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

**IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA**

Capital authorized..... 2,000,000.00  
 Capital Paid up..... 1,950,700.00  
 Reserve..... 1,100,385.00

DIRECTORS: T. R. Merritt Vice-Pres.  
 William Ramsay, Robert Jaffray, T. R. Wadsworth,  
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 D. R. Wilkie, Cashier.

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

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 Fergus..... S. D. Raymond..... "  
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 Niagara Falls..... E. A. Langmuir..... "  
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 Brandon, Man..... A. Jukes..... "  
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 Reserve Fund..... £275,000 "

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 REST..... 843,536.75

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 Rest..... 1,100,000

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 Ayr, Jarvis, Peterboro, 712 Queen E  
 Barrie, London, St. Cathar's 450 Yonge St  
 Belleville, Montreal, Sarnia, 70 Yonge St  
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 Brantford, 167 St. James, Searforth, 415 Parlm't  
 Cayuga, City Bchs, Simcoe, 128 King E  
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 Dundas, 276 St., Thorold, Walkerville,  
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 SAN FRANCISCO—The Bank of British Columbia.  
 CHICAGO—The Amer Exchange Nat'l Bk. of Chicago.  
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 A General Banking Business Transacted.  
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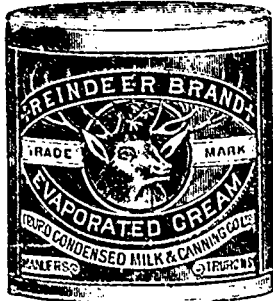
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## CLOTHING, SHIRTS

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WAREHOUSES.

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Factory—MONTREAL.

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WINNIPEG.

## PORTER & CO.

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GLASSWARE,  
CHINA,  
LAMPS,  
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AND FANCY GOODS.**

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# The Commercial

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

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*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 28, 1894.

## Manitoba.

James Fogg, formerly of the Cabinet hotel, Winnipeg, has leased the Crawford house.

J. A. Ovas has opened his store at Brandon on the corner of sixth and Rosser streets.

The store and hotel owned by Mr. Pentland at Norquay were destroyed by fire recently.

The contents of the Queen's hotel, Winnipeg, will be sold at a rate on the dollar, on Tuesday, May 29, on the premises.

Alex. Macdonald, a well known railway contractor of Winnipeg, is dead. He built part of the Northwest Central and other lines.

J. & E. Sampson have purchased the brick making plant and yard of F. T. Cope, of Brandon, together with the 500,000 brick now in stock in the yard. This is undoubtedly one of the best equipped yards in the country.

## Alberta.

A party of six delegates from Nebraska, representing 50 families, are at Edmonton examining the country.

Work in the coal mines at Anthracite is temporarily suspended while the H. W. McNeill company are making arrangements to increase their siding accommodation. The number of switches is to be doubled, and a second weigh scales will be added. The output of coal for the next twelve months will be increased to 60,000 tons, the past average having been 30,000.

## Saskatchewan.

L. Valade, merchant tailor at Prince Albert, has purchased the business lately managed by A. L. Robertson at the same place.

## Insurance and Financial Notes.

The annual meeting of the British Columbia Board of Fire Underwriters was held in Victoria on the 5th inst. The election of officers for the ensuing year resulted as follows:—

President, H. T. Coperly, Vancouver; first vice president, C. E. Woods, Westminster; second vice-president, J. C. Maclure, Victoria; secretary and treasurer, C. R. Townley, Westminster. Executive committee: Victoria, C. E. Dickenson, J. St. Clair Blackett, and J. Holland; Vancouver, C. F. Yates, A. H. Smith, A. A. Boak; Westminster, A. W. Ross, F. J. Hart, and T. R. Pearson; Nanaimo, J. M. Rudd, Marcus Wolff, and A. E. Planta.

In Parliament at Ottawa last week Mr. Cockburn made a speech condemning the present rate of interest paid upon deposits in the government savings banks, and argued that the government should go out of the farce altogether as the present system was forcing chartered banks and mortgage companies to charge high rates to customers. Mr. Cartwright urged that the rate of interest upon amounts deposited in savings banks be reduced. As long as a higher rate was paid by the government upon deposits than money could be borrowed for people were taxed to pay the balance.

## Freight Rates and Traffic Matters.

The Montreal Trade Bulletin, of May 18 says: "To say the freight market is demoralized is stating the case mildly, as ship agents have found the greatest difficulty in filling their tonnage. An engagement is reported of heavy grain at 9d per quarter, and as low as 6d is talked of to an English port. In the present state of the market, freight rates on grain are simply nominal. Cattle and hay freights are simply in the same fix, an engagement of hay being reported at 15s to Bristol and 20s to London. In lake freights the "Escalona" has been chartered in Chicago to take corn to Kingston at 2½c per bushel. The rate from Kingston to Montreal is 2½c on corn and 2½c on wheat. From Chicago to Buffalo the rate is 1½c wheat and 1c corn; and from Buffalo to New York 2½c wheat and 2½c corn."

The Duluth Market Report of May 19 says: "Vessels have taken about 570,000 bushels of wheat out during the week, most of it at 2½c per bushel to Buffalo, while that which went to Kingston was carried at 3½c per bushel. The week was rather inactive, and had it not been that the additional storage charges accrued on the 15th, just the record of shipment would have been even smaller. Rates are now nominally 2½c to Buffalo and 3½c Kingston. Ore charters are firm at 80c. Vesselmen find some strength in the situation to-day and are looking to see good business next week.

The Chicago Daily Trade Bulletin reports as follows for the week ended May 19: "The railroads, although getting very little business, were interfered with by the scarcity of coal, and the Grand Trunk refused to receive any more grain unless subject to delay. Rates to New York were steady at 20c per 100 lbs for grain and 30c for provisions. Through rates to Europe were demoralized, ocean lines being unable to get loads at any price. Rates to Liverpool on flour were 16½ to 18c per 100 lbs, wheat 8½ and corn 8½c per bushel. Provisions 36.44 to 41.25 per 100 lbs to Glasgow, wheat 9c and corn 8½c per bushel. Ocean freights were weak at 1.47c per bushel for corn from Boston to Liverpool. Through rates via lake and rail to New York were 6½c per bushel on wheat, 6½c on corn and 5½c on oats. Philadelphia was 6c on corn. Rates to New England were unchanged at 8½c for corn and 5½c for oats. Lake business was light and rates steady, 1½c for wheat, 1 to 1½c for corn to Buffalo, 1c bid for corn to Port Huron, 3c for wheat to Kingston and 2½c for corn."

## Grain and Milling.

Hon. Mr. Bowell has been advised that two British millers, Wilson Marriage, of Colchester, and Wm. Neave, of Fording Bridge, Hampshire, England, are coming to Canada this summer for the purpose of seeing the methods

of cultivation adopted by the farmers, and also investigating into the system of storing and forwarding wheat and the way in which business generally is conducted. They have formed a favorable opinion of the value of Manitoba wheat for milling purposes, and wish to make arrangements if possible by which they can rely upon a regular and direct supply.

## Broad Wagon Tires Needed.

The St. Louis Age of Steel says: "The broad wagon tire which in some European countries is a matter of legal regulation is gaining favor in this country as a matter of necessity. The condition of our roads, even in proximity to some of our oldest and largest cities, is a satire on our management and progress. To remedy this really national evil considerable agitation has of late been developed, and in connection therewith the wagon tire comes in as an important factor. In a special report by the Ontario Department of Agriculture it is stated that as a result of repeated experiments it is definitely proven that wheels with tires 2½ inches wide cause double the wear of wheels which have 4½ inch tires. Wide tires for draft vehicles are recommended as having a tendency to roll the roadbed and keep it smooth, while on the other hand the narrow tire not only cuts it up, but requires more hauling for the same weight of load. It is evident that the broader tire is gaining favor for the reasons given, and, with our highways, is in need of reform."

## Association vs. Isolation.

"I make it the rule of my life," said a certain person—a very solemn person—the other day, "never to join any association whatever."

It would be the rule of my life, on the other hand, if I had any rule, to join as many associations as I possibly could, because by association alone can anything be done, says Walter Besant. But, indeed, I mistrust profoundly the wisdom of any man who says he makes this and that the rule of his life. We allow to be sure, any man who pleases to make it the rule of his life not to kill his neighbors, and not to do anything forbidden by a certain venerable code. But we do not know the solemn person who says, "I make it the rule of my life never to enter the theatre," or that other who says, "I make it the rule of my life never to read a novel," or that other solemn person who makes it the rule of his life never to join any association. All three solemn persons betray in their solemnities the kind of wisdom which we associate with the word prig: For to deprive themselves of the theatre is to cut off the teaching and enjoyment of fine art; to read no fiction is to lose another fine art, and to join no association shows either contempt for our fellow creatures or the design to enjoy the fruits of their labors without any contributions of our own.

Everything we possess is the result of association. Everything has been obtained by united effort. The whole of our social and political freedom comes from men joining, acting, voting, fighting together. Without association we are powerless. An army is an association, a ship's company is an association, a parliament is an association. When men want anything they form an association in order to get it. There is no other way of getting it. We must persuade the world first that what we want is reasonable and right; next, that we mean to go on banding ourselves together until we get it; thirdly, that we are powerful enough to make our influence felt. Without association the world would go steadily down, down, down.—National Grocer.

The Leland hotel, Portage la Prairie, is now under the management of Wm. Kennealy, late of the Clarendon, Winnipeg.

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If you want genuine Goods that  
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"1847 ROGER BROS. A.I." For Sale by all  
Responsible dealers

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

**Pure Gold Mfg. Co., Toronto.**

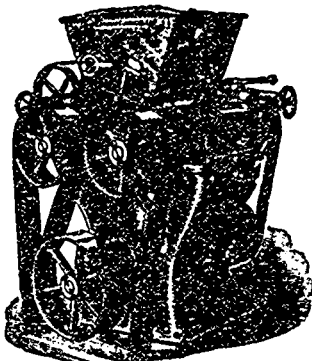
## Fancy Goods, Toys, and Xmas Novelties.

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

**H. A. NELSON & SONS.**

TORONTO AND MONTREAL.

### **Stuart & Harper.**

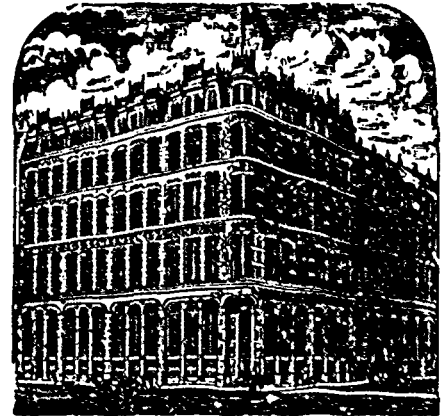


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### **Scarce Goods!**

JUST received shipment Black Moire  
Silks and Ribbons; also new pat-  
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Send for Samples.

**C. J. Redmond** Donaldson Block, **Winnipeg.**

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—REPRESENTING—

**McMaster & Co. of Toronto.**

Address all mail matter for Manitoba & N.  
W. T. care Leland House, Winnipeg, Man.  
British Columbia, care Hotel Vancouver, Van-  
couver, B. C.

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WHOLESALE

**Boot and Shoe Manufacturers,**  
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Dealers in all Classes of . . .

Writings and Printings,

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Quotations and Samples on Application.

## **SPONGES**

EXCEPTIONAL VALUES.

**LYMAN, KNOX & CO.,**

MONTREAL & TORONTO.

### Assisting the Dairy Interests.

The following circular has been published over the signature of the Dominion Dairy Commissioner:—

The Dominion Government has made provision for the maintenance of two Travelling Dairies in Manitoba and the Territories. They will be under the direction of the dairy commissioner. The object of the travelling dairies is to afford those who are engaged in butter-making an opportunity to gain further exact, practical and helpful information on all parts of the process, from the separating of the cream to the printing and packing of the butter. One expert butter-maker and an assistant, with an outfit of dairy utensils, including a centrifugal cream separator, a churn, a butter worker, a Babcock milk tester, etc., etc., will compose each travelling dairy. Two days will be spent at every place which is visited, if the local committee make the necessary preparations of a place for meetings, a supply of milk and a supply of cream. The programme of instruction and illustration will be arranged, as far as practicable, in accordance with the following time cards:—

**First Day**—1. Running of Centrifugal cream separator, and separating cream from about 20 gallons of milk to be supplied by the local committee; 2. Testing samples of milk; 3. Preparing about 2 gallons of cream, to be supplied by the local committee; 4. Churning of cream supplied by the local committee; 5. Making butter, etc.; 6. Ripening of cream from Centrifugal separator; 7. Address on butter-making.

**Second Day**—1. Testing samples of milk; 2. Churning cream from Centrifugal cream separator, and making butter; 3. Running the Centrifugal cream separator; 4. Discussion on dairying.

To enable the farmers, their wives and families to get as much benefit as possible from the practical teachings of these travelling dairies, it is necessary that a local committee or individual, in every place to be visited, should arrange beforehand,—1. For a convenient place of meeting; 2. For a supply of twenty gallons of sweet whole milk, to be furnished on the morning of the first day; 3. For the supply of two gallons of cream (ripened if practicable) also to be furnished on the morning of the first day; 4. For the distribution of bills (similar to this which will be furnished free) announcing the dates and places of meetings, widely and thoroughly in the surrounding country.

Farmers are invited to bring samples of whole milk, of skimmed milk and butter milk, to be tested; about half a tea cup full is plenty for each sample.

In many districts in Manitoba and the Territories, dairying can be followed with profit and success. The soil, the pasturage, the fodder crops and the climatic conditions as well as the demands and opportunities of the markets, are all suitable for the production of the finest quality of milk, butter, cheese, beef and bacon. By a system of mixed farming, the growing of wheat at a profit may be helped and not hindered; and thereby the farmers may protect themselves from the very serious risk of loss and failure which is incurred by any individual or community in the western provinces, that depends wholly or mainly on one crop or on the selling of grain only. I urge the farmers and business men generally to avail themselves of the benefits which these travelling dairies are intended to give. The women from the farms are specially invited to be present at the meetings. If you are interested in the welfare and progress of the district where you live, you are hereby invited to see that a local committee is formed and that it makes the necessary preparations for your locality in good time.

JAS. W. ROBERTSON,  
Dairy Commissioner.

The following places will be visited by one of the travelling dairies, on the dates mentioned:—

Brandon, Tuesday and Wednesday, May 29th and 30th.

Restor, Friday and Saturday, June 1st and 2nd

Souris, Monday and Tuesday, June 4th and 5th.

Hartney, Wednesday and Thursday, June 6th and 7th

Napinka, Friday and Saturday, June 8th and 9th.

Melita, Monday and Tuesday, June 11th and 12th.

Orbow, Thursday and Friday, June 14th and 15th.

Deloraine, Monday and Tuesday, June 18th and 19th.

Morden, Thursday and Friday, June 21st and 22nd

Maaitou, Monday and Tuesday, June 25th and 26th.

Pilot Mound, Wednesday and Thursday, June 27th and 28th.

Crysal City, Friday and Saturday, June 29th and 30th.

Killarney, Tuesday and Wednesday, July 3rd and 4th.

Boissovain, Thursday and Friday, July 5th and 6th.

### The Salmon Outlook.

Regarding the intentions of the Alaska Packers' Association in the matter of prices the coming season for canned salmon, no particulars have yet been divulged. The presumption is that the combine will undertake to distribute their goods on about the same plans that the pack of the season of 1893 have been handled, as far at least as the American market is concerned. This involves a graduated scale of prices and other conditions calculated to afford profit and thereby act as an incentive to liberal investment by commission firms under the direct protection of the combine. It is very uncertain, however, what may be done in the direction of keeping the European market in a position to take care of surplus stock on equally as favorable terms to the middlemen there. There is also some measure of uncertainty as to the purposes of Alaska cannery not identified with the combine, and it is no secret that both association and independent cannery of Alaska fish will experience competition of no mean type when they look for export, or, properly speaking, foreign custom. The British Columbia packers are already on the alert and offering good standard goods at 87½c f.o.b. at shipping point. This means a comparatively moderate price for the goods laid down in European markets, and, it is fair to presume, will likely have a direct bearing, since the British Columbia cannery are going in for a heavy pack which, should the supply of fresh fish be sufficient, it will exceed that of last year. That quite a liberal stock of Alaska fish has been carried over in this country is more than probable. The pack of last season was over 400,000 cases and the exports were considerably below those of the previous year. That home consumption has been more than normal is extremely doubtful. The Columbia river packers will doubtless can as much fish as the supply of raw stock and cans permits. Their prices are lower than those that prevailed at the beginning of the season of 1893, and it is an open secret that sentiment developed by the failure of the movement to effect a combination has aroused rivalry which is likely to lead to the largest possible pack. That is to say, the conflicting interests seem inclined to do their utmost to secure business and as much of it as possible. Between this condition of affairs on the Columbia river, the apparent intentions of the British Columbia packers, to say nothing of the stock carried over, it looks very much as though the Alaska packers will have something unpleasant to contend against the coming season.—New York Journal of Commerce.

### Comparative Prices.

Last year September wheat fell from 72½ to 52½ at Minneapolis between the middle of May and the 1st of August. At the present time July wheat is selling around 59½ and 60 and is a little above what July wheat is selling for in New York. Last year Minneapolis was 11c below New York. The fact that prices are as high here as in the East makes the flour situation in the Northwest very unsatisfactory to say the least. There is little in the situation at present that seems to justify expectation of much improvement in wheat prices, unless something akin to calamity overtakes the growing crop in some large wheat raising country.

Prices are now 10c per bushel lower for July wheat in this market than they were last year. At New York they are almost 21c below last year at this time. The visible supply in this country is less than it was then, and while the outlook is for an average crop, the prospects seem to be no better for one than they were a year ago. The world's visible wheat and flour supply is equal to 8,000,000 bushels of wheat less than a year ago. Europe, however, holds 10,000,000 more, France having about twice as large stocks on May 1, 1894, as in 1893. The invisible wheat supply, so far as it can be judged, seems to be lower than usual, for the last few years, at least.

Speculation is lifeless more so than usual, because there are so few inducements to buy for a rise. The wheat markets of the Northwest and those of the East are out of line and New York is lower than Minneapolis. There is nothing strengthening in that; on the contrary, it makes the situation worse, because it makes flour manufacturing in the Northwest practically unremunerative. Freight rates are at about the lowest point on record, but they are not low enough to offset the difference that should exist, between the price of wheat in Minneapolis and New York, to enable millers to make a fair profit.—Minneapolis Market Record, May 16.

### Rainmaking a Failure.

Secretary Morton, of the United States, has received a large number of inquiries from all parts of the country as to the result of the department's rainfall experiments and the feasibility of controlling precipitation by means of explosions. The following circular is being sent by the department to all inquiries:

"Replying to your letter as to rainmaking experiments, I have to inform you that in no case did they pass the merely experimental stage, and that the prospect of ultimate success is not such as to justify farmers or other citizens in rainmaking experimentation. In this determination, judgment and opinion, I am supported by the scientists and other allied experts in meteorology connected with the United States weather bureau. The bombardment of the skies for water, as carried on by this department, did not produce results calculated to inspire the hope that any method of concussion can be made commercially successful in precipitating the moisture from the clouds."

The Lake Manitoba Railway and Canal Co. are making application to parliament for an extension of the time for the completion of their railway, and to extend the same to Swan Lake.

A return presented to parliament shows that the number of homestead entries made in Manitoba last year was 1,032, compared with 1,276 in 1892. Sixty-nine homesteads were cancelled last year and 483 in 1892.

British Columbia cannery, says a Toronto report, are endeavoring to make contracts for future deliveries of canned salmon. Best red has been offered at \$4 per case f.o.b. Victoria, and second quality as low as \$3 60 per case. The offerings are, of course, accompanied with the usual stipulation, "subject to catch."



# The Commercial

WINNIPEG, MAY 28, 1894

## WHEAT AND FLOUR RECIPROCITY.

Though the government has decided not to accept the offer of reciprocity in wheat and flour with the United States, it appears that some millers are of the opinion that the offer should be accepted. A discussion upon the subject has been going on in the Canadian Miller, and some millers have expressed the opinion that they were quite able to compete with United States millers for the flour trade of either country. The majority of the millers, however, as expressed by resolution at the last meeting of the Dominion Millers' association, are in favor of retaining the duty upon flour. The proposed new United States tariff provides that corn, cornmeal, oats, oatmeal, rye and rye flour and wheat and wheat flour shall be admitted free from any country which imposes no duty upon similar products imported from the United States. If the United States tariff goes through in this form, it will be a virtual offer of reciprocity to Canada in the products named. It would be perhaps premature for our government to accept the offer before the United States tariff bill is passed, but our government, by allowing the duty on flour to remain as before, evidently showed no intention of accepting the reciprocity offer. If there had been any intention of accepting it, our new tariff would doubtless have contained some provision to that effect, which would come into force after the passage of the new United States tariff bill.

The reciprocity offer includes all the commodities named, and one item could not be accepted without taking in the other products. Free corn would of course be an advantage to Canada, as it is required by our farmers in feeding stock, and it is a grain which is not produced in this country to any large extent. All feeders who have used it, know the value of corn. Even with the existing duty, considerable corn is imported into Canada for feed purposes, and the importation would be much larger if the duty were removed. Free oats and free oatmeal would not make any great difference to this country, but in certain years it might prove advantageous to have the United States market open to us. In other years the home market to our farmers might be reduced in price through the admission of these products free from the United States. Reciprocity in rye would not be of much importance any way as the grain is neither grown nor consumed largely in this country. It might, perhaps, enable eastern farmers to increase their rye crop to advantage.

The principal interest in this reciprocity clause centres in wheat. In Manitoba the farmers would be in favor of reciprocity in wheat, as they could sell to Minneapolis millers. Some of the grain shippers are also in favor of free wheat, as they could sell in or ship through the United States with less trouble from customs regulations than at present. While Manitoba would be able to sell wheat to Minneapolis millers, reciprocity in this grain

would also enable eastern Canada millers to buy Duluth hard wheat, so that while some advantage would be gained, the present monopoly which Manitoba hard wheat has in Ontario would be lost. Eastern Canada millers are now obliged to use a certain quantity of Manitoba hard wheat, and in some seasons they have had to pay a sharp premium for it, which has been a benefit to the western producer. If they were able to go to Duluth and buy, it might cut off some demand for Manitoba hard. As a general rule, however, the markets are relatively the same on each side of the boundary. Reciprocity, however, would probably increase the competition in Manitoba for wheat, and the advantage to the farmer would be in favor of accepting the offer. Western millers would find their eastern flour trade cut into by Minneapolis and other hard wheat millers, but they would have free access to the larger markets in the eastern states, in competition of course with Minnesota and Dakota hard wheat millers.

## THE TARIFF DEBATE.

The additional changes which are being made in the tariff from day to day, during the continuation of the debate at Ottawa, are a source of great annoyance to the trade. When the new tariff was first announced, many manufacturers and wholesale dealers expected that there would be no further changes of any importance, and they forthwith issued new price lists, based on the new tariff. The expectation that the tariff would remain as first announced, however, has proved a great mistake, as already a long list of changes have been made, and the tariff debate is not concluded yet, though it is expected the debate will be finally closed before this issue of The Commercial goes out. What makes these changes more annoying is, that importers will have to amend their customs entries and pay the increased duty upon any new goods imported since the new tariff was introduced. Thus, for instance, on goods which were placed at, say, 20 per cent. in the new tariff, and which have since been advanced to 25 per cent., dealers who have made any imports since the new tariff came into effect will be called upon to pay the additional 5 per cent. This is a feature which is not generally understood. The new tariff went into effect immediately when laid before parliament, subject, however, to any changes which might be made by parliament before the measure is finally adopted. Importers were allowed in the meantime to pass goods on the condition that they would be subject to any changes made. The largest number of changes have been made in the hardware and metals list, but many changes have also been made in other lines.

It is a matter for regret that most of the changes from the tariff as at first proposed have been increases in the duty. In a few instances concessions have been made, notably the reduction of 1 1/2 cts per gallon on refined petroleum, and an extension of the free list on lumber; but, as noted, most of the changes show an advance. A further very objectionable feature is, that quite a number of the changes are in the direction of restoring, or partially restoring, the specific duties. The particular objection to

specific duties is, that it bears heavily upon the commoner qualities of goods. Thus, for instance, the old specific duty of 10 cents per pound on woollens, came very heavily upon the class of goods worn by the working people, while it would not be felt in anything like the same proportion on fine goods. The old duty on woollens was 10 cents per pound and 25 per cent ad valorem. The new tariff made the duty 32 1/2 per cent. straight ad valorem. This has now been changed back to 5 cents per pound and 25 per cent. ad valorem. The government is certainly not maintaining its decision in the matter of tariff reform, as announced in the new tariff as first presented, for, as intimated, the increases since made considerably exceed the reductions.

## EDITORIAL NOTE.

THE Canadian Dry Goods Review highly recommends the plan lately adopted by Winnipeg jobbers for disposing of bankrupt stocks. After explaining the plan, as set forth in The Commercial, the Review adds that it should be adopted in both Toronto and Montreal. As it would protect retailers who endeavor to pay their full share of liabilities, and would tend to prevent the compromises which have disgraced the mercantile community during the past year or two. It would further protect the creditors from the sacrificing of stocks at very low prices, and would help to induce a better state of trade generally.

## More Dairy Meetings.

The directors of the Manitoba Dairy association found as a result of their conference with Dairy Commissioner Robertson Tuesday forenoon that it was impossible for him to overtake nearly all the places calling for a visit. They have, therefore, arranged to place an outfit in the field which will work on exactly the same lines as those sent out by the Dominion Government. They will take the field on June 1 and visit the following places in the order and on the dates named, and so far as train arrangements do not interfere will commence each day at 10 30 a. m. The gentlemen working on this route will include Mr. Hettle, M. P. P., and Prof. Barre, Mr. Scott, Winnipeg, and Mr. Herbison, a skilled butter maker from Clinton, Ontario. The routes and dates are as follows:—

Wawanesa—June 2 4.  
Belmont—June 5 6.  
Baldur—June 7 8.  
Miami—June 9-11.  
Morris—June 12 13.  
St. Jean—June 14 15.  
Letellier—June 16.  
Niverville—June 18 19.  
Dominion City—June 20-21.  
Kildonan—June 22 25.  
Bird's Hill—June 26-27.  
Dugald—June 28-29.  
Little Mountain—June 30.  
Rosser—July 3 4.  
Oak Point—July 6 7.  
Balmoral—July 10 11.

## Silver.

Renewed weakness in India exchange depresses silver prices, the quotations for bars having fallen to 28 1/2 in London and 2 in New York. It is stated that a very limited buying demand for India is shown at the decline. Silver prices May 18, London, 28 1/2-103; New York, 62 1/2.—Bradstreet's.

**KIRKPATRICK & COOESON**  
 Established 1860,  
**MONTREAL,**  
**Commission Merchants,**  
 Flour, Grain, Butter, &c.

Advances made on Consignments to British or Continental markets

**James Hall & Co.**

BROCKVILLE, O.T. WINNIPEG, MAN.

Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in

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

Customers may have sorting orders in any of our lines filled promptly from stock at our  
**Winnipeg Branch, 150 Princess St.**

**W. R. Johnston and Co.**

(Late Livingston, Johnston & Co.)

WHOLESALE MANUFACTURERS

OF READY MADE

**CLOTHING.**

Cor. BAY & FRONT STS, TORONTO.

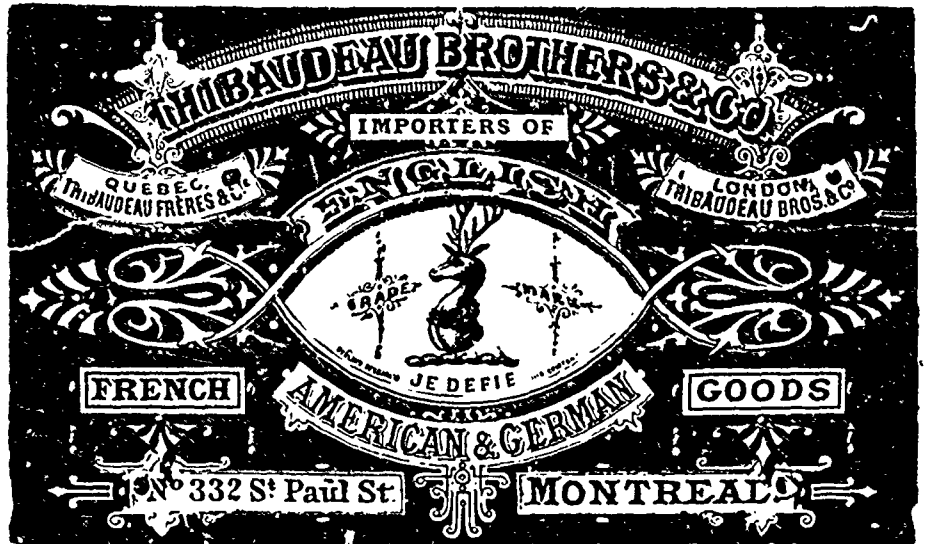
Samples at McIntyre } REPRESENTATIVES.  
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**Wholesale Boots and Shoes**

Cor. Latour & St. Genevieve Sts.,  
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Manitoba and N.W.T. Agency: J. M. MACDONALD  
 McIntyre Block, Winnipeg.  
 British Columbia Branch: WM. SKENE, Van Horn  
 Block, Vancouver.



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 WHAT DO YOU WANT?  
 We Don't Know Everything.

**MATTHEWS, TOWERS & CO.**

WHOLESALE MEN'S FURNISHINGS,

Board of Trade Building. - **MONTREAL.**

\* **BELTING** \* OAK TANNED  
 "EXTRA" BRAND.  
 MONTREAL AND TORONTO.  
 THE J. C. McLAREN BELTING CO. \*



REGISTERED TRADE MARK

The Largest Factory of its kind in the Dominion.

**LION "L" BRAND.**

**PURE VINEGARS**

Manufactured Solely under the Supervision of the  
 Inland Revenue Department.

**Mixed Pickles, Jams, Jellies and Preserves**

—PREPARED BY—

**MICHEL LEFEBVRE & CO.,**

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



# GALT BLEND

## BLACK TEA.

½lb, 1lb and 2lb Metal Canisters, packed  
48lb in case.

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

THE TRADE ONLY SUPPLIED.

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

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

# Hudson's Bay Company,

Fort Garry Mills, - Winnipeg.

Registered Brands:

# Hungarian and Strong Bakers Flour

Chopped Feed, Oats, Bran, Shorts, etc.

Sole agents in Manitoba, Northwest Territories and British Columbia for

## MYERS ROYAL HORSE AND CATTLE SPICE

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

# LARD!

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

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

Egg Cases for Sale.

ORDERS AND CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

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

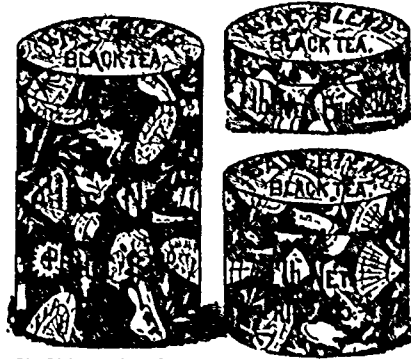
# Butter and Eggs Wanted!

—AT—

**Allen's, Pork Packer,**

McDERMOT STREET.

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



# JAMES McDOUGALL & CO.

Wholesale Domestic and  
Imported

## WOOLLENS

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

ST. HELEN ST., MONTREAL.

Northwestern Agent:

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Winnipeg.

# James Carruthers & Co.

## GRAIN EXPORTERS,

BOARD OF TRADE. CORN EXCHANGE.

TORONTO, MONTREAL.

# HO! IMPROVED Compressed Mince Meat.

Put up in neat paper packages and packed (3)  
three doz. in a case. Price per gross net \$12.  
GUARANTEED STRICTLY PURE.

**HORSERADISH**—Put up in 16 oz. bottles  
2 doz. in a case. Price per doz. \$3. Patronize home in-  
dustry.

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

# Country Produce Wanted ON CONSIGNMENT.

We will handle your Butter, Eggs, &c.

Send in your orders for **PURE CRACKERS**  
and fireworks for  
24th MAY.

Order early so we may buy accordingly.

Mention 'The Commercial' when writing.  
**THE WINNIPEG PRODUCE & COM. CO., LTD.**

# DAIRY UTENSILS.

We manufacture the most

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

**Thos. Davidson & Co.,**  
MONTREAL.

WINNIPEG WANTS.

# PRODUCE!

We are always open for

## BUTTER

## AND EGGS.

AT HIGHEST MARKET VALUE.

Write for full Market Quotations to

**PARSONS PRODUCE COMPANY**  
WINNIPEG. - MAN.

# CIGARS!

For a Pleasant Smoke try **REPUBLICS.**

For Perfect Satisfaction try **LA HISPANIA**

—MADE BY—

**Bryan & Co**  
WINNIPEG, - MANITOBA.



### Crops in the Northwest States.

The crop conditions in the northwest are mostly satisfactory with the different crops making fair progress. In localities there is too much moisture for low land, and in other localities too much dry weather for high land while for the bulk of the country the distribution is about as well as could be asked for. The present cool days are called good for general growth of wheat and oats but too cool for corn although there is little complaint yet and may not be with moderately warm weather soon to follow. Rainfall was excessive in portions of Minnesota and some lands washed much in eastern parts. The grain looks well, however, excepting in some portions of the flooded valleys or on flat lands. Showers were not as evenly distributed as was desirable, as parts of South Dakota had far too little rain and some of the easily disturbed farmers expressed fears of drought. Fields of early sown grain are in many cases, thin on the ground, giving weeds a chance to grow. Winds caused damage in many fields that are sandy in all three states and farmers did in some cases replot to plant to corn. Frost was severe in localities, but it is not reported that severe damage resulted to wheat in any, although oats were cut down. The chinch bug has made its appearance in several of the river counties in eastern Minnesota, with possibility of serious results, such results to be governed largely by the weather. The present conditions do not seem favorable for work by this troublesome insect.—Minneapolis Market Record.

The firm of McIlvanie & Logan, lumber, Portage la Prairie, has been dissolved. Mr. McIlvanie has moved to Vernon, British Columbia, where he has opened a lumber yard. Edward Logan will continue the Portage business.

## Redwood Brewery

Fine Ales, Extra Porter and Premium Lager.

Most Extensive Establishment of the kind in Western Canada.

AGENT FOR ARMOUR'S FLUID EXTRACT OF BEEF.  
**ED. L. DREWRY,**  
PROPRIETOR,  
WINNIPEG, - MANITOBA.

☞ Highest cash price paid for good malting Barley.

S. R. PARSONS. HENRY BELL. W. E. HAZLEY

## PARSONS, BELL & CO

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### STATIONERY,

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

### SPRING GOODS.

HAMMOCKS, CROQUET,  
EXPRESS WAGONS, WALL PAPER,

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

**Greene & Sons Company,**  
Manufacturers and Importers of

**Gentlemen's**      **FURS.**

Fall, 1894.      &      Fall, 1894.

**HATS,**      **Furnishings.**

Our Travellers are  
**NOW ON THE ROAD.**  
517 to 525 St. PAUL ST. - MONTREAL.

## E. A. Small & Co.,

—MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALE OF—

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

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### THE WINNIPEG ELECTRO PLATING CO'Y.

Announce their Factory open for Electro Plating in all its branches. First-class work at reasonable prices. Special discount to the trade. Send for price lists. All work guaranteed. Remember we have the only Electro Plating Plant west of Toronto.

THE WINNIPEG ELECTRO PLATING CO.  
**A. C. FOSTER, 433 Main Street.**  
P.S.—Responsible agents wanted in every town and city in the west.

### The Barber & Ellis Co'y,

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

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### 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.

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

Iron pipe—50 to 55 per cent off list.  
Galvanized iron—Queen's Head—22 to 24 gauge, per lb, 5½ to 5¾; 26 gauge, per lb, 5½ to 6c; 28 gauge, per lb, 6 to 6½c.

Chain—Best proof coil, 3 16 inch, per lb, 7 to 7½; ¼ inch, per lb, 6½ to 6¾; 5-16 inch per lb, 6 to 6½; ¾ inch, per lb, 5½ to 6c; 7 16 inch, per lb, 5½ to 5¾; ½ inch, per lb, 5½ to 5¾.

Sheet zinc, 6½ to 6¾c.

Lead—Pig, per lb, 1½c.

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

Ammunition—Cartridges—Rim fire pistol, American discount, 3½ per cent; rim fire cartridges, Dominion, 50 per cent; rim fire military, American, 5 per cent advance; central fire pistol and rifle, American, 12 per cent; central fire cartridges, Dominion, 30 per cent; shot shells, 12 gauge, \$6 to 7.50; shot, Canadian, soft 5½c; shot, Canadian chilled, 6½c.

Axes—Per box, \$6.50 to 15.50.

Axle grease—Per gross, \$10 to 14.

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

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

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

Horse nails—Pointed and finished, oval heads. List prices as follows: No. 5, \$7.50 box; No. 6, \$6.75 box; No. 7, \$5 box; No. 8, \$5.75 box; No. 9, 10 and 11, \$5.50 box. Discount off above. List prices, 50 to 50 and 10 per cent.

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

PAINTS AND OILS.

Quotations are:—White leads, pure, ground in oil, Association guarantee, \$6 per 100 lb kegs; white lead, No. 1, per 100 lbs, \$5.50; white lead, No. 2, \$5.00; assorted, 1 to 5 lb tins, per lb, 10c.

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

DRY COLORS.—White lead, per lb, 8c; red, 7c; yellow ochre, 3c; golden ochre, 5c; Venetian red, French, 3½c; Venetian red, English, 3½c; English purple oxides, 4½c; American oxides, per lb., 4c. These prices for dry colors are for broken lots. ½c per lb less when full kegs or barrels are taken. Zanzibar vermilion, kegs, 19c; less than kegs, per lb, 20c; English vermilion, in 30 lb bags, \$1.00 per lb; less than bags, per lb, \$1.10.

VARNISHES.—No. 1 furniture, per gal, \$1; extra furniture, \$1.35; elastic oak, \$2; No. 1, carriage, \$2; hard oil finish, \$2; brown Japan, \$1; gold size, Japan, \$1.50; No. 1, orange shellac, \$2; pure orange shellac, \$2.50. These prices are for less than barrels, and would be shaded for full barrel lots.

SUNDRIES.—Glue, S.S., in sheets, per pound, 15c; glue, white, for kalsomining, 20c. Stove gasoline, per case, \$3.50; benzine, per case, \$3.50 benzine and gasoline, per gallon, 50c. Axle grease, per case, \$3.75; gem axle grease, per case, \$3.20; imperial axle grease, per case, \$2.50. Coal tar, per barrel, \$8; Portland cement, per barrel, \$4.25; Michigan plaster, per barrel, \$3.25 to \$3.50; putty, in barrels per pound, 3c, less than barrels 3½c; whitening, barrels, per 100 lbs, \$1.25 to 1.35; alabastine, per case, 20 packages, 7; asbestine, per case, of 100 lbs, \$7.

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

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

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

LUBRICATING OILS.—Capital cylinder, per gal., 55c; eldorado engine, 33c; Atlantic red, 31½c;

extra, 30c; eldorado castor, 34c; golden machinery, 29; black, 25 to 30c; lard, 70c; castor oil, per lb, 11c.

BURNING OILS.—Quotations, delivered from tanks, are as follows:—silver star, 16c, crescent 20c, oleophone 22c. In barrels, for shipment to country points, add 1½c per gallon to above prices. Canadian oils are now advertised retail in the city at 20c for ordinary grade, and 23c for crescent. United States oils in barrels are quoted at 28c for eocene and 24c for sunlight.

GRAIN AND PRODUCE.

WHEAT—Wheat was very irregular the first day of the week, but closed with a gain of nearly 1c in United States markets, due principally to the frost scare. Frost was experienced over a very wide region on Saturday and Sunday nights, extending as far south as the northern state of Mississippi and eastward over the New England States, accompanied by heavy snow in Kentucky, Michigan and other parts. There was a decrease of 1,466,010 bushels in the visible supply at principal points in the United States and Canada, east of the mountains, making the total supply amount to 62,044,000 bushels, as compared with 71,492,000 bushels a year ago, and 30,607,000 bushels two years ago. On Tuesday the markets were easier, losing the gain of Monday, the fear of damage from the frost having been considerably modified. India shipments last week were 360,000 bushels and the Baltic and sundry ports shipped 4,880,000 bushels, a total of 5,240,000 bushels. American shipments were 2,420,000 bushels, a total of 7,660,000 bushels, against requirements of 6,500,000 bushels, a surplus over requirements of 1,160,000 bushels. Exports from India since April 1 are 1,220,000 bushels, against 3,340,000 bushels same time last year. Prices settled down a little more on Wednesday. State crop bulletins failed to report much damage from the frost. Reports showed no damage in Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, but some in Michigan, Nebraska, South Dakota and elsewhere. A cable also reported damage to wheat in Germany from frost. On Thursday United States markets were more active and firmer, gaining ¼ to ½c. The Cincinnati Price Current, in its weekly review, said: "Snow damaged wheat in parts of southern Ohio and Kentucky. Excessive rains injurious in some localities. Frost damage to wheat unimportant. Average condition of winter wheat moderately low red. Spring wheat situation generally favorable and encouraging." On Friday United States markets were inactive and featureless, and closed two or three points lower. Cables were easier.

Exports of wheat (flour included) from (both coasts, in the United States and Canada, this week equal 2,310,000 bushels against 2,420,000 bushels last week, 3,166,000 bushels a year ago, 2,280,000 bushels two years ago, and 2,342,000 bushels three years ago.

There are some peculiar conditions in the relative position of different markets. July wheat closed on Friday at exactly the same price at Duluth as at New York. Of course the grade is not the same, Duluth quotation being for No. 1 northern and New York for No. 2 red winter, but even allowing for this difference in grade, the relatively higher position of the western markets is striking. An exchange notes that "No. 2 red American wheat is selling in Liverpool at present, at the same price No. 2 red is selling at in Chicago for December delivery. By buying wheat in Liverpool and selling against it in Chicago, foreign buyers are able to get their wheat carried free until December, if they wish, besides saving the freight. The excessively low price of wheat in Europe is brought about by the large surplus of Argentine wheat that has been pressing on the market for the last four months."

Locally there has been a little more movement in wheat. Farmers are getting over their rush of spring work, and are beginning to market a little. Country elevators were

being reopened to receive offerings. There has been a little freer movement eastward to lake ports, and perhaps a little better demand for shipment. No. 1 hard is held pretty firmly at about 61c per bushel, basis all at Fort William, though purchases were made in the country at between 60 and 61c, basis all at delivery, and 59½c was accepted on one day. Stocks in store at Fort William on May 19 were 1,921,530 bushels, being a decrease of 305,804 for the week. Receipts for the week were 59,166 bushels and shipments 364,970 bushels. For the previous week receipts were 35,332 bushels and shipments 227,855 bushels. A year ago stocks were 2,333,037 bushels, being an increase for the week of 32,148 bushels.

FLOUR—The market is lower, irregular and easy again. Sales have been made 5c lower, and in some cases it is said 10c under the nominal quotation has been accepted. Quotations in small lots to the local trade, delivered in the city are as follows: Patents \$1.55 to 1.60; strong bakers, \$1.45 to 1.50; XXXX 75c to \$1.00 as to quality. Prices per sack of 98 pounds.

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

OATMEAL, ETC. Rilled 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 FEEB—Prices 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. We quote 27 to 28c per bushel of 34 pounds for cars of feed quality in the country. Car lots on track Winnipeg, at 31 to 33c.

BARLEY—Would bring 40 to 45c per bushel in this market, but scarcely any offering. Seed barley has been selling here at 50c per bushel of 48 pounds in a retail way.

FEED WHEAT—A good sample of feed wheat will bring 40c per bushel of 6½ 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 to decline rapidly, and prices are again 2 to 3c lower, with still an easy tendency. Mostly rolls are coming forward, and if receipts keep up, prices will certainly go considerably lower, as any accumulation of stocks is not wanted in this class of butter. Some commission dealers stated that 21c per pound was the best price they could get, and we quote 19 to 21c as to quality for new butter.

CHEESE—Held at 12½ to 13c, selling price in a small way. No new cheese offering yet.

EGGS—This market is greatly demoralized, and prices are about the lowest on record here. The decline is owing to large receipts, lighter demand for pickling and competition. The commission dealers say the grocers are to blame for the low prices, as they cut the prices down very low in single case lots. Egg packers were offering 8c per dozen for round lots, and commission men and wholesale grocers were selling at 9 to 9½c.

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. packet. Pickled hogs tongues, 5c lb. Pickled pigs feet, \$1.40 per pail; 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,

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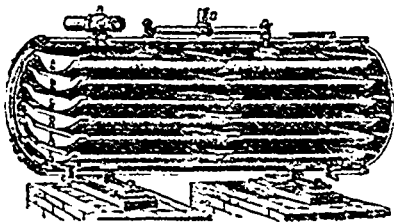
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\$8.40 to \$9.50 per case of 60 lb. Pure leaf lard in 5, 8 and 10 pound tins, quoted at \$7.00 per case of 60 pounds.

**ДИКНЕД МЯТН**—Beef is unchanged at 6 to 7c and mostly bringing about 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 7 to 8c.

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

**ВКОТАБЛКН**—Potatoes are firm at 45 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, now, 4 to 5c per pound; pie plant sold at 4c per lb., with a lower tendency. Egyptian onions are offered at 4c. Tomatoes, \$5 per crate of 30 pounds.

**ДИДКН**—Are dull. Dry hides and sheep pelts are again lower in the States and very slow demand. 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, sheepskins 40 to 70c for new full wool skins as to quality. Tallow, 4½c rendered; 2 to 3c rough.

**WOOL**—Local dealers quote 7 to 9c per pound for unwashed Manitoba fleece. All advice from the East and from the States are very bearish on wool. Manufacturers are buying very sparingly and prices are low and weak. The outlook is not at all favorable for holders. John Hallam, of Toronto, reported the sale of several bags of United States wool on Saturday at \$18 per bag, or equal to 11c per pound less than this time last year.

**LEATHER**—Trade is quiet in this branch as usual at this time of year and there has been no further change in prices. Quotations are:—Spanish sole, best No. 1, per lb, 28 to 30c; Spanish sole, No. 1, per lb, 26 to 28c; Spanish sole, No. 2, 24c; slaughter sole, heavy, 30c; slaughter sole, light, 27c; harness, heavy, best, 28 to 30c; harness, light, best, 23 to 30c; harness, No. 1, 26 to 28c; upper, heavy, best, 35 to 45c; upper, light, 50; kip skins, French, \$1 to 1 10; kip skins, domestic, 75 to 85c; calf skins, French, premium choice, \$1.25 to 1.50; calf skins, domestic, 75 to 85c; splits, senior, 25 to 35c; splits, junior, 30, cowhide, 3c to 45c; cordovan, per foot, 17 to 21c, pebble, cow, 17 to 21c; buff, 17 to 21c; russets, saddlers, per doz., \$12 50; linings, colored, per foot, 12c.

**HAY** Baled is held at \$3.50 to \$8 per ton, on track country points, and \$7 to \$8 at Winnipeg.

**Chicago Board of Trade Prices.**

Wheat gained ½ to ¾ on Monday. Trading was active and prices irregular, and varied widely. The market opened nearly 1c higher, then sold down ¾, advanced 1½c, declined 1½c, advanced ¾, and closed as stated. Frost was reported in Iowa, Missouri, Illinois and Kansas, and the cable also reported frost in Europe. Closing prices were:—

	May.	July.	Sept.
Wheat .....	66½	67½	68½
Corn .....	37	37½	38½
Oats .....	33½	34	35
Pork .....	11 8½	11 90	11 97½
Lard .....	7 12½	6 87½	6 90
Short ribs .....	6 16	6 16	6 15

On Tuesday wheat was active and lower, opening ½ to ¾ lower, advanced slightly, declined 1c, fluctuated and closed about ¾c lower. Pork was lower, owing to the continued liberal receipts of live hogs, declining 12½c per barrel. Closing prices were:—

	May.	July.	Sept.
Wheat .....	66	66½	67½
Corn .....	37	37½	38½
Oats .....	33½	34	35
Pork .....	11 70	11 77½	11 87½
Lard .....	6 92½	6 75	6 80
Ribs .....	6 12½	6 10	6 10

On Wednesday the market was as follows. —

**FREIGHTS**—Vessel rates were steady at 1½c for wheat and 1½c for corn to Buffalo. Demand only fair.

**Wheat**—No. 2 red sold at 55 to 55½c. No. 3 red sold at 51 to 52c. No. 4 sold at 48 to 48½c. There was a large inquiry for No. 2 spring on milling account, and some sales were made at 1½c over July prices—nominal range 56½ to 58c, and closed at about 56½ to 57½. Spring wheat by sample quiet and steady. No. 3 spring ranged nominally at 51 to 52c for ordinary and 56 to 58 for fair to good hard variety. Speculative trading in wheat was fairly active at irregular prices, and at the close ½ to ¾c lower. Oats were strong. Closing prices were:—

	May.	July.	Sept.
Wheat .....	54½	55½	57½
Corn .....	37½	38½	39½
Oats .....	34	34½	35½
Pork .....	11 8½	11 90	11 97½
Lard .....	6 92½	6 80	6 85
Ribs .....	6 22½	6 20	6 20

On Thursday wheat was fairly active in speculative way and prices were firmer most of the time, closing ½ to ¾c higher. Closing prices were:—

	May.	July.	Sept.
Wheat .....	55½	56½	57½
Corn .....	37½	38½	39½
Oats .....	34	34½	35½
Pork .....	11 90	11 90	12 05
Lard .....	7 00	6 82½	6 87½
Ribs .....	6 20	6 20	6 20

On Friday wheat was dull and without features of interest, closing lower as follows:—

	May.	July.	Sept.
Wheat .....	54½	55½	57½
Corn .....	37½	38	38½
Oats .....	33½	34	35
Pork .....	11 77½	11 85	11 92½
Lard .....	6 97½	6 72½	6 80
Ribs .....	6 15	6 15	6 15

On Saturday, May 26, wheat closed at 55½c for July and 56½c for September. A week ago July wheat closed at 59½c.

**Duluth Wheat Market.**

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

Monday—May, 59½c; July, 59c; Sept., 58½c.  
 Tuesday—May, 58½c; July, 58½c; Sept., 57½c.  
 Wednesday—May, 58½c; July, 58c; Sept., 57½c.  
 Thursday—May, 58½c; July, 58½c; Sept., 57½c.  
 Friday—May, 58½c; July, 58½c; Sept., 57½c.  
 Saturday—May, 57½c; July, 57½c; Sept., 56½c.

A week ago prices closed at 58½c for May delivery per bushel, and 59c for July. A year ago May wheat closed at 60½c, and July at 63c per bushel.

**New York Wheat.**

On Saturday, May 26, wheat closed at 57½c for July and 60c for September. A week ago July wheat closed at 59½c.

**Minneapolis Wheat.**

No. 1 Northern wheat closed on Saturday at 57½c for May. July delivery closed at 57½c, and Sept. at 54½c. A week ago May wheat closed at 57½c, and July at 55½c.

**The Raisin Crop.**

In a letter received by Joseph Carman, Winnipeg, from Wm. Rogers of Denia under date 5th inst. they say: "Kindly communicate to the various buyers the following report on the growing crop of raisins. Although we had variable weather up to three weeks ago and which prevented the farmers from working the land. We have since then been favored with fine weather and the vines have made satisfactory progress. In some districts there is an exceptional abundance of buds and if reasonable weather continues during the blossoming, which takes place about the end of this month, we shall have a large crop. During the first week of June we hope to have you further news."

**Siberian Wheat**

The word Siberia awakens no pleasant associations in the European mind. It at once conjures up a vision of a long train of prisoners wending their dolorous way across bare plains under the lash of brutal Cossacks. Yet in some respects this popular estimate is altogether wrong. Geographers have long been aware that Siberia is a country of very varied resources. This is what that eminent explorer, Baron Nordenskiold, has to say on the subject:—"Siberia surpasses the North American continent as to the extent of cultivable soil. The Siberian forests are the largest in the world. Its mineral resources are immense, its climate, except the Tundra and the northernmost forest region, healthy, and as favorable for the culture of cereals as any part of Europe." The difficulty has hitherto been to approach this region of natural wealth, as plainly the tedious land journey to Siberia through Moscow is, in the absence of railways of no use to the British merchant. An answer to this problem seems to have been found by the enterprise and energy of Captain Wiggins, a bold Yorkshireman, who after sixteen years of practical voyaging, has shown that a comparatively easy and expeditious communication between this country and the heart of Siberia is in existence. It would appear that a vessel leaving the port of London at the end of July may confidently reckon on discharging a cargo at Karaoul, a port nearly 200 miles up the mouth of the Yenisei, the great waterway of Siberia, and on being back in London without any hindrance from ice floes in the Arctic sea (which it will necessarily traverse) by the close of September. Captain Wiggins has made since 1874 fifteen voyages into these parts, but only once has he encountered any ice in his course, and that was when his departure had been delayed too long. The river Yenisei, which flows into the Arctic sea, is navigable for about 2,000 miles, that is, nearly as far as the frontiers of China, and is provided with many affluents, several of which are also navigable. Moreover, another great river of Siberia, the Obi, which empties itself not far from the mouth of the Yenisei, is likewise believed to be navigable for a considerable distance. With but one transshipment goods can, it is affirmed, be cheaply and quickly forwarded from England to the heart of Central Siberia in something like six weeks. There should be every prospect of a sensible current of trade setting in between the two lands, and if such should be the case, there would be every likelihood of our drawing some supplies of wheat from this great and fertile region. The wheat of Siberia has a good name in Russia, and some of it is said to have a likeness to the wheat of the Canadian Northwest. Before very long our millers may be in a position to judge samples of Siberian wheat with their own eyes.—London Miller.

**Bounty Fed Batter.**

The Whitewood Herald, a western paper, has the following.—We make no apology for again referring to our trade relations with British Columbia. We have formerly shown that the Northwest export trade in eggs is in danger of extinction. We are not alarmists. We have confidence in the future of the Northwest, but the way to hold our own is to keep a watchful eye on what is going on outside. Part of the present trade policy of the Government is to develop a trade with Australia. Australia raises wheat, fruit, timber, cattle, sheep and horses, and in these hard times it is pushing its dairy interest for all it is worth. To open up a trade with the West Indies was all very well. We do not raise sugar, tobacco, coconuts or bananas. When the Canadian Pacific Railway reached out to Japan and the Orient for business, we rejoiced, for our farmers did not grow tea, nor raise silk-worms. But when it comes to trading with Australia we fancy it will be found that we have more of a competitor than a customer, and that the good that the second-



ary interests of the manufacturers may receive, will be more than counterbalanced by the injury done to agriculture. An ounce of fact is worth a pound of assertion. Last month the steamer Arawa arrived in Vancouver from Australia. Her cargo included a heavy shipment of Australian butter for which shippers get a bounty. The butter was of an excellent quality, and sold readily at twenty eight cents. The Arawa also brought 400 carcasses of mutton, which were placed in a refrigerator in Vancouver, and which like the butter, met a ready sale. One shipment of butter or mutton will not ruin the Northwest, but it is the thin end of the wedge. Now is the time to size up the situation, and face it, and not to wait till the mischief has become deep-rooted. How is it possible for the Northwest dairyman, with long rail haul and high freight rates, to compete with this bounty fed butter? Where should we be if the four cents duty were taken off? We may state in passing that it is not only Australian butter we have to fear. At the time mentioned California butter was selling at Vancouver at 28 and 24 cents, while Canadian butter was fetching 27 cents for creamery and 22 and 23 for dairy. This shows that the Californian article is slightly inferior to the Northwest dairy product, but supposing the quality equal, and the duty removed, it is evident that Californian butter would knock the Northwest article out completely. With regard to the Australian importation of mutton, how can the sheep industry of Manitoba and the Northwest be carried on if the only available market is secured by mutton raised in Australia, where it can be produced at a nominal cost, because there is practically no winter? We cannot raise sheep for the wool and tallow, we must have a market for the meat. We require the three profits—wool, mutton and increase. If then the poultry, dairy and sheep interests are crushed, how is the mixed farmer to keep his head above water? Of what use is it for the government to send out travelling dairies to show us how to make the gilt edged article, and for Professor Robertson to come up here to establish creameries, if at the same time they give our best market to the Australians? It may be said that it is to the interest of British Columbia to get food as cheaply as possible, but as a matter of fact her true interest does not lie in crowding prices down to the lowest cent, but in paying a fair price, so that the Northwest farmer can live, and have a surplus to buy the lumber and other products of that province, for if British Columbia is a market for the Northwest the Northwest is also a market for British Columbia.

### The Growth of Cities.

The growth of cities in the present century is without a parallel or precedent in any previous age of the world. An examination of the facts and figures, which, in this matter do not lie, shows that the cities of ancient and medieval times were few and insignificant in comparison with those of our own age. When Rome was at its height of grandeur and prosperity its population is estimated to have been from 500,000 to 2,250,000; the "Encyclopædia Britannica" is probably not far wrong in putting it at about 1,000,000; and in all the rest of Europe there was not one other city which would be above the third or fourth rank in respect of population. The only city of the first rank in Africa was Alexandria, with a population somewhere between 500,000 and 1,000,000. In Asia, so far as known to the European world, Jerusalem alone had a vast population, and a glance at the area of that city in the time of Herod the Great shows that it could never have contained such a population as it is sometimes said to have had. In the Middle Ages no city anywhere attained to great size. For example, London, which was called an illustrious city by the Venerable Beke, had a population in Shakespeare's time no larger than Boston has now. A hundred years later it had a population equal to the present population of Chicago. It

was not for another hundred years—that is to say, not before the American revolution—that London had come to have as many inhabitants as Philadelphia now has. Since then the growth has been incredibly rapid. Fifty years ago London had a population equal to that of New York, Brooklyn and Jersey City put together, and in 1830 it had no less than 5,500,000—that is to say, as large a population as New York, Brooklyn, Philadelphia, Chicago, St. Louis, Baltimore, Cincinnati and San Francisco had in the same year; or, to put it in another way, the population of London alone in 1830 was as large as the population of all England and Wales at the time of Shakespeare's death. No other city in the world has grown as London has grown, but through the whole of Europe there has been a marvelous growth of city populations during the present century. In England alone there are now 75 cities, the smallest of which has 75,000 inhabitants, and if suburbs could be counted the figures would be still higher. A circle, for example, drawn with a radius of fifty miles from Manchester as a center, would include as large a population as a circle of the same radius, and having its center at Charing Cross. Hundreds of square miles of land in Scotland have been cruelly depopulated, and yet the population of Scotland continues to grow, but the increase is in the cities. Glasgow, which had 150,000 inhabitants fifty years ago, has now as many as Chicago, and is growing faster than Chicago. In Ireland, too, in spite of its enormous emigration, the city population does not fall off, for the statistics of emigration show that for every two emigrants from Irish cities there have been ninety eight from country places. On the continent the same law holds. While the population of Belgium has increased 11 per cent., that of Brussels has gained 20, and that of Antwerp has gained 30. In Denmark the increase of city populations of the increase of the whole country is as two to one; in Sweden it is as 4 to 1; in Norway it is as 10 to 1. In Prussia, while the population of the country is stationary, the increase in the cities is 25 per cent.; and Berlin alone, which in 1850 had 400,000, has now 1,400,000. In Russia the four chief cities have doubled their population in twenty years. Since the war with Germany, Paris adds 50,000 to her population every year. Compared with the changes going on and hardly observed in this country, even the enormous facts just stated are almost insignificant. It is startling to be told that in 1800 there were in this whole country only six cities of over 6,000 inhabitants! There are now, or rather there were in 1880, 286. The shift of population is well shown by the following figures of M. Loomis: In 1780, only one thirtieth of the people of the United States lived in cities of 8,000 inhabitants or over; in 1800, one-twenty fifth; in 1830, one-sixteenth; in 1840, one-twelfth; in 1850, one eighth; in 1860, one sixth; in 1870, one-fifth; in 1880, nearly one-fourth. These facts require no comment; they speak for themselves. They show a change in the habits of the people of the present age, and especially in this country, which must bring with it a radical change in all the social conditions of life.—The Churchman.

### Late Western Items.

P. Atkins, lumber, Mordean, Man., is dead.  
Toombs & Co., general store, Stonewall, Man., are starting in lime and stone business.  
Hills, tailor, Calgary, Alberta, giving up business.  
E. Carrol & Co., wholesale liquors, Calgary, Alberta, have sold out to Lucas & Feehan.  
R. Wilson, general store, Edmonton, Alberta, reported giving up business.  
Garispy & Chentier, general store, Edmonton, Alberta, are going out of dry goods business.  
R. B. Barnes, general store, Macleod and Watekewin, Alberta, mortgages in possession of Watekewin branch.

W. J. Walker, dry goods and crockery, Edmonton, Alberta, giving up dry goods business.  
MacNulty, grocer, is opening business at South Edmonton, Alberta.

Leo Stattery, hotel, Mission Ridge, Alberta, is giving up business.

E. G. Skaali, general store, Edmonton, Alberta, is reported to be giving up business.

Whiffin & Barnes, hotel, Qu'Appelle, Assa., closed out by sheriff for rent.

Jas. H. Walker is opening in confectionery at Watekewin, Alberta.

J. Partington has opened a grocery store at Rat Portage.

Briscoe & Watson, tannery, Calgary, Alberta, closed out under mortgage.

Shaw, Maltman & Co., woolens, Calgary, Alberta, assigned.

F. W. Vickers, jeweller, Minnedosa, Man., succeeded by St. John Bros.

J. J. Bryan, implements, Souris, Man., sold out to David Gibson.

Hughes & Horn, undertakers, Winnipeg, Man., succeeded by Hoin & Son.

E. W. Wing, tobacco and cigars, Winnipeg, Man., sold out to Jas. Watts & Co.

### The Frost in South Dakota.

Huron, South Dakota, May 19—A stiff coat of ice formed  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch thick last night, cutting oats, barley and corn to the ground. Early vegetables killed; wheat not injured so much, the only rain we have had for some time was a light shower the 17th and in some parts of the country only a slight drizzle. At Yale it did not rain enough to make the eve drop. It is not a very safe rule to count your chickens before they are hatched and you can only tell how wheat will yield when it is in the hail bushel.

### Ontario Cheese Markets.

Ingersol, May 22.—Offering to day 1,876 boxes cheese from 5th to 20th May make; no sales; 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ freely bid; salesmen holding for 10c.

Belleville, Ont., May 22.—Fifty-two factories offered 1,965 white and 1,130 colored, total, 3,095. Sales: white, 115 at 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢, 210 at 9 9 16c, 280 at 9 11 16c; colored, 130 at 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢, 70 at 9 9 16c. A number of factories did not sell on the board, but prices will probably be accepted before leaving the city.

Peterboro, Ont., May 22.—One thousand eight hundred boxes were put on the board. Bidding was slow, and buyers evidently were not anxious to purchase, anticipating weaker markets. Hodgson took 400 boxes at 9 9 16c, and Warrington 500 at 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢. Before the board was opened each member signed an agreement binding himself not to sell off the board under a penalty of \$15 and dismissal from membership.

### 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.

### Tie to this Truth.

When you start out on a journey you will get The Best Service. The Greatest Luxury. The Most Complete Comfort if your ticket reads via The North-Western Line. For full information as to through rates and routes and for Sleeping Car Berths, call on your Home Agent, and for Map Folder Free, address T W TEASDALE, G P A.,  
C. St. P. M. & O. Ry, St. Paul,



## A Common Error.

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

**THIS IS WRONG**

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

**A RESIDUE.** So with COCOA.

—IN COMPARISON—

**COCOA is skimmed milk.**  
**CHOCOLATE pure cream.**  
**O. A. CHOUILLOU,**  
12 and 14 St. John Street, - MONTREAL.

—THE—

## Western Milling Co., Ltd.

**STRONG BAKERS AND HUNGARIAN PATENT FLOUR.** } Awarded medal and Diploma Columbian Exhibition, Chicago, 1893.

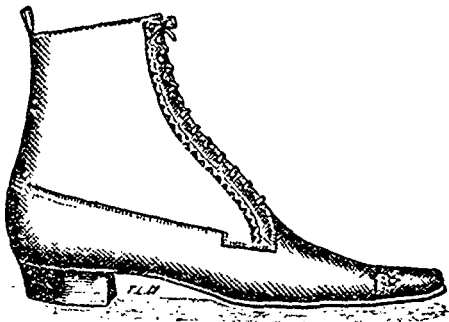
**Manufacturers of Flour, Feed, And dealers in Grain.**  
Best Hard Wheat only used.  
**REGINA, N.W.T.**

## St. Lawrence Hall

MONTREAL, - - P.Q.

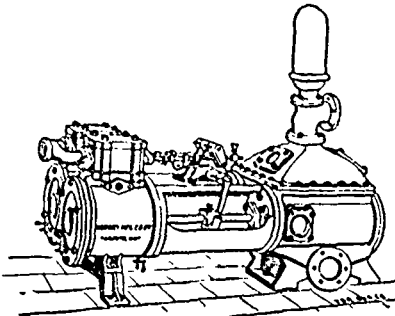
Every Attention paid to Guests. First-class in every respect. Appointments Perfect. Graduated Prices

## THE J. D. KING COMPANY, Ltd



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

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



## Northey Mfg. Co., Ltd.

### Steam Pumps

FOR ALL PURPOSES.

—Sole Agents—

## Waterous Engine Works Co., Ltd.

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.

Andrew Allan, President. John McKechnie, Supt  
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## THE VULCAN IRON COMPANY,

OF MANITOBA LIMITED

MILL ROLLS GROUND & CORRUGATED.  
Architectural Iron Work.

## ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS,

GENERAL BLACKSMITHING.

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T. Howard Wright. A. C. Archibald.

## Wright & Archibald,

(Successors to Wright & Jukes)

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GRAIN EXCHANGE BUILDING,  
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Wholesale Dealers in

Wines, Liquors and Cigars

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## Victoria Rice Mill

VICTORIA, B.C.

CHINA and JAPAN RICE,  
RICE FLOUR AND BREWERS' RICE.

WHOLESALE TRADE ONLY.

HALL ROSS & CO. - Agents.

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WHOLESALE

Comm'ssion and Fruit Merchants,  
Butter, Cheese, Eggs, Flour,  
Grain, Fruit.

Consignments Solicited.

VANCOUVER, B. C.

## B. C. Milling & Feed Co.

MANUFACTURERS OF

ROLLED OATS, OAT MEAL, GRAHAM FLOUR  
Split Peas and all kinds of Chop Feeds.

QUOTATIONS SOLICITED for Barley, Oats,  
Wheat and Peas for milling and feed purposes in sack or  
bulk car load lots. **BATCHELOR & QUINE,**  
New Westminster Mills, B.C.

## MAJOR & ELDRIDGE,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,  
Vancouver, - B.C.

Butter, Eggs, Cheese and Pork Products  
FRESH EGGS WANTED.

Sole Agents for Vancouver, New Westminster and  
District for Leitch Bros. Celebrated Oak  
Lake Manitoba Flour.

## The Brackman & Kerr Milling Co.,

LIMITED)

Oatmeal and Ground Feed Millers.

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

FLOUR, FEED, GRAIN AND PRODUCE.

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED

VICTORIA, - - B.C.

## J. & A. Clearihue,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

—DEALERS IN—

FRUITS AND ALL KINDS OF PRODUCE.

Special attention to consignments of Furs and  
Skins, Butter and Eggs.

Yates Street, VICTORIA, B.C.  
P.O. BOX 536.

AGENTS Skidgate Oil Works, E.C.; D. Richards, Laundry Soaps,  
Woodstock, Ontario; Teller, Rothwell Co., Montreal, Parisian  
Washing Blue.

We have a large cool warehouse with good facilities for handling  
Butter and Produce in quantities.  
Consignments Received in all Lines. Correspondence  
Solicited.

## McMILLAN & HAMILTON,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

—WHOLESALE DEALERS IN—

BUTTER, EGGS, FRUITS AND PRODUCE

A PERFECT SYSTEM OF

**COLD STORAGE.**

230 ABBOTT STREET, - VANCOUVER,  
P.O. BOX NO. 296.

## Plant in your Memory

That the North-Western Line offers the best train service from Minneapolis and St. Paul to Sioux City, Omaha, Kansas City, Duluth and Superior, and is the only line running Pullman Sleepers to all these cities, besides affording first-class day service. Try this line also to Ashland.

# MANITOBA AND NORTHWEST MILLERS!

WRITE US FOR SAMPLES AND PRICES OF

## INDIAN CONTRACT.

Cotton and Covering Sacks.

We can Supply you with Sacks for Every Purpose

**WHEAT SACKS** our **SPECIALTY**

**W. F. Henderson & Co, Winnipeg**

Agents for The Canada Jute Co., Ltd, Montreal.

## LEITCH BROS. OAK LAKE

"Anchor Brand"

### FLOURS

—FROM—

No. 1 Hard Wheat.

BRAN, SHORTS

AND ALL KINDS OF

Chopped Feed and Grain.

—ADDRESS—

**OAK LAKE**

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## A. GARRUTHERS

**WOOL PULLER.**

Dealer in Hides, Skins, Furs, Wool,  
Tallow and Senega Root.

CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED.

Office and Warehouse, 178, 180 King Street,  
**WINNIPEG, - MAN.**

## McINTYRE, SON & CO.,

MANUFACTURER'S AGENTS

AND

**SPECIALTIES:**

LACES,  
DRESS GOODS.  
KID GLOVES.  
SMALLWARES.



**IMPORTERS OF DRY GOODS.**

**MONTREAL.**

Northwestern Representative, J. M. McDONALD, McIntyre Block, Winnipeg

## "MONSOON"

PURE INDIAN TEAS.

Always reliable, never changes. In cases of 60  
1 lb caddies, or 120 halves.

**STEEL, HAYTER & CO.**

Growers' and Importers,

Write for Samples, **TORONTO.**

GEO. PARR, Agent, 316 Edmonton Street,  
WINNIPEG, - - MAN.



TRADE MARK

**Toronto Grocery Markets.**

**Canned Goods**—The only feature worthy of special note in canned goods is an advance of 2½¢ per dozen by the Packers' Association in the price of corn, the price to wholesalers now being 87½¢ per dozen. The wholesalers, however, have not yet made any change in their figures, 85¢ still being the ruling price with them, although the tone is generally strong. Tomatoes are in fair demand at 85¢, with 82½¢ being taken under special conditions. Peas are dull at 80 to 35¢. In salmon trade continues to show slight improvement, and it is the opinion that there is not any more in stock than will go round, some houses already running short on certain lines. Prices rule as before at \$1.10 to \$1.35 for tall tins, and \$1.50 to \$1.09 for flat tins. New season's lobsters may be expected on this market about June 1. Flats will probably be worth \$2.50 to 2.60 and tails \$2 to 2.10. Trade in lobster here is quiet and prices unchanged at \$1.90 to \$2 for tall tins and \$2.40 to \$2.60 for flats. Fruits are quiet. We quote:—Peaches, \$3.00 to \$3.25 for 3's, \$2.00 to \$2.25 for 2's; raspberries, \$1.65 to 1.80; strawberries, \$1.00 to 2.10; apples, 3's, \$1 to 1.10; gallons \$2.85 to 2.95, and preserved fancy quarters at \$1.40 to 1.45. Strawberries on heavy soil are said to have wintered badly, patches in some instances being plowed under, and despatches from Niagara this week report damage to early strawberries by frost, and express fear that late peaches and apples have suffered.

**Coffees**—Demand keeps fairly good at unchanged prices. Some further shipments have been received during the week, but stocks here are not large. We quote green in bags, as follows: Rio, 2½ to 22¢; East Indian, 27 to 30¢; South American, 21 to 23¢; Santos, 2½ to 22½¢; Java, 30 to 32¢; Mocha, 27 to 28¢; Maracaibo, 21 to 23¢; Jamaica, 21 to 22¢.

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

**Rice**—There is a fair reasonable trade doing at unchanged prices. We quote: "B" 3½ to 3½¢; Montreal Japan, 5 to 5½¢; imported Japan, 5½¢ to 6½¢.

**Spices**—We quote: Pure black pepper, 12¢; pure white, 15 to 25¢; pure Jamaica ginger, 28 to 30¢; cloves, 25 to 30¢; pure mixed spice, 23 to 25¢.

**Sugars**—Jobbers still generally quote granulated at 4½¢, although sales are being made at lower figures. Yellow sugars range from 3½ to 4¢.

**Syrup**—We quote: Dark, 25¢; medium, 28 to 30¢; bright, 35 to 40¢; very bright, 45 to 50¢.

**Molasses**—Ruling prices are: New Orleans, barrels, 28 to 30¢; half-barrels, 32½ to 34¢; Barbadoes, barrels, 32 to 35¢; half barrels, 38 to 40¢.

**Teas**—There is very little doing and prices remain as before. The idea as to prices is: Japans, 17½ to 20¢; Indian and Ceylons, 18 to 25¢; Young Hysons, 13½¢ up; China blacks 25 to 35¢.

**Dried Fruit**—Valencia raisins are in fair request only and prices firm, with selected fruit quoted higher. Off stalk and fine off-stalk are still scarce. We quote as follows: Off-stalk, 4½¢; fine off stalk, 5½ to 5½¢; selected, 6½ to 7½¢; layers, selected, 6½ to 7¢. Sultana raisins remain as before, dull and unchanged at 6 to 7½¢. Currants are in fair demand at unchanged prices. Stocks of fine Casalinis in cases and finest Vostizzas are almost cleaned out. We quote: Provincials, 3½ to 4¢ in brls and half brls; Filiatras, 4 to 4½¢ in brls, and 4½ to 4½¢ in half brls; Patras, 5 to 5½¢ in brls, 5½ to 5½¢ in half brls, 4½ to 6½¢ in cases; Vostizzas, 6½ to 7½¢ in cases, 6½ to 7½¢ in half cases;

Panariti, 9 to 10¢. Prunes continue firm and in good demand with stocks, particularly of the lower grades, scarce here. Advices received from Trieste to P. L. Mason & Co are to the effect that prunes there are in good demand, several thousand boxes having been sold lately, and that in consequence of the very much reduced stocks prices have increased 9d to 1s per cwt. We quote: "D." at 5½¢; "R." 7½ to 8¢; bags, 3½¢; casks, 4½ to 5¢. Figs continue dull and prices nominally unchanged. We quote as follows: Small boxes, 7½ to 8¢; 5 lb boxes, 7½ to 8¢; 10 lb boxes, 8¢; 28 lb boxes choice Etelme, 8½¢; 6 crown, 12½¢; 7-crown, 13½¢; bags, 28 lb, 6½ to 7¢; taps, 4 to 4½¢; natural, 5½ to 6¢. Dates quiet and easy at 4½ to 5¢; selected Halloween dates, 8½ to 9¢.

**Dried Apples**—Are getting scarce and round lots are unobtainable. The jobbing price for small lots is 6½ to 6½¢.

**Evaporated Apples**—Except for an odd case here and there the market appears to be completely cleaned out, and dealers have been unable to fill orders. Jobbers quote 10 to 10½¢.

**Fish**—We quote: Skinned and boned codfish 6½¢; shore herring, \$4 per barrel; boneless fish, 3½ to 4¢; boneless cod, 5 to 8¢.—Grocer, May 18.

**Toronto Hardware Market**

**Rope**—No changes have yet been made by manufacturers here. Fair quantities are going out, but no orders are being booked for forward delivery, prices being so unsettled that figures will not be guaranteed. We quote: Sisal, 7 16 in. and larger, 6½¢; 1, 5 16; 8 in, 7½¢, Manila, 7 16 in. and larger, 9 to 9½¢; 1, 5 16, 8 in, 9½ to 9½¢.

**Cut Nails**—There is a good demand. Prices are unchanged, carload lots being offered at \$1.80 and small lots at \$1.85.

**Wire Nails**—Discounts remain as before at 75, 10 and 5 per cent, shipment in 10 keg lots being prepaid.

**Horse Nails**—There is no improvement in this line, business still being quiet, with prices unchanged. We quote: "C" 60 per cent., and "BB" and "M" 60 and 2½ per cent.

**Green Wire Cloth**—Is going out freely, and the price is held firm at \$1.85 per 100 square feet.

**Horseshoes**—We quote \$3.80 for Toronto and \$3.85 Montreal.

**Edge Tools**—The change in the tariff in this line is causing the trade considerable annoyance on account of being forced to rearrange prices again.

**Clothes Wringers**—Trade still keeps up well, with Royal Canadian unchanged at \$29 per dozen.

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

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

**Firebrick**—Scotch firebrick, \$3.25 per 100; Scotch fire clay, \$1 per 100 lbs.

**Pig Iron**—Outside United States pig there appears to be nothing selling on this market, while for the Scotch not even an enquiry is reported. We quote: Summerlee, \$21 to 21.50; Cambro, \$20 to 20.50; Siemen's, \$18.75 to \$19.

**Bar Iron**—Business still quiet and prices unchanged at \$1.75 Montreal and \$1.85 Toronto.

**Sheet Iron**—Prices, while virtually the same, have been shaded a little for large lots. We quote as before: 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. Tinned sheet iron, Gorbals, 26 gauge, 5½¢ per lb; 22 to 24 gauge, 6½¢; 16 to 20 gauge, 6½¢.

**Iron Pipe**—Figures are still being quoted not instead of off the list as formerly. We quote: 67½ to 70 and 10 per cent; galvanized iron pipe, 47 to 50 per cent.

**Boiler Tubes**—Are going out a little better at unchanged prices. We quote as follows, 1½ inch, 7¢; 1½ inch, 7½¢; 1½ inch, 8¢; 2 inch, 8½¢; 2½ inch, 9¢; 2½ inch, 9½¢; 3 inch; 1½¢; 3½ inch, 14¢; 4 inch, 19¢.

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

**Galvanized Iron**—In some instances figures have been shaded a fraction. We quote 4½ to 4½¢ for 28 gauge in case lots. Import orders are being freely booked.

**Ingot Tin**—Small quantities are being held at 19½ to 20¢, which is a fraction lower than last week.

**Ingot Copper**—Stocks are exceedingly low. Prices are as before at 10 to 10½¢.

**Zinc Spelter**—Prices are still being held at 4½ to 4½¢ for foreign, although for round lots a fraction less would be taken. We quote domestic at 4 to 4½¢.

**Corrugated Iron**—We quote: "Owl" brand from genuine steel plates, zinc coated, \$1.25 to \$6 per square; painted steel, same brand, \$3 to 4.75, according to gauge.

**Tin plates**—Trade is lively. Prices rule from \$3.50 to 3.75 per box for I.C. charcoal and \$3.25 to 3.35 for coke.

**Terne Plates**—Prices as before, \$6.75 to 7.50 per box, 20x28.

**Zinc Sheets**—Prices rule at 4½ to 5¢ for cask lots.

**Hoops and Bands**—Stocks are still heavy, particularly in the English article. English are still held at the base price of \$2.40. We quote: American at \$2 for steel, and \$2.10 for iron.

**Canada Plates**—Import orders are coming in freely, half-polished being held at \$2.40 to 2.45, and all bright at \$2.85 to 2.95, according to quantity; all dull is not to be had. From stock we quote half polished at \$2.50 to 2.60, which is slightly lower than a week ago.

**Solder**—Standard half polished is quoted at 13½ to 14¢, with common brands lower.

**Pig Lead**—Prices are still held at 2½ to 2½¢, according to quality.

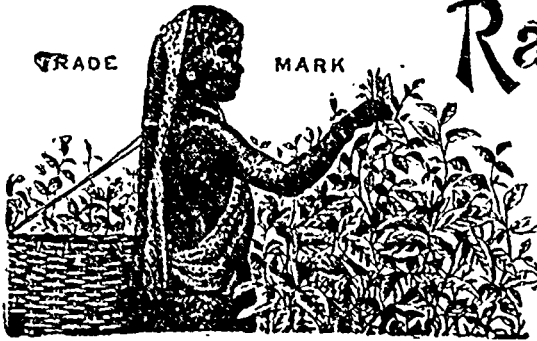
**Antimony**—We quote 9½ to 10¢ for Cookson's.

**Old Material**—We quote prices paid by dealers as follows:—Agricultural scrap, 55¢ per cwt.; machinery cast, 54 to 55¢ per cwt.; stove cast scrap, 30 to 35¢; No. 1 wrought scrap, 40¢ per cwt; No. 2, including sheet iron, hoop iron and mixed steel, 10¢; new light scrap copper 6½ to 7¢; heavy scrap copper 7½ to 7½¢; old copper bottoms 6 to 6½¢; light scrap brass 4¢; heavy yellow scrap brass, 6¢; heavy red scrap brass, 6½ to 7¢; scrap lead, 1½ to 2¢; scrap zinc, 1½ to 2¢; scrap rubber, 2½ to 2½¢; country mixed rags, 60 to 75¢ per 100 lbs; clean dry bones, 45 to 55¢ per 100 lbs; borings and turnings, 10 to 15¢.

**Glass**—Prices are unchanged, at \$1.20 to \$1.25 first break. Trade in plate glass is fairly good.

**Paints and Oils**—Turpentine has advanced another cent per gallon in the south, and is now about equal to the price at which it is being sold here, namely, 41 to 42¢ per gallon. Linsed oil unchanged at 53½¢ for raw, and 56½¢ for boiled. In prepared paints a fair sorting up trade is reported at \$1.75 for pure. A little Paris green is still going forward at 12½¢ in drums, and 14½ to 15¢ in packages. Putty is quiet at \$1.90 to \$2 in bladders, and \$1.80 to 1.90 in bulk. Castor oil is quiet at 68 to 68¢ in case lots, and 7¢ in single tins. Refined seal oil is quoted at 58 to 59¢ per gallon, in barrels.

**Petroleum**—Trade remains much as before: 5 to 10 barrel lots, imperial gallon, Toronto—Canadian, 12 to 12½¢; carbon safety, 15½ to 16¢; Canadian water white, 16 to 17¢; United States water white, 18 to 19¢; photogene, 20¢.—Hardware, May 18.



**Ram Lal's**  
**PURE**  
**INDIAN TEA**  
 GUARANTEED ABSOLUTELY PURE  
 AS MANUFACTURED ON THE  
 GARDENS IN INDIA

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

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

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

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

**STANDS** unparalleled in its  
 Distinctive Qualities and  
 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,**

Unequaled for fine Cakes and Pastry. Stands unri-  
 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

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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 Chiplan, Morgan & Co.)

**SHIPBROKERS & COMMISSION MERCHANTS**

632 Cordova St., Vancouver, B.C.

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

**For Sale**

**A BARGAIN.**

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

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

**BRITISH COLUMBIA.**

**Victoria Business Review.**

May 21, 1894.

Trade is in pretty much the same condition as two weeks ago, and there is no immediate prospect of revival. The interior is very backward this season on account of the unusually late spring, which has prevented mining developments from going ahead. The one thing which does show a favorable outlook is the lumber business, and in this there seems to be promise of a successful season. It is understood the Hastings mill of Vancouver has European orders sufficient to keep it running steadily for the remainder of the year, and Victoria has now entered the lists to compete for the foreign trade. When we consider that each lumber ship leaves a large sum of money in the way of expenditure, and that the lumber trade is a most important factor of coast resources, these shipments will be of great benefit in bringing about good times. In fact, the return of good times. It is understood that owing to modifications in the proposed tariff changes, the British Columbia Sugar Refinery will resume, or rather it has resumed, and the province will not be deprived of so important an industry. In the same connection it may be added that the price of sugar has advanced a notch. In fact, the industrial outlook is not unfavorable on the whole. The new paper mill at Alberni is now in operation, and is said to be well equipped. Cargill & Co., of Armstrong, British Columbia, have made application to the Vancouver council for the erection of a 300 barrel a day roller mill, which is being favorably considered. The new ship railway of Esquimalt has been completed and successfully tested. Another enterprise, which though not properly an industrial one, has been inaugurated. Reference is made to cold storage. This much talked of scheme has taken practical shape in Victoria in the hands of the Messrs. Dunsmuir, who with ample capital at their disposal, will be able to fully test the merits of the enterprise. The Janion hotel property has been purchased for the purpose and the most improved machinery and appliances ordered. It will be under the management of H. Croft, Esq., M.P.P., who is now en route to Australia to study the requirements of the trade. This marks a distinct step in advance.

**Vancouver Business Review.**

Both wholesale and retail merchants report that business has improved somewhat this week, and money is a trifle easier. A number

**Every Mackintosh**

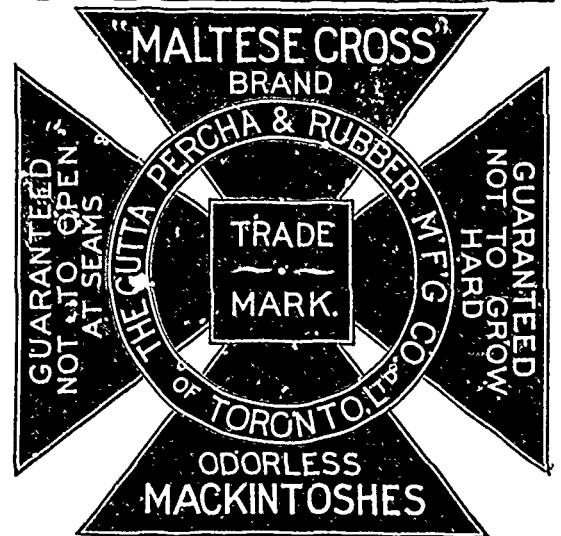
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These are not merely "dew proof" or "shower proof" goods they are **THOROUGHLY WATER PROOF** and will absolutely withstand all changes of climate.

For Sale by all the Leading Wholesale Houses.

Try them and you will Buy Again.



of new lumber charters have been made, while the numerous lumber camps opening up indicate a renewal of good times in this line. Mining operations are active throughout the province, and by the opening up of the country through the numerous government aided railways, the prospects for the coming season are particularly bright. Another shipment of eastern creamery butter is expected in a few days, when the California article, which is now the chief supply in the market, will take second place. The supply of eggs is in excess of the demand, and case eggs are being sold in some instances as low as ten cents a dozen. Competition keeps prepared meats at prices which give scarcely a fair margin of profit to the seller. The drought in California keeps grain imported from that state at stiff figures, with a tendency to higher quotations. Early strawberries and cherries from California have not been a profitable investment for sellers. They were of poor quality, lacking flavor and size, and became a drug thus early in the season.

**B. C. Market Quotations.**

**BUTTER**—California dairy, 24 to 25c; California creamery, 26c; Australian, 26 to 28c; Manitoba dairy, 19 to 23c; local, 26c.

**VEGETABLES**—Potatoes, \$18 to \$20 per ton; Ashcroft potatoes, \$23; onions, 3½; cabbage, 2c; carrots, turnips and beets, 1 to 1c a lb.

**EGGS**—Eastern case eggs, 10c; fresh, Portland, 13 to 14c; native, 18c; Manitoba eggs, 15c.

**FRUITS**—Lemons, California, navals, 3.50; Mediterranean sweet oranges, \$3.50; oranges, navals, \$3.00 to \$4.00; seedlings, \$2.25; bananas, \$2.50 per bunch; Bluefield bananas, \$3 to \$3.25 per bunch; Australian apples, \$2.25 to \$2.50 per box; strawberries, per box, 15c; cherries, \$1.65 per box, coconuts, 30c per doz; peanuts, 12½c per lb.

**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, 8½ to 9c; mutton, 8½ to 9c; pork, 8 to 10c; veal, 10 to 10½c; lamb, \$1.50 per head.

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

**CURED MEATS**—Hams, 13c; breakfast bacon, 14c; backs 13c; long clear 10c; short rolls, 11c. Lard is held at the following figures: In tins, 12½c per pound; in pails and tubs, 11½c, pure 12c; mess pork, \$18; short cut, \$22.

**FISH**—Prices are: Salmon 7c; flounders, 4c; seabass, 8c; cod, 6c; halibut, very scarce, 8c;

smoked salmon 12½c; smoked halibut, 10c; kippered herring, 12½c; bloaters, 10c; kippered cod, 10c.

**FLOUR**—The Ogilvie Milling Co. and Keewatin Milling Co. quote, in car load lots at Victoria, and Vancouver: Patent, per barrel, \$4.00; strong bakers, \$3.75. The Columbia Flouring Mills quote at Victoria, Vancouver and New Westminster: Premier, \$3.90; XXX, \$3.75. Flour, Manitoba patents, \$4.20; ladies choice, \$4. Prairie Lily, \$3.80; Oregon, \$4.25; Oak Lake, patent, \$4.10; Oak Lake strong bakers, \$3.90.

**GRAIN**—Manitoba oats, per ton, \$31, United States oats, \$30; wheat, \$30; hay, \$10.

**MEAL**—Oatmeal—National mills, Victoria, 90 lb sacks, \$2.60. Cornmeal, per 98 lb sacks, \$2.15; per 100 lb, \$2.55.

**GROUND FEED**—Chopped feed, \$27 per ton; feed wheat, \$23 to \$25 per ton; Canadian chop barley, \$28; California chop, \$27.50.

Millstuffs—Bran, \$21.00; shorts, \$23.

**Brief Business Notes.**

Revelstoke is agitating to be made a port of entry.

Canonica & Mowatt, hotel, Vancouver, dissolved.

Allan & Cook, contractors, Vancouver, dissolved.

The Warrimoo for Australia took out 1,600 tons cargo.

J. K. Campbell, tailor, Vancouver, removed to Chilliwack.

Thos. Peters, Palace hotel, Nanaimo, advertiser for sale.

Henry Marsden, butcher, Vancouver, given up business.

F. A. Anley, butcher, Union Mines, assigned to Wm. Matheson.

The ship B. Moore is loading lumber at Victoria for Adelaide.

North Star Mining Co., Ltd., Vancouver, incorporation granted.

Andrew Byrne, Australian agent, Victoria, has given up business there.

T. Stockham, general store, Clayoquot, removing to Nootka Sound.

Empress China sailed with 33 saloon passengers and fair cargo of freight.

Paterson & Dickie, fish and vegetables, have opened business at Vancouver.

Craig Bros. & Co., blacksmiths, Nanaimo, have bought out J. M. Donaldson.

Half a million shingles were shipped east through W. L. Johnson this week.

Negotiations are in progress for the amalgamation of the interests of the Nanaimo electric light works and the proposed street railway enterprise.



# 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**—Scarcely anything is being done in Ontario straight rollers for Newfoundland, owing to the much cheaper rates of Ohio and Missouri brands. The last sale of Ontario straight roller flour was reported at \$2.90 in car lots laid down here on track, with that figure shaded in one or two instances. In strong bakers' flour it is difficult to quote prices, as all sorts of rates are given us at which sales have been made, namely from \$3.30 to \$3.45. There has been some business for export to British ports both here and in the West, patents and low grades being the qualities dealt in. The sale was reported of a round lot of Ontario straight rollers in bags of 100 pounds at \$1.22 in the West, which is very cheap. Owing to the unprofitable business in grinding flour, a number of Ontario mills have closed down until times improve, which is a wise move.

**Oatmeal**—Car lots obtainable at \$4.10 laid down here on track for granulated and rolled. In a jobbing way prices are quoted as follows: Rolled and granulated, \$4.30 to 4.40; standard, \$4.00 to 4.20. In bags granulated and rolled are quoted at \$2.15 to 2.20, and standard at \$2.00 to \$2.05.

**Bran, etc.**—Although western bran cannot be laid down here at under \$19 sales are being made here at that figure. Shorts, are quiet but steady \$18.00 to \$19.

**Wheat**—No. 1 hard Manitoba wheat is held here at 76 to 78c, but at these prices no business can be done for export.

**Oats**—There is a moderate business doing in mixed No. 2 and 3 oats at about 39c, which it is said, suits the local market as well as straight No. 2, which is quoted at 40c per 34 lbs.

**Barley**—We quote feed barley at 43 to 45c as to quality, and malting grades, at 50 to 53c.

**Pork, Lard, etc.**—There is a good demand for Canadian short cut mess pork, with sales reported at \$17.50 to \$18, and packers say they do not care to sell any quantity of choice heavy mess at the outside figure, owing to the small pack last winter and the heavy reduction in stocks. In lard, 500 pail lots of compound have changed hands at \$1.42½ and smaller lots at \$1.45 to 1.50 per pail of 20 lbs. Canada short cut pork, per bbl, \$17.50 to 18.50; Canada, clear mess, per bbl, \$17 to \$17.50; 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**—Receipts are steadily increasing and prices gradually declining to the summer basis. Creamery is offered freely at 19c at the factory, and one lot was offered as low as 19c. The sale is reported of a lot of about 35 tubs at 19c, and a smaller lot at 20c. Eastern townships dairy has sold at 17½ to 18c in fair

sized lots of finest, and fine western dairy was placed at 17c; a lot of white and early made butter selling at 15c. We quote prices as follows:—Creamery, fresh, 19 to 20c; eastern townships dairy, 17 to 18c; western, 16 to 17c. Add 1c to above for single packages of selected.

**Cheese**—The Allan Grove combination, comprising about 500 boxes, was reported sold this week at 10½c, and we quote 10½ to 11c, the latter for finest colored. At Ingersoll, on Tuesday, 1,543 boxes second and third week of May were offered at 10½ to 10¾c, with 10¾c best bid. At Belleville, 1,900 boxes were boarded, half white and colored, and the bulk sold at 10½ to 10 9-16c. Lower prices are looked for next week, if not before the close of the present week.

**Eggs**—The egg market has declined since our last report, as was generally expected, owing to continued heavy receipts, which proved too much for pickling and cold storage requirements, and consequently prices sagged to 10c, and some sales were reported at under that figure, but at the moment the market is weak at 10c.

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

**Hides**—The hide market is extremely quiet, under accumulating stocks and slack enquiry, as tanners are buying very sparingly. Butchers are still delivering their light hides to dealers at 3½c for No. 1. The receipts of calfskins are heavy, and sales are reported at 5c. Lambskins are also plentiful, with business reported at 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 1½c. Heavy steers, 4½ to 6c; calfskins, 5c; sheepskins, 75 to 80c; lambskins, 15 to 20c.

**Wool**—The chief feature in this market is the exceeding dullness which prevails. A great number of the mills are still closed down, not having enough orders to deem it advisable to open up. We quote prices as follows:—Greasy Cape, 14 to 15½c; Canadian fleece, 17 to 20c; B. A. scoured, 26 to 34c. In pulled wool, 20 to 21½c is quoted for supers, extra 23 to 26c; Northwest wool, 11 to 12c.—Trade Bulletin, May 18.

### Montreal Grocery Market

The demand for sugars is good and a fairly active business has transpired. We quote granulated at 4½c and yellows at 3½ to 3¾c, as to quality at the refineries.

Business in syrups has ruled quiet, and the market is steady with no change to note. We quote bright stock at 2 to 2½c and ordinary at 1½ to 1¾c per lb.

The market for molasses has ruled weak and we have to note a decline of 1c per gallon, which is due to the increased receipts of late

and the limited demand. There are between 6,000 and 7,000 puncheons on the way, but the prospects are when this commences to arrive values will go still lower. Sales during the week on spot have taken place at 29c in car lots and 30c in single barrels.

The demand for rice has been fair and the market is moderately active, but there is an unsettled feeling which will continue until new stock arrives, it now being on the way. We quote: Standard, \$3.50 to 3.75, Japan, \$3.75 to 4.25, and Patna, \$4.25 to 4.75.

The tea market has ruled quiet. The demand is limited, buyers only taking sufficient to fill actual wants, as they are holding off for new crop goods. A small lot of pickling was placed at 16 to 18c. Samples of early May Japans are being shown to the trade. Goods running from 17 to 27c are meeting the most favor.

The position of dried raisins is much the same. Stocks are small and prices steady. Off stalk changed hands in round lots at 4½c for ordinary up to 5c for fine. There are no layers or selected offering. Currants have experienced a little better enquiry, but the large stocks still press upon the market. Prices range from 3½ to 3¾c, according to quality. Prunes are very scarce and firmly held at 5½ to 5¾c for Bonias. A small lot of French pines arrived this week and sold at 4½ to 5c. Dates are firmly held at 5c for prime brands. Figs range from 7 to 10c according to quality.

**Canned Goods**—In canned meats a fair volume of trade has been transacted, there being a good demand for small lots, which is usually the case at this season of the year, as buyers are laying in their summer supplies. In salmon the talk of a combine on the coast is not causing much anxiety among buyers. Sales are being freely made on the f.o.b. on the coast of best known brands at \$3.70 to 3.75, and less known at \$3.50 to 3.60. 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 18.

### Montreal Hardware and Paint Trade

Prices have been fairly steady with very slight alterations. Stocks here are not so well assorted as is usual at this season of the year, importations in many lines having been delayed on account of the changes in the tariff. In pig iron there is very little doing. Some sales of No. 1 Summerless have been made for future delivery at \$18.75 to \$19, on dock. Canada plates are quoted at \$2.25, coke tinplates at \$3 to 3.25, charcoal at \$3.50 to 3.60, sheet iron at \$2.25 to 2.35, ingot copper (Oxford brand) at 10c, ingot tin at 18 to 19c, pig lead at 2½c, bar iron at 1½c.

The feature of the oil market during the past week has been the weakness in coal oil, and a further sale of 200 barrels to arrive on Western account is reported at 35c, and a small lot of 50 barrels on local account at the same figure, with other lots offering at 35½c. There has been a stronger feeling in the home markets on linseed oil, and it would cost 2c per gallon more to lay it down to day, but the trade have not yet advanced prices. The cutting in leads and colors still continues, consequently there are no prospects for any improvement in business as long as it lasts. We quote: Choice brands white lead Government standard, \$4 75; No 1, \$4 50; No 2, \$4 25; No 3 \$4; No 4, \$3 75; dry white lead, 4½; red lead, pure, 4½; do No 1, 4c; zinc white pure, \$7.25; No 1, \$6 25; No 2, \$5 25; glass, \$1.25 first break; \$1.35 second break, per 50 feet; \$3.25 for first break per 100 feet; linseed oil, round lots, raw, 54c; boiled 56c; putty in bulk, \$1 85; seal oil, 42 to 44c.

Business in cement has maintained its average activity. These small arrivals have interfered with business to a great extent, owing to the fact that in porters in some cases have large orders on hand and can't make deliveries for want of stock, consequently there is a very dissatisfied feeling among the trade, and the shipments to the west have been delayed greatly. The stock on spot has been reduced to almost nothing, dealers being compelled to deliver some of it on their contracts. 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. A fair amount of business has transpired in firebricks at \$18.50 to 22 50 per 1,000 as to brand.

The demand for turpentine continues good which is scarce, and in consequence the feeling is stronger. In other lines a fair business is reported for this season at steady prices. We quote: Turpentine, 46 to 48; 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 7½, and cotton oakum, 10 to 12c. Cordage, sisal, at 6½ for 7 16 and upwards, and 14c for deep sea line. Pure manilla, 9c for 7-16 and upwards, and 9½c for smaller sizes.

Since the decline in the price for United States oil the demand has increased considerably. In Canadian the feeling has been easier, and values are ½c off for round lots. We quote: Canadian refined at 11c in shed in Montreal, for round lots, and 12c for small quantities. United States petroleum, 14 5c in car lots, 15½c in 10 barrel lots, 15½c in 5 barrel lots, and 16c for single barrels, net cash; United States benzene 23 to 25c; Canadian benzene, 10½c Petroleum; 12½c Montreal.—Gazette, May 18.

Toronto Markets.

Wheat—Holders are not disposed to give much concession, and buyers do not care to purchase at anything like previous prices. Red and white are quoted west at nominally 57 to 58c. Spring and goose nominal. Manitobas are easier. No. 2 hard sold east at 70c, and No. 1 hard sold G. T. R. west at 70c.

Flour—Very slow. Straight roller, Toronto freights, offer at \$2.65 to 2.70. Buying is light.

Mill Feed—Car lots of bran, middle freights west, are quoted at \$14. City mills quote prices unchanged at \$16 for ton lots of bran and \$17 for ton lots of shorts.

Oats—Rather easier. Offerings fair and demand slow. Car lots of mixed and white sold west to day at 33½c. Car lots on track here are quoted at 36½ to 37c.

Barley—No demand for malting and slow demand for feeding. Feed is quoted at 39c west and 40c east.

Grain and Flour—Car lot prices are: Flour (Toronto freights)—Manitoba patents, \$3.70 to \$3.75; Manitoba strong bakers,

\$3.45 to 3 60; Ontario patents, \$2.90 to \$3 00; straight roller, \$2.60 to 2 75; extra \$2 40 to \$2 50; low grades, per bag, 85c to \$1. Bran, \$15.00. Shorts—\$16 00. Wheat (west and north points)—White, 57 to 58c; spring, 59 to 60c; red winter, 57 to 58c; goose, 56 to 56½; No 1 hard, 70c; No 2 hard, 69½c. Peas, 55c. Barley (outside)—No. 1, 10 to 41c; feed, 39 to 40c. Oats, 33½c. Buckwheat (east)—42c. Rye (east)—46c. Corn, on track, 50 to 51c.

Eggs—Receipts continue ample and prices easy. Five and ten case lots sold to day at 9½ to 9¾ and single cases at 10c. Quotations are: Fresh, 9½ to 10c; checked, 7 to 7½, and lined, 6 to 6½c.

Onions—Commission houses are quoting 1½ to 1¾ 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 slow and prices easier. Quotations are: Gallon tins, 75 to 80c; five gallon tins, 70 to 75; bbls at 60 to 65c. Old syrup, 60c.

Dressed Meats—Quotations are: Beef, fore, 4 to 5½, and hinds, 6 to 8c; mutton, carcass, 6 to 7c; yearling lamb, carcass, 7 to 9c; spring lamb, carcass, each, \$3 to \$8; veal, 6 to 8c; pork, \$6.25 to 6.50 per cwt. Demand for all lines is quiet.

Dressed Hogs—Rough heavy are quoted at \$5 50 to 5.75. Loads of farmers run, medium weights, \$6.25, and single carcasses of choice to butchers, \$6 50.

Cured Meats—Quotations are as follows: Mess pork, Canadian, \$15.00; short cut \$16 50; shoulder, mess, \$14.50; clear mess, \$14.50; bacon, long clear, case lots 7½c; ton lots 7½c; lard, Canadian tierces, 8½c; tubs, 9c; lard, 9½, and compounds in pails, 7½c, and tubs, 7½c; smoked hams, 10½ to 11c; bellies, 11 to 11½, rolls, 8½ to 9c and backs, 10 to 10½c, picnic hams, 8½c; green hams, 9½c.

Butter—Large dairy rolls sold freely at 14 to 15; p under, at 15 to 16c, and tubs at 14 to 16 for good to choice; creamery is steady owing to there being an export demand for choice tubs at 20c.

Cheese—Quotations are: Factory made full creams, September and October, 11½ to 12c April make, 11 to 11½c; and private dairy full creams, 10½ to 11½c. To day a Liverpool quotations for new cheese, 56.—Empire, May 19.

Toronto Live Stock Market.

Export Cattle—Demand was active, competition keen, and all offerings were taken by noon. Prices ranged from \$4 to 4 30 for straight shipping steers and heifers. One or two mixed lots, including a few bulls, sold under 4c. Should rates of ocean freights advance, there would doubtless be a sharp drop in prices here. Some of to day's sales were: 20 head, averaging 1,280 lbs, 4c a lb and \$20 back; 19 head, averaging 1,330 lbs, \$3.90 a cwt; 19 head, averaging 1,285 lbs, \$4 12½ a cwt; 19 head, averaging 1,300 lbs, 4c a lb; 19 head, averaging 1,300 lbs, 4c a lb and \$10 over.

Butchers' Cattle—Supplies light and demand active. All offerings were cleaned up. There were only some 15 or 16 loads of butchers' stuff here, and half a dozen loads of these went to Montreal. Odd loads also went to Sudbury and other points, leaving supplies for local account rather short. Some of to-day's sales were: 31 head, averaging 1,100 lbs, \$37 a head; 18 head, averaging 1,100 lbs, \$3 60 a cwt; 22 head, averaging 1,050 lbs, \$3 70 a cwt, 15 head, averaging 1,060 lbs, 3½ a lb and \$5 over, 19 head (mixed), averaging 1,030 lbs, \$3.15 a cwt; 21 head, averaging 960 lbs, 3½ a lb.

Sheep and Lambs—Demand was slow and odd bunches were left unsold at the close of the market. Choice grain fed yearlings with wool on are quoted at 4½c, and with wool off at 4c. Butchers' they are quoted at \$4 to 4.50, and choice straight heavy fats at \$5 to 5.50. Spring lambs are slow at \$3 to 4.50 each.

Hogs—Under a heavy supply and slow demand, thick fat hogs declined about 15c a cwt. Other sorts were steady. Long lean hogs of from 160 to 220 lbs for bacon purchases, were firm and rather higher, at from \$5 to \$5 10 weighed off ear. Thick fats sold at \$4 75; stores at \$4 70 to 4.75; sows and rough heavy hogs at \$4 25 to 4 40; stags at \$2.50 to 2.75. The demand for stores was active.

Milch Cows and Springers.—About 25 head here. The range was from \$25 to \$50.—Empire, May 18.

The Prices for Cattle.

The demand for different weights of live stock varies considerably as the seasons change. Of course, influences are brought to bear which cut some figure, but usually certain weights command a premium at certain times of the year. There is always more or less demand for all kinds, but sometimes heavy-weights are wanted and again light-weights are in the lead. At present in the cattle market there is an unusual demand for light-weights, while heavy grades are sadly neglected. Probably never have the extreme weights been so close together. Handy little 1,000 lb. steers are selling in the same notch with the big 1,500 pounders, and not only that, but they meet with a ready outlet, while big fat steers have to be sold under difficulties. It is very discouraging to the raiser when he has to sell steers which he has fed for a hundred days at the same price 900 pound feeders bring. It is a circumstance which does not happen often, but is happening now in a way which farmers don't like to think about. The depression in foreign markets has curtailed the export demand considerably and has been no small factor in bringing about this result, though it is generally the case in the the spring of the year that demand shifts from the heavy to the light weights. From all indications light cattle will continue to sell best for some time.—Chicago Drovers' Journal, May 16.

New regulations relating to fishing in Manitoba and the Territories are published in the last Canada Gazette. They provide that no license shall be granted to any person or company unless each member of the firm is a British subject, resident in Canada, and the licenses must be to actual owners of boats, nets and gear for which the licenses are granted.

The July issue of The Delineator, which is called the "Midsummer Number," begins a new volume, with a most attractive table of contents. The styles displayed are seasonable, and, therefore, picturesque and graceful, and the fancy work will please the most fastidious summer maid or matron. The opening chapter on The Voice, by the author of the Delsarte System of Physical Culture, will interest a large class of readers, and most fascinating home employment is provided in the first of a series of illustrated papers on Florentine Iron Work. The college article for the month is A Girl's Life and Work at Wellesley, and an expert writes on Telegraphy as an Employment for Women. The Daughter's Friends is the subject of the article in the Mother and Daughter series, and some salutary advice on Bathing is given in the chapter on Wise Living. A novel entertainment in the shape of a Fan Party is described, the ceremonial for a Silk and Leather Wedding is given, and there is also a seasonable paper on Picnic giving. Flower making is specially considered in The Uses of Crepe and Tissue Papers, and further instruction is given on How to Serve Small Fruits. The illustrated papers on Knitting, Netting, Tatting and Crocheting are as attractive as usual, and the bright talks Around the Tea Table, and a review of the Newest Books complete a very entertaining number. The subscription price of The Delineator is \$1.00 a year. Single copies, 15c. Address orders to The Delineator Publishing Co., Ltd., 33 Richmond Street West, Toronto, Ont.

## Wheat Prices in England.

The London Miller reviews the British wheat markets for the month of April as follows:—

The month's trade began with very quiet markets, but on the 4th Liverpool was firmer, and holders of wheat took a somewhat less depressed view of affairs. On the 6th Liverpool quoted Californian at 5s 2d per cental; red winter, 4s 10d (landed). The country markets of the 7th were the turn in sellers' favor. At Mark Lane, on the 9th, wheat failed to respond to encouragement, either from Liverpool or from the rural districts. Value, however, was firmly maintained at a previous level for wheat and flour. On the 10th Liverpool remained strong under American advices, but after the publication of the report of the American bureau there was a relapse, 5s 1d being accepted for Californian on the 13th. Red winter was neglected at 4s 10d per cental. London on the same day was dull, and 21s 6d was accepted at the Baltic for Argentine just shipped. On the 16th Mark Lane was 61 cheaper for American red wheat, and 31 down for American flour, but no changes were reported in other sorts. The Baltic sales on the 17th included Duluth at 26s 31, Californian at 25s and Australian at 25s 3d per quarter. Indian wheat on the 18th made 23s 6d for new crop, No 2 Calcutta; 20s 6d for soft red Calcutta—24s 6d for No. 1 Bombay; 24s for choice white Kurrachee; and 23s for ordinary white Kurrachee. The markets of the 19th, Birmingham, Bristol, Manchester and Plymouth were wholly without change. At Liverpool, on the 20th, trade was disappointing, though prices were not altered. The country markets of the 21st were slow; there was no reaction, but the better feeling manifested earlier in the month had died away. On the 23rd, at Mark Lane, wheat was absolutely without change; flour was dull. Australian cargoes at the Baltic were sold for 24s 9d, being 6d fall from the 17th. On the 24th Liverpool quoted for Californian 5s 1d per cental, and for red winter 4s 10d, being the same price as on the 13th. At the Baltic the very low prices accepted for Australian on the 23rd were not repeated, 25s being the lowest price taken. No. 2 red winter was sold for 22s 7d per quarter. On the 25th Glasgow devalued 6d per quarter for wheat. On the 26th Birmingham favored buyers, but Bristol and Manchester were unchanged. On the 27th Liverpool accepted 5s per cental for Californian. The country markets of the 28th were quiet, and few showed any price change. Newcastle and Colchester, however, were occasionally 6d lower on the week. On the 30th Mark Lane was 3d lower for foreign red wheat, and also for American flour, but there was no quotable change in foreign white wheat or in English flour. Argentine cargoes at the Baltic made 21s 6d, the same price as on the 13th. Red winter made 22s 4d, only being 3d decline from the 24th of the month.

If farmers are pleased with April, market feelings are of disappointment. Despite moderate supplies, values are not improved, and the current opinion to-day is that holders' chances have gone by. Certainly the increasing quantity of wheat on passage already threatens their position, while the improved prospects of the growing crops cannot be said to be in their favor. The world on the last day of April was currently credited with a much better wheat crop promise than on the last day of March, and though opinion may put this promise at anything from 2,000,000 to 6,000,000 qrs., the divergency is in the degree of improvement, not with respect to the fact of the improvement itself.

May is expected to see the beginning of harvest in Syria, Asia Minor and Southern Turkey, and the flotilla of grain vessels now making for our ports includes a number of Californian, Australian and Argentine vessels, which should arrive well before June. Should crop prospects go on improving, very weak

markets would appear to be likely, since good harvest promise, combined with liberal importations, seldom, indeed, fails of such an effect. The season, however, is not sufficiently advanced for us to take good crops for granted. May has not infrequently administered a severe check to the hopes entertained at the commencement of the month.

## Crops and Probable Prices.

The heavy winds of the last few days did much damage to grain on sandy land. A few fields in each of many localities were ruined. These were in exposed places and in localities where the wind storms were especially heavy. The great bulk of the crop grew rapidly and through all localities, excepting such places and fields as were affected by the winds, the progress of the crop was satisfactory. It is seldom that the prospects at this time in May for small grain, or in truth for any other spring crop, looks so promising as now. People who are careful in their estimates say the growth of wheat is too rapid for safety, as the straw will be too soft to stand up against the vicissitudes of later heat and tendency to rust and blight. Crop correspondents in nearly all cases speak of the rapid and vigorous growth, with the general advancement, as compared with last season or of most previous seasons. Corn and potatoes are in many instances well above the ground and look healthy. Pasturage, too, is fine, all of which colors the reports of writers upon the situation. The fullness of prospects as thus pictured to the one that examines for himself or to the other that receives the outlines from another causes a feeling that there is little to hope for higher prices. From Europe the reports are quite as hopeful as in the Northwest or as in our great middle belt of winter grain. While the appearance of the growing grain the world over, with a few exceptions, is so good it is hardly probable that traders can be induced to buy for any great rise, without which buying the markets will be left in the hands of consumers, who buy as their wants dictate. The supply upon the markets of the world is large for the season so near to another harvest. It is probably correct, as claimed, that the invisible supply is less than in other late years, but it is not the invisible that makes market prices; it is the visible. The visible of the old crop is large and the visible of the growing crop is large. These make prices in spite of soft straw and liability to damage with the growing crop or a small invisible with the old one. When the invisible becomes the visible it will have its effect, but hardly before that. It is as well therefore not to expect more than ordinary rises and depressions until visible conditions change—Minneapolis Market Record, May 17.

## Working up the Dairy Interest.

Prof. Robertson, Dominion Dairy Commissioner, is now in Manitoba, in the interest of dairying, as will be seen by an article elsewhere in *The Commercial* of this week. He addressed a meeting in the board of trade rooms, Winnipeg, on Tuesday, concluding a long and interesting speech as follows:—

Prof. Robertson said that since 1890 travelling inspectors had been sent through the province to instruct farmers and farmers' wives, more with a view of stirring up interest than giving information that would be of permanent service. All over the province they had found ill-concealed indifference, small audiences, and almost no encouragement, until the conclusion was reached two years ago, to put the work into Quebec until the wheat fever here should wear off. Accordingly last year he was instructed to confine the work in Manitoba to the instruction of cheese makers. The plan this year is to have two travelling dairies spend their whole time in Manitoba and the Northwest Territories from now till harvest time. It is hoped to

cover fifty five or sixty places. The object is to give people who must make butter on their farms practical instruction how to do it in the best way; also to make a more detailed report on the pasturage conditions, fadder growing qualities of the soil, and water privileges, so as to know where it would be best to establish cheese factories. Joined to this work it was intended to start dairy stations. In 1891 the farmers of Prince Edward Island, who had been growing no corn, were induced to plant samples, the government giving one worth five cents to every farmer to plant a quarter of an acre. This year 5,000 acres of corn were grown. A number of farmers were with difficulty induced to put up a small building for a cheese factory, the government putting in a press in each, and charging 25c per pound for doing the business, and giving back the proceeds from the sale of the cheese. Thousands of farmers visited the factory in one summer. Half of the cheese was sent to England and sold at the same price as the best Ontario cheese. Last season eleven companies of farmers built cheese factories, paid for them and equipped them themselves, and asked the department to run them, which was done for 1 1/2 cents a pound. The revenue was \$48,000 for the sales of cheese. This season there are

### SEVENTEEN FACTORIES,

having a revenue of about \$100,000; nearly all had paid their own way this year. This had been done in three years. Farmers in Manitoba were not very flush of money; he knew the government would not put money in buildings, so he had talked the matter over with Mr. Van Horn, the latter agreed to put in the money, and factories are going up at a good many points. Companies are being formed to rent the creameries from the C. P. R. at a barely nominal rent, and afterwards the department was prepared to run the creameries for them, make butter in the best way, sell in the best markets, and give back the proceeds until the people could run themselves. A creamery thoroughly well equipped would cost \$3,000, that is \$60 per farm for fifty farmers. It would pay farmers to do with out extra machinery or sell it to get this extra equipment. By having centrifugal separators in use, farmers would get one fifth more butter and higher prices. By giving a little better care to cattle through the winter, building good stables and growing a few more oats, they would get far more milk. By keeping swine they could find an outlet for their barley and inferior wheat. It never can pay to carry live cattle to England to be slaughtered there for beef. The best thing is to have them killed in Canada, and save the shrinkage and cost of transportation. The lecturer suggested the consideration of whether a good packing house could not be had in Winnipeg; also a packing house for bacon. Either Brandon or Winnipeg, he said, would be a capital point. The department had consented to spend the most of the time, for the next three years, on the maritime provinces and the Northwest. He hoped to stay and see creameries started, the stock business developed, and abattoirs and packing houses established. The more stock kept, the more grain of good quality could be raised.

## Winnipeg Clearing House.

Clearings for five days ending May 23, were \$707,591; balances, \$152,720. For the previous week clearings were \$778,042.

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

	Clearings.	
	May 17th.	May 10th
Montreal .....	\$11,373,500	\$11,397,000
Toronto .....	5,730,330	5,933,612
Halifax .....	1,184,412	1,254,561
Winnipeg .....	778,042	837,572
Hamilton .....	667,124	703,374
Total .....	\$19,733,408	\$20,126,739

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## British Columbia Brief Business Notes

Canadian Australian Commission and Trading Co., Ltd, Vancouver, opened branch at Sydney, N. S. W.

W. H. Hooper, auctioneer and commission merchant, formerly of Brandon, Man., has opened at Vancouver.

The Gulf of Georgia Canning Factory is completed. It has a capacity of 30,000 cases and a large pack is expected.

A. D. Whittier is back from London, having floated a company of \$500,000 capital to operate a William's Creek mining proposition.

The following canneries are packing spring salmon: Ewen's, Canadian Pacific, Good Murphy's, Moss Ross and Dunsmuir Island.

A dispatch from Australia states that Mr. Cooto has received an offer from a French firm to build a sugar refinery in Westbury, Australia, to cost 40,000 pounds sterling.

The Real Estate Loan Company of Canada has been registered in the Companies act. The company will engage in business in British Columbia. Head office at Toronto; capital, 1,600,000.

R. Dunsmuir & Sons, Victoria, have placed a large order for "mineral wool" for their cold storage establishment with M. Strouse, who represents the Canadian Mineral Wool Co. of Toronto.

The Empress of India arrived from the Orient on May 22 bringing 175 saloon passengers, 226 Chinese and 2,800 tons of cargo, amongst which is a quantity of new tea and fifty four sacks of mail.

The North Star Mining Company has made application for incorporation. The applicants are John Milne Browning, Edward Pease Davis, and Chester Benjamin MacNeill, all of the city of Vancouver, and the capital stock is fixed at \$100,000, in \$100 shares.

Ashfield & Company, wholesale produce and fruit merchants, have been succeeded by Aitken & Mowat, Mr. Ashfield having sold out his interest to Mr. Mowat. Mr. Ashfield intends to devote his whole time to his general agencies.

Logs are very scarce at present, and it is difficult for local men to obtain sufficient supplies. It is said that too many timber limits are locked up through the alleged owners disregarding the enactments of the Provincial legislature.

The Albemarle paper mill is now in operation. The paper and pulp mill machinery is of the most approved description for working up the refuse from the saw mill, and also any other paper making material, consisting of rag and rope cutting machine, wood barking, chipping, crushing and pulping machines, two large globular boilers, two roller gangs with granite runners, five rag beaters, four Driver paper making machines with five cylinders, large reel paper cutting machine, bag making and printing machinery, capable of turning out 10,000 bags an hour. There is also an engineer and blacksmith's shop, fitted with large lath, saw bench, etc., a massive steam boiler for boiling and drying.

## Live Stock Market.

At the Montreal stock yards, Point St. Charles, the receipts of live stock for the week ending May 19, were: 1,500 cattle, 923 sheep, 477 hogs, 461 calves; lost over from previous week, 120 cattle, 100 hogs; total for week, 1,680 cattle, 923 sheep, 577 hogs, 461 calves; on hand, 307 cattle, 197 sheep, 1,600 cattle were received at these yards during the week, of which about 500 were for local consumption, which met with a slow trade, closing with several lots unsold. Quite a large number of export cattle changed hands on Monday. A limited supply of hogs this week, closing higher. Sheep and lambs firm. Calves an over supply. We quote the following as being fair values: Cattle, export, 3½ to 4½; cattle, butchers' good, 3½ to 3¾; cattle, butchers' medium, 3 to 3¾; cattle, butchers' culls, 2 to 3c; hogs, \$5.25 to \$5.40; lambs, 4 to 5c; calves, \$1 to \$5.

The Liverpool cable on May 21 says: "Notwithstanding the heavy receipts and the general supply of cattle being fair, the tone of the market was firmer and values were ¼ to ½c per lb higher, with the prospects better for the future. We quote:—Finest steers, 10c; good to choice, 9½c; poor to medium, 8½c; inferior and bulls, 5 to 6½c."

The Montreal Gazette of May 22 says:—"The fourth shipment Manitoba cattle arrived at the Canadian Pacific stock yards yesterday. It consisted of twenty cars of cattle and four cars of hogs for Gordon & Innes and two cars of cattle for O. L. Head, which are all for shipment this week. The freight market continues to rule weak, and rates have a downward tendency; in fact, the indications are that they will touch the lowest point so far this season this week. It was rumored to day that Liverpool space was off-red at 30s, while on the other hand some shippers stated that they were paying 35s on regular lines, and we quote 27s 6d to 35s all round."

## Frost in the States.

St. Paul, Minnesota, May 19.—The frost, which struck the Northwest last night, extended over all of Minnesota and South Dakota. It cleared off shortly before midnight, and a heavy frost was the result. Farmers from the country districts around St. Paul report that the damage to small fruit, small grain and vegetables is large. They express the fear that the young corn is entirely killed, and that strawberries will be a light crop.

Springfield, Illinois, May 20.—The frost of last night did practically no damage to the wheat crop here. At the time of the frost the weather was dry and the wind blew continually. Wheat in general looks well, and there is a prospect for a fair crop.

Milwaukee, Wisconsin, May 20.—Reports from the lake shore counties show that there have been frosts there yesterday and to day, and it is feared the crops have been severely damaged. The fruit crop in the entire tier of the lake counties is ruined. Frost is reported from a number of inland points. In some places ice formed.

Topeka, Kansas, May 20.—Thursday night the temperature fell rapidly throughout Kansas, and Friday and Saturday nights heavy frosts occurred. Wheat fields have turned brown from the effects of the frost, and growth will undoubtedly be retarded.

Omaha, Nebraska, May 20.—Reports from fifty counties in Nebraska show that the frost last night was general over the state. Winter wheat in many sections is turning black, but farmers generally are of the opinion that it will recover from the set back.

Clinton, Iowa, May 21.—Reports from agricultural districts extending over a distance of a hundred miles are that the frost Saturday night was general and heavy, freezing small grain, vegetables and oven clover, which blackened and wilted the next forenoon.

## British Grain Trade.

The London cable on May 19 says.—The weather during the week has been cold, and, owing to the lack of sunshine on the poor lands, the wheat has been injured. The wheat market has been depressed. There was some demand for cargoes arrived, but in forward business there was nothing doing. Russian and La Plata wheats were freely offered. Stocks were ample and buyers were scarce. California loaded was quoted at 25s 4½d. Parcels were quiet and weak. All wheats were 8d to 1s down. Red winter parcels, June delivery, were quoted at 20s 3d. Flour was dull and inactive at 3d to 6d lower. First Minnesota bakers' was quoted at 16s to 10s.

## Cold Weather in the States.

The weekly weather report issued at Washington, for the week ended May 21, says:—"The week has been one of unusual temperature extremes, the difference between the highest and lowest temperatures amounting to as much as 60 degrees in the upper Missouri valley, and ranging from 40 to 60 degrees over the greater portion of the country east of the Rocky Mountains. Ice formed in Wisconsin, and snow fell in Michigan, Indiana and Kentucky, being unusually heavy in the eastern and central portions of the last named state, which was covered with from two to eight inches on the 20th. In Kentucky and northern Florida the temperature reached the lowest point that has been recorded in May since the establishment of the weather bureau. Frosts, more or less damaging, occurred in New England, the lake region, generally throughout the states of the upper Mississippi, Missouri and Ohio valleys, and as far south as northern Mississippi."

The New York Herald announces that the Standard oil company has concluded negotiations with the Russian oil companies which will result in a division of the entire world's market between the two. It is said that the Standard company will have the monopoly of the British Islands, France and most of western Europe.

**The Deterioration of Wheat.**

The greatest problem in milling is the general improvement of our wheat. As the quality of our milling systems and machinery has improved the quality of our wheat has deteriorated. There is much truth in the boasts of old millers that good stone flour of a quarter of a century ago would compare favorably with the average of roller flour now. It is as true that the wheat of the present could not be handled at all now with the crude apparatus of the old system as that really good wheat produces much better flour now than good wheat did by the old process. In the older States the soil has become, or is becoming, exhausted, the berry is not so plump nor its nutrient qualities so strong. American farming methods have been careless, and tons of the richest material have been taken off the lands where pounds have been put back into them. The principal reason why spring wheat flour is stronger in gluten is owing to the virgin richness of the soil. But even now deterioration is evident in the older spring wheat districts, and the time will surely come when the spring wheat will lose its pre-eminence for strength, as it has successively been lost by New York, Ohio, Indiana and Michigan. Climate may modify this somewhat, but it cannot prevent the final deterioration of wheat in all sections unless farmers become wiser, and apply measures that will keep up the strength of their soils. Improvement is noticeable in many sections, and it is also noticeable that the mills in those sections are the ones that produce the best flour at the least expense.—Millstone.

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1.20p	4.00p	0	Winnipeg.....	11.00a	5.30a
1.05p	3.49p	3.0	Portage Junction.	11.12a	5.47a
12.42p	3.35p	9.3	St. Norbert....	11.26a	6.07a
12.22p	3.21p	15.3	Cartier.....	11.38a	6.26a
11.54a	3.03p	23.5	St. Agathe.....	11.54a	6.51a
11.31a	2.54p	27.4	Union Point....	12.02p	7.02a
11.07a	2.42p	32.5	Silver Plains....	12.13p	7.19a
10.31a	2.25p	40.4	Morris.....	12.09	7.45a
10.03a	2.11p	48.8	St. Jean.....	12.45p	8.25a
9.24a	1.51p	58.0	Letellier.....	1.07p	9.18a
8.00a	1.30p	68.0	Emerson.....	1.30p	10.15a
7.00a	1.15p	81.1	Grand Forks....	1.46p	11.15a
11.05p	9.16a	168	Winnipeg Junction.	6.2 p	8.25p
1.30p	5.25a	223	Duluth.....	7.2 a	1.25p
	3.45p	453	Minneapolis.....	8.2 a	
	3.30p	470	St. Paul.....	9.00a	
	8.00p	491	Chicago.....	9.35p	
	10.30p	833			

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Fr. No. 130 Mon. & Fri. Wed. & Sat.	Ex. No. 128 Tues. & Sat.	Miles from Morris.	STATIONS.	Ex. No. 127 Mon. Wed. & Sat.	Fr. No. 129 Tues. & Sat.
1.20p	4.00p	0	Winnipeg.....	11.00a	5.30p
7.60p	12.25p	0	Morris.....	2.30p	3.00a
8.53p	12.02p	10.0	Low Farm.....	2.55p	3.44a
5.49p	11.37a	21.2	Myrtle.....	3.21p	3.31a
5.23p	1.28a	25.9	Roland.....	3.32p	3.50a
4.89p	11.03a	33.5	Rosebank.....	3.50p	4.02a
3.63p	10.54a	39.6	Miami.....	4.05p	4.17a
8.14p	10.33a	49.0	Deerwood.....	4.28p	4.40a
2.61p	10.21a	54.1	Altamont.....	4.41p	4.53a
2.15p	10.03a	62.1	Somerset.....	5.00p	5.12p
1.47p	9.49a	69.4	Swan Lake.....	5.15p	5.27p
1.10p	9.35a	74.6	Indian Springs..	5.30p	5.42p
12.57p	9.24a	79.4	Marleopolis....	5.42p	5.54p
12.57p	9.10a	88.1	Greenway.....	5.58p	6.10p
11.57a	8.55a	92.3	Baldur.....	6.15p	6.27p
11.15a	8.33a	102.7	Belmont.....	7.00p	7.12p
10.37a	8.18a	109.7	Hilton.....	7.38p	7.50p
10.15a	8.00a	117.3	Ashdown.....	7.55p	8.07p
9.49a	7.53a	120.0	Wawanesa.....	7.44p	7.56p
9.39a	7.45a	125.0	Elliott.....	7.55p	8.07p
9.05a	7.31p	129.5	Rounthwaite....	8.08p	8.20p
8.23a	7.18p	137.2	Marlinville.....	8.27p	8.39p
7.50a	6.55a	145.1	Brandon.....	8.45p	8.57p

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East Bound.		W. Bd.	
Read Up Mixed No. 141. M., W. & F.	Miles from Winnipeg.	STATIONS.	Read Down Mixed No. 141. M., W. & F.
5.30 p.m.	0	Winnipeg.....	9.00 a.m.
5.15 p.m.	3.0	Portage Junction	9.15 a.m.
4.43 a.m.	11.5	St. Charles.....	9.44 a.m.
4.30 a.m.	13.5	Headingley.....	9.54 a.m.
4.07 a.m.	21.0	White Plains....	10.17 a.m.
3.15 a.m.	25.2	Eustace.....	11.05 a.m.
2.43 a.m.	42.1	Jakville.....	11.30 a.m.
1.45 a.m.	55.5	Portage la Prairie	12.30 p.m.

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

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

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. BELOH, Ticket Agent, 436 Main St., Winnipeg