18.00; Canada, clear mess, per bbl, \$16.50 to \$17; extra mess beef, per bbl, \$12.25 to 12.50; plate beef, per bbl, \$16.25 to 16.50; hams, per lb, 10 to 11c; lard, pure, in pails, per lb, 9½ to 10c; lard, compound, in pails, per lb, 7½ to 7¾c; bacon, per lb, 11 to 12c; shoulders, per lb, 8½ to 9c.

**Butter**—The market is gradually settling down to a summer basis, but owing to the non-accumulation of new goods, the drop in prices

has not been as marked as was expected, although a further decline must come. A lot of 27 tubs fresh creamery was sold at 22c and a lot at 22½c, but in a small jobbing way 23c is the figure, and an occasionally selected single tub might bring a little more. Finest eastern townships dairy has been placed at 20 to 22c, and a few tubs of Morrisburg and Brockville have commanded about same prices. Creamery, old held, 17 to 18c per lb, creamery, fresh, 21 to 22½c per lb; eastern townships dairy, 20 to 22c; western, 18 to 20c. Add 1c to above for single packages of selected. A few rolls continue to come in, and sales of western have been made at 19 to 20c, and Morrisburg at 21 to 22c.

**Cheese**—At Prescott, Ont., sales were made at 10 1/8c, 10½c and 10¾c. In Montreal the receipts are increasing, and sales have occurred at 10 to 10½c, with choice colored selling at 10½ to 10¾c, and considering they are all fodder goods, prices are very fair. But as soon as May make comes on the market, lower prices may be expected.

**Eggs**—The market has assumed an easier tone, with sales at 10½ to 11c. The receipts from the west are more liberal, and a good portion is going into cold storage and the pickling vats. Storekeepers are paying 9c in the country.

**Maple Products**—Maple syrup is quiet, sales in wood being reported at 4 to 5c as to quantity. In cans, 5 to 5½c are at the quoted rates, or 50 to 60c per can. Maple sugar is quoted at 6 to 7c.

**Honey**—The market is quiet; extracted at 7 to 8½c per lb for choice 1893, and old at 4 to 5c per lb. Comb 7 to 12c, as to quality and quantity.

**Apples**—Apples are not in very great demand—in fact, sales are hard to push owing to the abundance of other fruit that are in the market, which can be bought for a great deal less than the price which would have to be paid for apples. We quote No. 1 \$5 to \$6 and No. 2, \$4 to \$4.50.

**Hides**—There is no change in hides. Light hides are selling to dealers at 3½; for No. 1 and stocks are accumulating. Calfskins are coming more liberally, and dealers are paying 5c. Quite a number of lambskins have been received which brought 15c, although we hear that more money has been paid during the past few days, and we quote 15 to 20c. We quote prices as follows: Nos. 1, 2 and 3 light hides, to tanners 4, 3 and 2, and to dealers, 3½, 2½ and 1½. Heavy steers, 4½ to 6c; calfskins, 6c; sheepskins at 75 to 80c; lambskins 10 to 15c.—Trade Bulletin, May 4.

At the Brockville, Ontario, cheese market on May 3, 250 boxes sold at 10 1/8-16c, 300 boxes at 10 7/8c and 300 boxes at 10 7/8c. These prices are better than can be had at Montreal. But then it is calculated that the first lots of new cheese will strike a bare market in England.

#### Montreal Iron and Hardware Markets.

Trade during the past week does not show any improvement. There is more business doing, but the volume is much less than that of last year. Prices usually are steady, and owing to the exceedingly low rates prevailing in almost everything, any change will likely be of an upward nature. There is very little doing in pig iron. Founders usually report trade dull, and are supplying their requirement mostly from local smelters, whose prices are under those at which Scotch irons can be imported. Bar iron is selling at \$1.75 to 1.85, according to quantity; sheet iron at \$2.35 to 2.40; hoops at \$2.30; cast steel at 9½ to 12c; galvanized sheets at 4½ to 5c; Morewood's Lion brand 6 to 6½c; tinned sheet iron, 24 gauge, at 6c; tinplates, I.C. cokes, at \$3.25; charcoal at \$3.50 to 4.00; Canada plates at \$2.35 to \$2.40;terne plates, \$5.50 to 6.75; cop. or at 10c; tin at 18½ to 19c; spelter at 4½ to 4¾c; antimony at 16½ to 12c; lead at 2½ to 3c; sheet zinc, 5 to 5½c. Loudon markets are cabled as follows:—Ingot tin at £72 15s; best selected copper at £43; lead at £9 5s; antimony at £36 10; Scotch warrants at 42; 63; spelter at £15 13s.

The first arrivals of cement for the season have come to hand, and are the smallest for many years past. The stock on hand at present has been reduced to between 3,500 and 4,000 barrels, principally held in public warehouses. The demand continues good from both local and western buyers, and the market rules fairly active with a good business doing. The only sale of importance during the week was one lot of 2,000 barrels on western account for delivery during the season. The tone was more easy and values are quoted lower, which is generally the case at this season, when new arrivals come to hand. We quote spot prices at \$2 to 2.10 for English brands, and \$1.85 to 1.95 for Belgian, and to arrive, English brands \$2 and Belgian \$1.80 to 1.90. The demand for firebricks is good at \$18.50 to 22.50 per 1,000, as to brand.

The feature in the naval store market has been the weakness in turpentine, and prices have declined 1 to 2c per gallon with recent sales at 45 to 47c as to quantity. In other lines a fair volume of business is reported, and dealers anticipate a steady improvement as the harbor fills up with vessels. We quote: Turpentine, 45 to 47c; resins, \$2.50 to 5.00, as to brand; coal tar, \$3.25 to 3.75; cotton waste, 5 to 7c for colored and 7 to 10c for white; oakum, 5½ to 7½c, and cotton oakum, 10 to 12c. Cordage, sisal, at 6½c for 7 1/8 and upwards, and 14c for deep sea line. Pure manilla, 9c for 7-16 and upwards, and 9½c for smaller sizes.

The petroleum market has ruled fairly active and steadier. The demand from country points is good for small lots, and a fair average business is doing for this season of the year. We quote:—Canadian refined at

11½c in shed in Montreal, for round lots, and 12c for small quantities. American petroleum, 16c in car lots, 16½c in 10 barrel lots, 16¾c in C barrel lots, and 17½c for single barrels, net cash; American benzine, 23 to 25c; Canadian benzine, 10¾c Petroleum; 12¾c Montreal.

**Montreal Grocery Market**

Since our last the feature of the sugar market has been the continued weakness in the raw article. In sympathy with the above tone of the market on spot for the refined article is easy, and we understand that some large sales of granulated have transpired at 4½c, which is 1 16c lower than previous of this kind. The demand was proved considerable, and the market is active, with a large volume of business doing both on local and western account. We quote granulated at 4½ to 4 3 16, as to quantity, and yellows at 3½ to 3¾c, according to quality at the factory.

There has been no improvement in the market for syrups, business having continued quiet under a limited demand. Prices are steady at 2 to 2½c for bright and 1½ to 1¾c for ordinary.

In molasses business has been quiet, sales on spot being confined to small lots. Late cables from the Island report the market there weak, and quote prices at 10 to 11c. This, however, has not affected values here any, and further sales are reported to arrive at 28½c from the wharf. Carload lots are steady at 31c, and smaller quantities at 32c.

In rice a fair amount of business has been done and values are steady. Millers report the demand good for the season, and some fair sized lots have changed hands. We quote: Standard \$3.50 to 3.75, Japan, \$3.75 to 4.25, and Patna, \$4.25 to 4.75.

Business in teas has been more active during the past week, there being a good demand for most grades and some fair sized lots have changed hands. The prospects for the future are a little more encouraging, as dealers state that stocks in principal country dealers' hands are low; consequently the movement will no doubt be large as soon as new goods commence to arrive more freely. In regard to values, they have ruled very steady since the big drop in exchange. The steamship Empress of China has arrived at Vancouver and a firm offer of 22c c. i. f. for finest Japan has been made. Most of the tea and coffee dealers have been put out about the tariff of 10 per cent. on indirect importations. Although it was the intention of the Government to encourage direct trade from the countries of growth the purchases have been from other places in regard to coffees. On Maracaibo a duty of 3c per pound is imposed going into the States, and New York dealers have shipped considerable during the past few days here in bond; consequently, in place of bringing Javas from Rotterdam, the Java coffee depot for the world, buyers have been compelled to buy their supplies from London, as it takes six months to bring Javas from place of growth.

**Canned Goods**—The market for canned goods continues to rule quiet with no new feature to note. The demand for all lines is slow and business is principally of a small jobbing character. We quote: Lobsters at \$6 to 6 50 per case; sardines at \$3.50 to 9 50; salmon, at \$1.15 to 1.30 per box; tomatoes at 80 to 85c per dozen; peaches at \$2 to 2 10 per dozen; corn at 85 to 90c per dozen, and marrowfat peas at 85 to 90c per dozen.—Gazette, May 4.

**Toronto Grocery Markets.**

The volume of business during the month of April seems to have been generally ahead of the same time last year; and trade for the first four months of the year is larger than for the corresponding period of 1893, although greater effort may have been expended in securing it.

**Canned Goods**—Representatives of the canneries have been offering the coming season's pack, but jobbers do not appear to be interested enough to make purchases. Prices quoted are as a rule a little lower than last year, although the figures asked for the staple lines are much the same as a year ago. Offerings are made under packers' clause, which of course absolves sellers from supplying the whole of an order if they see fit. On the spot the demand is fair for the season, but a brisk trade is, of course, not expected for some weeks yet. Prices are unchanged at \$1.10 to \$1.35 for tall tins, and \$1.50 to \$1.60 for flats. In lobsters business continues light and prices unchanged at \$1.90 to \$2 for tall and \$2.40 to \$2.60 for flats. Coming season's pack is being offered, and at prices about the same as last year. Tomatoes, peas and corn at 80 to 85c. Fruits are not much wanted, and prices are unchanged. Peaches, \$3.00 to \$3.25 for 3's, \$2.10 to \$2.25 for 2's; raspberries, \$1.65 to 1.80; strawberries, \$1.90 to 2.10; preserved apples, 3 lb fancy quarter, \$1.40 to 1.45; gallon apples, \$2.50 to 2.60. Apples are scarce, and Packers' Association is sold out except of a few cases of preserved apples.

**Coffees**—There is a good trade doing in this line. The market is completely bare in Rio coffees, but fresh supplies are due here in a day or two. We quote, green, in bags, as follows: Rio, 21½ to 22½; East Indian, 27 to 30c; South American, 21 to 23c; Santos, 21½ to 22½; Java, 31 to 32c; Mocha, 27 to 28c; Maracaibo, 21 to 23c; Jamaica, 21 to 22c.

**Nuts**—We quote as follows: Brazil nuts, 11 to 11½c a pound; Sicily shelled almonds, 25 to 26c a pound; Terragona almonds, 12½ to 13c; peanuts, 9 to 10c for roasted and 7½ to 8½c for green; cocoanuts, \$4.50 to 5.00 per sack; Grenoble walnuts, 12½ to 15c; Marbot walnuts, 12 to 13c; Bordeaux walnuts, 11 to 12c; filberts, 9½ to 10½c; Pecans, 12½c.

**Rice**—There are no offerings of new crop yet, but the mills expect to be able to do so in the course of a couple of weeks. Trade is of the usual steady character. We quote: "B" 3½ to 3¾c; Montreal Japan, 5 to 5½c; imported Japan, 5½c to 6½c.

**Spices**—Trade at the moment is enjoying its usual seasonable quietude. We quote: Pure black pepper, 12c; pure white, 18 to 25c; pure Jamaica ginger, 28 to 30c; cloves, 25 to 30c; pure mixed spice, 23 to 25c.

**Sugar**—The feeling is unsettled and weak. Granulated is generally quoted at 4½c, but it seems that price is seldom obtained, cutting still being extensively practiced. Some houses are selling at 4½c net cash. Granulated is worth 4½c at the refineries, and at this price the latter are said to be selling at a loss, they having bought raws at a high figure. The price of granulated is now within a fraction of the lowest point it has ever been known to touch, while raws are at the lowest on record. On spot the price of yellows range all the way from 3½ to 4c.

**Syrups**—There is little or no movement in syrups, and prices are much as before. We quote: Dark, 25c; medium, 28 to 30c; bright, 35 to 40c; very bright, 45 to 50c.

**Molasses**—The movement is also slow in molasses, and the market is without special feature. Ruling prices are: New Orleans, barrels, 28 to 30c; half barrels, 32½ to 34c; Barbadoes, barrels, 32 to 35c; half barrels, 38 to 40c.

**Tea**—Lacking in life is this market still, notwithstanding that the tea tariff has been settled. An improvement is, however, anticipated shortly. The little that is going out is principally in Assams, Ceylons and Japans. There are a few Young Hysons moving, and there is a demand for medium China blacks at about 25 to 35c. The idea as to prices is: Japans, 12½ to 20c; Indian and Ceylons, 18 to 25c; Young Hysons, 13½c up; China blacks, 25 to 35c.

**Dried Fruit**—Demand is fairly good for Valencia raisins and prices are firm; enquiry is principally for off stalk and selected fruit. Stocks are still low. We quote as follows: Off-

stalk, 4½c; fine off stalk, 5½ to 5¾c; selected, 6 to 6½c; layers, selected, 6½ to 6¾c. Sultana raisins quiet and unchanged at 6 to 7½c. Currants are moving fairly well without change in price. There is a scarcity of choice fruit on the market, and there is none coming forward. We quote: Provincials, 3½ to 4c in brls and half brls; Filiatras, 4 to 4½c in brls, and 4½ to 4¾c in half brls; Patras, 5 to 5½c in brls, 5½ to 5¾c in half brls, 4½ to 6¾c in cases; Vostizias, 9½ to 7½c in cases, 6½ to 7½c in half cases; Panariti, 9 to 10c. Prunes are still in active demand with stocks light, although some shipments have been received during the week. Prices are firm and unchanged. We quote: "D." at 5½c; "R." 7½ to 8c; bags, 3½c; casks, 4½ to 5c. Figs are without change. We quote: Small boxes, 7½ to 8c; 5 lb boxes, 7½ to 8c; 10 lb boxes, 8c; 28 lb boxes choice Eteme, 8½c; 6-crown, 12½c; 7-crown, 13½c; bags, 28 lb, 6½ to 7c; taps, 4 to 4½c; natural, 5½ to 6c. Dates quiet and easy at 4½ to 5c; selected Halloween dates, 8½ to 9c.

**Evaporated Apples**—The market is about cleaned out, but there is not much demand. Jobbers are ordinarily still getting 9½ to 10c.

**Dried Apples**—Demand is a little better than it was, but still the amount of business doing is small. There is not many held, and jobbers would pay 5½c outside; 6 to 6½c is the ordinary jobbers' quotation.

**Fish**—Supplies are principally in whitefish and trout from Georgian bay points, and for these the demand is good. We quote as follows: Skinned and boned codfish, 6½c; shore herring, \$4 per barrel; boneless fish, 3½ to 4c; boneless cod, 5 to 8c; blue backherring, 4c; frozen sea herring, \$1.50; blue pickerel, 4 to 5c lb; yellow ditto, 7 to 8c per lb; salmon trout, 7c; white fish, 6 to 7c; oysters, bulk, \$1.65 for standard and \$1.75 to 1.85 selected; ciscoes, \$1.35 to 1.40 per 100; salt mackerel in bulk, 10c per lb; pike 6 to 8½c per lb; perch, \$1.50 to \$2 per 100; black bass, 10c per lb; haddock and cod, 5½c per lb; steak cod, 5 to 6c; chicken halibut, 12c.

**Salt**—Trade is reported more than usually good for the season. There is an advance of 5c on Liverpool coarse, and some fair sales have been made. Dusters are offering dairy at \$1.25; barrel at 90c; coarse sacks at 58c; fine sacks at 75c; Liverpool coarse in car lots, 60c; Canadian coarse, 56c; American rock, \$10 per ton.

**Winnipeg's Coal Trade.**

The Coal Trade Journal, of New York, contains a long article on the coal trade of Winnipeg, with illustrations. The past season, it says, has been much milder than the average, and the sale of coal has suffered accordingly. There have been shipped of Pennsylvania anthracite to Winnipeg and tributary territory 27,000 tons, the greater proportion of which comes via Fort William. In addition to this coal the Canadian anthracite coal from Anthracite, 917 miles west of Winnipeg, has become an active competitor with the United States article. The rate over the Canadian Pacific Railway for the 917 miles is \$5, with a substantial rebate, while the rate from Fort William for Pennsylvania coal is \$3 net for 423 miles. It is estimated that there have been shipped this season 18,000 tons of native coal, 7,000 of which were consumed in Winnipeg. The Alberta Railway & Navigation company, with mines at Lethbridge, mine a large quantity of "Galt" coal, which has almost entirely taken the place of United States soft coal as a steam producer. They ship largely over the Great Falls and Canada railway to points south of the boundary, and it is estimated their tonnage to Montana is 25,000 tons; to points west of Dunmore, the junction with the Canadian Pacific railway, 5,000, and to points east of Dunmore, 15,000. This is exclusive of the coal they sell the Canadian Pacific railway, which will reach 60,000 tons. In addition to this, the Canadian Pacific railway brings to Fort William for use east and west of that point 11,000 tons of Pittsburgh soft coal.

## THE INSOLVENCY ACT IN MANITOBA.

(Continued from page 832.)

assignment, but they could not be forced to assign in certain circumstances, as is provided in the case of traders. The proposed act has been amended in committee by the removal of this distinction, and now farmers and traders will stand on the same footing, if no further change is made. Under the act as amended, a farmer can be forced by his creditors to assign the same as a trader.

We have stated that as a general principle no serious objection could be made to the placing of farmers upon the same footing as merchants, in the matter of assignments. In Manitoba, however, a somewhat peculiar situation prevails. Considerable legislation of a class nature has found its way into the provincial laws, as for instance the act regarding exemptions as amended at the last session of the legislature. This act provides for the exemption of such an extended list of farm chattels, that it actually covers more goods than is possessed by perhaps the average farmer. Now, if the Manitoba farmer can make an assignment under the Dominion act, and still hold his exemptions under the local law, he will be placed in a peculiar condition of independence of his creditors. Under such conditions, so far as the act applies to the Manitoba farmer, it might well be termed an act to enable him to defraud his creditors. Of course there are certain provisions as to obtaining a discharge, etc., which act as a safe guard, but while placed in this position of independence, a clearance would be a matter of indifference to most farmers. In the provinces where class legislation of the nature referred to does not prevail, the application of the law to all citizens seems only reasonable. If there is any advantage to be gained by the debtor from the insolvency act, the farmer has as much right to that advantage as the trader. It seems, however, that some special features should be made to apply to a situation such as is presented in Manitoba, under the provincial exemption law, with a view to reducing the anomalous condition which would prevail by a combination of the Dominion and local laws.

Retail merchants throughout Manitoba should take cognizance of the present situation. As the law now stands, there is practically no provision for securing compulsory payment of unsecured obligations. The passage of the proposed Dominion insolvency law would further increase the difficulty of securing payment of small obligations from farmers, though it may be stated that it is not likely the insolvency act will be passed this year. But even as matters now stand, the country merchant has nothing to rely upon but the honesty of the farmer customer, and experience has shown that this is a poor dependence, even when intentions are good. While we believe the farmers as a general rule are honest, and intend to pay their debts, this good intention does not ensure the desired result. There are always too many other things which take precedence over good intentions in the matter of paying debts, if it can be found convenient to defer payment, the good intention of course still holding good for some future time.

After the close of the last session of the Manitoba legislature. The Commercial gave a review of the laws passed concerning the relationship of debtor and creditor. The Winnipeg jobbers' union has more recently briefly called the attention of merchants to these new laws, through the medium of a printed circular. Merchants throughout the country would do well to look closely into this matter, and govern themselves accordingly. There is every reason under the present circumstances to restrict credit business to minimum dimensions, except where absolute security is given, as it is evident that in most cases there is no means of forcing the payment of unsecured claims.

### EDITORIAL NOTES.

It was rumored again this week that A. W. Ross could be appointed Lieut. Governor of Manitoba. It is earnestly to be hoped that the rumor is false, and that Manitoba will be spared this great humiliation. Even if Ross has the nerve to take the position, it is hoped the government will not have the effrontery to make the appointment.

At Ottawa on Monday Mr. Stairs moved a resolution proposing a rigid inspection of all teas imported into Canada, because of adulteration now practiced by the Chinese. He argued that the government should protect the public health. Hon. Mr. Wallace said that the government was attending to the matter, and that the provisions of the new tariff act would accomplish all that Mr. Stairs aimed at.

The highest price obtained for No. 2 spring wheat at Chicago during April was 65½ cents per bushel, on the 4th of the month. From that day it declined until 57 cents was touched on April 24, and the month closed at 57½ to 58½ cents. Compared with previous years, the range during April of the present year is as follows:—

Range for	April of 1894	.....	57 to 65½ cents.
"	"	1893	..... 70 to 88 "
"	"	1892	..... 76½ to 86 "
"	"	1891	..... \$1.02 to 1.16.
"	"	1890	..... 77½ to 92½c.
"	"	1889	..... 86c to \$1.01.

ALDERMAN HUTCHINGS, of Winnipeg, has figured out a scheme to handle the much talked of scavenging work of the city, by which he claims a great saving can be made. His proposition is that the city should build a tramway to Bird's Hill, about eight miles distant, and have the city garbage hauled out to that quarter. The special object of running to Bird's Hill is that the city owns a gravel pit there, and the cars would bring back gravel on the return trip, in connection with the scheme for gravelling our muddy streets. The cars could be run over the street railways, thus forming a convenient plan of distribution throughout the city, saving the expense of the long haul with teams. He also proposes that the city should establish a cemetery at Bird's Hill, which could be reached by the tram car, as a mode of conveying funerals. A farther feature is to have a park also at Bird's Hill. From this combination he figures that the city would derive a revenue which would more than cover the cost of the scavenging work. The cost of tramway,

cemetery, park, etc., he places at \$40,000. The annual revenue, allowing for the cost of hauling garbage, etc., would be \$46,000, and cost of maintenance \$6,230 per year, showing a surplus over cost of maintenance of \$39,770 per annum. Besides, the city would have the property as an asset. Though all may not agree as to the financial basis of Mr. Hutchings' scheme, he is certainly deserving of credit for his efforts in behalf of the city.

Those interested in the dairy industry will be pleased to note that increased attention is being given to this matter in Manitoba this season. A number of new butter and cheese factories are being established throughout the country. It was also announced through The Commercial and other journals last week that the Dominion government and the Canadian Pacific railway company would assist in developing this industry in the West. The Canadian Pacific railway has agreed, it is said, to build creameries at convenient intervals along their railway. These factories will be rented to the farmers at a rate of not more than 5 per cent. on the amount invested in them. The department of agriculture through Commissioner Robertson will co-operate and supervise the manufacture of butter. This plan should prove of great value in furthering the industry. There are many points where such industries could be established, if there were some one to take the initiative and supply the capital to begin with. This is what is proposed under the plan mentioned. Farmers have been holding meetings at a number of points to discuss dairying matters; but with limited capital and lack of practical knowledge as to how to proceed, they have not been able to make much headway. The two things required are capital and experience in the industry. The latter is the more difficult question, for there are points where the money to establish factories would be subscribed, if experienced parties could be secured to undertake the work of carrying on the factories. There is no interest of greater importance to an agricultural community than dairying. It is a safeguard against hard times and depression, and when everything else fails, the dairy interest may be counted upon to maintain a community in comparative independence. It gives stability and uniformity to the situation, and smoothes down the frequent ups and downs which will always be felt in an exclusively grain growing district.

DURING Mr. Van Horne's recent visit to Winnipeg, among other matters, the board of trade and grain exchange deputation which waited on him, urged a reduction in the storage rate charged on grain stored in the Canadian Pacific Railway Company's elevators at Fort William. Fort William is the winter storage point for Manitoba grain. The rate for storage is as follows: elevating, including twenty days' storage, 1½ cents per bushel. Storage for each succeeding fifteen days, or part thereof, ½ cent per bushel. Grain stored for the winter, after November 15, is charged at the regular rates, until the charge against it accrues to 1 cent per bushel, after which there is no further charge up to June 1. After the latter date the

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charge is  $\frac{1}{2}$  cent for each fifteen days or part thereof, the same as is charged previous to November 1. The winter storage rate, from November 15 to June 1, is therefore 4 cents per bushel. Mr. Van Horne was asked to consider a reduction of this rate to 2 cents per bushel. It was pointed out that such a reduction would encourage farmers to ship their grain to Fort William for winter storage. It would also, doubtless, have the effect of lowering the rate charged in private country elevators through out Manitoba. With such a reduction in the cost of carrying, there would perhaps be more disposition to hold wheat in expectation of an advance, instead of marketing in the fall, which is not a feature which it is desirable to encourage as a rule. Still, the advantage from the lower rate would greatly outweigh the disadvantage of any increased tendency on the part of farmers to hold their wheat. It is not complained that the Canadian Pacific Railway rate of storage at Fort William is excessive, as it is about the same as is charged at Chicago and Duluth. Mr. Van Horne promised to consider the matter.

### Lumber Trade News.

The Rat Portage Record says: The Ontario & Western Lumber company have brought in from the east a powerful alligator tug. This is a craft that will travel either on land or water, though it can be better handled on water. It will be used for towing logs.

The saw mill at Birtle, Man., is being fitted up for the season's cut.

Mill No. 4 of the Ontario and Western Lumber Co., at Norman, formerly the Minnesota and Ontario mill, has started sawing.

President Hill, of the Great Northern, stated recently that the Foston branch would not be built to Duluth this year. This will be a disappointment to many of the timber owners on the upper Mississippi, says the Minneapolis Lumberman. The suspension of work on the Duluth and Winnipeg road, followed by the abandonment of the Duluth branch of the Great Northern, has been a disaster to that portion of the state, and put a stop not only to extending logging operations but also to the general development of that portion of the state.

The Mississippi Valley Lumberman of Minneapolis, has the following to say editorially regarding the lumber situation in Manitoba: "The new tariff arrangement that the Dominion has entered into is not meeting with the general satisfaction of the lumber trade, according to all reports. There is a fear in Manitoba that Minnesota lumber will be brought into that province, since the duty has been reduced by the Dominion government. This would result in the demoralization of prices in Manitoba which are now in rather bad shape. There is a disposition in the trade there at

present to hold off and see if there will not be some further changes in the tariff schedule as far as lumber is concerned. The reduction in the duty on lumber from the United States, to Canada falls very heavily on the Lake of the Woods mill men who maintain that they will not be able to compete under the new tariff unless freight rates from the Lake of the Woods to Winnipeg are reduced. The fact is that the Canadian Pacific railroad has a monopoly in handling the lumber from the Rat Portage mills to western points, and it appreciates this fact. It will be remembered that a few weeks ago, an effort was made to get the provincial legislature to assist the lumbermen in building an independent line from the Lake of the Woods to Winnipeg by which the logs could be brought to that city and manufactured there. The idea was to remove the mills from Rat Portage to the Red River at Winnipeg. This railroad scheme was not approved of by the legislature, and now with the new tariff list comes additional troubles for the provincial lumbermen to the north. It is stated that the amalgamation of the six lumber companies at Rat Portage was due to the fact that some of the companies were actually running at a loss even under a protective tariff. The trouble seems to be with the Canadian Pacific railroad because of its excessive freight rates. It is not probable that Minnesota lumbermen will enter into the Manitoba trade to any extent for some time yet to come. In the shingle business however, the pine shingle manufacturers of the provinces of Canada will have to look to their laurels or they will be wrested from them by the hustling red cedar shingle manufacturers of the Puget Sound country. These western cedar shingle men are preparing for an active campaign in both British Columbia and Manitoba and eastern Canada, and since the new Canadian lumber tariff list went into use, they have hopes of working up quite a trade in that direction. The red cedar shingle men are ever looking for new fields to conquer and now, after the northwest has fallen before them, and the Canadian government has given them the opportunity that they have been looking for, they propose to take advantage of it, according to all reports, and will make things lively for the Canadian shingle men."

### Fur Trade News.

The London correspondent of the Fur Trade Review, writing on April 11, says: "Although we cannot report much improvement in business since our last we are glad to say trade is beginning to wake up, and certainly we need it in this market, for it is some years since we passed through such a depression, and hope that this season's trade will in some way make up for the bad times. The mantle houses have been very busy and still have their hands full with spring and summer orders, and they report trade with them is very much better than last year. This will put them in good heart for the autumn and winter trade, and as there is decided feeling for fur trimmed jackets and mantels, the outlook is certainly very promis-

ing. Bears continue to sell freely, and large numbers of boas, victorias and idalias are still being sold. There is a feeling for shorter-length articles in neckwear, but up to date it has not caught on except in sable and skunk. Sable—Now that the price is reasonable there is no doubt this article will sell freely, and especially in novel shapes. Mink—Although the price now is very reasonable, yet there is not much demand for these, and we are rather uncertain as to whether they will be wanted or not. Squirrel tail boas continue to sell pretty freely, and some very good orders have been booked for future delivery. Walaby—A rather large number of these are being dyed black, brown and squirrel color, and this looks very effective on the swamp wallaby. Indeed it looks almost as good as an ordinary dyed raccoon, and as the price is so much lower than raccoon, we have no doubt there is a good future for this article. Whitecoat dyed skunk color and dark brown will be much wanted, and looks exceedingly nice in narrow trimmings. Thibet, dyed black, will be largely used as trimmings for cloaks and also for the deep turned down collar, which will be in fashion this season. Musquash, dyed dark brown, seal color, and imitation black will also be wanted, in fact, any fur which has a good bright top hair, for this is wanted in the manufacture of narrow trimmings, a large quantity of which will be used.

Another London correspondent writes as follows:—"With the exception of bears and martens, American furs are used here only to a very small extent. There is, however, a good inquiry here for black and blue dyed fox. Black Thibets, and a few parcels of mouslions have lately changed hands, owing to the extremely low prices for the same. Wooleals in skunk color are also used to some extent. Dyed China goat rugs are still holding their own with the English trade for both fur and rug purposes. Contrary to the first circular reports, Copper Island seals are turning out very fine in quality, and fully as good as last year's collection. Chinchilla and ermine are still looked upon as the coming articles for novelty, but the demand has as yet not taken any definite shape. London has been besieged by numerous American fur buyers, but very little plunging has been done by them; on the contrary, they were conspicuously conservative. No doubt last year's business has had the effect of making them very careful in their purchases."

The New York Fur Trade Review for May says:—"The activity of the past month has been due to the trial orders placed by a number of the cloak manufacturers. Skins of various kind have been taken to be made up, but thus far considerable uncertainty prevails regarding the styles of the garments likely to be popular for the coming season. Mink appears to have declined in general favor; fine grades of mink will be used, but medium and low sorts will sell only at very moderate prices. Persian and Astrakhan are in favor, the demand is good for skunk and its imitations; seal maintains its leading position; ermine and chinchilla are in moderate supply, and sell at extreme prices."



**Cost of Production.**

The United States Department of Agriculture, in its March report just issued, gives the results of its investigations into the cost per acre of raising wheat and corn in that country based upon estimates from over 25,000 practical farmers in the case of wheat, and over 28,000 in the case of corn. In view of the present low prices of wheat and corn, the importance of diversified farming is urged upon farmers. The following summary of estimates as to the average cost per acre of raising wheat and corn is presented:—

	Wheat, per acre.	Corn, per acre.
Rent of land.....	\$ 2.31	\$ 3.3
Manure.....	2.16	1.86
Preparing ground.....	1.87	1.62
Seed.....	.96	.42
Sowing or planting.....	.37	.42
Cultivating.....	1.19	1.80
Harvesting or gathering.....	1.20	1.22
Threshing.....	.37	.50
Housing.....	.76	1.26
Marketing.....		
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>\$11.69</b>	<b>\$11.71</b>

In the December report the average farm value was given at \$6.16 for wheat and \$3.21 for corn. This would show on the face of it a virtual loss to the farmer of \$5.53 per acre of wheat and \$3.50 per acre of corn for the year 1893, but it must be remembered that besides the grain the farmer has the straw of wheat and stalks of corn, which have in some sections of the country a feeding value of about \$5 per acre, and that while the cost of production was about normal, the price of wheat was unprecedentedly low, and that of corn much below the average.

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Taking effect on Monday, March 5, 1894.

Read Up, North Bound			Read Down, South Bound		
Freight No. 168. Daily.	St. Paul Ex. Press No. 107 Daily.	Miles from Winnipeg.	STATIONS.	St. Paul Ex. Press No. 108 Daily.	Freight No. 164 Daily.
1.20p	4.00p	0	Winnipeg.....	11.00a	5.30a
1.05p	3.49p	8 0	Portage Junction...	11 1a	5.47a
12.42p	3.35p	9 3	St. Norbert.....	11 26a	6.07a
12.27p	3.21p	10 3	Cartier.....	11 35a	6.25a
11 54a	3.01p	23 6	St. Agathe.....	11 51a	6.51a
11 31a	2.54p	27 4	Union Point.....	12 02p	7.02a
11 07a	2.42p	32 6	Silver Plains.....	12 13p	7.19a
10 31a	2.25p	40 4	Morris.....	12.0p	7.45a
10 03a	2.11p	46 8	St. Jean.....	12.45p	8.23a
9 23a	1.51p	55 0	Letellier.....	1 07p	9.18a
8 00a	1.30p	65 0	Emerson.....	1.30p	10.16a
7 00a	1.15p	69 1	Pembina.....	1.40p	11.15a
12.05p	9.15a	103	Grand Forks.....	5 2 p	8.25p
1.30p	5.25a	223	Winnipeg Junction...	9 25p	1 26p
	3.45p	453	Duluth.....	7 2 a	
	8.30p	470	Minneapolis.....	0 20a	
	8.00p	481	St. Paul.....	7 09a	
	10.30p	883	Chicago.....	9 33p	

**MORRIS-BRANDON BRANCH.**

East Bound.			West Bound.		
Ex. No. 130 Mon. & Fri.	Ex. No. 128 Wed. & Sat.	Miles from Morris.	STATIONS.	Ex. No. 127 Mon. & Fri.	Ex. No. 129 Wed. & Sat.
1.20p	4.00p	0	Winnipeg.....	11.00a	5.30p
7.50p	12.25p	0	Morris.....	2.30p	8.00a
6.53p	12.02p	10 0	Lowe Farm.....	2.55p	8.44a
5.49p	11.37a	21 2	Myrtle.....	3.21p	9.31a
5.23p	11.26a	26 9	Roland.....	3.32p	9.50a
4.39p	11.03a	33 5	Rosebank.....	3.50p	10.23a
3.58p	10.54a	39 6	Miami.....	4.05p	10.54a
3.14p	10.33a	49 0	Dearwood.....	4.23p	11.44a
2.51p	10.21a	54 1	Altamont.....	4.41p	12.10p
2.15p	10.03a	62 1	Somerset.....	5.00p	12.51p
1.47p	9.49a	68 4	Swan Lake.....	5.15p	1.22p
1.10p	9.35a	74 6	Indian Springs.....	5.30p	1.54p
12.57p	9.21a	79 4	Marleapolls.....	5.45p	2.18p
12.57p	9.10a	80 1	Greenway.....	5.53p	2.52p
11.57a	8.55a	92 3	Baldur.....	6.15p	3.25p
11.12a	8.33a	102 0	Belmont.....	7.00p	4.15p
10 37a	8.16a	109 7	Hilton.....	7.15p	4.53p
10 13a	8.00a	117 3	Ashdown.....	7.35p	5.23p
9.49a	7.53a	120 0	Wawanesa.....	7.44p	6.47p
9.39a	7.45a	123 0	Elliotts.....	7.55p	6.04p
9.00a	7.31p	129 6	Rounthwaite.....	8.03p	6.37p
8 28a	7.13p	137 2	Martinville.....	8.27p	7.18p
7.50a	6.55a	145 1	Brandon.....	8.45p	8.00p

Number 127 stops at Baldur for meals.

**PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE BRANCH.**

East Bound.		W. Bd Read Down Mixed No. 141.	
Read Up Mixed No. 144.	Miles from Winnipeg.	STATIONS.	M., W. & F.
5.30 p.m.	0	Winnipeg.....	9.00 a.m.
5.15 p.m.	3.0	Portage Junction...	9.15 a.m.
4.43 a.m.	11.5	St. Charles.....	9.44 a.m.
4.20 a.m.	13.5	Headingley.....	9.54 a.m.
4.07 a.m.	21.0	White Plains.....	10.17 a.m.
3.15 a.m.	35.2	Eustace.....	11.05 a.m.
2.43 a.m.	42.1	Oakville.....	11.36 a.m.
1.46 a.m.	55.5	Portage la Prairie	12.30 p.m.

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

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

For rates and full information concerning connections with other lines, etc., apply to any agent of the company, or

CHAS. S. FEE, H. SWINFORD,  
G. P. & T. A., St. Paul. General Agt., Winnipeg.  
H. J. BIL OH, Ticket Agent, 488 Main St., Winnipeg.