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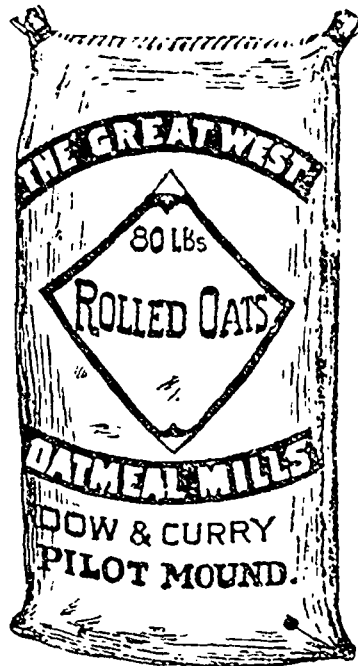
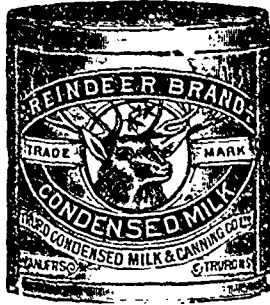
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Joy's Improved Extract Rennet.

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MARTIN, BOLE AND WYNNE CO.,

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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 a great majority of business men in the vast district described above, and including Northwest Ontario, the provinces of Manitoba, and British Columbia, and the territories of Assiniboia, Alberta and Saskatchewan. The Commercial also reaches the leading wholesale, commission, manufacturing and financial houses of Eastern Canada.

WINNIPEG, APRIL 6, 1896.

Manitoba.

Magnusson & Anderson have opened out a stock of boots, shoes and harness at Rapid City.

J. T. Venable has purchased the jewelry business of H. H. Knox, Wamiota, and takes possession May 1.

The stock and plant of Winnipeg Saturday Night Company is advertised for sale by the sheriff on April 4.

The Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition Association officials expect to have the prize list ready to send out by the end of this month; that is a month earlier than last year.

A by-law will be voted on in Winnipeg on April 23, to grant \$30,000 to the Industrial Exhibition Association for building improvements. This is in excess of the annual grant to the association from the city.

During the month of March there was a heavy fall of snow in the Brandon district. The official measurements at the Experimental Farm show a fall of 16 inches, most of which was heavy wet snow. This augurs well for crops.

The stock in trade of Spratt & Co., of Minnedosa, will be sold at a rate on the dollar on Tuesday April 7, at Winnipeg. Stock consists of Groceries \$991.28; dry goods \$2,114.88; boots and shoes \$991.28; clothing, hats, caps, and furnishings \$1,463.21; crockery and glassware \$374.25; shop furniture and fixtures \$552.15; total \$6,487.

H. N. Boire, manager of the Winnipeg branch of the Banque d'Hochelega, is about to return to the province of Quebec, where he will resume his old position as manager of the Three River's branch, which he held before coming to Winnipeg. W. H. Pambrun, manager of the Vancleeck Hill, Ont., branch of the bank is Mr. Boire's successor. Mr. Boire's removal will be very much regretted by the business men with whom he has been associated here.

R. H. Agur has been appointed manager at Winnipeg for the Massey-Harris Co., in place of Mr. McBride, who is now assistant manager for the company at Toronto. Mr. Agur's field covers all the western business of the company and is of vast magnitude. He is thoroughly familiar with the work, having acted as assistant manager here for some years. Mr. Agur has been connected with the Massey-Harris company here since the

amalgamation of the Winnipeg firm of V. M. Allan & Agur with the former company.

Assiniboia.

A combined cheese and butter factory is being established at Regina.

H. B. Joyner has been appointed delegate of Fort Qu'Appelle board of trade to attend the third congress of the imperial chambers of commerce to be held in London in June next.

Alberta.

Peters & Martin have succeeded R. P. Pettipiece as editors and publishers of the South Edmonton News.

Tenders will be received until April 10, for the gent's furnishing stock of Sutter & Dunlop, of Edmonton, addressed to J. T. Blouey, assignee.

The Brackman & Ker Milling Co., South Edmonton, are paying 17c a bushel for milling oats, 14c a bushel for feed oats, and 18c a bushel for feed barley, says the Bulletin.

The report of the department of interior says of gold mining on the Saskatchewan: "During the summer of 1895 there were about 1,000 persons engaged in placier digging on the North Saskatchewan and Athabasca rivers, of which probably forty per cent. were within a radius of thirty miles of Edmonton. There were also two or three dredges of rude construction in operation. The number of miners given is considerably over the mark, says the Bulletin.

Northwest Ontario.

E. Smith, at present proprietor of the Albion hotel, Fort William, will occupy the Manitoba hotel at the same place, on May 1. The Manitoba has been closed two years.

The annual meeting of the Fort William board of trade was held March 26. Officers were elected for the ensuing year as follows: President, J. T. Horne; vice-president, Jno. King; secretary-treasurer, C. W. Jarvis; council, Mayor McKellar, G. A. Graham, A. Snelgrove, E. A. Morton, A. H. Brown, Jno. Morton, R. Bowman, Fred Brown, W. L. Morton, E. J. Rochon, R. R. Beaveley, W. H. Mackenrot.

British Columbia Business Review.

Vancouver, March 31, 1896.

There is little or no change in trade except the favorable signs of activity caused by outside work. The customs' entries at the Port of Vancouver are now 50 per cent more numerous from the 1st of January to the present time than for a similar period last year. A pretty sure indication that the business of Vancouver is rapidly increasing in volume. The lumber mills are still kept very busy, vessels arriving almost every day. There are but few changes in the market. California creamery butter is commencing to arrive and brings good prices. Fruits are stiffening but owing to a late consignment of California lemons being slaughtered on the market, this fruit is selling for almost any price, several lots having been disposed of at a \$1.50 rate. Spring salmon is very scarce. Fresh meat is firmer all around. From indications the predicted boom will soon be on in Kootenay, whether it is warranted or not is another question. Stocks are being freely advertised and mines are being boomed and written up as they never were before. There is at present a great rush of miners into the interior, a large proportion of them coming from San Francisco and the Sound.

The feature in trade most freely commented upon in Vancouver is the proposed holding of a world's regatta on Burrard Inlet, the principal oarsmen competing being Stanbury and

Gaudaur. It is a business venture. A by-law is to be submitted to the people asking for \$5,000, and an additional \$5,000 is to be raised by private subscription. It is expected that the world's regatta, a week's carnival of sport will bring 80,000 or 40,000 people to the city, who will spend from \$5 to \$10 each. A race is to be arranged if possible between four-oared crews from Winnipeg, Toronto, San Francisco, Portland, Seattle, Tacoma, Victoria and Vancouver. R. P. Rithet & Co., in their shipping report for February say: "A further slight decline in grain freights and very few charters to report are about the only features that have developed during the month in that market. Lumber carriers, however, have continued in great request, and our list of fixtures is again of goodly length. As will be seen the voyages are well distributed and rates have remained steadier than might have been expected. During the month the last salmon vessel of the season was despatched, which enables the usual statement of the pack to be completed."

British Columbia Business Notes

Seven new canneries will operate in the rivers of British Columbia this year. Among them a Chinese cannery and co-operative fisherman's cannery on the Fraser. This is the fourth year for salmon and the run is expected to be poor. The last of the fry from the New Westminster fish hatchery have been liberated, including 6,400,000 sockeyes and 4,000,000 whitefish. This year is a record breaker for fry. The following table has been compiled by Inspector McNab.

| | |
|-----------|------------|
| 1895..... | 1,800,000 |
| 1886..... | 2,625,000 |
| 1887..... | 4,414,000 |
| 1888..... | 5,807,000 |
| 1889..... | 4,419,000 |
| 1890..... | 6,610,000 |
| 1891..... | 3,603,800 |
| 1892..... | 6,000,000 |
| 1893..... | 5,754,000 |
| 1894..... | 7,800,000 |
| 1895..... | 6,390,000 |
| 1896..... | 10,400,000 |

It is now a foregone conclusion that a co-operative creamery will be established in Chilliwack—the garden of British Columbia.

Grain and Milling Notes.

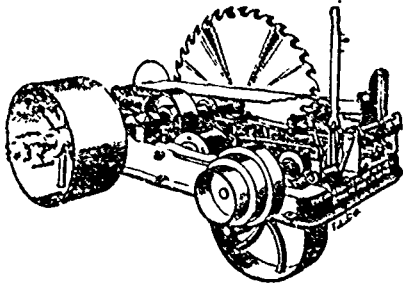
Material is being placed for a new flour mill to be built at Fort Saskatchewan, Alberta. This mill proposes to give 35 pounds of flour, 10 pounds of bran and 3 pounds of shorts in exchange for a bushel of sound clean wheat.

The feature of the local grain market at Montreal on March 27, was the demand for Manitoba wheat, but the volume of business transacted was not large, the only sales made were one lot of 10,000 bushels of No. 1 hard at 64c, and one lot of 10,000 bushels of No. 3 hard at 59c, afloat, Fort William, May shipment. The demand for oats was limited, but the feeling is about steady and prices show no change.—Gazette.

Stocks of grain in Duluth elevators increased the week ended March 23, 1,012,000 bushels. The total amount in store at present is 17,170,000 bushels, which with the 512,000 bushels of wheat afloat makes a total of 17,682,000 bushels grain to be moved out by lake, and by May 1st these stocks will undoubtedly exceed 20,000,000 bushels, and probably the flour in store will not be far from 500,000 barrels.

One Way.—"Bridget you've broken as much china this month as your wages amount to. Now how can we prevent this occurring again?"

"Oi dont know, mem, unless yez raise me wages."

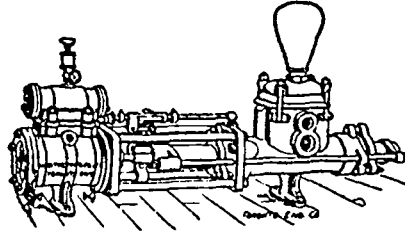


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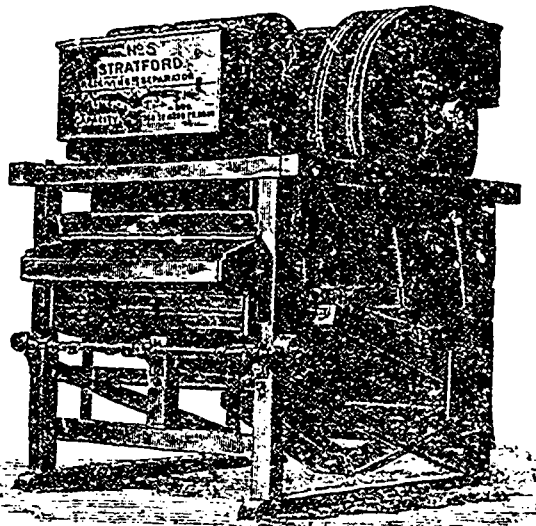
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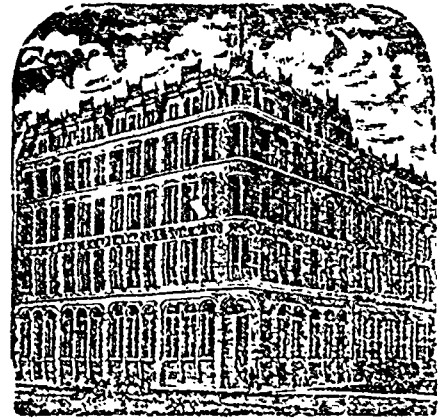
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We are offering for Spring Delivery the following special lines:

Grums' Prints Tokio Pongees.
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Coutilles, Lustres & other Mohair Effects
Harrison's Brussel's Carpets.

Also a very large range of COTTON GOODS

Samples with C. J. REDMOND, Room 18,
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McMASTER & CO.,

—WHOLESALE—

Woolens, Tailor's, Trimmings,

CARPETS,

AND GENERAL DRY GOODS.

TORONTO, ONT.

REPRESENTED BY E. C. S. WETMORE.

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Boot and Shoe Manufacturers,
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M. and L. Samuel Benjamin & Co.,

26, 28, 30 FRONT STREET, WEST.
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* Shelf and Heavy Hardware,
* Metals, Tin Plate, etc.
* Lamp Goods and Gas Fixtures.
Plumbers and Steam Fitters' Supplies

Special attention given to import and export trade.

English House: Samuel Sons & Benjamin,
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Protection from Lightning.

The United States agricultural department in the exercise of its fatherly care over farmers, has issued a pamphlet on the subject of protection from lightning, prepared by Alexander McAdie.

The publication is really useful as it gives the results of the latest investigations into the subject and shows that ordinary lightning rod protection is not sufficient, in view of the better knowledge of the character and quality of electric discharges. To this day the lightning rods on some structures are so carelessly put up that they are more likely to lead a current directly into the building than to divert it into the ground. Prometheus himself, the first man who made a lightning rod, had a crude apparatus, but it was no doubt superior to some modern rods.

Notwithstanding the theory that lightning rods are not so good a protection as metal roofs the agricultural department earnestly advises the use of rods judiciously erected. The weather bureau finds that in 1890 there were 120 deaths from lightning in this country; in 1891 there were 204; in 1892 there were 251, and in 1893 there were 207 or 784 deaths in four years recorded. From 1885 to 1890 there were 2,220 fires, with a loss of \$8,886,825, caused by lightning. In 1891 the fires from this cause numbered 457, and in 1892 they numbered 839, with a loss of \$2,921,481. Nearly \$13,000,000 was lost by lightning in the eight years ending 1892. In Minnesota there were 52 fires in 1890, 1891 and 1892 inclusive, caused by lightning, which caused a loss of \$307,257. The greater portion of the buildings destroyed were barns, stables and granaries, and the risk is five times greater in the country than in the city. Mr. McAdie advises the use of a good iron or copper conductor, with earth plates buried in damp earth or running water, and the top of the rod plated to prevent rust, and no chain or linked conductors should be used. He gives some interesting details as to eccentricities of lightning and disposes of some popular misinformation about rods. The pamphlet is well illustrated. He shows among other things that it is a great fallacy to think that lightning never strikes twice in the same place. This is not very encouraging for candidates for appointment to office. And the agricultural department does not encourage the flight to feather beds during a thunder storm. This is an ancient resort of the terrified, but it won't do. It isn't worth a cent. And even Mr. McAdie admits that rods do not protect against certain kinds of dashes sometimes. It is interesting to see that Mr. McAdie has made out a pretty good case for the lightning rod. It protects; but not always.

Dishonoring Drafts.

A large number of wholesale houses who have been subjected to a great deal of annoyance in the treatment of drafts by out-of-town customers, will fully endorse the sentiments expressed by the Chicago Apparel Gazette. That journal says: "There are too many who are injuring themselves irreparably by refusing to honor drafts that are drawn upon them for bills that are due. There are few things that will arouse a man to a state of greater disgust towards a customer than to have a draft that has been honestly drawn returned unpaid. An account is overdue, and a statement is sent which says that unless a remittance is made before a certain date a draft will be drawn for the amount. No attention is paid to this, which the seller takes as meaning that the draft will be honored, and consequently, when the time allowed has elapsed, a draft is made, only to be returned in nine cases out of ten without comment. It is not only an unbusinesslike transaction, but it is a positive insult to the

wholesaler to treat his request in such a manner.

Frequently the most trivial and absurd excuses are given for dishonoring drafts. A claim of 50 or 75 cents for freight, if the goods were to be delivered, or a similar amount for damaged goods or something of that kind; but even allowing that the claim may be a just one, is it not a thousand times better and more honorable to pay the full amount of the draft, notify the house of the slight discrepancy or overlooked rebate and politely request an adjustment? There is not a respectable house in the country that would not see that the claim met with an immediate recognition. Buyers fail to appreciate the annoyance that it gives sellers as well as banks by having drafts returned when they are rightfully due, and should meet with prompt acceptance and payment. To say that you 'have written' or 'will settle with their traveling representative' are paltry and lame excuses, and only hurt you in many ways and will put you under suspicion as being a man who desires to be unfair and tricky in business affairs. Endeavor to err on the side of right and you will always be fairly dealt with."

Life Insurance

An Eastern paper, the St. John Sun, has the following to say of The Great West Life:

"In the early days of the business of life insurance, policies were loaded with restrictions and conditions to an extent which begat uncertainty as to the exact nature of the contract, frequently resulting in litigation, and consequently in a residuum of prejudice against the business in the minds of many.

"Step by step, with increased knowledge, these old restrictions have been modified, and in many cases eliminated from the contracts. In these days it is the aim of progressive companies to furnish a policy which is in the nature of a simple promise to pay the sum stated therein at a specified time.

"Long experience (150 years) has shown where and how features of advantage to the policy-holder might be added, safely, and with profit to all concerned.

"As a result of all this pruning and grafting came the collateral security policy of the Great West Life Assurance Co. In its construction all the resources of the most advanced actuarial science were utilized. With regard to it, it is enough to say that it fully meets the most exacting latter day requirements of absence of embarrassing conditions coupled with the greatest possible range of options and profit to the insured.

"As to the company itself—which is sometimes called the 'Young Giant of the West' it may be said that its success has singularly justified the wisdom of its founders, not only in the preparation of policy plans but also in the selection of a field for the most profitable investment of the funds committed to its charge, and this, coupled with economical management and due regard to the class of risks assumed, is the final test of the measure of profit to the assured."

Interesting Legal Decisions.

On March 23 at the court house, Winnipeg, Justice Bain delivered judgment in the case of Gaudry vs the Canadian Pacific railway company. Appeal from county court. The plaintiff sued to recover the value of 62 tons of hay destroyed by fire. The plaintiff lived at La Salle, where he worked a farm on shares with the Rev. Father Gendron, one of the terms being that Gaudry was to find and put up enough hay to winter the cattle; to do this he put up the 62 tons of hay in question but on 12 October last a prairie fire took place and the whole of the hay was burnt. Gaudry claimed that the fire was caused by burning waste from the hot box of

an engine running on the south western branch of the Canadian Pacific railway. The railway company disputed its liability, showing that there had been a fire running over the prairie earlier in the day, which might have caused the destruction of the hay. It was also contended it was impossible for the fire to have started from the hot waste as suggested. The case was tried at St. Norbert before Judge Prud'homme and a jury, when a verdict was entered for the plaintiff, Gaudry for \$218, the value of the hay at \$1 a ton. Against this verdict the Canadian Pacific railway appealed to a judge of the court of queen's bench. The objection was taken that the hay was out on Dominion lands and that plaintiff had no permit to cut the hay or lease of the lands, and therefore had no such property in the hay as would enable him to recover for its loss. His lordship held that the judge of the county court should have granted the motion of the defendant's counsel for a non-suit on the ground that the plaintiff had not shown that he had any property in the hay in question that would entitle him to maintain an action for its loss. The plaintiff lived about four miles from where the hay was burnt. There was no evidence to show that the plaintiff was in any way in actual possession of the hay at the time it was burnt, and there was no evidence of property or ownership apart from the fact that he had cut the hay and put it up. The plaintiff having cut the hay without the right to do so, he acquired no property in it from the mere fact of his having cut it, that apart from possession, would give him a right of action, even against a wrong doer. The appeal should be allowed with costs; the verdict entered in the county court for the plaintiff set aside and a nonsuit entered with costs.

California Orange Crop.

The Pomona Progress says: "A careful computation of the orange business shows that there have been shipped out of Southern California thus far this season about 4,000 carloads of oranges and there are not over 1,500 carloads more remaining to be marketed. This is not much over half as much as the estimate that was put upon the orange crop at the beginning of the season. While a small percentage of the orange crop was damaged by the severe wind early in the season and in some sections considerable injury was done by the frosts that followed, it is evident now that the estimate of 10,000 carloads was too large. In this valley the injury from the wind was light and from frost virtually nothing. The orange market has gone on with a bound during the past ten days and oranges are being sold at prices ranging all the way from \$2.25 to \$2.60 a box f.o.b. These are excellent prices and they seem likely to prevail till the balance of the orange crop is marketed."

The London Financial Times remarks: "Despite the plethora of money, which has made its vaults absolutely bulge with bullion, the Bank of England has been able to declare a slightly better dividend than at this date last year—4½ per cent. per annum for the six months, as against 4 per cent."

The Farmers' Advocate, published in Winnipeg, is publishing a series of reports from leading farmers all over Manitoba, giving their experiences and opinions in the form of brief answer, to a series of questions. These include the best varieties of grain to sow, results of bluestoning for smut, results of manuring, etc. These statements coming from practical farmers of the highest standing in their respective communities, should provide very valuable information for the farmers generally.

The Commercial

WINNIPEG, APRIL 6, 1896.

THE HUDSON BAY CANAL SCHEME.

The proposal to grant a charter to the Hudson Bay Navigation and Canal Co. was up for discussion in Parliament on Monday, and through the opposition of Mr. Martin and others action on the bill was deferred. This is the bill dealing with the proposals of a private company to construct canals and establish a navigable waterway between Winnipeg and Hudson Bay.

It appears from the debate that the opportunity was made use of by some of the ministers to do some electioneering talk. Sir Charles Tupper particularly made a bombastic speech in which he dwelt upon the great possibilities of the West, and the great advantages to be derived from the opening of the Hudson bay route. This is all very well if it came at the proper time, but under the circumstances, it looks like an attempt to make political capital out of the debate. Talk is cheap. It certainly was cheap talk in this case, and the people of the West will be very stupid if they do not take it at its true value. The time to talk about the vast possibilities and enormous advantages of the Hudson bay route would be when something practical is proposed. It is all very well for the Dominion ministers to grow eloquent in the interest of the Hudson bay route when they are considering a private scheme which is as likely to hinder as to assist the opening of the route. Where was all this pent up enthusiasm about the Hudson bay question when the proposal came up to send a steamer to the bay to investigate as to navigability, etc. The ministers were then dumb as oysters, and it was quietly announced that nothing would be done this year. Here was an important practical plan of doing something in the interest of the route, but it was quietly shelved. Then when a private scheme is brought up, which is more likely to hinder than assist in opening the route, the ministers suddenly discover the vast importance of the route, and they wax eloquent in describing the great advantage it would be to the country to have this route opened.

The people of the West, however, are not going to be soft-soaped over so easily as this. What they want is action, not eloquence. If the matter is of such importance as is now claimed, the government is to be condemned in not having made some practical effort long ago to prove the navigability of Hudson bay for a sufficiently long season to make it valuable for commercial purposes. Instead of being prepared to make this effort, they have lately declared that nothing will be done this year in the matter.

As regards the proposed waterway from Winnipeg to Hudson bay, the scheme may or it may not be practical. No official or reliable information has been yet made public regarding the matter. What the government should do, is to have a preliminary or topographical survey of the route made at once,

with a view to arriving at an approximate idea as to the practicability of the route. In the meantime, this private scheme, which looks very much like a charter-mongering affair, could very well afford to stand. If a navigable waterway to Hudson bay is practical, at reasonable cost, then the work should be undertaken by the government.

If all this eloquent talk had been in favor of an appropriation for a survey of the route, then it would have been in good order. Under the circumstances, it certainly appears like talking for the effect it may have upon the people of the West in the coming election.

Charter-mongering has been one of the curses of this country. Some of these charters, granted to schemers and party heelers, have actually retarded, rather than forward, needed public improvements. We do not need to go beyond Hudson bay matters for an example. If the Hudson bay railway charter had been smashed years ago, the prospect of the completion of a road to the bay might be much better to-day than it is. In the light of several circumstances, very little confidence can be placed in this Hudson bay navigation scheme. Leaving out altogether the question of the practicability of the route, the granting of this charter is likely to do more harm than good. In his opposition to the measure Mr. Martin has the almost solid support of the representative citizens of Winnipeg. At a very largely attended meeting of the Winnipeg board of trade a resolution unfavorable to the bill was adopted, practically by a unanimous vote. Judging from the temper of the meeting, it would not have been difficult to have secured the adoption of a much stronger resolution, if it had been thought necessary. While it possibly may make very little difference whether or not this charter is granted, there is not much to recommend it in its present form, and some features are not to be commended. The importance of a waterway to Hudson bay is such, however, that an effort should be made to secure an appropriation this session for a preliminary survey of the route. In the meantime this private canal scheme would not suffer by having to wait a while for a charter.

THE MUTUAL LIFE.

When one gets into a statistical article relating to one of the two or three big insurance companies of the world, the figures are quite beyond ordinary comprehension. One of these two or three big companies is the Mutual Life of New York. The financial statement of the company for the past year deals with dollars, not by the millions, but by the hundreds of millions. Try to comprehend what assets of \$221,213,721 means, or think of a yearly income of \$48,597,430. Consider insurance in force of \$399,074,453, including a gain during the past year of \$61,647,645. These are some of the astounding items presented in the financial statement of the Mutual Life for 1895. Quite beyond ordinary comprehension, is it not? Figure out what you could do with one million dollars, and then think of hundreds of millions. Truly the Mutual Life deals with fabulous sums in its financial statements.

Literary Notes.

The special immigration number of The Colonist is out. This is one of the most valuable numbers of this journal ever published. The special feature of this number of The Colonist is a full report of the recent immigration convention, held in Winnipeg. This is the first complete and concise report of the great convention yet published. A large number of copies have been issued, and they should prove very valuable to send abroad, in the interest of advertising this country.

Le Prix Courant a French commercial paper published at Montreal, is out with a very handsome special spring number.

The Commercial has been sent a little pamphlet which pretends to give a papaca for all the ills of the country. It treats of land, money and taxation, in a somewhat novel way. On the question of taxation, the author is no doubt sound, in declaring for direct taxation, though it would be difficult to convince most people on this point. People like to be humbugged, and they would rather pay \$50 indirectly than \$20 directly. The pamphlet is published by Robert Douglas of Wroxeter, Ont., and will be sent to any address for 10 cents, or 60 cents per dozen.

Lumber Trade News.

It is proposed to exempt the McLaren saw mill property at Macleod, Alberta, from taxes for ten years, in consideration of which a new mill will be established to replace the one burnt some time ago.

Fraser & Co., of Edmonton, Alberta, will saw about half a million feet of lumber during the coming season.

The California correspondent of the Mississippi Valley Lumberman writes as follows regarding the Pacific Coast Lumber association: "Despite all discouragements, adverse prophecies, etc., the Central Lumber company began work at the last predicted date, March 15, at No. 3 California street in San Francisco. The pine business of the coast from Alaska to Monterey is now practically in its hands. All the leading mills have stock in the company. Their present number is 75 and the rest are expected to join as the opportunity offers. All of the business of these mills with California, etc., will be done through this office, while it will control the business in every direction. It includes the much feared British Columbia mills, so that instead of being a menace to our mill men they will be an aid and will help materially in the development of the trade throughout the world. An advance in the prices previously quoted has been made of 50 cents per thousand on rough and proportionately on other descriptions of lumber. The list is dated March 12. The new price list is about \$3 per thousand cheaper than the list of May 2, 1894, which as far as I now remember was the last list issued by the pine men. This shows to what extremities the trade was reduced and how absolutely necessary some remedial measure was. The list must have 50 cents per thousand added for ports north of Port Hanford and between that and San Francisco. South of Port Hanford to San Diego \$1 per thousand must be added.

Silver.

Narrow fluctuations and limited speculation have prevailed in the London silver market this week. There have been no factors of a character to influence the prices, the New York market merely following London. Silver prices on March 27 were: London \$1 3-16d; New York 68½c.

McCoughlin & Co., General store, Rat Portage, have assigned.

John Coltart will continue the Winnipeg grocery business of Coltart & Henry.

To the TRADE!

Our Travellers are now out with a complete line of new samples of our specialties in

**GLOVES,
MITTS, MOCCASINS,
Etc., for 1896,**

Expect an early call and kindly reserve orders till seeing our samples.

James Hall & Co.

Ontario Glove Works.

WINNIPEG BRANCH, 100 PRINCESS ST. BROCKVILLE, ONT.

SPRING

OPENING

Commencing 25th February and
..Following Days..

LATEST NOVELTIES
INSPECTION INVITED.

D. McGill & Co'y.

WHOLESALE MILLINERY,
TORONTO - and - MONTREAL.

RAW FURS

WANTED.

WRITE FOR PRICE LIST.

R. C. MACFIE & CO.,

Established 1874. LONDON, ONT.

M. W. RUBLEE & CO.

Commission Merchants

AND IMPORTERS OF

Green and Dried Fruits.

151 BANNATYNE STREET,

WINNIPEG, - MANITOBA.

P. J. RUSSELL,

WHOLESALE

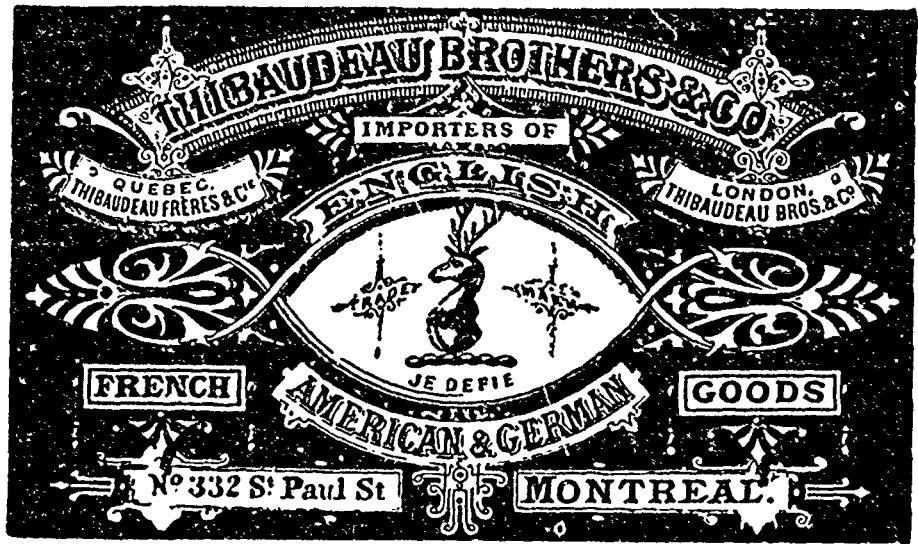
Commission -:- Merchant

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NELSON, - - - BC

Grocers supplies and General Merchandise handled on Commission. Best Cold Storage warehouse in West Kootenay. Correspondence and Consignments Solicited.

LIBERAL ADVANCES MADE.



SEE OUR SAMPLES OF

CLOTHING,

Hats, Caps and Straw Goods.

FOR SPRING 1896.

Are you Looking for Lines to Sort up?
Our Stock is well Assorted.

DONALD FRASER & CO.

JOHN LOVE. J. E. McALLISTER. J. RILEY.

Love, McAllister & Co.

WHOLESALE STATIONERS,

Beg to thank their many friends for letters of enquiry and orders they have received, and to inform them that they are pushing on the work of opening out, and fixing their stock. They hope, however, to get through soon, and be in a position to receive and fill orders promptly. Their stock of Wall Paper—all this season's goods—is opened out and ready for inspection. Also Children's Express Wagons—Wood and Iron Axles.

Travellers will start out shortly, but meantime Mail Orders will have their best attention.

LOVE, McALLISTER & CO.,

MITCHELL BLOCK, McDERMOTT AVE WINNIPEG.

Behnd the Post Office,
P.O. Box 1240.

PORTER & CO.,

DIRECT IMPORTERS OF

CROCKERY.

GLASSWARE, CHINA,

Silverware, Cutlery, Lamps,
Fancy Goods, Etc.

330 Main St, Winnipeg.

BUNTIN, GILLIES & CO.

WHOLESALE

STATIONERS,

AND PAPER DEALERS,

—HEADQUARTERS FOR—

OFFICE, SCHOOL & SOCIETY STATIONERY

PRINTERS' STOCK,

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

HAMILTON, - ONTARIO.

Enamelled Ware.

GREY (CRESCENT STEEL,
WHITE STEEL
GALVANIZED WARE
RETINNED WARE
JAPANNED WARE
PIECED TIN WARE

The Thos. Davidson Mfg. Co Ltd.

MONTREAL.

Merrick, Anderson & Co. Agents,
Winnipeg.

| | | |
|--|------------------|--|
| WHEAT 2 Bushels | B A G S . | FLAX 2 and 4 Bushels |
| FLOUR—Jute 49, 98 & 140 lbs. | B A G S . | POTATO 90 lbs. |
| BRAN 80 and 100 lbs | B A G S . | COAL 100 lbs. |
| SHORTS 100 lbs. | B A G S . | FLOUR—Cottons 24, 49 and 98 lbs. |
| OAT 4 and 5 bushels | B A G S . | ALL KINDS |

Sewing Twines, Jute, Cotton and Flax.
Branding Ink, Blue and Red—5 Gallon Kegs.

SAMPLES AND PRICES MAILED ON APPLICATION

W. F. HENDERSON & CO.

124 Princess Street, WINNIPEG, MAN.

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

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

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

“OGILVIE'S FLOUR.”

Messrs THE OGILVIE MILLING CO., WINNIPEG, MAN.

Pear Sirs—We have pleasure in stating that the quality of the flour made in the Winnipeg mills, of which we have imported considerable on this crop has given the highest satisfaction to everyone who has baked it. Glasgow is pre-eminently a city of large baking establishments, some of them with a capacity of 2000 barrels per week, and all managed by gentlemen well qualified to give a sound verdict on the merits of any flour. With remarkable unanimity they have expressed the opinion that nothing finer than your Patent grade has ever been placed on the market. The baking results have been exceptionally high, both in regard to color and out-turn, and we can invariably command a higher price. We are, your respectfully, WILLIAM MORRISON & SON.

—IN HANDLING—

OGILVIE'S FLOUR

YOU HAVE

THE BEST

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

OGILVIE'S HUNGARIAN,

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

North of Scotland Canadian
Mortgage Co., Ltd.

MONEY TO LEND at Lowest
Current Rates.

MORTGAGES and DEBENTURES
PURCHASED.

Osler, Hammond & Nanton,
Managers,
381 MAIN STREET, WINNIPEG.

GEO. H. RODGERS & CO

WHOLESALE DOMESTIC AND
IMPORTED

DRY GOODS AND GENTS' FURNISHINGS,

Now is the time for action!
Goods are advancing.

We have made ample preparations for this and can give our customers the benefit.

Our Spring Samples are now complete, and it will mean \$5 to you to see them before placing your orders. Our Mr. F. G. Crawford will call on you shortly, when the favor of your orders will oblige. G. H. R. & Co.

W. B. B. B.
FLEMING & CO.,

Way to get a practical education is by attending Winnipeg Business College and Shorthand Institute for a term. Circulars free. Address C. A.

Kirkpatrick & Cookson
Established 1860.

MONTRÉAL.

Solicit consignments of BUTTER, ETC
ALSO OFFERS OF

OATS

WHEAT of the Various Grades.
FEED BARLEY.

Wm. Ferguson,

—WHOLESALE—

Wines, Liquors and Cigars
8th Street, Brandon.

Wheat Stocks.

The visible supply of wheat in the United States and Canada, east of the Rocky Mountains, for the week ended Mar. 28, 1896, shows a decrease of 800,000 bushels, against a decrease of 1,465,000 for the corresponding week last year, a decrease of 705,000 bushels the corresponding week two years ago, and a decrease of 551,000 bushels three years ago.

The following table shows the total visible supply of wheat at the end of the first trade week of each month for four years, as compiled by the Chicago board of trade and includes stocks at most important points of accumulation in the United States and Canada, east of the Rocky Mountains. There are some important points not covered by this statement:

| | 1895. | 1894. | 1893. | 1892. |
|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| | bushels. | bushels. | bushels. | bushels. |
| Jan. 2... | 83,581,000 | 80,228,000 | 81,285,000 | 45,907,000 |
| Feb. 5... | 83,876,000 | 79,583,000 | 81,303,000 | 43,181,000 |
| Mar. 4... | 78,765,000 | 75,569,000 | 79,083,000 | 41,558,000 |
| April 1... | 74,398,000 | 71,458,000 | 77,654,000 | 41,038,000 |
| May 6... | 62,196,000 | 65,158,000 | 73,969,000 | 38,100,000 |
| June 3... | 62,229,000 | 59,394,000 | 71,080,000 | 37,010,000 |
| July 1... | 41,610,000 | 64,657,000 | 62,316,000 | 24,262,000 |
| Aug. 3... | 38,517,000 | 60,010,000 | 59,424,000 | 28,079,000 |
| Sept. 7... | 36,754,000 | 60,168,000 | 66,140,000 | 33,760,050 |
| Oct. 7... | 41,832,000 | 73,614,000 | 63,276,000 | 51,256,000 |
| Nov. 4... | 51,930,000 | 80,047,000 | 71,393,000 | 61,717,000 |
| Dec. 2... | 63,003,000 | 85,179,000 | 78,091,000 | 72,530,000 |

The following shows the visible supply by weeks, for four years:

| | 1896. | 1895. | 1894. | 1893. |
|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| Jan. 4... | 60,842,000 | 87,838,000 | 79,953,000 | 81,780,000 |
| " 11... | 68,045,000 | 89,615,000 | 80,433,000 | 87,080,000 |
| " 18... | 67,988,000 | 85,228,000 | 80,382,000 | 82,227,000 |
| " 25... | 67,623,000 | 84,665,000 | 80,234,000 | 81,457,000 |
| Feb. 1... | 66,731,000 | 83,378,000 | 79,843,000 | 81,300,000 |
| " 8... | 66,119,000 | 82,322,000 | 79,680,000 | 80,973,000 |
| " 15... | 65,020,000 | 80,733,000 | 78,987,000 | 80,214,000 |
| " 22... | 65,011,000 | 79,476,000 | 77,957,000 | 79,443,000 |
| March 1... | 64,080,000 | 77,761,000 | 75,589,000 | 79,038,000 |
| " 7... | 62,696,000 | 77,717,000 | 74,697,000 | 79,103,000 |
| " 14... | 62,123,000 | 76,873,000 | 73,359,000 | 79,010,000 |
| " 21... | 61,818,000 | 75,773,000 | 72,104,000 | 78,208,000 |
| " 28... | 61,015,000 | 74,368,000 | 71,488,000 | 77,634,000 |

Bradstreet's report of stocks of wheat in Canada on March 21 is as follows:

| | Bushels. |
|--|-----------|
| Montreal..... | 893,000 |
| Toronto..... | 80,000 |
| Kingston..... | 7,000 |
| Winnipeg..... | 375,000 |
| Manitoba interior elevators | 8,060,000 |
| Fort William, Port Arthur & Kewatin..... | 4,272,000 |

Total stocks in the United States and Canada as reported by Bradstreet's were as follows, on March, 21 1896:

| | Bushels. |
|-------------------------------|------------|
| East of the Mountains..... | 91,237,000 |
| Pacific Coast..... | 4,296,000 |
| Total stocks a year ago were: | bushels. |
| East of the Mountains..... | 93,707,000 |
| Pacific Coast..... | 11,801,000 |

Bradstreet's report for the week ended March 28, shows a decrease of 740,000 bushels in stocks of wheat east of the mountains, making the total 90,497,000 bushels on the latter date.

World's stocks on March 1, 1896. (United States, Canada, in Europe and abroad for Europe) were 154,052,000 bushels, which is about 16,500,000 bushels less than the corresponding total one year ago, more than 80,000,000 bushels less than were so held two years ago, about 24,000,000 bushels less than three years ago, but about 8,500,000 bushels more than were so held on January 1, 1892, 14,500,000 bushels more than on January 1, 1891, and about 53,000,000 bushels more than on January 1, 1890.

Winnipeg Wheat Inspection.

The following shows the number of cars of wheat inspected at *Winnipeg for the weeks ended on the dates named, compared with the number of cars inspected for the corresponding weeks a year ago, as reported by Inspector Horn to the Board of Trade:—

| Grade. | Feb. 20 | Mar. 7 | Mar. 14 | Mar. 21 | Mar. 28 |
|--------------------------|---------|--------|---------|---------|---------|
| Extra Manitoba hard..... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| No. 1 hard..... | 132 | 179 | 143 | 188 | 48 |
| No. 2 hard..... | 50 | 46 | 35 | 86 | 51 |
| No. 3 hard..... | 37 | 34 | 39 | 42 | 30 |
| No. 1 North'n..... | 12 | 10 | 28 | 27 | 12 |
| No. 2 North'n..... | 2 | 1 | 2 | 5 | 0 |
| No. 3 North'n..... | 0 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 1 |
| No. 1 white fyte | 2 | 2 | 2 | 5 | 2 |
| No. 2 white fyte | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| No. 1 Spring..... | 2 | 14 | 5 | 3 | 2 |
| No. 2 Spring..... | 6 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 2 |
| No. 1 frosted..... | 22 | 32 | 24 | 31 | 25 |
| No. 2 frosted..... | 12 | 14 | 15 | 13 | 5 |
| No. 3 frosted..... | 3 | 4 | 1 | 8 | 2 |
| No. 1 Rejected..... | 31 | 17 | 16 | 23 | 12 |
| No. 2 Rejected..... | 44 | 54 | 38 | 40 | 31 |
| No Grade..... | 2 | 4 | 1 | 9 | 4 |
| Feed..... | 6 | 4 | 1 | 5 | 8 |
| Total..... | 363 | 350 | 354 | 403 | 208 |
| Same week last year..... | 52 | 61 | 85 | 100 | 131 |

Oats—For week ended Mar. 28—No. 1 white, 7; No. 2 white, 10; No. 3 white, 0; No. 2 black, 0; No. 2 mixed 10; feed, 14; rejected, 2; total, 41.

Barley—For week ended Mar. 28—No. 2, 0; No. 3, 9; feed, 2; total, 11.

*Wheat inspected at Emerson going out via the Northern Pacific to Duluth, is included in Winnipeg returns. A considerable portion of the wheat moving is inspected at Fort William, and does not show in these figures.

Comparative Prices in Staples.

Prices at New York compared with a year ago.

| | Mar. 27 1896. | Mar. 29, 1895. |
|-----------------------------|-------------------|------------------|
| Flour, straight spring..... | \$3.10 to \$3.50 | \$2.75 to \$3.35 |
| Flour, straight winter..... | \$3.25 to \$3.75 | \$2.40 to \$2.90 |
| Wheat, No. 2 red..... | 78c | 67c |
| Corn, No. 2 mixed..... | 37c | 56c |
| Oats, No. 2..... | 25c | 34c |
| Rye, No. 2, Western..... | 49c | 64c |
| Barley, No. 2 Milwaukee | 45c | 61c |
| Cotton, mid. upld..... | 7c | 6 1/2-16c |
| Print cloths, 64x64..... | 2c | 2c |
| Wool, Ohio & Pa., X..... | 18c | 15c to 16c |
| Wool, No. 1 cmbg..... | 22 to 23c | 20 to 21c |
| Pork, mess new..... | \$9.50 to \$10.00 | \$13.60 to 14.00 |
| Lard, westn., stm..... | 5.40c | 7.25c |
| Butter, creamery..... | 22c | 21c |
| Cheese, ch. east ftv..... | 10c | 11c |
| Sugar, centrl., 96°..... | 4 3/16c | 3c |
| Sugar, granulated..... | 5c | 3 15-16c |
| Coffee, Rio, No. 7..... | 14c | 2c |
| Petroleum, N. T. Co..... | \$1.27 | 1.14c |
| Petroleum, rid. gal..... | 7.35c | 7.10c |
| *Iron, Bes. pg..... | \$12.25 | \$10.15 |
| *Steel billets, ton..... | \$17.10 | \$15.00 |
| Ocean Steam Freights— | | |
| Grain, Liverpool..... | 1d | 2d |
| Cotton..... | 11-12d | 7-8d to 1d |

* Pittsburgh.

The School Question.

The conference at Winnipeg between commissioners of the Dominion and Manitoba governments, on the Manitoba school question, came to an end on Thursday, and it is understood that nothing has been accomplished. The full text of the deliberations was made known on Friday. The Dominion commissioners submitted a proposal, the main points of which are as follows:

Roman Catholics to have separate schools in cities and towns where there are twenty-five Catholic children. Text books satisfactory to Catholics to be permitted in these schools. Catholics to have representation on the advisory board. Catholics to have assistance in the maintenance of a normal school for the education of teachers.

The Manitoba commissioners refused to entertain this offer, but they submitted a proposition embodying the following conditions:

The public school system to be entirely secularized, and no religious teaching to be permitted during regular school hours. On permission of the trustees, religious exercise could be held between 3.30 and 4 o'clock in the afternoon, to be conducted by any clergyman or other person satisfactory to the trustees, different days of the week to be allotted to different denominations.

This proposal was, of course, not satisfactory to the Catholics, or the

Dominion commissioners. The latter held to the legal right of the Catholics to have separate schools, while the Manitoba representatives refused to recognize the principle of separate schools though professing to be very anxious to remedy every possible grievance which the Catholics have to the present system. The Manitoba representatives also offered in an informal way to give the Catholics representation on the advisory board, and also expressed a willingness to endeavor to make the text books satisfactory to the minority, if they would accept the public school system.

The question stands just in this way: The Dominion commissioners, representing the Catholics, were not willing to accept any proposition which did not admit the principle of separate schools. On the other hand the Manitoba government showed its willingness to make important concessions with a view to inducing the Catholics to accept the public school system, but the principle of having one set of schools for Catholics and another for Protestants, they will not admit. The line of division is therefore clearly drawn in this matter and we now know just where each party stands.

Sodas.

There is a little excitement in the city confectionery trade over cutting in soda biscuits. The price to city retail dealers has been 20 cents for cartoons, and retailer's sold at 25 cents. One retailer evidently obtained a lot at a cut rate from one of the city manufacturers, as he began selling at 20 cents. It is understood that he got them at 18 cents. Then the Hudson's Bay Co., advertised sodas at 15c to con umers, or 5 cents below the manufacturers' price. They of course had an immense run on sodas for a few days, and as the cutting has quickly reached an unprofitable point, it is likely soon be stopped. Two cents is of course too small a margin on a cartoon of soda biscuits, and it is hoped that the heavy cut in prices will lead to a quick restoration of old quotations. The cutting in the wholesale price was certainly not in the interest of the retail trade of the city, as it tends to deprive the retailers of a reasonable margin on the goods. A cut to 15 cents so as to enable retailers to sell at 20 cents would have been all right, but a cut to 18 cents, with the retail price at 20 cents, was of course an annoyance to the trade.

Meat Inspection.

Dr. Hinman, V.S., has been appointed meat inspector for Winnipeg. He will inspect meat offered for sale, and will have power to confiscate any meat, poultry, fish, etc., exposed for sale, which is not considered fit for food. He will also have authority to inspect slaughter houses, and animals which are to be slaughtered for food purposes. One great difficulty in the way of a proper meat inspection here, is the manner in which slaughtering is done, the different slaughterers having establishments of their own, scattered about the suburbs of the city. A city abattoir is much needed, under the control of civic authorities, where animals could be slaughtered under proper conditions as to cleanliness, health, etc. This will no doubt come in time, and the city is large enough now to have a proper slaughtering establishment. The inspection of dead meats has been badly needed, particularly in the winter season, as there has been no check on the sale of diseased or damaged meats, and consumers have often been imposed upon, in purchasing stuff on the city market.

A. Davidson will give up possession of the Commercial Hotel at Indian Head, Assa., on July 1. W. B. Boyd, the proprietor, takes his place.

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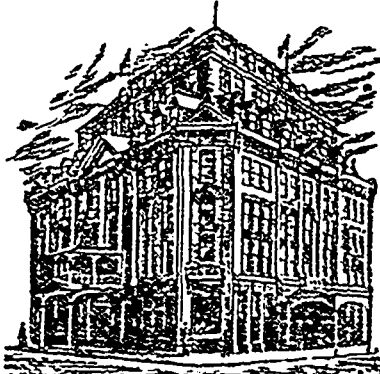
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WINNIPEG, MAN.

THE BUSINESS SITUATION.

WINNIPEG, Saturday, April 4, 1896.

The weather has been cold and backward this week, the average temperature having been much colder than last week. It now looks like a late spring, unless a decided change comes very soon. Farmers have not been able to make any progress with their spring work yet. Good Friday a year ago was about like a mid-summer day, but quite wintry looking this year. There has not been anything very startling in local commercial affairs this week. Wholesale trade is generally reported as favorable. Bank clearings at Winnipeg this week were about 25 per cent greater than a year ago, and about 20 per cent greater than the corresponding week two years ago. Clearings for March, 1896, were about 46 per cent greater than March 1895, and about 22 per cent greater than March 1894.

Business failures in Canada, according to Bradstreet's, number 781 for the past quarter of 1896 against 581 in the first quarter of 1895, with total liabilities of \$5,753,000, against \$1,253,000 last year. The province of Ontario reports 83 more failures this year than in the first quarter of 1895, and Quebec 119 more. Liabilities of failing traders in Ontario, however, are smaller than a year ago, while those in Quebec have doubled.

The first quarter of 1896 presents the largest lists of failures in the United States, these in which liabilities exceed assets, ever noted for a similar period. The total, (including financial institutions), is 4,512, or 700 more than in like portion of 1895, 513 more than in 1894, and 1,448 more than in the first quarter of 1893, an increase of 18, 11 and 47 per cent respectively. The largest preceding like total was reported in 1885. Liabilities of those failing this year amount to \$52,518,000, an increase of 20 per cent, as compared with a year ago, 27 per cent, as compared with the first quarter of 1894, and 60 per cent contrasted with three years ago.

The most important feature in United States trade this week is the formation of a pool of manufacturers of steel to regulate production and maintain prices resulting in an advance of \$3 per ton in quotations for steel billets and \$1.25 per ton for Bessemer pig iron with a prospect of further advances. This must naturally tend to stimulate kindred industries. The movement in steel and iron markets during the next few weeks will attract an unusual share of attention.

WINNIPEG MARKETS.

WINNIPEG, SATURDAY AFTERNOON, April 4.

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

CORWOOD—Wood is firm. Poplar particularly is scarce and hard to get. We quote prices as follows for car lots on track here; Tamarac, good, \$1.00; mixed or poorer tamarac, \$3.50 to \$3.75; pine, \$3.25 to \$3.50; spruce, \$3.00 to \$3.25; oak, dead, \$3.00 to \$3.25; oak, good, green cut, \$3.75; poplar, dead, \$2.25; poplar, green cut, dry, \$2.50 per cord.

COAL—Prices are unchanged. Winnipeg prices are as follows: Pennsylvania anthracite, \$8.50 per ton delivered to consumers; Souris lignite, \$1.25 per ton, delivered to consumers, and \$3.85 at the yard here; Lethbridge bituminous \$5.50 to consumers; western anthracite, \$3.50 per ton to consumers.

DRIED FRUITS AND NUTS—Grenoble Walnuts, 16c; Tarragona almonds, 16c; princess paper shell almonds, 22c; Sicilly filberts, large, 12c; Brazil nuts, 15c; pe-

nuts, roasted, 15c; peanuts greens, 18c; Ontario black walnuts, 8c; butternuts, 9c; hickory nuts, 10c per pound; figs, new, 9 lb. boxes, 14c; figs, superior, 35 lb. boxes, 19c; figs, fancy imperial, 55 lb. boxes, 22c per lb.; dates, new, 6 and 7c per lb., apricots, 13½ to 14c; dried apples 6c; evaporated apples 8c per lb.

DRUGS—Cream tartar keeps weak abroad, showing a further decline of 2 to 3s in England. Cod liver oil is very firm still. St. John's holders have made a sharp advance in New Foundland oil. The Canadian Pacific Railway Co. is selling bluestone through its station agents, to farmers in Manitoba at 6c per pound. This affects the trade in ordinary channels somewhat. Following prices are for small parcels, and will be shaded considerably for full package orders: Alum, per pound, 3¾ to 4¾c; alcohol, \$5.25 gal; bla ching powder, per pound; 6 to 8c; bluestone, 4½ to 5c; blue vitrol, 5 to 8c; borax 11 to 18c; bromide potash, 65 to 57c; camphor, 85 to 95c; camphor, ounces 90 to 1.00; carbolic acid, 40 to 65c; castor oil, 11 to 15c; chloride potash, 28 to 35c; citric acid, 55 to 55c. coppers 3¼ to 4c; cocaine, per oz. \$6.50 to \$7.00; cream tartar, per pound, 23 to 35c; cloves, 20 to 25c; epsom salts, 3¾ to 4c; extract logwood, bulk, 14 to 18c; do., boxes, 18 to 20c; German quinine, 40 to 50c; glycerine, per pound, 30 to 35c; ginger, Jamaica, 30 to 35c; do., African, 20 to 25c; Howard's quinine, per ounce, 45 to 55c; iodine, \$5.50 to 6.00; insect powder, 35 to 40c; morphia sul., \$1.90 to \$2.25. Opium, \$1.50 to \$5.00; oil, olive, \$1.25 to \$1.40; oil, U. S. salad, \$1.25 to \$1.40; oil, lemon, super \$2.25 to 2.75; oil, peppermint, \$1.00 to \$1.50; oil, cod liver, \$2.25 to 3.25 per gallon; oxalic acid, 13 to 16 potass iodide, \$1.25 to 4.50; paris green, 18 to 20c lb; saltpetre; 10 to 12c; sal rochello, 30 to 35c; shellac, 45 to 50c; sulphur flowers, 3¾ to 5c; sulphur roll, per keg, 3¾ to 5c; soda bicarb, per keg of 112 pounds, \$3.75 to \$4.25; sal soda, \$2 to \$3; tartaric acid, per lb., 45 to 55c; strychnine, pure crystals 80c to \$1.00 per oz.

FISH—The market is well supplied with fresh fish. Winnipeg market, jobbing prices are: Cod, 9c a lb; haddock 9c a lb; salmon, 14c; halibut 12½c; smelts 9 to 10c; Lake Superior trout, 9c; whitefish, 5½ to 6c; pickerel 4 to 4½c; pike 2½ to 3c, perch 2 to 2½c; sturgeon 6c; finnan haddies 7 to 7½c, or \$2.10 to \$2.25 per box; kippered goldeyes 30c doz.; oysters, \$1.80 to \$2.00 per gal; shell oysters, \$7.50 per barrel. Cured fish are quoted: Boneless codfish, 40lb boxes 7c, do crates 7½c; boneless fish, 40lb boxes, 5c; smoked herrings, 15 to 20c box; dry cod \$6 per box of 100 lbs.; salt whitefish, \$5.50 per barrel of 100 pounds; salt lake trout, \$6.50 per barrel; salt herring, ½-barrel \$1.

FLUID BEEF, ETC.—Following are prices of the goods put up by the Johnston Fluid Beef Company of Montreal:—Johnstons Fluid Beef—No. 1, 2-oz. tins, per dozen, \$2.70; No. 2 4oz., \$1.50; No. 3, 8oz., \$7.83; No. 4, 1 lb., \$12.83; No. 5, 2 lb., \$24.30. Staminal—2oz. bottles per dozen, \$2.55; do, 4oz., \$5.10, do, 8 oz., \$7.65; do, 16oz., \$12.75. Fluid Beef Cordial—20oz. bottles, \$10. Milk Granules—In cases of 4 dozen, \$5.10. Milk Granules with Cereals—In cases of 4 dozen, \$4.25.

GREEN FRUITS—Apples are very firm and really choice are scarce. A further advance is not unexpected. At any rate it will soon be difficult to obtain good fruit. Oranges and lemons are unchanged, but oranges are reported very strong in California. Malaga grapes are scarce. Stocks here were exhausted, but more are expected in. Pineapples and bananas are arriving more freely. Prices are: Lemons, New Messinas, \$5.00 to \$5.50 per box; California navel oranges, \$1.25 to \$1.50 per box; California seedlings, \$3.25 to \$3.50; Bananas, \$2.75 to \$3.50 per bunch astosizo, a few very small bunches

sell as low as \$2.50; Apples, eastern Canada choice spies, \$5 to \$6.50; other red varieties, \$5.50, russots, \$5.00 per barrel; Malaga grapes \$9 per keg for large sizes; pineapples, \$3.50 to \$5 per dozen as to size; Apple cider, 35c per gallon, in 30 gallon barrels; comb honey \$5.25 per case of 24 sections.

HARDWARE—There is nothing further now in the local trade. Prices are as follows:

TIN, lamb and 56 and 28 lb. ingots, per lb, 20 to 21c.

TIN PLATES—Charcoal plates, I. C., 10 by 14, 12 by 12 and 14 by 20, per box, \$1.50 to \$1.75, I. X., same sizes, per box, \$5.75 to \$6; I. C., charcoal, 20 by 28, 112 sheets to box, \$9.50 to 9.00; I. X., per box, 20 by 28, 112 sheets to box, \$10.50 to 11.00.

TERNE PLA.—I. C., 20 by 28, \$8.50 to 9.00.

IRON AND STEEL—Bar iron, per 100 lbs. base price, \$2.50 to \$2.65; band iron, per 100 lbs., \$3.00 to 3.15; Swedish iron per 100 lbs., \$5.25 to 6; sleigh shoe steel, \$3.25 to 3.50; best cast tool steel, per lb, 12 to 13c; Russian sheet, per lb, 12 to 13c.

SHEET IRON—10 to 20 gauge, \$3.00; 22 to 24 and 26 gauge, \$3.25; 28 gauge, \$3.50.

CANADA PLATES—Garth and Blaina, \$3.00 to 3.10.

GALVANIZED IRON—Queen's Head, 22 to 24 gauge, per lb., 5c; 26 gauge, per lb., 5½c, 28 gauge, per lb., 5¾c.

IRON PIPE—50 to per 60 cent. off list.

CHAIN—Best proof coil, 3-16 inch, per lb. 6½ to 6¾c; ¼ inch, per lb, 6 to 6½c, 5-16 inch, per lb., 5¾ to 6c; ¾ inch, per lb., 5½ to 5¾c; 7-16 inch, per lb., 4¾ to 5c; ½ inch, per lb., 4¾ to 5c.

LEAD—Pig, per lb., 4¾c.

SHEET ZINC—In casks, 5½c lb., broken lots, 6c.

SOLDER—Half and half (guar) per lb, 14 to 16c.

AMMUNITION—Cartridges—Rim fire pistol, American, discount, 55 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 cartridge, Dominion, 30 per cent.; shot shells, 12 guage, \$6 to 7.50; shot, Canadian, soft, 5½c; shot, Canadian, chilled, 6c.

WIRE—Galvanized barb wire, plain twisted wire and staples, \$3.50 per 100 lbs.

ROPE—Sisal, per lb., 3 to 4c base; manilla, per lb., 11 to 11½c base; cotton, ¼ to ½ inch and larger, 16c lb.

AXES—Per box, \$6.50 to 15.50.

NAILS—Cut, per keg, base price, \$3 to 3.10; common steel wire nails, 5 to 6 inch, \$3.60 per keg, 3 to 4 inch, \$3.90 keg, 2½ inch, \$4.20 keg; 2 inch, \$4.50 keg.

HORSE NAILS—Pointed and finished, oval heads. List prices as follows: No. 5, \$7.50 box; No. 6, \$6.75 box; No. 7, \$6 box; No. 8, \$5.75 box; No. 9, 10 and 11, \$5.50 box. Discount off above list prices, 45 to 50 per cent.

LUMBER—Prospects continue very favorable for the seasons trade. Following is the price list of the Winnipeg dealers, at yards or delivered in the city, prices being net.

Dimension and Timber—No. 1.

| Sizes | 12ft. | 14ft. | 16ft. | 18ft. | 20ft. | 22ft. | 24ft. |
|---|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 2x4 to 2x12 | 13.50 | 18.50 | 18.50 | 19.50 | 20.50 | 21.50 | 22.50 |
| 3x6 to 3x12 | | | | | | | |
| 4x4 to 4x12 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 |
| 6x6 to 6x12 | | | | | | | |
| and 8x8 | | | | | | | |
| 8x10 to 12x12 | 22 | 22 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 25 |
| 2x4 - 10 at \$20.50. | | | | | | | |
| 2x6 to 2x12 - 10 at \$18. | | | | | | | |
| No. 2 dimension \$2 less than No. 1. | | | | | | | |
| Dimension, 26ft., 28ft., 30ft., \$23, Timber, 26ft., 28ft., 30ft., \$28. \$1 per M. advance on each inch over 12 in depth and | | | | | | | |

width Tamarac dimension same price as pine. Spruce dimension at \$2 per M. less than pine. Cull Plank. all widths at \$12 per M. B. C. Fir dimension up to 32 feet at \$30 per M. 32 to 40 ft., \$33; 40 to 60 ft., \$36. \$1 per M. extra for each 2 in. over 12 in. in width or depth.

Boards.—1st. common boards, red pine \$25, 2nd. common boards, \$18, 3rd. common boards, \$16, No. 1 cull boards, \$12; No. 2 cull boards, \$9, Spruce boards, \$16; \$1 per M. extra for stock boards. \$2 per M. less for 10 ft. and under. No. 1 box boards, 14 in. and up. \$30; No. 2, box boards, 14 in and up, \$26. Extra dressing per M. \$1.50.

Siding, Flooring and Ceiling.—2nd 1, 5 and 6 inch, white pine \$38.00, 3rd 4, 5 and 6 inch white pine \$28.50; 1st 4, 5 and 6 inch red pine \$32.00; 2nd 4, 5 and 6 inch red pine \$32.00; 3rd 4, 5 and 6 inch red pine \$26.00; 4th 5 and 6 inch red and white \$20.00; B. C. No. 1 fir \$36.00; B. C. No. 2 fir \$32.00; B. C. No. 3 fir \$28.00; B. C. spruce \$35.00. 4, 5 and 6 inch spruce native \$20.00, 8 and 10 inch pine \$25.00; No. 1 cedar siding and ceiling \$9.00; No. 2 cedar siding and ceiling \$33.00; ½ inch cedar or fir siding and ceiling \$28.00; \$1.00 per M. advance for dressed both sides.

Bevel Siding.—No. 1 white pine \$26.00; No. 2 red and white \$23.00.

Shiplap.—6 inch 18.00; 8 and 10 inch \$20.00; Spruce, 8 and 10 inch 19.00; Spruce, 6 inch \$18.00.

Shingles.—B. C. cedar per M. No. 1 \$3.00; B. C. cedar per M. No. 2 \$2.50; B. C. cedar dimension shingles \$4.00; B. C. cedar shingles band sawed \$5.00; No. 1 pine, per M. \$2.75; No. 2 pine per M. \$2.25; No. 3 pine per M. \$2.00.

Lath.—Pine lath, per M \$3.00.

Finishing—1½ inch, 1½ inch and 2 inch. White pine, 1st and 2nd clear. \$65.00; white pine, 3rd clear, \$55; white pine, selects, \$45; white pine, shops, \$36.00; red pine, clear, \$40.00; red pine, selects, \$32.00; B. C. cedar clears, \$55.00; B. C. fir clears and stepping, \$45.00. \$5.00 per M. advance on 2½ inch and thicker.

One inch. White pine, 1st and 2nd clear, \$60.00; white pine, 3rd clear, \$48.00; white pine, selects, No. 1, \$33; white pine, selects, No. 2 (extra 1st com.) \$30; red pine, clear, \$40; red pine, selects, \$30; B. C. cedar, clear, \$55.00.

Oak, red and white—1st and 2nd, \$55 to \$5; Common, \$40.

Mouldings and Base—Parting strips, per 100 feet lineal, 60c; lattice, ¾x1½ per 100 feet lineal, 75c; lattice, ¾x1¼ per 100 ft. lineal, 50c; window and door stop, 1½ inch lineal, \$1.25; window and door stop, 2 inch lineal, \$1.50, ¼ round and ¾ covs, 75c; 1½ round mould, \$1.50; 2 round mould, \$1.75, 2½ round mould, \$2.00; 3 round mould, \$2.25; 3½ round mould, \$2.50; 4 round mould, \$2.75; 4½ round mould, \$3.00, 5 round mould, \$3.25, 6 round mould, \$1.00, 5 round window stool, 1½ \$1.50; 6 round window stool, 1½, \$5.25; 4 round casings, \$2.50; 5 round casings, \$2.75; 6 round casings, \$3.25; 8 round base, \$1.50, 10 round base, \$5.50; 12 round base, \$7.00; hand rail, 2x1, \$5.00, wainscot cap, 2½ inch, \$2.35, wainscot cap, 3 inch, \$2.75; paper mould, 75c.

Moulding made from 1½ stock add 25 per cent; 1½ add 50 per cent.

Hardwood mouldings or mouldings to detail at special prices.

All shop work at special net prices.

PAINTS, OILS, ETC.—There are no changes in prices here. The firmness in white leads is the principal feature. It is thought that it is almost impossible that present prices can hold after present stocks are ground, as they

are below cost of English quotations. Prices here are as follows:

WHITE LEADS.—Pure, ground in oil, association guarantee, 5.75 per 100-lb; white lead, assorted 1 to 5-lb. tins, per lb., 9c.

PREPARED PAINTS.—Pure liquid colors, per gallon, \$1.15 to \$1.25.

DRY COLORS.—White lead, per lb., 8c; red lead, 5½c; yellow ocre, 2½c, golden ocre, 4c; Venetian, red, French, 8½c; Venetian, red, English, 8½c; English purple oxides, 4½c; American oxides, per lb., 3 to 4c. These prices for dry colors are for broken lots. ¼ per lb. less when full kegs or barrels are taken. American vermilion, kegs, 15c. English vermilion, in 30-lb. bags, 90c per lb.; less than bags, per lb., \$1; Paris green, 18 to 20c.

VARNISHES.—No. 1 furniture, per gal., \$1; extra furniture, \$1.35; pale oak, \$1.50, elastic oak, \$1.75; No. 1 carriage, \$2; hard oil finish, \$2; brown Japan, \$1; goldsize Japan, \$1.50; No. 1, orange shellac, \$2; pure orange shellac, \$2.50. These prices are for less than barrels, and include cost of cans.

SUNDRIES.—Glue, S.S., in sheets, per lb., 12½ to 15c; glue, white, for kalsomining, 17 to 18c. Stove gasoline, per case, \$4.00; benzine, per case, \$4.00; benzine and gasoline, per gallon, 50c. Axle grease, Imperial per case, \$2.50; Fraser's axle grease, per case, \$3.75; diamond, do, \$2.25 per case. Coal tar, per barrel, \$8; Portland cement, per barrel, \$4.00; plaster, per barrel, \$3.00; plasterer's hair, 90c. per bale; putty, per lb., 2½c. for less than barrels; barrels, per lb., 2½c.

WINDOW GLASS.—1st break is quoted at \$1.75 per box of 50 feet.

LINSEED OIL.—Raw, per gal., 63c; boiled, per gal., 66c in barrels.

TURPENTINE.—Pure spirits, in barrels, per gallon, 60c; less than barrels, per gallon, 65c.

OILS.—Range about as follows: Black oils, 25 to 30c per gallon; clear machine oils, 33 to 40c; cylinder oil, 50 to 75c, as to quality; castor oil, 10c per lb.; lard oil, 70c per gal.; tanner's or harness oil, 65c; neatfoot oil, \$1.00; steam refined seal oil, 85c; pure winter bleached sperm oil, \$2 per gallon.

REFINED PETROLEUM.—There is no change in burning oils. Prices here are as follows: Silver star, 24½c; crescent, 27½c; oleopheno, 29½c in barrels. In car lots 2c per gallon discount is allowed off prices in barrels. United States oils in barrels are quoted at 3½c for cocene and 30c for sunlight.

RAW FURS.—The feeling is weak, in view of the heavy decline at the recent London sales. It is said that the decline on some lines was even greater than was reported by cable. Prices paid here are much the same but are expected to settle down soon. The following quotations give the range of prices here. The prices cover the range from small to large skins, size, color and condition being considered though skins are sometimes offered which are not worth the minimum quotations, on account of being killed out of season.

| | | |
|----------------------|-------|------------------|
| Badger | ..... | \$0 05 to \$0 60 |
| Bear, black or brown | ..... | 5 00 to 26 00 |
| Bear, yearlings | ..... | 2 00 to 8 00 |
| Bear, grizzly | ..... | 5 00 to 25 00 |
| Beaver, large | ..... | 5 50 to 7 50 |
| " medium | ..... | 3 00 to 4 50 |
| " small | ..... | 50 to 2 50 |
| " cubs | ..... | 25 to 60 |
| " castors, per lb. | ..... | 2 50 to 5 50 |
| Fisher | ..... | 3 00 to 8 00 |
| Fox, cross | ..... | 2 00 to 15 00 |
| " kitt | ..... | 10 to 40 |
| " red | ..... | 25 to 1 50 |
| " silver | ..... | 20 00 to 75 00 |
| Lynx, large | ..... | 1 50 to 2 50 |
| " medium | ..... | 1 00 to 2 00 |
| " small | ..... | 75 to 1 25 |

| | | |
|------------------|-------|--------------|
| Marten dark | ..... | 1 00 to 4 50 |
| " Pale or Brown | ..... | 1 00 to 3 50 |
| " Light pale, | ..... | 75 to 1 75 |
| Mink | ..... | 50 to 1 50 |
| Musquash, winter | ..... | 03 to 08 |
| " spring | ..... | 08 to 10 |
| Otter | ..... | 2 00 to 9 00 |
| Skunk | ..... | 25 to 80 |
| Wolf, timber | ..... | 1 00 to 2 75 |
| " prairie | ..... | 25 to 75 |
| Wolverine | ..... | 1 00 to 4 00 |

GRAIN AND PRODUCE.

WHEAT.—GENERAL SITUATION.—Wheat has held comparatively steady this week in leading markets and prices have not changed materially either to advance or decline. The outlook for the winter wheat crop is the principal feature now. There were some reports of crop damage this week from Ohio and other sections, but nothing sufficiently bullish to excite the market has occurred yet. Kansas reports a big crop prospect. Exports from all countries last week were reported at 5,650,000 bushels. The visible supply on Monday showed a decrease of only 300,000 bushels. Exports of wheat, flour included as wheat, from both coasts of the United States this week aggregate 1,693,000 bushels against 1,744,000 bushels like week, 2,853,000 bushels in the last week a year ago, 2,778,000 in the week two years ago, and as compared with 3,635,000 bushels in the like week in 1893. To-day wheat has taken a sharp upward turn in United States markets.

WHEAT—LOCAL SITUATION.—Business in the country is now very flat. Farmers in Manitoba have not been able to get at their spring work yet, but they have not been marketing much grain. In fact quite a number of the buyers are off country markets. A good deal of the wheat shipped lately has been low grade stuff, such as is risky to carry into warm weather, and dealers are anxious to get it off. Still there has been a liberal proportion of No. 1 hard also shipped, during recent weeks. Prices paid to farmers in Manitoba country markets have varied widely. No. 1 hard selling at a range of 45 to 55c, according to local conditions, freights, etc. In round lots a little business has been done on a basis of abut 63½ to 64c for No. 1 hard, cash, afloat Fort William and 65c for May. Stocks are not materially changed from a week ago. Stocks of Manitoba wheat at lake ports, milling and interior points here aggregate 8,000,000, as compared with about 3,250,000 bushels a year ago. Receipts at Fort William for the week ended March 28 were 26,304 bushels; shipments 31,628 bushels; in store 3,890,000 bushels. Stocks in store a year ago were 911,000, and two years ago 2,205,570 bushels. Receipts at Fort William for the corresponding week last year were 5,205 bushels and shipments were 3,227 bushels.

FLOUR.—There has been no change in prices. Sales by millers here are now made at \$1.80 to \$1.90 for patouts and \$1.65 to \$1.75 for strong bakers per sack of 93 pounds, delivered to city retail dealers; second bakers \$1.85 to \$1.45; XXXX \$1.20 to \$1.25 delivered. Brands of country mills are offered at 5 to 10c under these quotations.

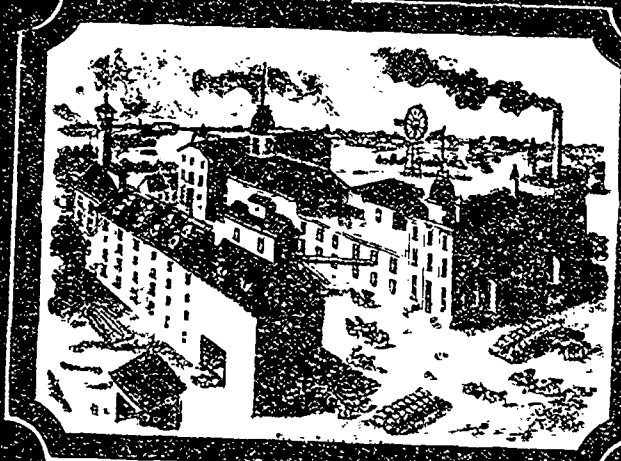
MILLSTUFFS.—City mills are now selling at \$9 per ton for bran and \$10 for shorts, delivered in the city, in small lots.

OATS.—There is no improvement in this grain. Oats have continued very dull and they are now very slow sale. In fact hardly saleable at present. When navigation opens there will be more chance to work off stocks. We quote car lots on track, country points at 11 to 13c. On an average rate of freight a good No. 2 white could not be quoted at more than 13c, No. 2 mixed about 12c, and feed grade at 11c. In the Winnipeg market,

DRAWERS

REDWOOD

MANUFACTURER
OF THE
GOLDEN KEY
BRAND
AERATED WATERS



FINE ALES
EXTRA PORTER
AND
PREMIUM LAGER

BREWERY

WINNIPEG MANITOBA

MOST COMPLETE & EXTENSIVE
ESTABLISHMENT IN WESTERN CANADA

LITHOGRAPHING

IT is with great pleasure the announcement can be made to all readers of THE COMMERCIAL of the important fact that in the City of Winnipeg we have now one of the best equipped plants in Canada, and our patrons can rest assured of all work being handled only by men specially adept in each and every branch, and it will be of interest to all who at any time have had to send East for Lithographic work to know that it is being done by us as cheaply and better than by any other concern in Canada.

COMMERCIAL WORK.

LETTER HEADS.—Everyone knows, and all appreciate the importance of presentable letter paper. It is one of the things that business men admit always gives them more or less an idea of the general character of their unseen correspondents. The address below is of a firm who can supply you with the very best in this line.

INVOICES, STATEMENTS, ETC.—"It is a pleasure to receive a bill like that," has been said of some of our work in this line; and you may be certain it will help collections wonderfully to send out neat and thoroughly well done forms. Note the address: **BULMAN BROS. & CO., 134 Bannatyne Street East, Winnipeg,** where they may be had.

CHEQUES, NOTES, DRAFTS, ETC.—We make a specialty of this line, and all bankers and private firms will make one of the mistakes of business not to call or write. No matter how they are wanted or whatever style of binding, we can supply them, printed in the highest style, neatly and artistically designed. Private bankers will do well to note the address, and put it on the envelope containing your next order.

DEBENTURES, STOCK CERTIFICATES, ETC.—You will be more than satisfied with anything you send us in this line. Our engravers are noted for quality in this department. Mention our address when any town, village, mining company or any concern needing this class of work are spoken of, and you will do them a service.

COLOR WORK.

HANGERS, SHOW CARDS, ETC.—In this branch we excel, and if you want a handsome advertisement you can do no better than send to us, and we will design, draw and print you something that will indeed be "a joy for ever"—perfect in design, harmonious in color, and attractive in the eyes of those needing your goods.

LABELS.—This most important thing about any package or bottle—and some even think of more importance than the contents—and it is admitted by all men of experience that a mean, weak, poor label ruins the sale of the most perfect product. It is with great pride we offer you the assistance of a staff of men of large experience in supplying the wants of Brewers, Aerated Water, Drug and Soap Manufacturers, Confectioners, and all the infinite variety of users of labels, and point with pleasure to Cigar Labels—which are works of art—and little cheap labels. We are able to supply you from the top to the bottom with every class of label, done exactly correct. Look for the imprint: **BULMAN BROS. & CO., Winnipeg.**

CALENDARS.—If you want an unique Calendar for next year, make a point of calling or writing, stating your want, along with what you want on it, and we will more than satisfy you.

It is impossible to take each variety of Lithographic work, but if you want anything in this line call or write.

MAPS, PLANS, ETC.

In this department our equipment is complete. We can always give perfect satisfaction, having all the latest appliances for this work. Our specialty is photo reproductions—not the ragged, squashy sort often seen—but bright, clean and clear work. For all special information on this work write us. Our prices are right.

PHOTO ENGRAVING.

In this line we are ahead of all competitors, and every cut made by us is always as perfect as possible from the copy supplied, and turned out in a worksmnlike manner. We claim to make the finest Halfstones in Canada, and if you want a cut of any kind, for book, pamphlet or catalogue work, we can supply you. Our newspaper cuts, either in the add. column or amongst the news, are always noted as the best in the paper. In fact, illustrations of every kind, for whatever purpose you may need them, we are in a position to furnish from either one branch or the other, having engravers on Stone and Copper, Photo Etching on Zinc, and Photo Process workers on Copper in our employ. It is best to deal where you can get just what you want, as at

LITHOGRAPHIC.
Society Work, in
Wedding Invites, At
Home Cards, Visit-
Cards, Etc., always
given special atten-
tion.

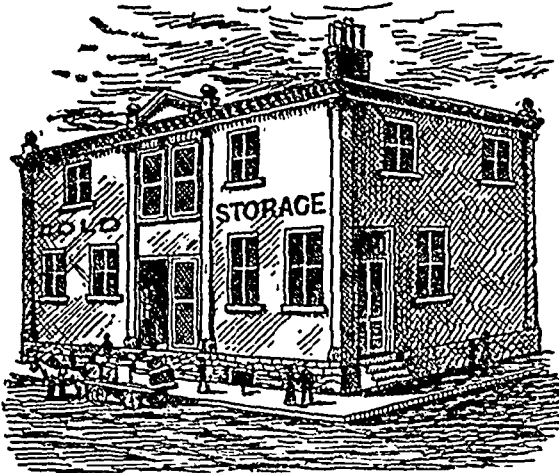
BULMAN BROS. & Co.

134 Bannatyne St. E., Winnipeg.

TELEPHONE NO. 653

PHOTO ENGRAVING

Half-tone Portraits
are a specialty with
us. Try us in this
line.



Security Cold Storage Warehouse

330 Elgin Avenue
Winnipeg, Man

BUTTER EGGS AND CHEESE
STORED AND HANDLED.
PRICES LOW.

Capacity—Cellar, - 6 carloads
—Refrigerators, 4 carloads
—Ordinary - 5 carloads

RATES: Eggs, 15c per case per month or part thereof. Butter according to quantity. Commission for selling Eggs, 1c per dozen. Other produce, \$100.00 or less, 10 per cent; over \$100 or under \$250, 7½ per cent; over \$250, 5 per cent, if in one complete sale.

YOU CAN EITHER SELL OR HOLD, ACCORDING AS MARKET SUITS,

Highest Market Price for Produce.

ADDRESS **J. J. PHILP,**

Warehouse: 330 Elgin Ave,

P.O. Box 586, WINNIPEG.

When sending EGGS, state lowest price you wish them sold for and if stored, they will have to be transferred to take out cracked and bad ones. 10 cents extra for candling.

To the Merchants of Manitoba and N. W. Territories.

GENTLEMEN,—By the time this reaches you Easter will be past and it is reasonable to suppose that within the next few weeks eggs will drop down to the lowest point they reach at any time during the year. The experiences of past years has shown us that eggs are very low here in April, May and June, and much higher, in fact, about double the price in September, October and November. The warehouse to which the accompanying advertisement directs your attention is now ready to receive and store Eggs and Butter, and I shall be pleased to give all the goods consigned to me my best attention. I have made the charges as low as it is reasonable to expect, and feel certain the rate 15 cents per case per month is so low that no one will object. If you do not wish to store and prefer selling, send me a card, stating quantity and your price per dozen at your station. When storing, eggs will have to be all candled to insure that all put into refrigerators are sound and good, 10 cents per case will be charged for handling them. It will be perfectly safe to ship by freight from this date, and I shall be pleased to hear from you. Butter is wanted, and I find that the highest price is paid for good butter put up in neat square bricks wrapped in paper and carefully packed so that it will not become mused up and broken. Until the warm weather comes, say for another month or six weeks, this will be preferable to tubs.

I said in my last that eggs ought not to have been put down so low. The present state of the market fully justifies that remark.

Respectfully yours,

April 2nd, 1896.

J. J. PHILP.

LYMAN BROS. & CO.,

WHOLESALE

DRUGS AND MEDICINES

Every requisite for the Drug Trade promptly supplied.

TORONTO, ONT.

Wanted

A MAN To sell Canadian and U. S. grown trees, berry plants, roses, shrubs, hedges, ornamental trees, and seed potatoes, for the only nursery having tested orchards in Canada. We give you the benefit of our experience, so your success is guaranteed. If you are not earning \$50 per month and expenses, write us at once for particulars. Liberal commissions paid part time men. Farmers' sons should look into this! It pays better than working on the farm, and offers a chance for promotion. Apply now and get choice of territory.

E. P. BLACKFORD & CO.,

Toronto, Ontario.

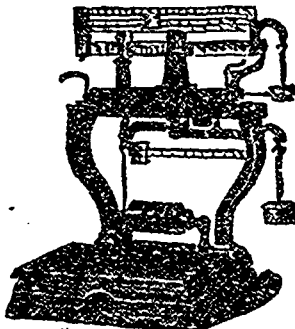
AN INJUSTICE

TO YOURSELF IS EVERY DAY'S DELAY
WITHOUT A

DAYTON COMPUTING SCALE

ON YOUR COUNTER IN THESE DAYS OF

SHARP COMPETITION and SMALL PROFITS.



J. G. HARGRAVE & CO.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCERS.

WOOD AND COAL. WINNIPEG, DEC. 24, 1895.

COMPUTING SCALE CO., Dayton, O., U.S.A.

SIRS:—We have on our counter in continual use one of your Computing Scales, and have no hesitation in stating that it is a daily saver to us, and although at first we considered the price of Scale high, we find it to be the best paying scale ever used on our counter. Satisfactory in every respect,
Yours truly,

J. G. HARGRAVE & CO.

IN THE NAME OF JUST PROFITS, WRITE

THE COMPUTING SCALE CO., DAYTON OHIO, U.S.A.

MILLS & HASTINGS, General Agents, 700 and 701 Garden City Block, CHICAGO, ILL.

W. G. EVANS, Agent for Man., N.W.T. and B.C., P. O. Box 926, WINNIPEG.

for local consumption, 16 to 17c per bushel of 34 pounds is paid to farmers, and up to 18c has been paid for a few loads of choice milling.

BARLEY.—There is scarcely any demand. We quote car lots nominal at 13 to 15c, in the country for No. 3 and under. A small quantity of choice barley was wanted and 16c would have been paid for something nearly up to No. 2. For the local trade 1/ to 18c has been paid, per bushel of 48 pounds, for a few loads, to farmers.

WHEAT.—Local farmers' market.—The price paid at the city mills for farmers' loads is 50c per bushel of 60 pounds for best quality.

GROUND FEED. Prices range from \$11 to \$13 per ton, as to quality, the top price for rolled oat feed, and the lowest price for mixed mill feed.

OATMEAL.—Rolled oatmeal is selling at about \$1.25 per sack of 80 pounds in broken lots to retail dealers.

FLAX SEED.—Prices to farmers in Manitoba country markets are about 60c per bushel.

OIL CAKE.—Oil cake holds at \$16 per ton, including bags, for nutted or ground meal.

BUTTER.—There is a good local demand in a small way, sufficient to absorb present offerings, for either rolls or tubs, but only good table butter is wanted, and medium stuff is slow sale. Prices are firm for really good fresh butter, owing to light receipts, but receipts will likely increase soon. We have been several times asked to quote creamery butter but there has been no creamery in the market to make any quotations for such quality for some months. The only creamery offered here has been the output of the Manitoba dairy school, which has sold in a small way at 23c, but the quantity has been limited. We quote fair to choice dairy tubs at 12 to 15c per lb. and lower grades at 8 to 10c. Ordinary rolls 9 to 11c, fancy, fresh made rolls or bricks, nicely handled, 12 to 15. Small lots 1c more. It is getting late in the season for rolls, and tubs are now preferred.

CHEESE.—Cheese is jobbing here in small lots at 9 1/2 to 10c for large and 10 1/2 to 11c for small sizes.

EGGS.—Prices started at 11c this week, but advanced to 12 to 12 1/2c on Wednesday, due to cold weather and Easter demand. With Easter over, prices are expected to decline again soon.

LARD.—Prices are: Pure \$1.80 for 20 lb. pails, and \$1.50 for 50 lb. pails; pure leaf lard in 3, 5 and 10 pound tins, quoted at \$6.50 per case of 60 pounds, tierces 8 1/2c pound; cases of 30, one lb. tins, \$3.60.

CURED MEATS.—Hog products are firm. Smoked meats are quoted: Hams, assorted sizes, 11c; breakfast bacon, bellies, 11 1/2; do., backs, 10 1/2c; picnic hams, 8c; short spiced rolls, 7 1/2c long rolls, 7 1/2c; shoulders, 7c smoked long clear, 8 1/2 to 9c; smoked jowls, 5 1/2c. Dry salt meats are quoted: Long clear bacon, 7 1/2c per lb.; shoulders, 6c; backs, 8c; barrel pork, heavy mess \$13.00; clear mess \$13.00; short cut, \$16.00; rolled shoulders, \$11 per barrel. Pork sundries, fresh sausage, 7c; bologna sausage, 6 1/2c; German sausage, 6 1/2c; ham, chicken and tongue sausage, 10c per package; pickled hocks, 2 1/2c; pickled tongues, 5c; sausage casings, 30c lb.

DRESSED MEATS.—Mutton is firm, the supply in the city being very light. Very few sheep have come in yet. There is some frozen stock held in cold storage. Dealers are selling at 8 to 9c, the top price for choice unfrozen. Hogs are steady at about 5 to 5 1/2c per pound. The top would only be paid by butchers for a few fancy hogs. Packers are buying at 5 to 5 1/2c. City dressed beef 5 1/2 to 6c, as to quality. A little fancy Easter display beef has sold at higher prices, but the

general price for ordinary beef is 5 1/2 to 6c. Veal 6 to 6 1/2c.

VEGETABLES.—Following are prices on the street market: Potatoes, 12 to 15c per bushel, cabbage 40 to 75c per dozen, as to size; celery 25 to 40c per dozen bunches; onions 40c per bushel; turnips 10 to 15c per bushel; parsnips, 40 to 50c bushel; carrots 30 to 40c; beets 25c bushel. A little hot-house greenstuffs is offering at 40c per dozen bunches for lettuce, radishes, etc.

HIDES, TALLOW, ETC.—The tendency is weak and prices are lower. Hides offered this time of year are the poorest quality of of the year, hair being heavy and substance of the hide impaired. Tanners will not buy early spring hides if they can get along without them, unless at cut prices. Advices from all markets are weak. Calfskins are also weak, though prices here are higher than in Eastern and United States markets. It is reported that 7c has been paid here for calfskins, though this is far above the market value, on the basis of prices current at Chicago, Toronto, Montreal, and other leading markets. At Toronto 4 to 6c is the quotation for calfskins. Tallow has taken a sharp drop here, in sympathy with the low prices ruling in other markets. We quote prices here as follows: Country hides, flat, 3 1/2 to 4c; green, city hides, No. 1 4 1/2c, No. 2 3 1/2c; calf, 8 to 15 lb. skins, 5 to 6c per lb.; deacons, 15 to 20c each; kips 4 to 5c; sheep and lambskins, recent kill, 50 to 65c; tallow 4c rendered, and 1 1/2c rough.

HAY.—Baled prairie is quoted at about \$5.00 \$5.50 on cars here. Loose hay on the street market, \$3.50 to \$4.50 per ton.

WOOL.—No prices established yet.

SENECA ROOT.—A few little lots of old root have been picked up at 17c per lb, and

LIVE STOCK.

CATTLE.—No shipping done this week and business confined to a few loads for the local trade. A few head of fancy cattle have been picked up for the Easter market, at prices ranging up to 3 1/2c, but the range for ordinary cattle has been from 2 1/2 to 3 1/2c off cars here. Export cattle are not in as good condition as they should be. Many Manitoba farmers either do not understand feeding, or they do not understand how fat cattle should be made for export. Most of the cattle which farmers offer, are not properly finished. The price of cattle is very low in British markets and it looks as if it would be an unprofitable season for shippers. In fact local shippers say they will be obliged to stop exporting entirely unless they can but at lower prices. They cannot ship at the prices farmers are holding at, without making a loss, on account of the low prices abroad. The price for best cattle is said to have reached 9c at Liverpool, which is very low. Quite a lot of young animals from Ontario, were in the yards here this week, on their way to be fed up on the western ranges. A. J. McLean had 800 head of yearlings and two years old, and Geo. Lane, of High River, Alberta, had 300 head in, which he is taking west, and he has about 1,000 head more on the road.

HOGS.—Steady at 3 1/2c off cars here. Offerings all this season have been light, and the fear is expressed that farmers are holding, and will get their hogs to fat for bacon purposes. Prices of course are not very encouraging to sellers, but prices are low all over at present.

SHEEP.—Nominal in the absence of business. We quote 4c off cars here. A few lambs have been secured for the Eastern market, at prices ranging from \$3 to \$6 each as to quality.

The annual report of the Virden, Man., board of trade, has been issued in pamphlet form.

The Syrup Duty.

Considerable dissatisfaction has been expressed with the syrup duty, for two reasons, first on account of the excessive nature of the duty, and secondly on account of the irregularity in fixing the duty. One Winnipeg importer of syrups states that he was charged 125 per cent. more on one lot than he had paid on exactly the same quantity on a previous occasion, the quality being the same each time.

Another importer brought in a small consignment of syrup, as he was not certain about the duty, and he did not care to risk a large lot until he had ascertained exactly what the duty would be. A sample was referred to Ottawa and word came back that the duty would be 3c per pound. This was satisfactory, and the importer then ordered a large lot of exactly the same brand. Imagine his surprise when he was taxed 1c per pound.

In this latter case the duty amounted to about 109 per cent of the first cost of the goods at the factory. The freight to Winnipeg cost 67c per 100 pounds, thus making the freight and duty amount to nearly 185 per cent of the first cost of the goods.

There seems to be something wrong about the syrup trade, when such an enormous duty is necessary to sustain the home manufacturing industry. But notwithstanding this duty considerable syrup has been brought into this market from the States.

Winnipeg Prices a Year Ago.

Wheat.—No. 1 hard, c.i.f. Fort William May, 67. To farmers Manitoba points 50 to 55c.

Flour.—Local price, per sack, Patents, \$1.85; Bakers, \$1.65.

Bran.—Per ton, \$12.

Shorts.—Per ton, \$13.

Oats.—Per bushel, car lots, local freights, 29 to 31c.

Barley.—Per bushel, 35 to 40c, local freights.

Flax Seed.—

Butter.—Country dairy 10 to 14c in a small way.

Cheese.—Small lots 10c.

Eggs.—Fresh, 9c in small lots.

Beef.—City dressed, 5 1/2c.

Mutton.—Fresh, and lamb, 7c.

Hogs.—Dressed, 4 1/2c.

Cattle.—Butchers, 2 1/2 to 3 1/2c. Export, 3 to 3 1/2c.

Hogs.—Live, off cars, 4 to 4 1/2c.

Sheep.—4c.

Seneca Root.—

Poultry.—Chickens, 8c, turkeys, 10c, geese, 9 to 10c, ducks 8c.

Hides.—No. 1 cows, 4 1/2c.

Potatoes.—35c per bushel.

Hay.—\$4.00 per ton, car lots, country freights.

Monthly Trade Returns.

Dominion government saving's bank transactions at Winnipeg for the month ending March 31 were: Deposits \$18,300.00, withdrawals \$14,901.12; deposits exceed withdrawals \$3,463.88.

Inland revenue collections for the port of Winnipeg for March, 1896, were: Spirits \$13,660.02; malt \$1,823.60; tobacco \$14,098.50; cigars \$788.70; petroleum \$151.25; fines \$78; total \$30,029.07.

The Potter house, Winnipeg, a large but vacant building on Main street, was burnt on Thursday evening last. The building was a boom structure and rather frail in its construction. It was owned by the Canada Landed and National Investment Co. Fire supposed to be incendiary.

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BLACK AND COLORED DRESS GOODS in Bengallines, DeLaines, Diagonals, Armures, Figuros, Poplins, Sicilians, Mohairs, Cashmeres, Serges.

FANCY COTTON DRESS GOODS in Muslins, Zephyrs Art organdy, Brocaded and a stripe lisse, Printed Crepons, Japonaises Levantines, Simile Percales, French Cambrics, Batiste Faoucouce and Neigeuse, French Satens, Plain and Fancy Stripe Linen Grenadines.

Linens, Laces Velvets, Linings Kid Gloves, Smallwares, etc.

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REGISTERED TRADE MARK

Chicago Board of Trade Prices.

The prices below are board of trade quotations for Chicago No. 2 wheat, No. 2 oats and No. 2 corn, per bushel. Pork is quoted per barrel and lard and short ribs per 100 pounds.

Wheat was irregular on Monday, and prices were stronger for a time, influenced by better cables, and demand for cash wheat. Prices then declined and closed $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ under Saturday. Closing prices were:

| | March. | May. | July. |
|--------------|------------------|--------------------|------------------|
| Wheat..... | 62 | 63 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 63 $\frac{3}{4}$ |
| Corn..... | 28 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 29 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 30 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Oats..... | 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 19 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 19 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Mess Pork.. | — | 8 57 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 8 80 |
| Lard..... | — | — | — |
| Short Ribs.. | — | — | — |

On Tuesday wheat opened firmer and advanced, influenced by reports of a cold wave coming, then declined under easier cables. Closing prices were:

| | March | May. | July. |
|-------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| Wheat.... | 62 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 63 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 63 $\frac{3}{4}$ |
| Corn..... | 28 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 29 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 30 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Oats..... | 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 19 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 19 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Mess Pork.. | 8 32 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 8 82 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 8 52 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Lard..... | 5 00 | 5 05 | 5 20 |
| Short Ribs. | 4 52 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 4 57 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 4 67 $\frac{1}{2}$ |

On Wednesday wheat was strong early on cold weather, and unfavorable crop reports, declined under speculative selling, but recovered again and closed higher. Closing prices were:

| | April. | May. | July. |
|--------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| Wheat..... | 63 | 63 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 64 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Corn..... | 28 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 29 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 30 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Oats..... | 18 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 19 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 20 |
| Mess Pork.. | 8 50 | 8 60 | 8 77 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Lard..... | 5 07 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 5 15 | 5 27 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Short Ribs.. | 4 62 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 4 67 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 4 77 $\frac{1}{2}$ |

Unfavorable crop news led to firmness in wheat at the opening, on Thursday, further assisted by better cables and small receipts. Denial of crop damage reports led to a decline. Closing prices were:

| | April. | May. | July. |
|------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| Wheat.... | 62 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 63 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 64 |
| Corn..... | 28 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 29 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 30 $\frac{3}{4}$ |
| Oats..... | 18 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 19 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 19 $\frac{3}{4}$ |
| Pork..... | 8 35 | 8 42 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 8 62 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Lard..... | 5 00 | 5 05 | 5 20 |
| Short Ribs | 4 52 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 4 57 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 4 67 $\frac{1}{2}$ |

No market on Friday, being a holiday.

On Saturday May wheat opened at 63 $\frac{3}{4}$ and advanced with slight fluctuations. Closing prices were:

| | April | May. | July. |
|-------------|------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| Wheat..... | 64 | 64 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 65 $\frac{3}{4}$ |
| Corn..... | 28 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 29 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 30 $\frac{3}{4}$ |
| Oats..... | 19 | 19 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 20 $\frac{3}{4}$ |
| Mess Pork.. | — | 8 42 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 9 62 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Lard..... | — | 5 02 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 5 15 |
| Short Ribs. | — | 4 52 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 4 65 |

A week ago Saturday, May wheat closed at 64c and a year ago at 55 $\frac{3}{4}$ c and two years ago at 64 $\frac{3}{4}$ c.

Duluth Wheat Market.

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

| |
|--|
| Monday—May, 61 $\frac{1}{2}$ c, July 62 $\frac{3}{4}$ c. |
| Tuesday—May, 61 $\frac{1}{2}$ c July, 62 $\frac{3}{4}$ c. |
| Wednesday—May, 61 $\frac{1}{2}$ c, July, 63 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. |
| Thursday—May, 61 $\frac{1}{2}$ c, July, 62 $\frac{3}{4}$ c. |
| Friday—May, —c, July, — Holiday |
| Saturday—May, 62 $\frac{3}{4}$ c, July, 64 |

A week ago Saturday price closed at 62 $\frac{3}{4}$ c for May. A year ago May delivery closed at 60 $\frac{3}{4}$ c. Two years ago May closed at 63c, and three years ago at 63 $\frac{3}{4}$ c. No. 1 hard was quoted at about 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ c over No. 1 northern, No. 2 northern, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ c lower than No. 1 northern for cash wheat.

R. H. Winram, grocer, Winnipeg, has sold out to A. Hendry.

New York Wheat.

On Saturday, April 4, May delivery closed at 71 $\frac{1}{2}$ and July delivery at 70 $\frac{3}{4}$. A week ago May closed at 70 $\frac{3}{4}$.

Minneapolis Wheat.

No. 1 Northern wheat closed on Saturday as follows: May delivery at 60c, and 61 $\frac{1}{2}$ c for July.

Minneapolis Flour Market.

The Market Record of March 26 reports flour steady and fairly firm with prices as follows in barrels, f.o.b.: First patents, \$3.15 to \$3.50; Second patents, \$3.00 to \$3.05; First clears, \$2.45 to \$2.50; second clear, \$2; Export baker's, \$2.45; second export baker's \$2 to \$2.10; Red Dog, per ton 140 lbs. jute, \$10.25. These prices are the same as a week ago.

Milstuffs.—Bran in bulk \$6.75 to \$7. Bran in sacks, 2 X lbs, \$8. Bran in sacks, 100 lbs, \$4.50, Shorts \$9.50 to \$9.75, Middlings, fine \$8 to \$8.25.

Winnipeg Clearing House.

Clearings for the week ending April 2 were \$980,564; balances, \$160,113. For the previous week clearings were \$983,169. For the corresponding week of last year clearings were \$741,625, and for the week two years ago, \$781,226. For the month of March clearings were \$1,286,628 as compared with \$2,929,498 for March, 1895, and \$3,510,411 for March, 1891.

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

| | March 26. |
|---------------|--------------|
| Montreal..... | \$8,008,539 |
| Toronto..... | 5,497,110 |
| Halifax..... | 1,059,636 |
| Winnipeg..... | 983,169 |
| Hamilton..... | 538,772 |
| Total..... | \$16,087,226 |

British Columbia Markets.

(BY WIRE TO THE COMMERCIAL.)

Vancouver, April 4, 1896.

Butter.—Dairy butter, 18 to 20c; creamery 24c; Manitoba cheese 12c per lb.

Cured Meats.—Hams 12c; breakfast bacon 12c; backs 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ c; long, clear 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ c; short rolls 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ c; smoked sides 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. Lard is held at the following figures: Tins 9c per pound; in rails and tubs 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. Mess pork \$14; shorts cut \$15.

Fish.—Prices are: Flounders 8c; smelt 5c; sea bass 4c; black cod 6c; rock cod 4c; red cod 4c; tommy cod 4c; herring 4c; spring salmon 12c; whiting 6c; soles 6c; steel heads, 8c; finnan haddies, 9c; crabs 60c dozen; smoked halibut 8c; bloaters 10c; kippered cod 9c; sturgeon 6c.

Vegetables.—Potatoes new, \$8 to \$10 per ton; onions silver skins, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ c; cabbage, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ c; Ashcroft potatoes, 75 to 76c, carrots, turnips and beets, $\frac{3}{4}$ to 1c a lb.

Eggs.—Fresh, local, 18 cents. Washington eggs, 17c.

Fruits.—California seedling oranges, \$2.00, navels, \$3.75; native apples \$1.25; California lemons, \$2 to \$2.50; Oregon apples, \$1.75.

Evaporated Fruits.—Apricots 11c per lb, peaches 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ c; plums 7c; prunes, French, 4c; loose Muscatel raisins 4c; London layer raisins \$1.65 box.

Nuts.—Almonds, 18c; filberts, 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ c; peanuts, 10c; Brazil, 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ c; walnuts, 10 to 16c lb.

Meal.—National mills rolled oats, 90 lb sacks, \$3.00; 45 pound sacks, \$3.10; 22 $\frac{1}{2}$

pound sacks, \$3.80; 10.7 sacks, \$2.00. Oatmeal, 10-10's, \$3.00; 2-50's, \$2.75. Off grades, 90 lbs, \$2.25; 2-45s, \$2.85. Manitoba Rolled Oats, 90's, \$2.25 45's \$2.85.

Flour.—Manitoba patent, per bbl., \$4.70; strong bakers, \$4.40; Oregon, \$4.25; Oak Lake patent \$4.50; do strong bakers \$4.30.

Grain.—Washington State wheat \$30.00 per ton f. o. b. Vancouver, duty paid. Oats 16.00 per ton.

Ground Feed.—National mills chop, \$21 to \$23 per ton; ground barley, \$22 ton; shorts, \$18.50 ton; bran \$16.50; oil cake meal, \$25 ton; F. O. B. Vancouver, including duty paid on import stuff.

Hay.—Nominal at \$8 per ton.

Dressed Meats.—Beef, 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 8c; mutton, pork, 6 to 7c; veal, 7 to 10c per lb.

Live Stock.—Steers, 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ c lb, sheep, \$4.00 to \$4.50; hogs, 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 $\frac{3}{4}$ c.

Poultry.—Chickens, \$6 per dozen, scarce.

Sugars.—Powdered and icing, 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ c; Para lump, 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ c; granulated, 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ c; extra C, 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ c; fancy yellows 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ c; yellow 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ c per lb.

Syrups.—30 gallon barrels, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ c per pound; 10 gallon kegs, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ c; 5gallon kegs, \$1.50 each; 1 gallon tins, \$1 per case of 10; $\frac{1}{2}$ gallon tins, \$4.75 per case of 20.

Teas.—Congo: Fair, 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ c; good, 18c; choice, 26c. Ceylons: Fair, 25c; good, 30c; choice, 35c per lb.

Live Stock Markets.

Two train loads of Ontario cattle arrived at Winnipeg last week for the western ranges. The first comprised calves, all under one year, the second was a train of two year olds. After a rest here, they were loaded again and sent west to the ranges. It is expected that a large number of cattle will be brought in this year to stock western ranges.

At Chicago on April 3 hogs declined 10c. Buyers paid \$3.45 to \$3.85 for common to choice droves, sales being mostly about \$3.70; Light weights, \$3.70 to \$4.00; Prominent provision firms are predicting a drop to \$3.50 for choice packing droves this month. Sheep sold from \$3.70 to \$3.90, chiefly at \$3.85; Lambs at \$1.25 to \$1.75.

E. J. Roavle, Lacombe, Alberta, flour and feed, is succeeded by M. J. McLeod.

J. Murdock, second hand dealer, Brandon, has sold out to Priestley & Varrelman.

Mr. McMillan, of McMillan & Co., gr cers. South Edmonton, Alberta, has moved to Sandon, B.C., where he has gone into business. Neil McDonald continues the Edmonton business.

Hugh Boyd has purchased an outfit of tools, etc., for a blacksmith shop which he will open at Caberry.

A public meeting was held recently at Elk-horn, Man., to consider the advisability of building a farmers' elevator. It was decided to form a joint stock company to build an elevator.

James White has purchased the entire lumber business of Thos. Houlding, Rapid City, Man.

It is reported that the present proprietor of the Windsor hotel, Rapid City, Man., will be succeeded by Basler & Hickling.

R. C. Ennis is erecting a storehouse for flour, size, 30x40, in connection with his flour mill at Neepawa, Man.

Moosomin, Assa., town council will grant exemption from taxation to a flour mill and a pork curing industry.

W. I. Smale has purchased the boot and shoe business of Mr. McCatcheon of Carberry, Man.

THE LINDSAY

1896

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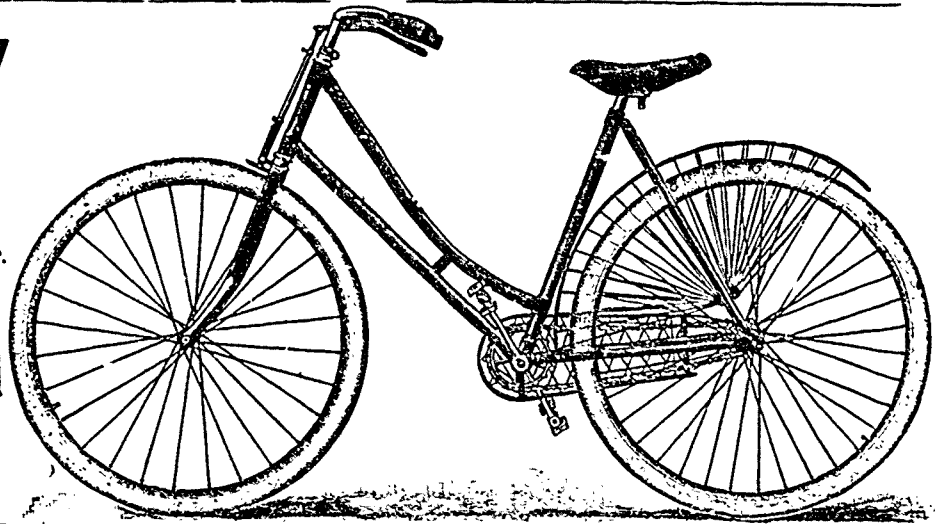
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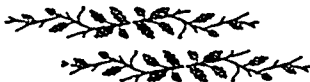
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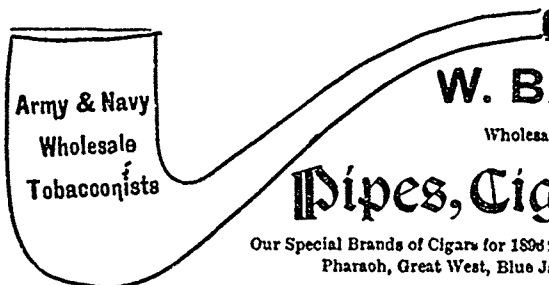
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.... Pincapples, Blood Oranges, New Lettuce
.... New Cabbage and Spanish Onions.

A. C. MACPHERSON, Pres.

B. R. SCOTT, Sec.-Treas.

Montreal Grocery Market.

The situation of the sugar market is unchanged. The feeling here is as firm as ever, and prices are fully maintained. The volume of business doing is comparatively quiet to what it should be at this season of the year. The raw sugar market was cabled a little easier, and prices show a decline of 1½d since this day week, but now being quoted at 12s 4½d March, and 12s 3½d April. We quote:—Granulated at 4½c in 25 lb barrel lots and over; 4 11-16s in 100 barrel lots, and 4½c in smaller quantities. Yellows range from 8½c to 4½c, as to quality, at the factory.

There has been no change in syrups the market having ruled quiet and steady at 1½c to 2½c per lb., as to quality, at the factory.

The feature in the molasses market, this week, has been the continued weak cable advices from the island, and prices show a further decline of 1c, it now being 18s. Business on spot, for spring delivery, is dull, owing to the fact that buyers are holding off, in anticipation of still lower prices. The jobbing demand has, also, been limited, an account of the Lenten season now being about over. We quote Barbadoes, 86c to 87c, and Porto Rico, 84c to 85c.

The market for rice has ruled quiet and without any new feature of note, prices being firm. The following quotations are what millers sell at:—Japan standard, \$1.25 to \$1.40; crystal Japan, \$1.75 to \$5; standard B., \$3.45; English style, \$1.80; Patna, \$1.25 to \$5, and Carolina at \$3.50 to \$7.50.

The demand for peppers has fallen off some, owing to the recent mild spell, and the market in consequence, is quiet but steady. The following quotations are what jobbers can buy at only:—Panang black pepper, 6c to 7½c; white pepper, 10 to 12½; cloves, 7½ to 9c; cassia, 8½ to 9½; nutmegs, 60 to 90c, and Jamaica ginger, 15½ to 18½c.

In coffee, business continues of a jobbing character, and the market rules very quiet, with no change to note. We quote:—Maraibo, 19 to 20c; Rio, 18 to 18½; Java, 21 to 27; Jamaica 17½ to 18½c, and Locha, 27½ to 30c.

There has been a little more demand for teas during the past week, and the market, on the whole, is showing some signs of improvement. The demand has been, principally, for Japans, and several sales have been made, including one lot, 400 to 500 half chests, at 19½c. Young Hysons are very scarce, and what few small lots have been offering, on the market, have met with a ready sale at 9c, delivered here, but these sales could not be duplicated to-day under 5d to 5½d, f.o.b. London. The demand for Ceylons and Indian teas is also picking up, and the prospects are a little more encouraging for the future.

There has been no improvement in canned goods, and the market continues dull. A small jobbing demand has been experienced for corn, apples and salmon, and a few sales have been made. In apples a firmer feeling has prevailed, and prices have advanced 10c per dozen for 8 lb tins. Peaches and pineapples are easier, and round lots can now be secured as a decline of 10 to 20c per doz. We quote:—Lobsters, \$7 to \$8 per case; French sardines, extra brands, \$9.50 to \$10.50; ordinary brands, \$8 to \$9; Canadian brands, \$4.25; salmon, \$1.25 to \$1.35 per dozen; mackerel, \$1.25; tomatoes, 75 to 80c; corn, 85 to 90c; marrow fat yens, 95 to \$1; baked beans, 2 lbs., \$1; 3 lbs \$1.25 to \$1.80; peaches, \$1.90 to \$2.10; strawberries, \$2 to \$2.25; raspberries, \$1.75 to \$2; pineapples, \$1.75 to \$2.25, and 8 lb apples, 90 to 95c.

The demand for two crown California raisins has been fair during the past week, and sales of some fair sized lots have taken place at \$1.80 per 100 lbs. This grade has not been offering on the market for any length of

time, but the agent states they are meeting with every satisfaction, and the prospects are that considerable business will be done. A buyer made an offer of 5½c, duty paid, for 500 boxes of four crown, but the broker could not secure this quantity, as they are very scarce at the coast. The tone of the market for this fruit is very firm and higher prices are looked for in the near future.—Gazette, March 30

Annual Meeting Canadian Pacific Railway.

The annual shareholders' meeting of the Canadian Pacific Railway was held at Montreal, on April 1. The old board was re-elected unanimously. The annual report says the depression prevailing at the date of the last report continued until after the middle of the year, but the recovery of the business since has been gratifying.

At the close of the year an unusually large proportion of the crops remained to be moved, insuring good earnings until the next crop. The new year opened with much promise, the results of the first two months showing an increase over the same period last year of \$697,000 gross and \$276,000 net.

The Soo and Duluth Southshore lines participated in the improvement of business. The Soo paid fixed charges without assistance, but the Duluth owing to the prolonged strike in the iron mines, required assistance to the extent of \$148,000.

Concerning the reduction of working expenses the report states that with the exception of carequipment the property was never in better condition than at the close of the year and in respect to permanent way better than ever before. The single exception named was due to postponement in rebuilding and heavy repairs, owing to light traffic the first half of the year. This is now nearly made good.

Considerable part of the reduction is only apparent in the working expenses of 1891, with which comparison is made, having been abnormally increased by the flood in British Columbia. Other reductions are mainly due to light traffic the first seven months, and low cost of fuel and other supplies. The report of Cullingwood Schreiber, deputy minister and chief engineer of railways and canals, submitted by the Dominion parliament, relating his inspection of the railway late in 1895, is quoted as follows: "I observe throughout the entire line improvements which are being steadily made by the Canadian Pacific railway company, giving to their road a solid and permanent character. The damage caused to the railway by the freshet in the Fraser and Thompson rivers in 1891 have been repaired and the road throughout is in an excellent state of efficiency."

Mr. Schreiber goes on to say: "With the heavy crops in the Northwestern section of the country, a large increase in the live stock production for export, the marvellously rapid development of mines in British Columbia and the improvement in trade which is visible, I am induced to believe that the future earnings of this railway will considerably exceed those realized in the past."

The shareholders approved the agreement with the Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo railway company, Michigan Central railway company, Canada Southern railway company, and New York Central and Hudson River railroad company for joint control of the Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo railway, which will afford the Canadian Pacific the long needed connection with Hamilton, Niagara frontier and the Vanderbilt system, and in this connection authorized the agreement with the Grand Trunk for the joint use of its line between Toronto and Hamilton, thus removing the necessity for construction of an independent line by the T. H. & B.Co.

They also approved the agreement with the Calgary and Edmonton for working its line

five years for its account as its agent and without capital liability. The shareholders authorized the expenditure during the present year of capital account aggregating \$120,000.

At a subsequent meeting of the board the former officers and executive committee were re-elected.

Montreal Grain and Produce Market.

Grain.—Business very quiet, but the tone was a little firmer. Prices were: No. 2 oats, per 84 lbs., 29c; corn, duty paid, 45 to 47c; barley, fedd, 88 to 89c; barley malting, 52 to 51c.

Flour.—The flour market was without any new feature to note. The demand for Ontario grades is very limited, and in the absence of any large transactions prices are more or less nominal. Winter wheat, \$1.35 to \$1.40; spring wheat, patents, \$1.25; straight roller, \$1.00 to \$1.10; straight roller, bags \$1.95 to \$2; extra bags, \$1.75 to \$1.85; Manitoba strong bakers' \$1.

Oatmeal.—Business in oatmeal continues dull, and the market is quiet and unchanged. Standard brls. \$3 to \$3.10; granulated, brls. \$3.10 to \$3.20; rolled oats, brls. \$2.90 to \$3; rolled wheat, per 100 lbs. \$2.40 to \$2.50.

Bran.—The demand for bran is good, there being quite a few orders coming forward on Ontario account. Bran, \$14.00 to \$15.00; shorts, \$15.00 to \$16.00.

Cheese.—There was no change in the situation of the cheese market, business being quiet and prices nominally quoted at 8½c for finest fall, and 8c to 8½c for grades under finest.

Butter.—The demand for butter was slow, creamery jobbed out at 21c to 22c, Townships dairy, 18c to 19c, and Western do., 14c to 15c.

Eggs.—Prices firm. We quote: Fresh 14½c to 15½c; Montreal limes, 10c to 11c; Western limes, 9½c to 10c per dozen.

Potatoes.—Car lot, on track, 80c to 82c per bag, and in small quantities, 95c to 40c.

Hides.—The big trial shipment made to France, last week, has relieved the market of some of its heavy stock, but there is still an ample supply here to fill tanners' wants, which seem to be very limited at present. The tone is easier, in sympathy with the weak advices from the States and the recent decline in prices. The impression is that values here will be lowered in the near future, as they are at present higher than in any other market in America. We quote: No. 1, 6c; No. 2, 5c, and No. 3, 4c. Sheepskins are quiet and steady, at 70 to 75c each, and lambskins, at 10c. Calfskins, 7c for No. 1, and 5c for No. 2.—Gazette, April 1.

Toronto Grain and Produce Market.

Wheat.—The offerings of Ontario wheat are more liberal. Cars of red sold on the G.T.R. west at 71c, and white is quoted at 74 to 75c west. No. 1 hard is quoted at 82c grinding in transit. On 'change on Saturday No. 1 hard was offered Owen Sound at 74c; No. 2 hard was offered to arrive North Bay at 77c, with 75½c bid; No. 3 hard was offered to arrive North Bay at 70c, with 69c bid. No. 1 northern was offered North Bay at 79c and at 78c to arrive; No. 1 northern was offered Midland at 78c.

Flour.—Cars of straight roller are offering Montreal at \$3.60.

Millfeed.—Cars of shorts west are quoted at \$11 to \$12 and bran at \$10.75.

Barley.—No. 1 is quoted at 42c, fancy at 43 to 44c and No. 2 at 38c outside. On 'change to-day feed barley was offered outside at 29c.

Oats.—Cars of mixed sold on the C. P. R. west to-day at 21½c and white at 22c. On 'change oats were offered on the C.P.R. out-

side at 22c, and 21½ was bid for white outside.

Butter—The market is firm and unchanged. Choice dairy tubs, 15 to 17c; medium dairy tubs, 9 to 11c; low grade dairy tubs, 8 to 10c; choice large rolls, 16 to 18c; dairy pound prints, 16 to 18c; fresh made creamery tubs, 19 to 22c; creamery pound prints, 22 to 23c.

Eggs—Single cases were quoted at 13c and no shading was done. Large orders sold at 12½c, but very few of the dealers were able to fill them.

Potatoes—We quote: Car lots, 16 to 18c; farmers' loads, 15 to 16c; out of store, 25 to 30c.

Poultry—Prices are easy. We quote: Turkeys, 8 to 10c; geese, 6 to 8c; ducks, 60 to 80c; chickens, 30 to 60c.

Baled Hay—Stocks here are rather large. For car lots on the track here we quote: No. 1, \$14 to \$14 50; No. 2, \$13 to \$13.20.

Dressed Hogs—The market was dull. Packers are not doing much business and only handle an occasional car. Selected weights, averaging around 150 lbs, are quoted at \$1.60. Mixed cars bring about \$1.50 and heavy weights sell at \$1.25 to \$1.30.

Hides—Dealers are quoting 5½c to 6c for car lots of cured hides. Greens are quoted at 5c. Sheepskins—The demand is fair and the market is firmer at \$1 to \$1.05 for the best, and country skins are quoted at 75 to 90c.

Calfskins—No. 1 are quoted at 6c and No. 2 at 4c. Tallow—Local dealers are paying 4c and asking 4½c.

Wools—The Canadian manufacturers do not seem disposed to buy wools at present and are still holding off, and as there is practically no inquiry for export the markets are more or less at a standstill and prices are nominally unchanged. Fleece—Fleece is quoted at 20 to 21c.—Globe, April 1.

THERE IS NOW BEING STARTED by the New York Life Insurance Co. an organization to be known as

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embodying an absolutely new and unique method of compensation by which men of integrity, ability and energy, with or without experience, can now make Life Insurance their business, and secure a Definite Income continuous throughout life.

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THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE

COMPANY OF NEW YORK

RICHARD A. McCURDY PRESIDENT

STATEMENT

For the year ending December 31 1895

| | |
|-----------------------------------|------------------|
| Assets | \$221,213,721 33 |
| Liabilities | 194,347,157 59 |
| Surplus | \$26,866,563 75 |
| Total Income | \$18,597,430 51 |
| Total Paid Policy-holders In 1895 | \$23,126,724 45 |
| Insurance and Annuities In Force | \$599,074,453 78 |
| Net gain in 1895 | \$61,647,645 36 |

Note—Insurance merely written is discarded from this Statement as wholly misleading, and only insurance actually issued and paid for in cash is included.

I have carefully examined the foregoing Statement and find the same to be correct.
CHARLES A. PRELLER Auditor

From the Surplus a dividend will be apportioned as usual.

Report of the Examining Committee
Office of The Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York

February 11, 1896

At a meeting of the Board of Trustees of this Company, held on the 18th day of December last, the undersigned were appointed a Committee to examine the annual statement for the year ending December 31, 1895, and to verify the same by comparison with the assets of the Company.

The Committee have carefully performed the duty assigned to them, and hereby certify that the statement is in all particulars correct and that the assets specified therein are in possession of the Company.

In making this certificate the Committee bear testimony to the high character of the investments of the Company and express their approval of the system, order, and accuracy with which the accounts and vouchers have been kept, and the business in general transacted.

(Signed) H. C. VON POST ROBERT OLYPHANT
CHAS. R. HENDERSON WM. P. DIXON
JAMES C. HOLDEN J. H. HERRICK
COMMITTEE

ROBERT A. GRANNISS VICE-PRESIDENT

WALTER R. GILLETTE General Manager
ISAAC F. LLOYD 2d Vice-President
FREDERIC CROWELL Treasurer
EMORY McCLINTOCK Actuary
Dwight G. HOLBROOK General Agent,
SIOUX FALLS, S. D.
AQUIN & BECK, Resident Directors.
W. P. SWATMAN, Agency Manager, Winnipeg, Man.

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OSMUND SKRINE & CO.,

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CALIFORNIA FRUITS,

Sole Agents for British Columbia for Alexander, Kelly & Co's. Celebrated Rolled Oats and Flour.

Special Attention given to consignments of Produce from Manitoba and N.W.T.

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COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

—DEALERS IN—

FRUITS AND ALL KINDS OF PRODUCE.

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THE ROOFTOP DISTRICT.

GEO. M. KAYWARD,

ACCOUNTANT,

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BRAN, SHORTS

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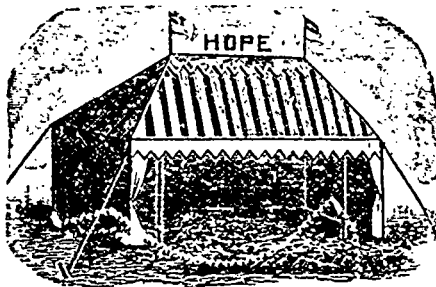
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Iron Mines of Manitoba.

The following paper was read at the recent immigration convention by F. Proudfoot:

In speaking of the iron mines of Manitoba it will not be necessary to go beyond the threshold of the province, for here on Black Island we have a deposit of iron ore which would justify the erection of a smelting plant. This deposit, or I may say these deposits, however, contain all the ore which may be required for the use of the province for all time to come. It will be my duty now to describe these iron ore deposits, and to make my remarks of as much practical utility as possible, by showing their value and importance as to the future of the province, and their influence upon the great question of immigration, if we can get on to the development stage and kindred manufactories. The main deposit of iron ore is composed of red hematite and is situated at the water's edge, on the south side of Black Island, in Lake Winnipeg, about four miles east from the southwest side of the island. The deposit on the north side of the island is also situated at the water's edge across the island and immediately north of the hematite, and is composed of an immense deposit of bog iron ore, which would be valuable to mix with the other ore to form different grades of pig iron. From a geological point of view the hematite deposit on the south side of the island is a most interesting one. It stands in a bank showing an outcrop of about eight feet in height, and extends along the shore for about six hundred feet—varying in richness but assaying from 40 to 62½ per cent of metallic iron, and the ore body can be distinctly traced—when the water is clear—for a long distance into the lake. The ore body at the outcrop is over-capped by a body of Silicious clay, Schistose and slaty rock with also a ledge of quartz, which said quartz contains a small percentage of gold, which has been assayed and found to contain from two to nine dollars per ton.

These ore deposits have undergone very close scrutiny by many competent experts who have estimated them to contain many millions of tons, and both as to quantity and quality there is nothing whatever left to doubt in this respect.

The hematite has been analyzed by expert analysts in Winnipeg, St. Paul, Chicago, Ottawa, Toronto, and Nova Scotia, and it has been experimented upon in bulk, at Chicago, and as to its purity and adaptability for various grades of iron and steel, the most satisfactory certificates have been made entirely from surface specimens of the ore.

Now, as to its accessibility. It is approachable by water from Selkirk by our largest lake steamers, the distance being seventy miles, and if the St. Andrew's rapids could be made passable (and this is a question of vital importance to Manitoba) the ore could be

brought all the way to Winnipeg by water, a distance slightly under 100 miles. The ore as tested so far, shows itself well up to a 50 per cent ore, and as it contains from 10 to 12 per cent of carbonate of lime (thus rendering it brittle), it could be mined most probably without the use of explosives.

Now, as to the practical value of these ore deposits to the province, I desire to put it very distinctly on record, that charcoal pig iron can be laid down in Winnipeg at \$10 per ton (counting in the government bonus of \$2 per ton). Here is the estimate, and the figures are upon a basis made by one of the most experienced authorities of the day, and further than this, the figures are capable of ample proof. The estimate is upon a basis of a 30 ton per diem output.

1. Cost of mining and hauling two tons of soft ore at Black Island, 50 cents per ton. \$1.
2. Small percentage of limestone required, 15c.
3. Eighty-five bushels of charcoal to smelt one ton of iron from this ore (scarcely requiring flux) 6c per bushel \$5.10.
4. Labor per ton at furnace \$1.45
5. Office expenses 40c, repairs 50c, 90 cents.
6. Interest and depreciation 80 cents.
7. Supplies and incidentals 40c.
8. Freight on ore to Selkirk, two tons, 60 cents.
9. Freight on pig iron to Winnipeg 60 cents.

Total \$11.00.
Deduct government bonus of \$2 and the total is \$9.

The items mentioned under 4, 5, 6, and 7 are taken from the figures of John Birkenbine as they exist at Duluth, but if any doubt should arise, we still have a margin of \$1 per ton (\$30 per day), so as to bring the total cost to \$10. In confirmation of these figures, let me say, that pig iron can be made and is made in Alabama at \$9, including all cost, labor, fuel, ore and all else.

In further proof of my estimate of cost, let me produce the figures taken in evidence before the Ontario mining commission at Iron-ton, in Wisconsin. They are based upon an actual smelting run of 59½ days. In that run they made 839½ tons of iron, the total cost per ton (less the ore) being \$8.28, and is made up as follows: 87.6 bushels of charcoal at 6c \$5.70; 674 pounds of limestone 25c; labor, office supplies and incidentals, \$2.33; cost of ore \$3.72; total \$12.

A valuable criterion for the work of smelting here, but mark the contrast between our position and that of Iron-ton, both as to ore and fuel where 674 pounds of limestone have to be added to each ton of ore in the furnace as it is smelted.

The Black Island ore (in a practical test at Chicago) was smelted in a common cupola without the addition of any flux at all save what was contained in the ore itself. If 87.6

bushels of charcoal were used (by actual practice with this large amount of lime stone) I am well within the mark by claiming eighty-five bushels as sufficient to smelt our soft ores here. Now let me make a few remarks about iron production in this Dominion of ours, to show how they are pushing their resources in the east. To begin with it may be a surprise to many of my hearers to know that from this Dominion of ours we are actually shipping Canadian made pig iron into England and Scotland, and also into the heart centre of iron in the United States, namely, into the city of Pittsburg. As may well be imagined there is some good cause for this, as this iron costs them at the city of Pittsburg \$40 per ton. I had these facts from Mr. George E. Drummond himself at Montreal, within the last week, for he made the shipments and he made the iron and the "good ground" was that this ore was good, and his iron made entirely from charcoal as the fuel.

The secret was discovered at Pittsburg, that in making car wheels (for chill and toughness in their make up) the charcoal iron made at the Drummond furnace had no peer in their country. I have it also from Mr. Drummond himself that he is going to make an aggressive bid to have his iron enter into the cutlery trade of Birmingham and Sheffield, and that speaks much for their enterprise in iron-making in the province of Quebec. Let me give some figures as to the production of pig iron in the eastern provinces.

In the year 1891 Canada imported 45,262 tons of foreign pig. We produced in that year 42,522 tons and that was 17,240 tons of home made iron over our importations from abroad.

In New Glasgow and Ferrona, N. S. they produced last year 19,410 tons of pig iron, they used ore 88,783 tons; of fuel they used 28,110 tons and of flux 16,304 tons. They employed in ore production steel works and furnace practice the labor of 800 men.

At Londonderry, N. S., in 1895 they made of coke iron 17,714 tons; used of ore 41,557 tons; of coke 25,261 tons; of coal 3,080 tons.

They made also of water piping 2,110 tons; labor employed 425 men.

Now, to be still nearer home, let me speak of the charcoal iron made by the Drummond Brothers of Rudnor, Quebec province. The figures are for a short time, but it was the last down to the end of 1895. They manufactured 6,598 tons of charcoal; used 16,203 tons of ore, and of fuel 651,361 bushels of charcoal. The labor employed by them at their furnace and at their car wheel works at Lachine was 600 men. Now just a word on the subject of charcoal making. The basis is upon the figure of one of the most eminent authorities, namely, Sir Wm. Lowesthan Ball, and the estimate refers to the cost in Wisconsin. To make it plain, suppose that

Continued on Page 674.

The Mennonites.

Jacob Y. Shantz, of Berlin, Ont., has furnished for the press interesting particulars of the founding of the Mennonite settlements in Manitoba.

In November, 1872, Mr. Shantz, associated with a German delegate from Southern Russia, Valentine Warkentine, at the request of the Dominion government, made a visit to Manitoba, which at that time contained but few settlers besides some halfbreeds, to find if it were suitable for a large immigration of German Russians who professed the Mennonite religion. After a thorough examination they concluded it was just what was wanted. Mr. Shantz at once commenced communications with those people in Russia, and the result was that in 1873 a delegation of 17 came over from different localities of that country, and again accompanied Mr. Shantz to Manitoba to see for themselves the promised land. Some of them decided at once in favor of our country, while others preferred locating further south, in Kansas, Nebraska, etc., but all the latter lived to regret that they did not also go to Manitoba. The following year, 1874, 390 families, 1,920 souls, landed on a location or landing place on the banks of the Red river, selected by Mr. Shantz, six miles from which—on the reserve—he had erected four immigration sheds, 20x100 each, where they could stay till they had selected their homesteads. In 1875, 593 families, 2,838 souls, followed and were also in due time located by the energy of our excellent fellow-citizen, who seemed to have a pretty free hand from the government to do what he thought best. These people kept coming as follows: In 1876, 346 families, 1,916 souls; in 1877, 18 families, 183 souls; in 1878, 56 families, 318 souls; in 1879, 33 families, 203 people; in 1880, 13 families, 59 people, making a total up to that date of 1,336 families and 7,442 souls. After this the law in Russia was so changed that others could not leave. They realized but little for their land and effects in that far country. Being therefore, poor, and everything dear in Manitoba, they got assistance by the way of a loan of \$91,200, secured by the Mennonites of Ontario, mostly in Waterloo county, and another \$34,000 from our people here, making a total of \$125,200. About 100 years ago these people had left Germany and gone to Russia, having been guaranteed freedom of religious worship and immunity from bearing arms. This guarantee was afterwards withdrawn by the government after notice, and which was the occasion of their looking towards America. J. Y. Shantz virtually had charge of the entire disposal and disposition of this large sum of money, and there was never a whisper that one cent was wrongly placed or appropriated. He also helped these people in collecting and paying back with interest all that had thus been loaned. There could be no better proof of the excellency and value of Manitoba for settlement. The great success of the Mennonite settlements gave an immense boom to that country and immigrants from other countries as well as from the older provinces of the Dominion rapidly followed, filling up gradually the free grant lands of the prairie province. He says, from years of observation and many visits there, that all industrious and economical settlers are doing well. During the last four years Mr. S. has seen a great deal of the Saskatchewan and Alberta districts, and thinks them equally good with Manitoba, especially those on the Calgary and Edmonton railway. He and a number of others, including members of his own family, have made their choice at Didsbury station, 46 miles north of Calgary, to start a colony, and for the convenience of settlers there has been built an immigration shed 20x100, wherein settlers can lodge while selecting their homesteads

around that station. The Waterloo colony are doing remarkably well and are thoroughly contented and happy. Settlements all along the Edmonton road are very rapid, special trains with immigrants going in all summer and several times a week. These new settlements, mostly from the States, have already extended 30 and 40 miles east and west of Edmonton. Many of them are Germans, and they are arranging to send for their friends and families in the old land as soon as they are able to do so. Very successful agricultural exhibitions have been held this year in different parts of Alberta. Mr. Shantz has very little doubt but that the country north of Calgary for several hundred miles will not be many years in being as good and nearly as well settled as any part of this great Dominion.

In connection with the above facts it may not be uninteresting to again go back to the first visit of J. Y. Shantz to that country. Winnipeg, or Fort Garry, was then a straggling village (of about 70) people, houses mostly of logs. He there met Dr. Schultz, Mr. Norquay and others, who assisted in every way with carriage, etc., to see the country. They travelled north for 20 miles without seeing a settler. They then went west to Poplar Point, Portage la Prairie, High Bluff, etc., some 50 miles. These were only small settlements. They also visited the places of Kenneth Mackenzie and Mr. Grant, settled on by a few years, and found enormous products, indicating a marvellous richness of soil. While making this trip the thermometer fell to 29 below zero, and yet they saw herds of cattle on the prairie, and they drove 16 miles in an open carriage without stopping to warm, all of which convinced them that the air is dry and cold, not so much felt as in Ontario, when 20 degrees higher. This was in Nov. 1872.

What a contrast now from that date. Winnipeg has grown to a city of 40,000 inhabitants, one of the finest on the continent. Everything modern is found there and a degree of prosperity hardly seen anywhere else. A fuller description is interesting, but our time is up.

Insurance Statistics.

All the principal insurance companies doing business in Canada under Dominion license are fully represented in Western Canada. The chief offices of most of these companies for Manitoba, the territories and British Columbia are located in Winnipeg. To give an idea of the magnitude of the insurance business of the West the following statistics have been published. There are some thirty-two fire insurance companies doing business in Manitoba with assets in Canada of \$15,216,676 and liabilities of \$7,398,318; some twenty-seven life insurance companies with assets of \$17,301,040 and liabilities of \$11,900,150; six inland marine insurance companies with assets of \$3,595,141 and liabilities of \$2,159,704; seven accident insurance companies with assets of \$1,687,716 and liabilities of \$1,310,763; four Plate Glass insurance companies, with assets of \$151,638 and liabilities of \$2,871; three Guarantee insurance companies, with assets of \$916,829 and liabilities of \$543,856; two Boiler insurance companies, with assets of \$113,391 and liabilities of \$20,459; and, lastly, the Dominion Burglary Guarantee company, with assets of \$28,000.

There are altogether eighty-three insurance companies having their head offices in Winnipeg for the whole of Western Canada with combined assets in Canada of over \$72,013,491 and liabilities of over \$51,116,256. The above figures only refer to assets and liabilities in Canada and in no way refer to the capital of the many large foreign companies doing business in this country.

Mr. Bentley, of Lothbridge, Alberta, went east last week with a shipment of forty-one thoroughbred range horses.

A terrific storm raged east and south of Manitoba, on Tuesday last. Two feet of snow on the level was reported from some sections of southern Minnesota and Wisconsin, and drifts many feet high were made by the furious wind, blocking railway and street traffic at St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth and other points. The storm was not felt in Manitoba, though the temperature fell here to pretty cold weather for the first of April, due no doubt to the influence of the storm south.

J. Y. Griffin & Co., Winnipeg, are sending out the following advices: The market for hogs is weaker than when we last wrote you. However, we are still paying \$3.75 per 100 lbs. off cars, Winnipeg, for choice quality, weighing 150 to 300 lbs. each. Farmers are evidently holding back on account of price. They may make their hogs too heavy for pork packers requirements. If so, they may reasonably expect to take reduced prices on those too fat.

The conclusion reached by the weights and measures committee of the United States house of representatives is that the metric system of weights and measures should be adopted by the various departments of the government, although not deeming it wise to change the methods of surveying public lands. They recommend, therefore, that its adoption by the departments be fixed for July 1, 1893, and by the nation at large, coincident with the dawn of the twentieth century, January 1, 1901.

The General of the army, the general commanding the United States corps of engineers, Vice-President Webb of the New York Central, and John Jacob Astor, compose The Cosmopolitan Magazine's board of judges to decide the merits of the horseless carriages which will be entered in the May trials, for which The Cosmopolitan offers \$3,000 in prizes. The interest which these gentlemen have taken as shown in accepting places upon the committee is indicative of the importance of the subject, and that the contest itself will be watched with marked interest on both sides of the Atlantic.

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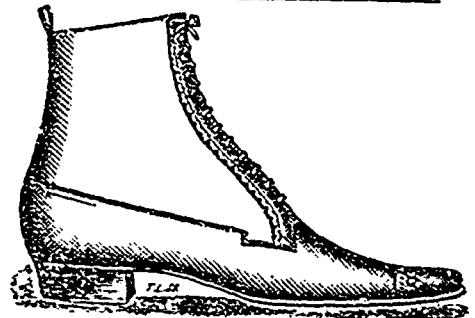
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the practical part. A capital of about \$3,000
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Apply by letter addressed to
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Iron Mines of Manitoba

Continued from Page 671

ninety bushels of charcoal would be required to make one ton of pig iron. This would take four cords of wood, stumpage on four cords in Wisconsin, 60c, burning into charcoal, \$1.00.

| | |
|----------------------------|--------|
| Cords in Wisconsin..... | \$.60 |
| Cutting into lengths..... | 1.30 |
| Hauling and handling..... | 1.60 |
| Burning to charcoal..... | 1.00 |
| Loading on cars..... | .10 |
| Interest and renewals..... | .08 |
| Freight to furnace..... | .90 |
| | <hr/> |
| | \$5.58 |

A trifle over 6c per bushel.

If, therefore, 90 bushels can be made from four cords of wood in Wisconsin at \$5.58 when they pay 60 cents for stumpage, I am well within the mark in my estimate of cost in making charcoal here on lake Winnipeg.

While in Montreal I learned also that they were from there supplying the Chicago market and other places in the states with mineral paint made from their own ores, and that would be an enterprise quite within our reach here. Now, a 30-ton-per diem-furnace erected here would make an output of 10,000 tons per annum. As our ore is 50 per cent ore, this would cause the mining and handling of 20,000 tons of ore and 850,000 bushels of charcoal, and as this could be done largely during the winter months, when our farmers have no profitable occupation, it would mean much for them, and much also in the cause of immigration.

Upon these 10,000 tons of pig iron—home made—at \$10 per ton, if we could dispose of it at twenty, or even fifteen dollars per ton, while the profit would be great the price, as compared with what is paid in the east, would, considering freight charges preclude any serious competition from eastern manufacturers, and while it would tend to check the outflow of money which is so ruinous to our province, it would, on the other hand, be the means of bringing in men and money to our country.

Development of iron in this province is one of the necessities and to absorb our output we want to see foundries everywhere. They can make all castings for our stoves, radiators, furnaces, water piping, agricultural implements and all other castings required in the province.

As we could, through foundries, also make car wheels at a less price than they are made for in the east, we should make a bid for the car wheels and railway iron required by the Canadian Pacific and any other railways entering the country.

The castings also required for the vast amount of machinery now going, and yet to go, into the great mining region to the west of us should be supplied from this province.

To conclude, I claim that the development of our resources in iron is a subject of the greatest importance in the future of Manitoba and the west, and if this convention can devise some means of getting on to that stage, and not only checking the ruinous outflow of money but in causing men and money to flow into the province, this meeting will ever be memorable in the history of Manitoba.

Linens.

The Toronto Globe's last dry goods article deals with linens as follows: "The linen market remains firm. Stock's bought at this season's price should show good value. The sales of linens have been generally increasing. Most wholesale firms are giving special attention to this class of goods. Foreign buyers here are advised of advances ranging from 7½ to 10 per cent. In many cases they postponed purchases until their arrival in the European markets in the expectation that they would

be able to replace their present lines at old prices. It remains to be seen whether they will accomplish their purpose or not. Among the foremost line in any linen stock are the tablings. These are classified as loom or cream damask, Scotch dice and bleached damask, alzarine with white and alzarine with green. The best selling line in table linens is the cream, otherwise called loom damask. This cloth has an increased demand this season, and is shown in some very large ranges, a 54-inch cloth retail at a low price being a special favorite. The 56 to 60 inch at medium prices are to have the chief trade. Floral designs are the best, although block patterns. The small design are selling freely. The tendency is towards larger patterns in floral and fern designs. Cream damasks this season have a very fine finish, which gives them that nice cream shade. The process that this cloth undergoes makes it bleach well in time by washing. In buying cream damask one does not get it burned through bleaching. All the fibres remain strong and as a result the fabric has more durable qualities. Scotch dice tabling, with or without borders, is having a moderate demand; 58 to 60 inch are considered the best widths. What is asked for is a good quality. Bleached damasks are the next best sellers. The narrow widths at low prices are selling slowly just now, while the wide cloths are sought the most. The choicest designs have small stars, spots and sprigs. The single cloths do not appear to effect trade on the piece goods to any perceptible extent. Fancy hemstitch damask cloths are for a high class trade. Alzarine tablings with green grounds came into favor last season and are steadily gaining ground. The alzarine and white has always been the leader. This must be the genuine alzarine color, the saffronine being no good. The very low price goods do not appear to sell freely. The leading designs for this season are squares, balls, moons, ferns and fancy figures. Bleached linen doilies are staple. Apron linens are scarce, and an advance on them is asked, ranging from 20 to 25 per cent. Designs are in checks and embroidered borders. Checked glass towelling in the fine and heavy makes has an active demand. The 15 to 22 inch widths are the most represented, the low lines having the most attention. Red and blue checks appear equally good. Scotch or Dutch border towellings are having many enquiries. The washed roller towellings in various widths, both in plain and twill, are in active request. Huck towelling in brown is good. The real Russia crash has a steady trade. Those who once buy this cloth usually prefer it to all other kinds. In certain sections of the country scarcely any other kind is used. Rough brown holland have been slow. They make a very good apron or summer suit. The washed or dressed hollands are used by tailors for 'stay lug'."

Wise Economy in Business.

Economy and enterprise are both necessary to success, says an exchange, and too often the merchant fails to secure a great measure of prosperity because he considers these quantities contradictory, and cultivates one at the expense of the other.

Economy may consist in saving every scrap of paper, metal, string, wool, coal, etc., which has use and value, and may lessen expenditure; it may be extended to mean a wiser expenditure of money for fuel, light, wages, rents, advertising, and personal expenses, but the limit of this kind of economy is the proportion of actual waste which can take place in a given amount of gross profits.

So wherever economy fails to recognize the necessity of making more business on a scale of expenditure necessary for the larger activity, economy degenerates into a weakness, and not infrequently into a vice. It is always

both a vice and weakness when economy becomes meanness, and excites dislike and even hatred in the hearts of employees, relatives and the general public.

It is the desire of every merchant to find liberal as well as solvent customers, for there are few businesses in which sales counted chiefly to staple goods pay satisfactory profits. When a merchant deals with men able and willing to buy freely in choice goods, he cannot expect to be mean, close and exacting without showing these traits, and each time that he does so he cuts large slices out of his own prosperity.

The Port Arthur Pulp & Manufacturing Co., Port Arthur, is applying for incorporation.

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