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 Particular attention given to collections from and
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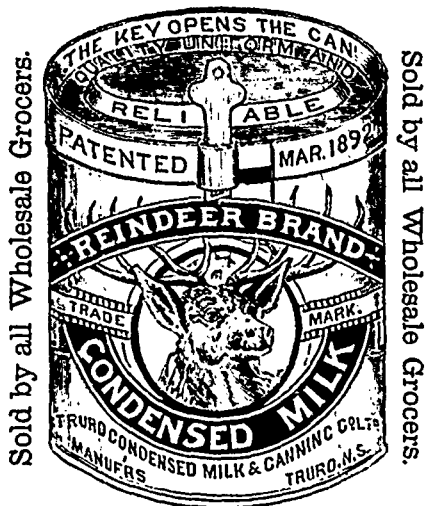
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Our new premises will be found opposite the
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Mackenzie, Powis and Co.,
WHOLESALE GROCERS,

NOW IN STORE.

Two cars Cross & Blackwell's goods comprising
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Two cars Salmon consisting of the well
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500 Sacks new crop polished Japan Rice—
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CRYSTAL SHEET

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to a minimum. We expect a large ship-
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The Commercial

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

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

WINNIPEG, MARCH 27, 1893.

Single Tax.

The single tax system was put in operation in Hyattsville, Prince George's county, Md., under the authority of an act passed by the Maryland legislature last year. This act purported to repeal an act passed two years before under which real and personal property were required to be assessed, and required the assessing officers to assess the land and the improvements thereon, but not personal property. No personal property was assessed, and the valuation on improvements was struck from the assessment rolls by the commissioners of Hyattsville on their own motion, and taxes were levied only on the assessed value of the land. This action of the board of commissioners has just been declared illegal by the Maryland Court of Appeals, which has also held the act of 1892 unconstitutional, as being in violation of article 15 of the declaration of rights, which provides in effect that every person in the state, or person holding property therein, ought to contribute his proportion of public taxes for the support of the government according to his actual worth in real or personal property.—*Bradstreets.*

Preferential Trade in England.

The third annual meeting of the association of chambers of commerce of the United Kingdom, was held in London, England, on March 21. One of the most important subjects before the chamber was that relating to British trade relations with Canada. Upon this question the Birmingham chamber of commerce introduced the following resolution:—

"That in the opinion of this meeting the future prosperity of British commerce must increasingly depend on our commercial relations with our colonies and recognizing the fact that Canada has by resolution of her parliament in-

vited the mother country to enter into an arrangement for reciprocally preferential duties, we hereby urge upon the government the necessity of taking that invitation into their immediate and most serious consideration."

The Middlesborough chamber of commerce moved a resolution urging upon the government the necessity of taking the Canadian invitation into their immediate serious consideration. After considerable discussion a resolution in favor of preferential duties in favor of Canada was rejected.

Comparative Prices of Staples at New York now and a Year Ago.

	Mar. 17, 1892.	Mar. 18, 1892
Flour, strght spp.	\$ 3.50 to 4.10	\$ 4.25 to 4.80
Flour, strght wnt.	3.20 to 3.65	4.30 to 4.95
Wheat, No. 2 red.	75¢.	99c.
Corn, No. 2 mixd.	53½c.	47c.
Oats, No. 2	39½c.	34½c.
Rye, No. 2 west'n.	6½c.	93c.
Cotton, mid. upld.	8.15-16c.	6.13-16c.
Priat cloths, 64x84	4c.	3½c.
Wool, No. 1 cmbg.	37c.	36 to 38c.
Pork, mess new.	19.25 to 19.50	11.00 to 11.50
Lard, westn stm.	12.20c.	6.57½c.
Butter, creamery.	28½ to 29c.	22 to 28½c.
Cheese, ch. east, ity	11 to 12c.	11½ to 12½c.
Sugar, granultd.	4.9-10c.	4½c.
Coffee, Rio, No. 7.	18c.	15c.
Petroleum, rfd gal.	5.30c.	6.30c.
Iron, No. 1 pg. tn.	14.75 to 15 25
*Steel billets, ton.	22.85 to 23.00	\$30
Ocean Steam Freights:—		
Grain, Liverpool	1½d.	4d.

* Pittsburgh.

A Tax on Inheritance.

A bill introduced in the Pennsylvania Legislature provides for a tax on inheritance other than collateral. Estates valued at less than \$50,000 are not affected by it. For each \$100 of value of an estate of a clear value between \$50,000 and \$200,000 a tax of one dollar is levied. For estates of from \$200,000 to \$500,000 the tax is \$2.50 per 100, and estates exceeding \$500,000 in value the tax is \$5. The money derived from this form of taxation is to become a state charity fund.

The Great Bells of the World.

The Russian and the Chinese are behind the rest of the civilized world in many things, but bell-founding is not among the number, for the bells manufactured by both nations are not only the largest, but among the best of those made in any nation. It is said that before the fire by which Napoleon was driven out from Moscow, there were in the churches of that city 1,706 bells, each of which exceeded 15,000 pounds in weight. The capital of Pekin, China, has a bell eighteen feet high and fifteen feet in diameter, and weighing 120,000 pounds.

The giant bell of the world is in Moscow; it is poetically denominated the king of bells, is nineteen feet and three inches high, and its circumference around the rim is sixty feet nine inches. Its weight can, of course, only be estimated, but, by the best calculation, it is 443,732 pounds, and its value as old metal exceeds \$300,000, not considering the gold and silver, of which there is a considerable quantity, which enter into its composition. This bell, when hung, requires forty men to ring it, the c'apper being swung by means of two ropes, with twenty men at each.

The great bell at St. Ivan's in Moscow is forty feet nine inches in circumference, its thickness just about the rim is sixteen inches, and its weight is computed at 127,830 pounds. The great bell at Vienna weighs 40,200 pounds. The bell at St. Paul's, London, weighs 38,470 pounds; that of St. Peter's, in Rome, 18,000.

Teas.

The London *Grocer's Gazette* of March 4 says:

China tea—More business has been done in this market, the continued dearness of Indian and Ceylon teas in the lower grades having obliged buyers to give more or less attention to China growths. Common Monings are fractionally firmer, and there is now very little to be had under 7d per lb. The quantity of Congou to be dealt in has now got into such a very small compass that we may expect to see still firmer prices. There is no more to arrive; and even with moderate deliveries between now and July the stocks will be reduced to a minimum, and should Indian tea keep up, which seems likely, lots of distributors will be forced to use more China in their blends. Common red leaf has sold down to 5½d per lb, but is not as much wanted as black leaf. Some large lines of scented capers have been sold very cheap this week. Green teas are in good demand, and the shippers have been on the buy during the past few days.

Indian tea—We have again to report firmer prices for all the tea under 9d per lb. Over this, however, there is no improvement, and Pekoes, though showing very good value, appear to be quite out of enquiry, those in the range of 9d to 10d per lb. being hopelessly difficult to sell. Some of the Calcutta bought invoices, which were largely made up of these teas, must have lost heavily of late, and taken a good deal of the gilt off the gingerbread as regards earlier purchases. Teas over 1s per lb. have been in a little more general demand, but except where extra good in appearance or liquor, prices show little, if any, improvement. The average of quality has been useful, and Jorhaut and one or two other gardens have shown great strength. A good many of the teas up are now getting unmistakably autumnal in character, and leaf suffers accordingly. Some fine Darjeelings failed to realize selling limits, though high prices were apparently bid for them. Dust and broken teas continue very de.

Ceylon tea—The weight of competition has again run on common grades, anything for price being eagerly taken. Medium to fine teas showed no improvement, and broken Pekoes of no particular style or character were again knocked out at wretched prices; and though the great falling off in style accounts for a good deal of the collapse, the fact remains that these teas are showing wonderful value. Larger auctions are advertised for next week, and with heavy arrivals of late we must expect to see some "largish" offerings in the near future.

Silver.

The market for bar silver is devoid of any features, the foreign demand being limited to small scattering orders. Quotations show a fractional decline for the week, the London prices being also slightly depressed. A few transactions were noted this week in bullion certificates. Silver prices—London bars, 38 3 16d; New York bars, 82½c; bullion certificates, 83½c.

The Canadian Pacific railway has let the contract for the erection of four new depots along their main line west of Winnipeg—at Portage la Prairie, Brandon, Regina and Calgary. The successful tenderer was Mr. Tompkins, of Vancouver, and the estimated cost is \$100,000.

Foreign trade in the United States for the seven months ending January 31st was five per cent less in value than in like portion of 1891-92, owing to a decrease in the value of exports, amounting to nearly twenty per cent, while importations, both free and dutiable, increased only fifteen per cent. The latter increases were nearly all of staples, raw or manufactured materials. The falling off in values of domestic exports is more than accounted for by decreases in values of breadstuffs, cotton and other agricultural products sent abroad.

SPRING TRADE, 1893.
HEADQUARTERS FOR

Lacrosse, Baseball, Cricket, Tennis, Croquette, Express Wagons, Velocipedes, Tricycles, Fishing Tackle, Air Rifles.

"PHENIX BRAND"

—HOLLOW COLORED AND GREY—

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Hungarian and Strong Bakers' Flour

—DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF—

GRAIN and FEED.

MILLS :

	DAILY CAPACITY		DAILY CAPACITY
ROYAL—Montreal . . .	1800 Barrels	POINT DOUGLAS—Winnipeg	1000 Barrels
GLENORA " . . .	1200 "	SEAFORTH—Seaforth, Ont.	300 "
GODERICH—Goderich, Ont.	1000 "		



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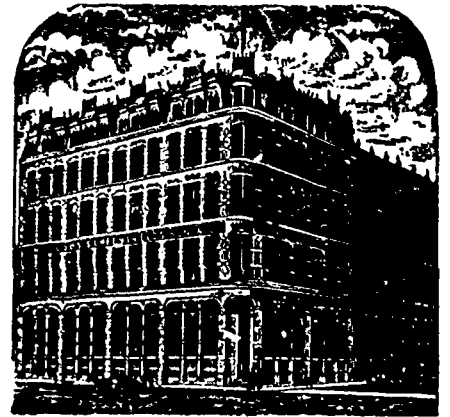
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PROPRIETORS OF THE WELL KNOWN

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The Commercial

WINNIPEG, MARCH 27, 1893.

ASSINIBOINE WATER POWER.

The city (Winnipeg) has not been entirely successful in its efforts to obtain amendments to the act regarding the Assiniboine water power. An act was obtained from Parliament some time ago empowering the city to construct the works necessary to utilize the water-power of the Assiniboine river here. Among other things, the act provided that a ship canal should be constructed to overcome the obstruction to navigation through the building of a dam to utilize the water power. As the river has not been navigated for many years it was felt that the expense of building the canal is unnecessary, and the city accordingly applied to have the proviso removed. The government has consented to allow the city to dispense with the construction of the lock for the present, but the government reserves the right to require the construction of the canal or lock by the city at any future date.

The cost of building the ship canal is a heavy item in the proposed undertaking, and if the city carries out the work of building the dam necessary to utilize the water-power, the corporation will still be liable at some future time to be called upon to build the lock. We think this should not deter the city from going on with the work. There is first the possibility that the canal may never be called for, and at any rate, it is not at all probable that it would be called for at least for many years. Possibly at some future date the government might decide upon a plan of rendering the river navigable, but it is not likely to come for many years. The Red river is of vastly more value for purposes of navigation than the Assiniboine, and it is a river which, with a very moderate expenditure, could be rendered navigable from Lake Winnipeg to the international boundary. Winnipeg has been trying for years to induce the government to undertake the work of improving the navigation of the Red river, but so far without success. When the government has been so slow to undertake the improvements asked for in such a valuable navigable stream as the Red river, it would not seem probable that the government is likely to soon undertake to render a stream like the Assiniboine navigable, as in the case of the latter the cost would be vastly greater, and the benefit to be derived therefrom unimportant, as compared with the Red river. The fact that the government has reserved the right to ask for the construction of a lock at some future date, in connection with the Assiniboine water power project, should therefore not be regarded as an insuperable drawback. The water power is too valuable a source of wealth to the city to be allowed to run to waste much longer. Even if the lock should be demanded at some distant time in the future, the profits from the works in the meantime would be such as to warrant the construction of the dam at once. If it is thought probable that the lock will be required some years hence a reserve fund could be estab-

lished from the profits of the water-power to provide for such a contingency. Now that the government has consented to allow the construction of the dam, without enforcing the provision for the building of a lock, there would appear to be no good reason why the work should not be gone on with at once.

IRRIGATION IN THE WEST.

Discussing the subject of irrigation, the *Macleod Gazette* calls attention to a drawback which prevents private companies from undertaking the work of irrigation. The Dominion Government, the Hudson's Bay Company, railway companies, etc., are all large land owners throughout the country. A private company, undertaking to irrigate any given district, would have lands belonging to these corporations included in its tract, and it would be compelled to irrigate such lands, vastly increasing their value, without receiving any return therefrom. This difficulty could be overcome by legislation, which would enable irrigation companies to levy upon lands benefited by the work, in something like a fair proportion of expenditure. Corporations having their lands doubled and trebled in value, by the construction of irrigation works, should not object to pay a fair proportion of the cost of the work. If the Government were to undertake the work of irrigation, the expenditure could be made up by an increase in the selling price of the irrigated lands, together with a levy upon private lands benefited by the work.

SMUT IN WHEAT.

As the seed time approaches, it is to be hoped that the farmers of Manitoba will be governed by past experience, and endeavor to eradicate the smut nuisance as far as possible this year. The loss to the farmers of Manitoba on account of the prevalence of smut in the crop of 1891, amounted to a vast sum in the aggregate. There has also been a great loss on account of smut in last year's crop, though not so great as in 1891, owing, no doubt, very largely to the more extended use of bluestone in treating seed wheat.

This smut evil is a very serious thing, and, as it can be readily prevented, it should be stamped out as speedily as possible. Professor Saunders says that if the treatment of seed wheat with bluestone were general, the disease would be almost entirely eradicated. Experiments carried on at the experimental farms, year after year, have proved beyond a doubt that smut yields to the bluestone treatment. If any farmers have not been successful in treating with bluestone, they must attribute the undesirable result to some other cause. The treatment may not have been properly performed, or the bluestone used may not have been good, or the smut spores may have been in the land from the previous year. Where the treatment has been carefully and thoroughly performed, the result shows the most gratifying success. Modes of treatment for smut have been published in *THE COMMERCIAL* from time to time, and in our issue of March 20, the plan of treatment recommended by the Winnipeg Grain Exchange will be found in full.

The low prices which have ruled for wheat of

late, should make the farmers all the more careful to have a good sample of grain. When the price is high, the poorer qualities of grain will find purchasers sometimes at profitable prices to the grower; but in times of low values, the price received for the best grain is sometimes hardly sufficient to leave a margin of profit. Smutty grain is always undesirable, but doubly so when prices are low.

Last week *THE COMMERCIAL* contained a letter from Mr. McMillan, government emigration agent at Liverpool, in which reference is made to the injurious effect of smut in wheat in the British markets. English millers avoid smutty wheat, and this is sufficient reason why every effort should be made to stamp out the evil.

RESTRICTING IMMIGRATION.

New regulations governing immigration into the United States have been issued. Those have been formulated with the object of restricting undesirable immigration, and at the same time preventing as far as possible the introduction of disease. Immigrants coming from infected districts or ports, must be detained five days before they are allowed to embark for the United States, otherwise they will be refused admittance. Their clothing, baggage, etc., must also be disinfected before being taken on board ship.

A list of all immigrants must also be handed to the commissioner of immigration, at the port of arrival, stating whether the immigrant has paid his own passage, or whether it has been paid by any other person, society, municipality, etc.; whether ever in prison, or supported by charity; whether a polygamist. Commanders of vessels will be subject to a fine of \$10 for each immigrant not correctly reported, as required. The additional restrictions placed upon immigration this year, taken with the increase in the steerage passage rate, which is fifty per cent. higher from some ports than last year, are expected to considerably curtail immigration to the United States.

BUSINESS FAILURES.

In the record of business failures for the United States and Canada, recently published by *Bradstreet's*, some interesting figures are given. *Bradstreet's* has been endeavoring to arrive at the causes of failures, and it may be taken that their figures are approximately correct. In the comparison between the United States and Canada, one feature which stands out more prominently than anything else, is the freer credit system in this country. Insufficient capital is the great cause of failures in both countries, but this is especially true of Canada. While in the United States last year, 32.5 per cent of all the failures were caused by lack of capital, in Canada no less than 65.1 per cent of all the failures are set down to this cause, or about double as many failures from insufficient capital as take place in the United States. The fact that people fail from insufficient capital, indicates that persons without sufficient capital can obtain credit to launch out in business. As twice as many people fail from this cause in Canada as in the States, it may be taken for granted that it is twice as

hard to obtain credit there as here. Were it not for the large number of failures in Canada, from people going into business without sufficient capital to reasonably ensure success, the total failures in this country would be less than in the States, instead of being proportionately considerably greater.

The cause which leads to the second largest number of failures is incompetence, which is said to cause 18.6 per cent of the total failures in the States, and 9.7 per cent in Canada. The following shows the cause of failure in the United States and Canada, compared, the figures given being the percentage of the total in each country:—

	Canada.	U.S.
Incompetence.....	9.7	18.6
Inexperience.....	1.6	5.2
Lack of capital.....	65.1	32.5
Outside speculation.....	1.2	1.9
Neglect of business.....	2.1	3.0
Extravagance.....	0.4	1.4
Fraud.....	5.2	10.3
Commercial disaster.....	11.3	19.2
Failures of others.....	1.1	1.9
Undue competition.....	1.0	1.7

GRANTS TO MUNICIPALITIES.

The Manitoba government has done a sensible thing in withdrawing the system of grants to municipalities. The granting of a lump sum to be distributed among municipalities, we hold, is not a legitimate way to dispose of the provincial revenues. At best, it could only be regarded as a sop to the rural municipalities. The legislature should exercise strict control over all expenditures, not only in aggregate sums, but in individual items. While THE COMMERCIAL does not object to the principal of assisting the rural municipalities in the work of building roads and bridges, decided objection is to be taken to the plan of voting a lump sum for promiscuous distribution. The provincial revenue is limited, and the government should have strict control over all expenditures, in each individual instance. If the province has any surplus revenue, to devote to local municipal improvements, the construction of roads and bridges would be a useful way to expend such surplus, but each individual case should be considered on its merits. Ample scope, however, will be found for the expenditure of the revenue of the province, upon works which come strictly within the range of provincial control.

Four Rotten Failures.

One of the very undesirable features of the usual spring crop of failures, is the fact that so many of the failures this season have a very dirty appearance. Occasional failures are bound to come in every commercial community, but dishonest failures are always doubly trying upon the patience of those who have to bear the loss. We will briefly refer to a few of these recent failures, which have some very disgusting features.

No. 1.—W. Wally formerly did business as a general dealer at Birtle, Man., and of late years at Saltcoats, Assiniboia territory. His credit was fairly good. Last September he gave a statement of his affairs to mercantile

agencies and to his creditors, showing liabilities of \$5,050, and assets of \$10,450. One creditor who asked for a statement was so satisfied with it that his fall orders were at once filled. The next move of Wally was to come to Winnipeg to make an arrangement with his creditors, as his paper was maturing and money not forthcoming. As he brought no statement this time, the creditors sent him back to take stock, accompanied by an agent to represent the creditors. When this was done, it was found that instead of a surplus of over \$10,000, as he had reported in September, his affairs showed a deficit, assets being placed at \$19,051 and liabilities \$19,130. Thus while his assets had grown only about \$2,500, his liabilities had more than trebled in a few months. This looked bad, indicating that a false statement had been made in September. He assigned. Creditors took proceedings against him, and he has been committed to stand trial, but is now out on bail. Another feature of the case is that undue preferences were given to some creditors, who are secured by chattels and assignment of bills receivable. The stock, amounting to \$5,800, has been sold and realized \$3,567. Balance of assets in store property and book accounts not disposed of, and value very uncertain. The estate may pay 25 to 30 per cent to unsecured creditors.

No. 2.—W. C. Riesberry carried on business in boots and shoes and clothing at Carberry. Like No. 1, he is a young man and enjoyed a good reputation, and his credit was considered good. He has been in business a few years. It was therefore a great surprise to his creditors to learn that two judgments had been secured against him by consent, with the additional ugly feature that one judgment was in favor of a brother in law, and the other in favor of a local bank for paper endorsed by said brother-in-law—J. B. Henderson. These two judgments aggregated about \$6,000, while the stock was estimated at \$9,000. The latter sold for 57 cents on the dollar, and was bought by Henderson. Thus it will be seen that these two judgments absorb the entire proceeds from the stock, and all the other creditors are completely wiped out, except one creditor, who received an assignment of the book debts in his favor, as collateral security, previous to confession of judgment by Riesberry. Another nasty feature of this nasty affair is the fact that previous to the arrival of the sheriff to take charge of the stock Riesberry slaughtered his goods at ridiculous prices, and it is supposed that he secured several hundred dollars in cash in this way. This man showed a surplus a year ago of \$5,709. Riesberry is still at large, but this is not where his creditors think he should be. No effort has yet been made to contest the case.

No. 3.—A. Walker & Co. formerly carried on business in a small way at Namaka, but last summer Walker moved to Macleod, locating at the new railway town there, as general dealer. Here Walker, a young man who appears to have been an inexperienced and incapable person, began to branch out very fast, buying freely from various houses, and keeping little check upon his business. He affected the manners of a wild and woolly westerner, is said to have gambled, and generally adopted reckless habits for a business man. He had a fire in his promises, and settled with the insurance companies for \$3,500, though he was insured for more; and it is said his loss must have been \$5,000. This showed incapacity. Some of the insurance money was assigned to local parties, and he came to Winnipeg and arranged to have the balance distributed to creditors here, claiming his ability at this time to meet all his liabilities. Creditors became suspicious, on hearing reports of Walker's conduct, and an agent of a Winnipeg house was sent to Macleod to look into the matter. The stock was taken possession of, when it transpired that certain assets assigned to the house taking action, were missing. A warrant was issued for his arrest,

but he had in the meantime decamped. Instead of being in good shape, as he had stated when in Winnipeg, his assets were found to be only \$7,600, partly nominal, and liabilities about \$10,000. The estate has not been disposed of, and a settlement is expected through his partner at Namaka, who will be a heavy loser through Walker's recklessness, though himself an innocent party, so far as Walker's dishonesty is concerned.

No. 4.—Andrews & Co. began business as general dealers in Brandon, under the name of Wilkins & Andrews, over a year ago, but later changed style to Andrews & Co., it being alleged that Wilkins had retired from the business, though remaining in connection with the store. The actual retirement of Wilkins is considered doubtful, however. The firm did a brisk trade, buying close and largely for cash, and on short terms. They paid up well up to December last, when trade became dull, and their payments were not met. Creditors, knowing that trade was quiet, allowed balances to remain for a revival in trade. This went on until February, when one creditor visited Brandon, and finding Andrews away, and not thinking Wilkins' statements satisfactory, he decided to sue. The other Winnipeg creditors issued writs for combined accounts, but to the surprise of all, it was discovered that there was an execution in the hands of the sheriff, against Andrews & Co. for \$11,000, for a real estate transaction. No record of this judgment was made in the proper court books, and nothing was known of the issue of the writ until it was placed in the hands of the sheriff. This is considered a very remarkable feature by the creditors, and one which should engage the attention of the proper authorities. It appears the firm had purchased the store property which they occupied for \$10,000, payable \$250 per month, with the remarkable proviso that on default of one payment, the whole amount would immediately become due. Under these conditions judgment was obtained. Andrews & Co., however, had paid some \$1,600 on the real estate, so that the actual amount of the claim, with interest, was reduced to between \$8,000 and \$9,000. The price paid for the real estate is considered a very high figure. Under this judgment obtained on account of the claim against the real estate, the stock was sold. Attention is called to the point that the goods supplied by the regular commercial creditors, was seized and sold for the real estate debt, while the parties who supplied the goods were left out in the cold. Another feature is, that Andrews left for the States, leaving Wilkins in charge, after he had been served with the first writ, and consequently he could not be served in behalf of any of the commercial creditors. Altogether there appears to be something peculiar about this real estate transaction, and the manner it was carried through, to the exclusion of the other creditors, which does not show well for the parties thereto. It also transpires that an effort was made to conceal goods belonging to the estate, as some lots of goods have since been discovered which were shipped away, but have since been traced and recovered. The creditors have paid off the judgment secured on account of liability for real estate, and have thus secured possession of the estate, including the store property and stock, and in this way they hope to get a considerable dividend out of the estate. The stock is valued at about \$9,000; and the store property at \$6,000 or more.

The *Shoe and Leather Reporter* says of the combination among United States tanners. "The policy of those of them who produce sole leather is clearly defined. They have organized themselves into a corporation; their respective properties have been appraised and contributed as parts of the capital stock of the company into which they are merged. The officers of that company are charged with the functions of regulating prices, curtailing or expanding production, and managing all the details of the association."

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Wines, Liquors and Cigars
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Stones, Mantle Pieces, Grates, Etc. Special designs fur-
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HORSE RADISH—Put up in 16 oz. bottles,
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MONTREAL.

Manitoba.

Wm. Riddoll, veterinary surgeon, Morden, is dead.

Holloway Bros., furniture, have opened business at Stonewall.

W. M. King, grocer, Winnipeg, has sold out to Samuel Copleman.

Henry Harrison, butcher, Shoal Lake, has sold out to Alex. Clark.

Wm. Burton, grocer, etc., Carberry, has sold out to John Fairley.

John Carswell, general store, Douglas, is selling out to Geo. Draper and J. C. Berry.

John Ross, agent musical instruments, Brandon, has sold out to M. F. Stewart and M. McKinnon.

Wm. Breakey, boots and shoes, Souris, has admitted Thos. Lumsden as partner. Style Breakey & Lumsden.

A. Bowerman, of Winnipeg, florist and nurseryman, is out with his spring catalogue of plants, seeds, shrubs, etc.

The McPherson Fruit Co., Winnipeg, is applying for incorporation, as wholesale fruiterers. It is understood the firms of A. C. McPherson & Co., and R. R. Scott & Co. will be amalgamated in the incorporation.

W. B. Gillett, general agent at Winnipeg for the London and Ontario Investment Company, died very suddenly last week from the bursting of a blood vessel in the head. He was a well known and highly respected citizen.

J. A. Grant, of Sarnia, who is interested in a large sheep ranch in the Cypress Hills district of Assiniboia, gave the editor a call last week. He is on his way to visit the ranch, and arrange for building improvements during the season.

Chas. Magee, president, and Geo. Burns, general manager of the Bank of Ottawa, arrived last week in Winnipeg from the east. They are accompanied by J. B. Monk, the manager of the Bank at Keewatin, who has been appointed to succeed F. H. Mathewson in the management of the Winnipeg branch.

Mr. Mussell, of Lyman, Knox & Co., wholesale druggists, Montreal, is in the city. Mr. Mussell made his first trip for the firm, when they first undertook to extend their business to the West, some five years ago, and he notices the strides made in developing the country since that time.

The contract for the new warehouse to be erected in Winnipeg this year by Carscaé Peck & Co., on northeast corner of Notre Dame and Princess streets, has been let to Lumsden & Keele for \$33,000. The hot water heating and plumbing will be put in by the Canadian Plumbing Company. Work will be commenced at once. The structure will be solid brick, four stories in height, with stone basement, and will undoubtedly be one of the finest in the city.

After a deputation interviewed the government with reference to the granting of aid to the proposed new air line between Winnipeg and Port Arthur, a cabinet council was held and the matter discussed at great length. The railway promoters were informed by the premier that the government could not see their way to granting \$4,000 per mile, the amount of aid asked for. Negotiations will be renewed by the promoters and it is believed that a satisfactory basis will yet be arrived at.

J. T. Gordon will make his first 1893 shipment of cattle and hogs this week for the Winnipeg market, says a correspondent. Mr. Gordon has been on the road now for three weeks buying up heavy stock for the English market. He has so far purchased three hundred animals for May shipment on this line, and will start in a few days for the west along the main line to buy up all he can get there. Baird Brothers will ship two car loads of stock for the Winnipeg market the first and second weeks in April. They have also received a large amount of stock for spring shipment.

Alberta.

J. W. McLaughlin, hotel, High River, burned out.

T. B. Henderson, general store, Wetaskiwin, burned out.

Douglas & McCallum are opening a general store at Innisfail.

G. W. West & Co., general dealers, Innisfail, have dissolved; McCallum retiring, and West continues.

James Muir, Q.C., and J. P. J. Jephson, of Calgary, who have hitherto been practising law singly, have concluded in future to practice together under the firm name of Muir & Jephson.

British Wheat Markets.

In reviewing the wheat market for the month of February, the *London Miller* says:—

The month's trade began on the 1st February, with steady markets in the north, both Glasgow and Edinburgh being firm. On the 2nd, at the Baltic, 30s 31 was paid for arrived cargoes of No. 2 club Calcutta wheat, and on 3rd Liverpool paid 6s 4d per cental for Californian, 6s 10d for red winter. On the 4th the imperial average was 26s 3d, and there was not a very brisk sale even for dry wheat. On the 5th Mark Lane was weak, and cheap American flour was pressed on sale at 16s per sack. On the 7th Liverpool remained firm, and London was steady on the 8th. On the 9th the markets were firm and unchanged, and on the 10th at Liverpool red winter wheat advanced to 5s 11d per cental. On the 13th London was steady, but sales were few. On the 14th Liverpool receded 1d per cental, 6s 3d being taken for Californian, and 5s 10 for red winter. London, on the contrary, was firm at this period, and 30s 6d was paid on the 15th for a cargo of No. 2 Calcutta. On the 17th Liverpool was weak, and so were Dublin and Belfast. On the 18th the imperial average was 25s 7d, or eightpence decline on the fortnight. The weather was spring like and pleasant, and on the 19th (a Sunday) the solar temperature at noon was higher than any February registration for twelve years. On the 20th, wheat and flour at Mark Lane declined 6d per qr. and sack respectively. On the 21st Liverpool again gave way 1d. per cental, 6s 2d being taken for Californian, and 5s 9d for red winter, while Australian was quoted 6s 1d per cental, new crop, prompt shipment. On the 23rd Bristol was steady, but Birmingham and Manchester were exceedingly weak and flat. On the 25th the imperial average was as low as 25s 5d, the lowest February quotation since 1744. The supplies at the country markets were irregular, in excess of an ordinary demand at some places, and quite small at others. On the 27th London was firm for Indian wheat, but dull for other sorts. There were offers of American flour at 10s 6d per sack, and really good baking flour was obtainable for 15s. These, of course, were special offers to clear, but they showed the state of the importing trade, and produced a feeling of much depression. At Liverpool, on the last day of the month, Australian wheat, new crop, prompt shipment, made 6s 21. per cental, or 1d. above the lowest price, but there was no change in American sorts.

February has been marked by fair weather, a little too wet yet not to any alarming extent. The damage done to autumn snow wheat by the frosts of January is ascertained to have been exceedingly slight, and the rainfall in America having been ample all along the Pacific seaboard, a large crop of wheat is confidently anticipated by both California and Oregon. The mean value of English wheat shows a decline of 5d, on the month, and sales are no brisker than they were before the decline. Millers have not been buying freely of wheat, the stores of flour remaining to be worked off prohibiting anything like a free hand in the purchase of wheat.

March looks forward to spring shipments rather than backward to winter emergencies.

These have been satisfactorily weathered and the stocks still left us are ample for all the contingencies of the next three months. Meanwhile ample provision has been made by forward purchases for the summer supply, and thus it is that at the half-way house, in the 27th week of the cereal year, we can already see our way to supplies for the remainder of the season. Such assurance as sufficiency would of itself forbid anything like a high price for wheat, while the growing impatience of holders of granary stocks puts a limit on even the moderate price advance. We do not anticipate a 21s, far less a 23s or 22s average for English wheat, but the miller who should now buy for no other "reason" than that prices "cannot possibly be lower," would stand to be saddled with stores of grain for which he might scarcely have a market in the manufactured form. It is not improbable that prices may pick up a trifle between now and, say, the week after Easter, but as soon as we fall under real spring influence, the word will be, not to the holder, but to the purchaser. Especially will this be so if there should be a fine and early spring. Just because stocks in the present emergency enable us to regard even the most backward season without apprehension, for that very reason the cynic will expect a mild March, a showy April, and a flowering May. For ourselves we may congratulate the milling trade on its freedom from the prospect of any disturbing fluctuations. Let us see what spring shipments are and at what weekly rate they are forthcoming, before we buy. Such is the safer policy for our millers, for time runs in their favor and the season is with them.

Grain and Milling.

It is proposed to offer a bonus of \$5,000 for a flour mill at Elkhorn, Man.

It is stated that Caldwell, M.P.P. for Lanark will erect a large elevator at Virden, Man.

It is reported at Kingston, Ont., that the Montreal Transportation company will locate a floating elevator at Prescott this summer in order to compete with Ogdensburg, as vessels will carry grain for the same rate from Fort William and the lakes to either place.

The new roller mill at Whitewood, Assa., has been completed and put in operation. The main building is 48 by 30, and 50 feet high and comprises four stories and an attic. The engine room is 20 by 30. The masonry is solid, and the building itself has been erected in a creditable manner by T. Cumming the contractor.

Two windmills arrived from Chicago by last train, says the *Edmonton Bulletin*, addressed respectively to Rev. Pere Husson, St. Augustine mission, Smoky river (Peace river), and the other for Rev. Pere Foussar, St. Henri mission, Fort Vermillion, Peace river. They are made in Chicago, and are for use in running small grist mills at the two far northern mission stations mentioned, where farms are being established.

Following is the telegraphic report of a flour mill explosion at Litchfield, Illinois, on March 21: "At 3.30 o'clock this morning fire was discovered in the big Keeler flouring mill in this place and despite the efforts of the employees it quickly spread throughout the building. In less than twenty minutes the flames were beyond control. While the employees and firemen were fighting the flames a terrific explosion occurred and the immense structure was blown into fragments. John Cowie, head millwright was instantly killed and several employees seriously injured. The explosion wrecked nearly every business place in the village. Many people were badly hurt by the flying bricks and falling timbers. The damage to the mill alone will reach \$1,000,000 and other property was damaged over \$150,000. The shock of the explosion was heard 25 miles away, and window glass was broken and chimneys blown down in towns ten miles distant. Nearly every house within a radius of two blocks from the mill was badly wrecked.

Winnipeg Wholesale Prices Current.

PAINTS, OILS AND GLASS.

WHITE LEAD, pure, ground in oil, Association guarantee, in 25 lb irons and 100 and 200 lb kegs..... 83.50 to 7.00

White Lead, No. 1, per 100 lbs. 6.00 to 6.50

" " No. 2..... 6.50 to 6.00

" " assorted, 1 to 5 lb. tins, per pound. 1.00

PREPARED PAINTS, pure liquid color, per gallon..... 1.35 to 1.4

" " second quality..... 1.10 to 1.20

DRY COLORS, white lead, per lb. 8

Red lead, per pound..... 7

Yellow ochre, per lb..... 3

G. Jen ochre, per lb..... 6

Venetian red, French..... 8

Venetian red, Eng..... 8

English purple oxides..... 4

American oxides, per lb..... 4

These prices for dry colors are for broken lots. 30 per pound less when full kegs or barrels are taken.

Zanzibar vermilion, kegs..... 18

Less than kegs, per pound..... 20

English vermilion, in 30 lb bags 1.00

Less than bags, per pound..... 1.10

VARNISHES, No. 1, furniture, gal. 1.00

Extra furniture, per gal. 1.35

Elastic oak, per gal..... 2.00

No. 1, carriage, per gal..... 2.00

Hard oil finish, per gal. 2.00

Brown Japan, per gal. 1.00

Gold Size, Japan..... 1.50

No. 1, orange shellac..... 2.00

Pure orange shellac..... 2.50

These prices are for less than barrels, and would be shaded for full barrel lots.

LINSEED OIL, Raw, per gallon..... 69c

" " Boiled, per gallon..... 71

These prices are in barrels, but would be shaded 2c for ten barrel lots.

TURPENTINE, Pure spirits, in barrels, per gallon..... 72c

Less than barrels, per gallon..... 77

GLUE, S.S., in sheets, per pound. 15

" " White, for kalsomining..... 20

BURNING OILS, Eocene..... 34

" " Sunlight..... 29

" " Silver Star..... 26

" " Water white..... 33

" " Opalero..... 29

Store gasoline, per case..... 8.60

Benzine, per case..... 3.60

Benzine and gasoline, Per gallon. 50

LUBRICATING OILS, Capital cylinder

" " Eldorado Engine..... 35

" " Atlantic red..... 35

" " Golden Star No 1..... 33

" " Extra..... 35

" " Eldorado Castor..... 38

" " Golden..... 33

" " Black..... 25 to 30

" " Lard..... 70

CASTOR OIL, per lb..... 11

Mica axio grease, per case..... 3.75

Gem..... 3.20

Imperial..... 2.50

SUNDRIES, Coal tar, per barrel..... 3.00

Portland cement, per barrel..... 4.75

Michigan plaster, per barrel..... 3.25 to 3.50

Putty, in bladders, per pound..... 03

" " in barrels of bladders per pound..... 03

Whiting, barrels, per 100 lbs..... 1.00

Alabastine, per case, 20 p'ks..... 7.00

Asbestine, per case of 100 lbs..... 7.00

WINDOW GLASS, 1st break..... 1.00

WOOD.

Tamarac, per cord..... \$4.00 to 4.50

Spruce, Pine, etc..... 3.50 to 4.00

Poplar, per cord..... 2.25 to 3.00

Prices are for car lots on track; 500 per cord more at yards; \$1 per cord more delivered in city from yard.

COAL.

COAL, Pennsylvania Anthracite, per ton..... \$10.50

Pennsylvania, soft..... 8.00

Lethbridge coal..... 7.50

The above are retail prices for coal delivered; price at yard 50c less. The retail price for Estevan or Souris coal delivered is \$4.50, and \$4 on track in car lots.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.

Alum, per lb..... .03 to .04

Alcohol, per gal..... 4.75

Bleaching powder, per lb..... .06 to .8

Blue vitrol..... .6 to .8

Borax..... .11 to .13

Bromide potash..... .50 to .60

Camphor..... .75 to .85

Camphor cuncoes..... .80 to .90

Carbolic acid..... .40 to .65

Castor oil..... .11 to .15

Chlorate potash..... .25 to .35

Citric acid..... .65 to .80

Copperas..... .03 to .04

Cocaine, per oz..... \$9.20 to \$9.75

Cream tartar, per lb..... .23 to .35

Cloves..... .20 to .25

Epsom salts..... .08 to .04

Extract Logwood, bulk..... .14 to .18

boxes..... .16 to .20

German quinine..... 30. to 40

Glycerine, per lb..... 20. to 25

Ginger, Jamaica..... 25. to 30

Gieger, African..... 20. to 25

Howard's quinine, per oz..... .60 to .60

Iodine..... \$5.50 to \$6.00

Insect powder..... .35 to .40

Morphia sul..... 1.75 to \$1.90

Opium..... 4.25 to 4.60

Oil, Olive..... 1.10 to 1.40

Oil, U S S lad..... 1.10 to 1.25

Oil lemon, super..... 2.75 to 3.50

Oil peppermint..... 3.75 to 4.25

Oxalic acid..... .13 to .16

Potass iodide..... 4.25 to 4.60

Saltpetre..... .10 to .12

Sal rochelle..... .30 to .35

Shellac..... .35 to .40

Sulphur flowers..... .3 to .5

Sulphur roll, per keg..... .8 to .5

Soda bicarb, per keg of 112 lb 3.75 4.25

Sal soda..... 2.00 to 3.00

Tartaric acid, per lb..... .45 to .65

LEATHER.

Spanish sole, best, No. 1, per lb..... .28 to .30

Spanish sole, No. 1..... .26 to .28

" " No. 2..... .24

Slaughter sole, heavy..... .30

" " light..... .27

Harness, heavy, best..... .23 to .30

" " light..... .23 to .30

" " No. 1..... .28 to .23

Upper, heavy, best..... .35 to .45

" " light..... .35

Kip skins, French..... \$ 1.00 to \$ 1.10

" " domestic..... .75 to .85

Calf skins, French, premier choice..... 1.25 to 1.50

Calf skins, domestic..... .75 to .85

Spills, senior..... .25 to .35

" " junior..... .30

Cowhide..... .35 to .45

Corduvan, per foot..... .17 to .21

Buff..... .17 to .21

Russets, saddlers, per doz..... 12.50

Linings, colored, per foot..... .12

METALS AND HARDWARE.

TIN, Lamb and Flag, 56 and 25 lb ingots, per lb..... .26 to .23

Strip..... .23 to .30

TIN PLATES—Charcoal Plates, Bright.

Bradley M. L. S. Per box.

I. C., usual sizes..... \$7.50 to \$7.75

I. X., " " " " 8.25 to 8.50

Haven and P. D. Grades—

I. C., usual sizes..... 5.75 to 6.00

I. X., " " " " 7.00 to 7.50

Charcoal Plates—Terne.

Dean or J. G. Grade—

I. C. 20 x 23, 112 sheets ..\$10.00 to 11.50

IRON AND STEEL— Base Price.

Common Iron, per 100 lbs \$3.00 to \$3.25

Band..... 3.50 to 3.75

Swedish " " 5.25 to 6.00

Sleigh Shoe Steel..... 3.75 to 4.50

Best Cast Steel, per lb..... .13 to .15

Russian Sheet..... .12 to .13

BOILER TUBS—40 per cent. off list.

Sheet Iron—1 to 20 gauge.. 3.75 to 4.00

22 to 24..... " " 3.75 to 4.00

26..... " " 4.00 to 4.25

28..... " " 4.25 to 5.00

23..... " " 4.25 to 5.00

CANADA PLATES..... 3.75 to 4.00

IRON PIPE—40 to 45 per cent. off list.

GALVANIZED IRON—Queen's Head—

16 to 24 gauge, per lb..... .06 to .06

20 gauge, " " " " .06 to .06

23 " " " " .06 to .07

CHAIN—

Proof Coil, 3-16 inch, per lb 0.7 to 0.7

" " 5-16 " " " " 0.6 to 0.7

" " 7-16 " " " " 0.6 to 0.6

" " 9-16 " " " " 0.6 to 0.6

Trace, per doz pairs..... 4.00 to 8.00

ZINC SPELTER..... 0.7 to 0.7

ZINC SHEET..... 0.7 to 0.8

LEAD—Pig, per lb..... 0.6 to 0.6

Sheets, 2 1/2 lbs. per square ft..... 0.6 to 0.7

SOLDER—

Half-and-half (guar) per lb .22

ANTIMONY—Cookson's, per lb .25

AMMUNITION—Cartridges—

Rim Fire Pistol, Amer. dis., 35% Cartridges, Dom., 50% Military, Amer., 5% advance. Central Fire Pistol and Rifle, Amer., 12 1/2 " Cartridges, Dom., 30%.

Shot Shells, 6.50 to \$9.50.

SHOT—Canadian..... 0.6 to 0.6

WADS—Eley's, per 1,000.... 25 to 75

AXES—Per box..... 6.50 to 15.50

AXLE GRASE—Per gross..... 10.00 to 14.00

WIRE—Clothes line, galv., p. Wire Barb..... 4.85 to 5.00

ROPE—Sisal, per lb, 10 1/2 to 11 1/2, Cotton, 25 to 27.

Manilla, per lb., 1 1/2 to 1 1/2.

NAILS—Cut 5 in. and upwards, per keg base price, 3.00. Wire nails, 4.00.

HORSE NAILS—Canadian, dis., 50 to 45 per cent.

HORSE SHOES—Per keg, 4.50 to 5.00.

MILLERS AND GRAIN MERCHANTS!

—When you are open to buy—

FLOUR
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BRAN
WHEAT
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We Carry a Full Stock in Winnipeg.

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W. F. HENDERSON & CO

151 Bannatyne Street East, Winnipeg.

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

A New Industry.

The increase in the local supply of hogs this season has induced J. Y. Griffin & Co., pork packers, Winnipeg, to undertake to establish a summer slaughtering and packing business in Winnipeg. It will be remembered that this industry was undertaken here by a company a few years ago, but the supply of hogs was so limited and irregular that it had to be abandoned. It is believed that Manitoba farmers now see the necessity of raising more hogs, and it is hoped from this out there will be a better supply of hogs for the local market. At any rate, Messrs. Griffin & Co. are going to establish a market here for hogs at all seasons of the year, in the hope that the hogs will find the market.

They have purchased a fine piece of property, about five acres in extent, fronting on the Red river, just across the river from Louise bridge, on the north side of the track. An ice house has already been erected there, and stored with ice. The firm has been at considerable expense in investigating the best systems in use, in the arrangement of buildings and plant, for an industry of this kind, and plans have been prepared by eastern parties for the buildings. These plans are expected to arrive daily; and as soon as they come to hand tenders will be called for, and the buildings will be pushed to completion as rapidly as possible. They expect to be ready to begin operations early in June. The size of the main building will be 40 by 100 feet, three stories high, and basement. It will be built on the most improved system for cold storage, and with the information gained through careful inspection of other similar establishments, the firm believe they will have as complete arrangements for carrying on the industry as can be found anywhere in an establishment of similar capacity. The capacity will be made equal to 200 hogs per day at the start, and the buildings will be planned so as to permit of their enlargement at any future time without any great disturbance of existing arrangements. The capacity at the outset is likely to be in advance of the supply of hogs, but it is expected that the supply will steadily increase, now that a market is assured at any season. A switch from the railways will be run into the premises for convenience in handling from and to cars.

It is to be hoped that there will be no disappointment in the supply of hogs. Manitoba should produce all the hogs required for the local trade, from Lake Superior to the coast, instead of importing cured hog stuffs so largely as we have done in the past. The opening is a profitable one to our farmers, and the home demand at least should be filled by our own people.

Spring Wheat Seeding.

People are already beginning to talk of a late spring and that wheat seeding must be late. A few fields in Southern Minnesota were seeded in March last year, and South Dakota did some work in that line in March also. The first week in April, the latter did considerable sowing, but work was stopped by snow and rain the second week. The great body of land in southern and central Minnesota was without seed until the third week in April, when good progress was made. Saturday, April 16, in 1892, the wheat in southern Minnesota was about half sown, as delays had been caused by light snows. In eastern portions of Minnesota, where the snows did not reach, work was more forward, but in the northern and in North Dakota but few patches of wheat were put in the ground until after April 20. At that time the completed work in South Dakota ranged from little in wet sections to 85 per cent in dry, while eastern Minnesota was half to three quarters done and a third to a half in the eastern part.

By April 25th wheat seeding was about over in Kandiyohi county, Minn., half through in Morrison, forward in Sherburne, with seeding nearly done; all done in Mille Lacs, and about

THE Rigby Porous Waterproof Cloth

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

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RIGBY CAPE and SPRING OVERCOATS, READY MADE

In a great variety of Patterns

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completed in Chisago. Yellow Medicine, Lyon, Renville, Redwood, McLeod, Sibley, Blue Earth, Scott, Dakota, Rice, Martin, Fairbault, and Weseca counties were either finished or nearly so. Jackson county was about half through, the lateness being due to storms and low lands while in Freeborn, parts of Goodhue and Zumbrota, seeding was put back by storms and only two-thirds done, while some other eastern counties had been put back by storms about April 20.—*Minneapolis Market Record.*

New Zealand Crop Report.

Christchurch, Jan. 25.—Harvest operations have commenced in the early districts, but were interrupted last week by bad weather, which caused some anxiety as broken weather at this time of the year often means trouble at harvesting. With fine weather operations will be general in another week. No new wheat has yet been shown, but it is expected that quality will be satisfactory, provided no damage results from weather. Oats are of good color, but scarcely so well filled as last year.

The British Grain Trade.

The *Mark Lane Express*, of March 20, in its weekly review of the British grain trade says: "The quotations of Central Indian wheat futures have declined 6½d. In Kurrachee prices are 9d cheaper. At Liverpool 1d per cental advance is paid for Californian: Red Winter has declined 9d in London, New Indian wheat will not be shipped before Easter. Australia has shipped 40,000 quarters weekly since January 1. The quantity of wheat on the passage to Great Britain on March 18 amounted to 2,692,000 quarters. In twelve markets corn is firm. Prices have risen 1d in Liverpool.

To Revolutionize the Textile Industry.

A Hungarian claims to have made a discovery which will revolutionize the textile industry. He asserts that he is able to spin ordinary wood pulp or cellulose into yarn from which all sorts of textile tissues can be made in the ordinary way, equalling in appearance, durability and fastness of color the best cotton goods. The method is not only applicable to cellulose, but also to every sort of short fibrous material; for instance, rags, scraps of cotton and linen goods. The fibre, whether paper pulp or textile refuse, can be dyed before being spun into yarn, so that the dyeing of the woven material is not necessary.

The Banana Trade.

The *Bluefields Messenger*, published in Bluefields, the leading shipping port of the Central American republic of Nicaragua, gives shipments of bananas from that point during 1892, saying: "There has been a considerable increase in the shipments of bananas from there, and that had the shipping facilities been larger the movement would have been even more extensive, as sufficient fruit was available to swell the exports of 2,000,000 bunches, or practically 500,000 bunches more than the actual shipments. Notwithstanding the drawbacks placed in the way of the trade by insufficient shipping, the exports for 1892 showed an excess of 20 per cent., says the *Messenger*, over 1891. The total shipments aggregated 1,484,775 bunches. Most of these bananas were shipped to New Orleans, which, the *Picayune* claims, has become the leading importing point for that fruit in this country."

Tardy Paying Rich Folks.

If there is any class of people in the community who, more than another, should be scrupulous in paying debts, it is the rich people. The sacrifice incurred on their parts in so doing is nothing. They simply discharge a duty, and in the act are making for themselves habits which will be of benefit in their business relations in life. But by thoughtless inattention, or a singular reluctance to pay out money, which even those who have much of it exhibit, they do great injustice to others, and get into very bad ways on their own account. When a bill is due to a mechanic or tradesman it ought to be paid, and the man who has the money to discharge such a debt should take pleasure in paying it. He does justice to those whom he owes and to himself by the act. By withholding it he frequently inflicts, not only injustice, but causes sensible embarrassment, if not distress, to worthy people. The whole matter may seem of slight importance on a cursory view, but there is often an injury caused in this way which is important in pecuniary and other effects. The creditor is at an obvious disadvantage in urging payment, for he is in constant fear that by so doing he may offend and thus lose a customer. He ought not to be compelled to do this. Every man who owes money should take pleasure in clearing himself of the obligation thus incurred. Next to the satisfaction of receiving payment of a debt should be that of making payment for the same, and we are not sure but that it should be on a par here. —*Boston Herald.*

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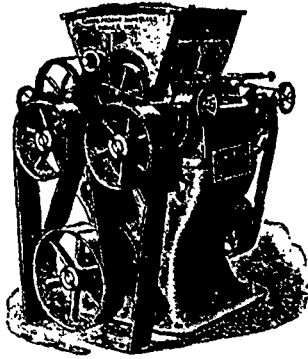
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202	Railway Pen, fine point.....	400
212	Peruvian Pen, medium point.....	700
222	Queen Pen, fine point.....	700
232	Lodger Pen, fine point.....	700
242	Beaver Pen, turned up point.....	600
252	Commercial Pen, medium point.....	600
262	Electric Pen, fine point.....	600
272	Public Pen, fine point.....	450
282	Falcon Pen, medium point.....	400
402	Lorne Pen, extra broad point.....	650
602	Windsor Pen, medium point.....	600

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PLANERS, EDGERS,
EWART CHAIN BELTING.

WINNIPEG MARKETS.

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

SATURDAY AFTERNOON, March 25.

The weather has been fine all this week, but rather cold for the season, and though thawing slightly through the day winter still holds sway. Appearances now indicate rather a late spring, and a late opening of navigation is counted upon as the severe winter has made the ice unusually heavy and strong. Reports from Lake superior state that the upper end of the lake is entirely covered by a vast field of ice, and navigation is not expected to open until late in May. There have been several severe snow storms in the west and south, and railway traffic has been severely disarranged. Trains have been frequently cancelled. Friday's trains from the south were cancelled, and a terrific blizzard of long duration was reported raging over several states to the south. None of these storms, however, have been felt in eastern Manitoba and the weather at Winnipeg, though cold has been fine. Reports from the south to-day, say that all train service has been abandoned, and will remain practically closed for several days in some districts.

The tide of immigration has been growing, and has assumed fairly large proportions. The new comers, so far have come principally from the eastern province, with some smaller parties from the States, the United Kingdom and Europe. Foreign immigration which is always later in coming, has not reached its most active stage yet. Yesterday's arrivals reached over 500, which was the heaviest day of the week.

In wholesale trade, paints, hardware, lumber, etc., are more active. Cold weather retards spring buying in textiles. Mercantile collections are unsatisfactory as they have been for some time. It is hoped that the usual crop of spring failures has now been about all harvested, though several additional extensions and compositions are reported.

DRUGS—Disinfectants are all strong in outside markets and prices tending higher. Carbolic acid is quoted stronger, and camphor has an advancing tendency. Chlorate potash is very strong. Bird seed has undergone a remarkable advance, prices being 100 per cent higher. Insect powder is in brisk demand for spring trade. Bluestone also sells freely for agricultural purposes, guaranteed pure in barrels selling at 5c, and in large quantities at 4 1/2c nett.

DRIED FRUITS—Most dried fruits are firm and some lines are scarce and very high, notably prunes and pitted plums. Dried and evaporated apples are costing higher east, and prices are advanced here. California evaporated fruits are costing high. We quote: Dried apples 7 to 7 1/2c; evaporated, 10; figs, layers, 10 to 18c; dates, 6 1/2 to 9c. Valencia raisins, \$1.70 to \$1.80; London layers, \$2.70 to \$2.80 box; Sultanas 9 1/2 to 10c lb. Currants, 6 1/2 to 7c; prunes, 7 1/2 to 9c. Evaporated fruits are quoted: Apricots, 19 to 20c; peeled peaches, 25 to 26c; unpeeled peaches, 17 to 18c; pitted plums, 15 to 16c; cherries, 19 to 20c; pears, 14 to 16c.

FUEL—The anthracite coal combination at New York has decided to make a reduction in the price of coal, coming into effect April 1. The reduction will amount to 60c per ton, which will make the price \$4.15 per ton, instead of \$4.75, which has been the price throughout

March. On the 1st of March a year ago the price of anthracite coal was \$3.90, but by September last it had been advanced by the combination to \$4.75, where it held during the winter. These prices are for stove anthracite, including freight tolls. This change is not likely to affect local prices for coal, at least until after the opening of navigation. Wood is offering fairly freely, but straight choice tamarac cannot be had under \$4.50 car lots, on track here, though mixed wood, called tamarac, can be had lower. The difference, however, is in proportion to the nature of spruce and pine, or to poor quality. Oak wood has been sold at about \$1.25.

FISH—Haddies are about out of the market. A good many loads of frozen lake fish have been offered on the market, but spring weather will soon put a stop to this trade. Prices for fresh fish are: Jackfish, 3c; pickorel, 4c; whitefish 5 1/2 to 6 1/2c; trout, 9c; Cod 8c; halibut, 14c; B. C. salmon, 16c; tommy cods, 8c; herring, 40 to 50c dozen; smelts, 12 1/2c. Cured fish are quoted: smoked herrings, 20 to 25c box; Yarmouth bloaters \$1.50 per box; Labrador herrings, \$4.50 to \$4.75 per half barrel; boneless codfish 7 1/2 to 8c pound; boneless fish, 6c lb; salt salmon, 7 to 8c lb; oysters \$1.90 per gallon for standards and \$2.00 for selects; can oysters 50c each for standards and 55c selects.

FURS—The important March fur sales of the Hudson's Bay Company in London have turned out exceedingly favorable for the company, prices having been strong and higher on almost everything. Mink which was expected to show a very strong tone, made a big advance, as will be seen by reference to the prices below. Marten and fisher were very strong, in sympathy with mink. A remarkable advance was made in wolverine, but this is a rare fur, the number of skins offered always being limited. Following are the prices realized at the London sales, compared with the March sales a year ago:—

Bear, black	10	per cent. higher.
Bear, brown	25	" "
Lynx	15	" lower
Wolverine	100	" higher.
Skunk	10	" "
Mink	50	" "
Marten	45	" "
Fisher	25	" "
Fox, silver	30	" "
Fox, white	10	" "
Fox, cross	5	" "
Otter	5	" "

This is a gratifying showing for the company, but it indicates the necessity of caution for the future. After a sharp advance there is always danger of buyers paying too high prices, and buyers will have to be on their guard, so as not to be carried away with this rise in prices, as furs bought for the balance of the season will have to be held a long time. In fact it appears as if a reaction had already set in. A private cable received on Thursday stated that at Lampson's fur sales in London, prices had gone down nearly all around, bear, beaver, marten and mink being lower. This cable being rather indefinite, further reports regarding Lampson's sales will be awaited with interest. We quote the following as a fair range of prices, in the Winnipeg market, covering very poor to prime No. 1 skins.

Badger, per skin	\$ 05 to \$ 80
Bear, black	50 to 30.00
Bear, brown	50 to 30.00
Bear, grizzly	1.00 to 20.00
Beaver	2.00 to 7.00
Beaver castors, per-pound	2.50 to 4.00
Erminea, per skin	01 to 02
Fisher	50 to 7.00
Fox, cross	75 to 6.00
Fox, kit	10 to 45
Fox, red	23 to 1.70
Fox, silver	5.00 to 50.00
Lynx	25 to 4.00
Marten	75 to 2.50
Mink	25 to 1.75

Musquash	02 to 10
O.ter	1.50 to 10.00
Raccoon	50 to 85
Skunk	05 to 80
Timber wolf	25 to 3.50
Prairie wolf, large	25 to 1.00
" small	25 to 0.50
Wolverine	50 to 3.50

GROCERIES—Sugars were easier at the refineries at last advices, though there was no appreciable change in jobbing quotations. Refiners were 1 1/2c lower. Prices steady as follows: Yellow at 4 1/2 to 4 3/4c; granulated at 5 1/2 to 5 3/4c. Lumps, 6 1/2 to 6 3/4c; icing, 6 1/2 to 7c sugar syrups, 2 1/2 to 3 1/2c; maple sugar, 9 to 12c a lb.

Green Fruits—Apples are now advancing. Old stocks are well cleaned out, and new arrivals are held at a sharp advance, fancy stock, such as spies, being held at \$5.50 to 6.00 per barrel. Stock of cheaper qualities apples are very low. California oranges are arriving freely. Cranberries are very scarce, few if any, being left in the market. Bananas have been sold a little lower. A few pineapples arrived and sold at \$6 per dozen, and a few winter nellis pears also came in and sold at \$6 per box, but it is late in the season for this fruit. Prices are: Apples, \$5.50 to 6 per barrel, for choice fruit. California oranges, \$4 to 4.50 per box. Florida oranges held at \$5.00 to 5.50; Lemons, new Messinas, \$3.25 to 5.50; bananas, \$4.00 to 4.50 per bunch. Apple cider, 35c per gal.

NUTS—Prices range as follows: Almonds per pound, 16 to 18c; walnuts, per pound, 12 to 17c; pecans, 15c to 16c; filberts, 11 to 14c; Brazils 10 to 13c; peanuts, 14 to 15c; chestnuts, 14 to 15c; coconuts, \$9 to \$10 per 100.

PAINTS, OILS, ETC.—Business has opened out briskly in this branch. Orders have been coming in freely from the territories, particularly from districts which received a large immigration last year, the Edmonton district especially being free with orders. British Columbia is also sending in a good many orders. The Manitoba trade has not done much yet, and wholesalers are not expecting an active trade from Manitoba points, except the Winnipeg city trade, which promises well. In prices leads are very firm, since the formation of an association among eastern manufacturers. Cutting prices will now be stopped. Prices will not be any lower at any rate, and an advance is expected. Lined oil keeps on advancing, and it is thought the top has not been reached yet. We again advance prices on oil, in the price list which will be found on another page. Turpentine also keeps very firm, and the price has again to be advanced 2c. There is now a combination on mixed paints. Manufacturers will not book orders for shipment after April 30, which indicates an upward tendency, and prices are expected to advance after that date about 20 per cent. Castor oil has been sold 1c under quotations of last week, and we reduce the price to 11c. Putty is stronger, in sympathy with lead, and is quoted 1/2c higher in barrels. The price of whitening has been forced up in this market, owing to a change in freight classification, as it is now placed in 5th class, instead of in 10th class as formerly. This makes the freight much higher, and consequently also the selling price here, the price advancing from \$1.25 to 1.60 per 100 lbs. Glass is steady, and no change is expected until new stocks arrive in June.

GENERAL WHEAT SITUATION.—Wheat was quiet in United States markets on Monday, and closed lower and cables were easy. The visible supply statement showed a decrease of only 83,000 bushels, making the total supply at principal points in the United States and Canada, east of the mountains, aggregate 79,020,000 bushels, as compared with a total of 41,139,000 bushels a year ago. Both cables and United States markets were dull and lower on Tuesday. There were no new features in the market. Wheat and flour on ocean passage increased equal to 320,000 bushels. There was no change in the situation on Wednesday, all mar-

kets being dull and drooping. European crop reports, which had been good all along, were not so favorable to-day. On Thursday United States markets were slightly improved. Colder weather indications, with fear of crop damage, made the Chicago market a trifle firmer. On Friday cables were lower toward the close. United States markets were firmer and more active, but the gain was all lost later in the day.

Total receipts of wheat at the four principal United States winter wheat points, Toledo, St. Louis, Detroit and Kansas City from July last, the beginning of the crop year, to date are 68,766,788 bu, against 58,119,932 bu for the same portion of 1891-'92 and 23,496,758 bu in 1891. The total receipts at the four principal spring wheat points since Aug. 1, the beginning of the crop year foot up. Minneapolis 49,001,767 bu; Duluth, 31,163,102 bu; Chicago, 47,792,797 bu; Milwaukee, 10,876,524 bu; making a total of 138,834,250 bu, against 132,550,522 bu during the same time last year and 67,758,678 bu in 1891.

LOCAL WHEAT.—There is no change in the local wheat situation. At some country markets there was more activity in farmers' deliveries, indicating a movement to bring in a little wheat before the break-up of the roads, which is looked for any day. Prices in country markets range from 43 to 54c for best samples, according to local competition, freight rates, etc. The movement eastward is slightly increased.

FOUR.—There is no change in flour, and the trade drags its weary length along, partaking of the weakness in wheat. Locally there is no change. Prices are quoted as follows to the local trade in small lots per 100 pounds: Patents, \$1.95; strong bakers' \$1.75; XXXX 75 to 95c; superfine 60 to 70c. Brands of some mills sell at 5 to 10c under these prices, even in small lots. Round lots at a discount under quotations.

MILLS.—This is the pleasant feature of the milling trade at present, bran and shorts being in good demand at firm prices. The comparison of bran and shorts with low grade flours is interesting at present, showing the former to be the more profitable products to the miller. Bran was quoted at \$11, and shorts \$13 per ton, and the price at the close was advanced \$1 on each to \$12 and \$14 per ton.

OATS.—On the Winnipeg street market, the price ranges from 24 to 26c, the latter for milling. Car lots, on track, country points, 18 to 20c, according to freight and quality.

BARLEY.—The Winnipeg street price is 26 to 27c per bushel of 48 pounds. Car lots, country points, 19 to 21c, for ordinary feed quality. Good malting samples, 25c.

GROUND FEED.—Steady in sympathy with feed grains. Clear oat and barley feed brings \$14 to 15 per ton, as to quantity and quality.

MEALS, ETC.—Rolled and granulated oatmeal held at \$1.90 to 2.10 per sack, according to brand, and standard meal 5 to 10c lower, these being prices to retail traders. Cornmeal \$1.65 to 1.70 per 100 lbs. Split peas \$2.60 to 2.65 per 100 lbs. Beans, \$2.00 to 2.25 per bushel. Pot barley, \$2.50 per 100 lbs. Pearl barley, \$4.00.

DRESSED MEATS.—Though the weather has kept cold, the season's trade in frozen meats is winding up. Dealers have had a favorable season to clear off their stocks. Some dressed hogs are still offering, and are taken at 6½ to 7c. Mutton is rather firmer, and quoted at 10 to 10½c. Some frozen beef is still selling, the pick of which brings about 5c. Fresh dressed beef irregular, as usual at this season, and nominal at about 6c, as dealers are now working off frozen stock, and are not buying much.

CURED MEATS.—Prices continued about as last reported. In the east there has been a lower tendency in hogs and hog stuffs. Local prices are: Dry salt long clear, bacon, 11½ to 11¾c; smoked long clear, 12½ to 12¾c; spiced rolls, 12c; breakfast bacon, 14½ to 14¾c; smoked hams, 13½ to 14c; boneless ham, 13½ to

13¾c; mess pork, \$21 to 22 per barrel. Sausage quoted: Pork sausage, 9c; bologna sausage, 9c; German sausage, 9c; ham, chicken and tongue sausage, 9c per half lb. packet.

LARD.—Pure held at \$2.75, in 20-pound pails, per pail; compound, \$2.45 per pail.

BUTTER.—Prices are steady, as last quoted, small lots of selected bringing 20c, and from that downwards as to quality for dairy.

EGGS.—Prices are irregular, and the tendency lower, as the supply varies from day to day. About the only thing offering is Manitoba country fresh, and there are no stocks ahead of these. Sales reported at 23 to 25c per dozen.

CHEESE.—Selling by jobbers at 10½ to 11c.

VEGETABLES.—Potatoes have been offering more freely, and are lower. Other vegetables have an advancing tendency. Potatoes 30 to 35c per bushel; turnips 25 to 30c bushel; cabbage 60 to \$1.00; Onions 2½ to 3c per lb. Carrots 50 to 60c a bushel; beans, 50 to 60c bushel; parsnips, 1½ to 2c lb.

POULTRY.—Most of the dealers have some frozen stock in cold storage, but the demand is slow, and there is no fresh stock offering, and not wanted. Chicken, 13 to 14c; ducks, 12 to 13c; geese, 11 to 12c; turkeys, 12½ to 14c.

HIDES AND TALLOW.—Country frozen hides bring 3 to 3½c, uninspected as they run and are easy at this price. We quote: No. 1 cows, 3½c; No. 2, 2½c; No. 3, 2c; No. 1 heavy steers, 5c; No. 2 steers, 4c; No. 3, 3c lb. Real veal 8 to 13-lb skins, 4 to 5c per pound, or about 40c per skin. Kids about same as hides. Sheepskins worth 75 to 90c for full wool skins. Tallow, 4½c rendered; 2½c rough.

HAY.—Car lots of baled quoted at \$6.50 to 7.50 per ton on track as to quality, etc. Loose hay on the street \$4 to 5 per ton.

Chicago Board of Trade Prices.

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

On Monday wheat was dull and weak, prices declining ½ for May and ¾ for July, recovered slightly, but again declined and closed ½ to ¾c lower than Saturday. Hogs were higher at the yards, influencing an advance in hog products:

	March.	May.	July.
Wheat.....	73½	76½	75½
Corn.....	41½	43½	44
Oats.....	30½	32½	—
Pork.....	—	18 00	—
Lard.....	—	12 25	11 47½
Short Ribs.....	—	10 25	—

On Tuesday wheat was rather dull, opening a shade lower, and after a range of ¾c for May and ¾c for July, closed ½ to ¾c lower. Closing prices were:—

	March	May.	July.
Wheat.....	73½	76½	72½
Corn.....	41	43½	43½
Oats.....	30½	32½	—
Pork.....	—	18 00	17 95
Lard.....	—	12 15	11 30
Short Ribs.....	—	10 17½	9 83

Wheat was dull on Wednesday and easier, closing fractionally lower, and without important feature. Closing prices were:—

	March.	May.	July.
Wheat.....	73½	76½	72½
Corn.....	41½	43½	43½
Oats.....	30½	32½	—
Pork.....	—	17 77½	17 65
Lard.....	—	11 57½	11 07½
Ribs.....	—	10 15	9 75

The storm raging northwest had some influence in strengthening wheat prices on Thursday. Closing prices were:—

	March	May	July.
Wheat.....	73½	76½	72½
Corn.....	41½	43½	43½
Oats.....	30½	32½	—
Pork.....	—	17 57½	17 47½
Lard.....	—	11 55	10 87½
Short Ribs.....	—	10 10	9 65

There was some heavy buying on Friday, and prices were stimulated, but toward the close the market flattened out, losing most of

the gain on July option, which was at one time ¾c higher. The closing prices were:

	March.	May.	July.
Wheat.....	74½	77	73
Corn.....	41	43½	43½
Oats.....	30	31½	—
Pork.....	—	17 47½	17 50
Lard.....	—	11 25	10 02½
Short Ribs.....	—	10 05	—

On Saturday wheat opened at 70½c for May and had a firm tone, advancing sharply toward the close, and closing at 78c per bushel for May option. Pork closed at \$17.62½ per barrel, for May.

Duluth Wheat Market.

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

Monday—Cash 68c; May 69½c.
Tuesday—Cash 68c; May 69½c.
Wednesday—Cash 68½c; May 69½c.
Thursday—Cash 68½c; May 69½c.
Friday—Cash 68½c; May 69½c.
Saturday—Cash 68½c; May 69½c.

A week ago cash wheat closed at 63½c, and May delivery at 68½c. A year ago March wheat closed at 77c, and May at 80c.

Winnipeg Wheat Inspection.

Below is shown the number of cars of wheat inspected at Winnipeg for five weeks:

Grade.	Feb. 15.	Feb. 25.	March 4.	March 11.	March 18.
Extra Manitoba	0	0	0	0	1
No. 1 hard.....	19	13	16	20	16
No. 2 hard.....	65	60	66	91	75
No. 3 hard.....	16	8	18	14	13
No. 1 Northern..	5	3	12	10	3
No. 2 Northern..	0	0	3	5	2
No. 3 Northern..	0	0	0	0	0
No. 1 White tyfo.	2	0	1	0	2
No. 2 White tyfo	0	0	1	0	0
No. 1 Spring....	0	0	0	1	0
No. 1 Frosted... 3	4	5	4	3	3
No. 2 Frosted... 2	3	8	8	3	3
No. 3 Frosted... 0	0	0	0	0	0
Rejected.....	18	22	11	27	31
No Grade.....	11	17	23	13	26
Feed Wheat....	1	1	4	2	1
Total.....	181	131	157	203	17
Same week last year	287	384	451	340	214

Minneapolis Markets.

Following were closing quotations for wheat on Wednesday, March 22:—

Grades,	Mar.	May.	July	On trk
No. 1 hard.....	—	—	—	69½
No. 1 northern.....	63	64½	60½	65
No. 2 northern.....	—	—	—	62

Flour.—Considerable flour sold lately that nothing was said about at the time, and what is now known of it, the amount must have been nearly equal to the output for the last week. They were probably induced partly by hardened prices for wheat and more firmness a few days for flour. In general the feeling is dull. Quoted at \$3.50 to 4.00 for first patents; \$3.30 to 3.50 for second patents; \$2.00 to 2.40 for fancy and export bakers; \$1.15 to 1.45 for low grades, in bags, including red dog.

Bran and Shorts.—Bran was quiet at about \$9.75 in bulk, with some flat bran held over it. Demand was fair at the inside but at firm figures buyers held off or went away for supplies. Shorts continued in about the usual demand at steady prices.

Oats.—The market was steady for cash oats. Supply high. Sales at 30½ to 32½ for car lots.

Feed.—Millers held at \$15.00@15.50; less than car lots, \$15.00@16.00; with corn meal at \$14.00@14.50; granulated meal \$19.00. —Market Record, March 22.

The death took place at Bath, England on March 24, of Alexander Buntin, the big Canadian paper manufacturer.

The first issue of a new daily, to be called the Echo, is expected to appear at Fort William, Ont., shortly.

Seeds

Foreign and Home Grown Stocks now Complete.

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Special attention to requirements of Manitoba, Territories and British Columbia. Correspondence invited.

The Steele, Briggs, Maroon Seed Co
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 TORONTO, ONTARIO.

Freight Rates and Traffic Matters.

The Minneapolis Northwestern Miller of March 18 says:—Ocean rates stand about the same as for some time past. To some ports, notably Liverpool, via Boston, quotations are lower. Comparatively little room is being booked for flour, and competition for business on the part of steamship lines is strong. The best through rates from Minneapolis obtainable Wednesday, for prompt shipment, were as follows, per 100 lbs: To London, 41½c; Liverpool, 40c; Glasgow, 41c; Bristol, 44c; Leith, 46½c; Amsterdam, 44c; Southampton, 45c.

The Montreal Trade Bulletin of March 18 says.—The market for ocean freights is quiet, grain dealers and others being inclined to await the arrival of steamers before making their engagements. Bates, however, are nominal at 2s to Liverpool and Glasgow. Deals are quoted at 37s 6d to 40s. Freights are reported north and west of Stratford at 19c per 100 lbs on heavy grain to Liverpool and Glasgow, and at 23c on oats. Inward freights on pig iron from Glasgow to Montreal are offered at 3s 6d to 4s, which are lower than have been known for years. Owing to cheap inward freight a Scotch firm has been enabled to place an order for 7,000 tons of Scotch steam coal with a manufacturing concern at Ottawa.

The rate on corn per 100 lbs from various stations in Nebraska to New Orleans and New York is as follows:—

Omaha to New Orleans	28c,	to New York	43c
Lincoln	" " 31c,	" "	" 44c
Hastings	" " 34c,	" "	" 47c
Kearney	" " 35c,	" "	" 48c
Fall's City	" " 28c,	" "	" 43c
David City	" " 32c,	" "	" 45c
Beatrice	" " 31c,	" "	" 45c
Grand Island	" " 34c,	" "	" 47c

Over 1,000,000 bushels of grain have been contracted for recently by rail from Buffalo to New York on the opening of navigation, at 6s for wheat, 5½c for corn and 4s for oats, by Mr. Annan, for all the railroads leading from Buffalo to New York, for which he has been appointed agent, in order better to maintain rates. The above include Buffalo charges, and the business is to be pro rated between all the roads according to per centage to be hereafter fixed.

A bill introduced by the minister of trade and commerce has passed the senate, providing that after the first of July next every package of canned goods, whether for home consumption or export, shall be labelled with the name of the firm by whom it was packed. A moiety of the penalty imposed for infraction of this law is to be paid to the informer.

Mr. Minakor, immigration agent at Bathgate, North Dakota, arrived Tuesday in Winnipeg with a party of fifteen settlers bound for the Edmonton district. These are all well to do people with capital. An other party of forty follow and are expected to arrive here on Tuesday next. Advice has been received of the departure of twenty-five settlers from Creighton, Nebraska, with four cars of effects for Manitoba.

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Comparative Prices.

Wheat fell in March last year 10½ a bus. between the first day and the last, although it was 10c higher at the end than it is now. It has been argued that the wheat was about out of the farmers' hands last year as it was this, until the Washington report upset the claim. At the end of March May wheat here sold at 76c, and in Chicago May wheat sold at 79c, or at a spread of 3c, but east wheat here was going at 78 on track, April 1, or as high for track wheat here as in Chicago. Now the difference is about 12c in favor of Chicago for May, with about two-thirds as much difference in track prices. It is not doubted that the manipulation in the Chicago market is a good thing for prices of track wheat, and is the cause of the late comparative advance of it, for the manipulation was the cause of the purchase here of large quantities lately to be shipped to that market shortly. When the markets are so low the few cents gained that way are appreciated by the holders of the real grain.—Minneapolis Market Record.

Competent Help.

The advisability of securing competent and intelligent assistants is being recognized more and more every day by merchants in all branches of trade, and more especially among the retail storekeepers is this essential, where the clerk is brought into contact with scores of people daily. A few years ago the grocer's clerk who could add a fair-sized column of figures and know the number of ounces to the pound, was considered perfectly competent to attend to the wants of the customers; but now he has been superseded by the intelligent and polite assistant, who knows the names of all the regular customers, so that a lady entering the store is greeted with a "Good morning, Mrs. A.," followed with a remark regarding the current topics; or, "Were you pleased with the new brand of flour we sent you last week?" etc. By the interest taken, the customer feels at once that the clerk is directly interested in supplying her with a good quality of goods, and will often seek his advice and rely on his judgment regarding intending purchases.

It is policy, also, in addition to having a competent corps of assistants, that the force be of sufficient number to attend to the wishes of your customers without subjecting them to unnecessary delay. Would be purchasers after waiting in a store for five minutes without receiving the attention of anyone, are very likely to make their exit without purchasing, and you will find that their future orders will be left with your competitor. Our friends when calling on us at home are not neglected in this manner, and why should not this friendly feeling be extended to our customers at the store?

The wide awake grocer nowadays also prepares for the Saturday rush, not only by having a sufficient force of assistants, but sees that the staple goods during the week have been wrapped in packages of different weights, so that when a pound or two of sugar, coffee, tea, or other commodity is called for, it is not necessary then to be weighed and wrapped. In this way a great deal of valuable time is saved, and the regular force in some cases will be sufficient to attend to the Saturday's trade. During the week your clerks will often find a half hour when this can be done, and by observing this rule you will find by the end of the year that you have saved considerable in your expense account.

The system of delivering goods has been adopted by all grocers who wish to keep up with the times. Among the larger stores the order clerk will call during the week on the customers, and receive their orders for Saturday's delivery. A bright device which is furnished housekeepers for recording grocery orders consists of a board about a foot in length by three or four in width, upon which the names of the different articles handled in the grocery trade are stamped. Opposite each item a hole is made in the board, and when the

housekeeper finds the supply of a certain article running short a pin is inserted in this board opposite the corresponding name of the article. By this method a great deal of time will be saved when the clerk calls for the orders. And, again, items which would be very apt to be overlooked by the housekeeper if entrusted to her memory, and consequently be omitted in the list, furnished the clerk, will by this method be ensured. When it is considered that these items will be very likely purchased at a more conveniently located store, the value of this arrangement will be very readily perceived, and among grocers who enjoy a suburban trade, this plan will be found very practicable, also a stimulating factor to increased patronage.—Joseph Horitzgo Ingersoll.

Local Live Stock Markets.

Cattle shippers have commenced talking about space already, says the Montreal Gazette of March 22. Forty shillings has been offered for space on regular line May boats, and thirty-five shillings for outside boats. No contracts have been made, however, the regular liners holding out for fifty shillings. This was the opening figure of last season, and as the markets on the other side are in even worse condition than at this time last year, the chances are that the steamship companies will not get just what they ask. There seems to be a disposition among the trade, to go along slowly. There seems to be an impression that trade will open up with a rush, but the reverse is more likely to be the case, as shippers are not likely to want to ship on the first boats, the cargoes of which will certainly be slaughtered on arrival.

At the East End abattoir, Montreal, on March 21, there were 400 cattle, 200 calves, 25 sheep and about 50 spring lambs offered for sale. There was a good attendance of butchers, but trade in cattle was slow and very few beasts made 4½c, the average for the best offerings being 4c to 4½c, while fair to medium sold at 3½ to 3¾c. Calves were more plentiful and lower selling at \$4 to \$8. Sheep sold at \$4 to \$7 each, and spring lambs at \$4 to \$5.

Long Hours in Country Stores.

A clerk in a country store writes *The Canadian Grocer*, relative to early closing: "The country stores," he says, "seem to have fallen into the custom of keeping open every evening a great deal later than is really necessary. A great many people in the country seem to do all their work at home, and then start for the store, only to find when they get there that the storekeeper or clerk, as the case may be, has just put on the shutters, or is just about to do so. Of course, as a courteous business man, without grumbling, the storekeeper does up a large bill of goods for the customer. Now, business men do not at all depreciate these valuable orders whenever they come, should it be early or late. But I would propose that all country stores have a stated hour for closing. That would imply that all people would do their shopping earlier, thereby giving customer, storekeeper and clerk an opportunity of keeping the body in health and the mind in case."

The subject touched upon by our correspondent is not a new one by any means. It has been more or less agitated in this country, and at the moment it is agitating the minds of the English merchants and clerks, the interest being so great that public meetings are being held to discuss the matter. But long business hours is an evil, and it will bear being threshed and re-threshed, just as long as it exists. Somebody has yet to arise who will champion the cause of long hours. Even those who are the most persistent in keeping their stores open till far into the night acknowledge that it does not pay. Their reason for doing so is that others do so. This is evidence of the power of of influence. And if one keeps open because another does, why not turn things around, and see if

one would not close if others did? It seems logical, but there are few that have the courage to attempt it. Those who have taken the bold step have not as a rule gone without their reward.

There is no sound reason why stores should be kept open later than 7 o'clock at the outside even on Saturday night. The present late system was not born of necessity; it is the offspring of long years of habit on the part of customers. And before the desideratum of early closing can be enjoyed to its full extent this habit will have to be cured. The task of doing this devolves largely upon the storekeeper himself. Clergymen may preach, speakers harangue and newspapers write till doomsday, unless the merchant does his part. And that part is to educate his customers to the necessity of making their purchases early in the day. The public is not an exacting autocrat. It only wants to be educated to the fact that the habit into which it has fallen is burdensome to the merchant to his clerk, and to his family, and the millennium of early closing will have arrived. The merchant who then keeps his store open till late at night will do so because he loveth slavery better than freedom or long hours better than short.

Fortunately for its advocates, the people are already in the first book on the principles of early closing. During the summer months stores here and there are closed at stated hours in the evening, and others one afternoon during each week. In the country where, if anything, the necessity for long hours is less, the early closing movement seems to be making slower progress than in the cities and larger towns. Legislative enactments will never bring about the desired state of affairs. It has been tried and failed. Neither merchant nor customer will be coerced. But either by open persuasion, and can, by the exercise of fact, be even led. What is wanted as the first step in the direction of early closing is a mutual understanding between storekeepers. This secured, the greatest obstacle in the way of early closing has been surmounted.

The period when the discussion of this topic may be said to be reasonable is approaching, and *The Grocer* invites pointed and short letters from its readers on the subject.

Where Nothing is Wasted.

In Paris nothing is wasted, not the smallest scrap of paper; that which everyone else throws away here becomes a source of profit. Old provision tins, for instance, are full of money; the lead soldering is melted down into cakes, while the tin goes to make children's toys. Old boots, however bad, always contain in the arch of the foot at least one piece that will serve again, and generally there are two or three others in the sole, the heel and at the back. Scraps of paper go to the cardboard factory, orange peel to the marmalade maker, and so on. The ideas suggested are not always agreeable, and to see a rag-picker fishing orange peel out of the basket is enough to make one forswear marmalade—but there is worse than that. The most valuable refuse—that which fetches two francs the kilo—is hair; the long goes to the hairdresser, while the short is used among other things for clarifying oils.

Gold Production in Australia.

London *Iron* says: "The yield of gold for Victoria in 1892 was 663,374 or 41,388 ounces more than in 1891. The yield is, in fact better than in any year since 1895, when the amount was 783,761 ounces. The gold returns of Queensland for the last year show that the total yield was 602,753 ounces, being an increase of 26,319 ounces compared with the previous year."

Graham & McKee, blacksmiths, Stonewall, Man., have entered into partnership. They will conduct business in Graham's old stand, the former looking after the wood work, and the latter the general blacksmithing.

A. W. H. STIMPSON,

Grain Commission Merchant,

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Manufacturers' Life

INSURANCE COMPANY.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL. \$2,000,000.00.
HEAD OFFICE, YONGE ST., COR. COLBORNE, TORONTO.

INCREASE IN ASSETS IN 1892. \$111,000.
INCREASE IN INSURANCE IN 1892. 750,000.

The Premium Rates are lower than any other regular company in Canada. The cost of new insurance in 1892, less than any other regular company. Proportion of total Assets to Liabilities greater than any other company. Ninety per cent. of Profits guaranteed to policy holders by law.

The Cost of Life Insurance is not governed by the size or age of a Company.

W. R. MILLER,
Manager for Man., N.W.T. & B.C.,
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GEORGE GOODERHAM,
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OAK LAKE

"Anchor Brand"

FLOURS

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No. 1 Hard Wheat.

BRAN, SHORTS

AND ALL KINDS OF

Chopped Feed and Grain.

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Encourage Home Manufactures by smoking

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WINNIPEG, - MANITOBA.

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MILL ROLLS GROUND & CORRUGATED.
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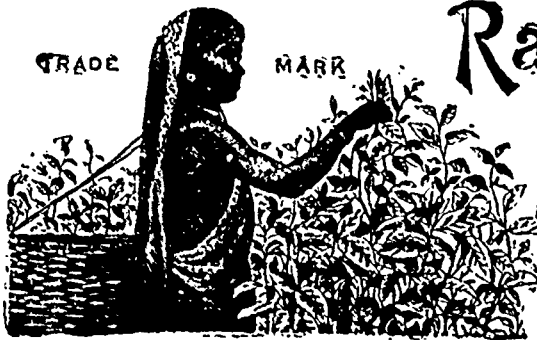
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PURE
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GUARANTEED ABSOLUTELY PURE
AS MANUFACTURED ON THE
GARDENS IN INDIA

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

Representative for Manitoba, N.W.T. and
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**LAKE OF THE WOODS MILLING CO.
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The most perfect Flouring Mill in Canada. CAPACITY 2,000 BARRELS A DAY.

Barrel Factory at the Mill and Grain Storage Capacity of 550,000 bushels in addition to which we have a system of handling Elevators throughout the Northwest.

All Grades of HARD WHEAT FLOUR in Barrels and Bags.

Offices at: MONTREAL. KEEWATIN. WINNIPEG.

E. A. Small & Co.,

—MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALEERS OF—

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

Albert Buildings, Victoria Square, Montreal.

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

THE LOCK POCKET PATENTED Attached to our Garments only.
See it before Purchasing Spring Goods.

S. C. MATTHEWS.

W. C. TOWERS.

SPRING TRADE, 1893.

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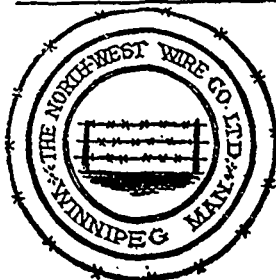
Letter Orders receive prompt personal attention.

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— MONTREAL.



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We have added to our manufacture of BARBED and PLAIN TWISTED WIRE FENCING and STAPLES, that of STEEL WIRE NAILS, and are now prepared to furnish Wire Nails, equal, if not Superior to any in the market, on as favorable terms as any other Canadian manufacturer.

See our Samples and Price List before ordering.

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NOTE.—My travellers will have the pleasure of calling upon you shortly with a full range of samples for the season of 1893.

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—SEE OUR LINE OF—

Feathers AND
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Cash Paid for Feathers.

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

Toronto Grocery Market.

Sugars, Syrups and Molasses—There has been a light demand all week and the feeling is easier. Quotations might be shaded about 5c per cwt. but there is no decline worth mentioning in jobbers' prices. Refiners are more anxious to sell and are offering slight concessions to induce large orders. Syrups and molasses are in good demand at unchanged prices, though the feeling is easier.

Sugars—Granulated, 4 1/2 to 5c; Paris lumps boxes, 5 1/2c; extra ground, barrels, 5 1/2 to 6 1/2c, powdered, barrels, 5 to 6 1/2c; refined, dark to bright, 3 1/2 to 4 1/2c; Demerara, 4 1/2c; Trinidad, 3 1/2 to 3 3/4c; Barbadoes, 3 1/2 to 3 3/4c.

Syrups—D, 1 1/2 to 2 1/2c; M, 2 1/2 to 2 3/4c; B, 2 1/2 to 2 3/4c; V.B., 2 1/2 to 2 3/4c; E.V.B., 2 1/2 to 2 3/4c; ex-sup., 2 1/2 to 2 3/4c; XX, 2 1/2 to 3c; XXX and special, 3 to 3 1/2c.

Molasses—West Indian, bbls, 26 to 38c; New Orleans, open kettle, 45 to 55c; centrifugals, 30 to 40c; inferior low grades, 25 to 28c.

Teas and Coffees—While the movement is light the feeling is one of confidence in present prices. Here and there some shading is being done, but in most lines, especially in low grades the market seems in sellers' favor. Foreign advices are already in strong. Coffees continue firm. Common to fairly good Rios are selling at 20 to 22c. Mid grades quiet at Port Rico, 23 to 25c; Mocha, 23 to 32c.

Dried Fruits and Nuts—Movement is light and values are without change. Prunes are firm but the demand is not active, the high prices curtailing the consumption; they are held at 7 1/2 to 9c. Valencia raisins are held at 4 1/2 to 5 1/2c; the best goods are scarce, but there is more than enough low grade offered. Currants are steady at 5 1/2 to 6c in barrels, and 6 to 6 1/2c for cases; reports are coming from the producing countries that the next season's crop will be a smaller one; little reliance is placed on any information of this sort. Currants—Bbls, 5 1/2c; half bbls 5 1/2 to 6 1/2c; cases, 6 to 7c; Vostizza, cases, 7 1/2 to 9 1/2c; Patras, bbls, 6 1/2c; cases, 6 1/2 to 7 1/2c. Raisins—Valencian, 4 1/2 to 5 1/2c; layers, 6 1/2 to 7 1/2c; Sultana 6 to 11c; loose Muscatels, \$2.25 to 2.40; London layers, \$1.80 to 2.40; black baskets, \$3.40 to 3.70; blue baskets, \$4.40 to \$4.60. Figs—Elesmes, 10 lbs and up, 9 1/2 to 13c; white Malaga figs, 6 1/2 to 7c in 25 lb boxes; natural do. in bags, 4 to 4 1/2c; mats do, 4 1/2c; 14-oz 9 to 9 1/2c. Dates—Hallowee, 5 1/2 to 6c. Prunes—Cases, 7 1/2 to 9c. Nuts—Almonds, Tarragona, 15 1/2 to 17c; Ivica, 14 to 15c; do, shelled Valencia, 20 to 35c; filberts, Sicily 9 1/2 to 10c; walnuts, Grenoble, 1 1/2 to 15c; Mar-bots, 12c.

Canned Goods—There has been no change in the market since the last weekly review. Demand continues good on tomatoes, peas, corn, and beans, and prices are steadily maintained. Jobbers are holding steady at 90c for ordinary brands. No further sale appears to have been put through on export account. The American tomato crop is improving, and there is now only a few cents between Chicago and the price which we can lay down Canadian goods at. Fruits are steady with a fair demand for the season. Fish is hardly as active. Salmon, 1's flat, \$1.60 to 1.80; salmon, 1's tall, \$1.45 to 1.55; lobster, clover leaf, \$2.25 to 2.95; lobster, other 1's, \$1.75 to 2.25; mackerel, \$1.00 to \$1.25; huanan haddock, \$1.40 to 1.50; sardines, French 1's, 40c; sardines, French 1/2's, 17c; sardines, American 1's, 6 to 8c; sardines, American 1/2's, 9c. Fruits and vegetables—Tomatoes, 3's, 85c to \$1; corn, 2's, 85c to \$1.05; peas, 2's, 90c to \$1; beans, 90 to 95c; pumpkins, 75 to 90c; strawberries and raspberries, 2's, \$1.85 to \$2; apples, gals, \$2.25 to \$2.40; 3's, 80c to \$1; peaches, 2's, \$2 to 2.75; 3's, \$3.25 to 3.75; plums, 2's, \$1.40 to 1.75; 3's, \$2.60 to \$2.85; pears, 2's, \$1.45 to 1.85; 3's, \$2.25 to 2.60.

Spices, Rice, etc.—Rice, bags, 3 1/2 to 4c; do, off grades, 3 1/2 to 3 3/4c; do, Patna, 4 1/2 to 5 1/2c; do, Japan, 4 1/2 to 5 1/2c; sago, 4 1/2 to 5c, tapioca, 4 1/2 to 5c; pepper, black, 1 1/2 to 12c; do, white 1 1/2 to

25c; ginger, Jamaica, 18 to 20c; cloves, 10 to 13c; allspice, 10 to 13c; nutmeg, 90c to \$1.10 cream tartar, 28 to 35c.

Poels—Quiet and unchanged. Lemon is going at 15 to 16c; orange at 17 1/2 to 18c, and citron, 26 to 30c.—*Empire*, March 17.

Montreal Hardware Market.

There has been no change in the iron market, and business during the week has been quiet in all lines. Pig has not been moved except in an odd way, for the city founders, who supplied the demand last week, are satisfied for the time being. There is nothing doing in tin plates, and buyers show no particular anxiety as yet about placing orders for spring importation.

We quote as follows:—Summerlee and equal brands, \$20.50 to 21.00; lower grades, \$19.00 to 19.50; Siemens' No. 1, \$19.50 to 20.00; wrought scrap, \$15.00 to 16.00; bar iron, \$2.05. Tinplates, coke, \$3.20 to 3.25; charcoal, \$3.75 to 4.25; Canada plates, \$2.50 to 2.60; ternes, \$7.25 to 7.75; copper, 13 to 14c; tin, 23 to 23 1/2c.

In New York Scotch pig is selling in moderate quantities to arrive, and the demand is without visible change in character. Lots to arrive are quoted as follows: \$21.50 to 22.00 for Coltness, \$21.00 to 21.50 for Summerlee, \$20.00 to 30.00 for Carabroo, and \$10.50 to 20.00 for Eglinton.

Leads, Paints, etc.—Business in leads has been rather quiet this week, as buyers who ordered pretty freely ahead previous to the agreement have contracted for all the supplies they want to carry them over the immediate future. We quote:—Choice brands, Government standard, \$5.25; do., No. 1, \$4.87 1/2; do., No. 2, \$4.50; do., No. 3, \$4.00; No. 4, \$3.75; dry white lead, 5 1/2c; red lead, pure, 4 1/2c; do., No. 1, 4 1/2c; 2 1/2 per cent allowed for ton lots.

Glass rules dull and unchanged on the basis of \$1.35, and putty in bulk at \$1.00.

Oils maintain their firm tone. English advices quote continued firmness in linseed, which we quote 65 to 66c, an advance of 1c. Fish oils are steady and firm and seal oil is the same way.

Refined petroleum is in better demand, but the movement is on the whole rather small. Prices are on the whole fairly steady. We quote: Canadian, 12 to 12 1/2c at shed in Montreal for round lots and 13 1/2c for small quantities. American petroleum, 19c in car lots, 20c in 10 barrel lots, 20 1/2c in 5 barrel lots, and 20 1/2c for single barrels, 2 per cent off for cash; American benzine, 23 to 25c; Canadian benzine, 10 1/2c Petroleum; 12 1/2c Montreal.

The cement market is fairly active in a jobbing way, but no large transactions are reported. We quote: English brands, \$2.40 to 2.60 per cask and native Portland cement at \$2.10 to \$2.20. There is a steady movement of fire-bricks in fair-sized lots, prices being firm at \$19 to 23 per thousand, according to brand and quantity.

Naval stores are moving more freely, but the market is still quiet and some lines are almost entirely neglected. We quote: Turpentine, 54 to 55c; resins, \$2.50 to 5. as to brand; coal tar, \$3.75 to 4; cotton waste, 5 1/2c for colored and 7 to 10c for white; oakum, 5 1/2 to 7 1/2c, and cotton oakum, 10 to 12c. Cordage, Sisal at 9 1/2c for 7 1/2 and upwards, and 15c for deep sea line. Pure Manila, 12c for 7-16 and upwards and 13c for smaller sizes.—*Gazette*, March 14.

Toronto Hardware Market.

Mrs. Pott's sad irons are quoted 25c per set higher, while the discount on annealed, oiled and galvanized iron wire has been raised to 20 per cent. Tin plates are in good demand, with stocks here light. Demand for sheet iron has been exceptionally good, but in Canada plates the demand is light. Ingot tin has been advanced to a pound. Plumbers' supplies are quiet. There has been a considerable advance in barn door hinges. Trade in milk can tri-

plings has slackened off. Old material is offering a little more freely. Quotations were:

Antimony—Cookson's, per lb, 13 1/2 to 14c; makes per lb, 13 to 13 1/2c.

Tin—Lamb and flag, 60 and 68 lb ingots, per lb 23 1/2 to 24 1/2; at aits, 100 lb ingots, 23 1/2c; strip, 24 1/2 to 25 1/2c.

Copper—Ingot, 14 to 14 1/2c; sheet, 16 to 18c.

Lead—Bar, 4 1/2 to 5c; p. g. 3 1/2 to 3 3/4c; sheet, per roll, \$1.75 to \$5.25; shot, Can. dis. 1 1/2 per cent.

Zinc—Sheet, 6 1/2 to 6 3/4c; zinc, spelter, 1 1/2 domestic; imported, 5 1/2 to 5 3/4c; solder, hf and hf, 18 to 19c.

Brass—Sheet, 21 to 23c.

Iron—Bar, ordinary, \$2.05 to 2.10; b. r. refined, \$2.60; Swedes, 1 in. or over, \$4 to 4.25; Lowmoor, 5 1/2 to 6c; hoop, coopers, \$2.60 to 2.65; do, band, \$2.00 to 2.60; tank plates, \$2 to \$2.25; boiler rivets, b. t. \$1.50; sheet, 10 to 20 gauge, \$2.75 to 3; 22 to 24 do, \$2.75 to 3; 26 do, \$2.87 1/2 to 3; 28 do, \$3.50 to 3.75; Russia, sheet, per lb, 10 to 12c.

Galvanized iron—16 to 24 gauge, 5 to 5 1/2; 26 do, 5 1/2 to 5 3/4; 28 do, 5 1/2 to 5 3/4c.

Iron wire—Market bright and annealed. Nos. 1 to 16 per list, from stock, 20 per cent discount from Montreal; for Hamilton or Toronto add 10c per 100 lbs. market tinned, per lb, 4 1/2 to 5c; galvanized fence, same discount as bright and annealed; barbed wire, 4 1/2 to 4 3/4c; coiled chain, 1 in, 4 1/2 to 5c; 3 in, 4 1/2 to 4 3/4; 1/2 in, 3 1/2 to 4c; 3/4 in, 3 1/2 to 3 3/4; 1 in, 3 1/2 to 3 3/4; iron pipe, off list, 60 to 62 1/2 per cent discount; galv., off list, 35 to 37 1/2 per cent discount; boiler tubes, 2 in, 13c; do 3 in, 18 1/2c.

Steel—Cast, 13 to 14; boiler plate, 1 in, \$2.30; 5 16 do, \$2.25; 3 do, \$2.25; sleich shoe, \$2.50 to 2.75.

Nails—American list basis, \$2.30 f.o.b. Toronto and Hamilton; brads, moulding and wire 75 per cent off the new list.

Horse nails—Can. dis. 69 and 10 off for C, and 60 and 10 and 5 off for P.B and M.

Horse shoes—Per keg, \$3.60 f.o.b. Toronto and Hamilton; \$3.70 f.o.b. London.

Canada plates—Blaina, \$2.75 to 2.90; other, \$2.90 to 3.10.

Tin plates—IC coke, \$3.65 to 3.75; IC charcoal, \$1.25 to 4.50; IX charcoal, \$5.25 to 5.50; IXX charcoal, \$6.25 to 6.50; DC charcoal, \$4.25 to 4.50.

Gunpowder—Can blasting, per keg, \$2.50 to 2.75; can sporting, FF, \$5; can sporting, FFF, \$5.25; can rifle, \$7.25.

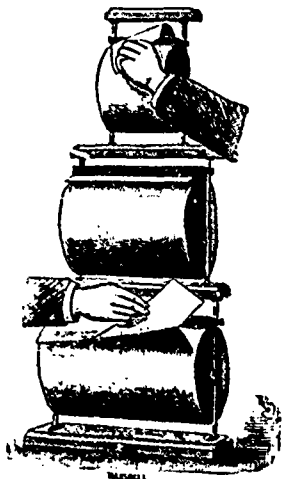
Rope—Manilla, 1 1/2c basis; sisal, 10 1/2c basis.

Axes—Per box, \$7 to 12.

Glass—Fourth quality star, 1st break, \$1.30 to 1.40; 2nd do, \$1.50; 3rd do, \$3.30; 4th do, \$3.60; 5th do, \$3.90.

For old material we quote dealers paying prices as follows: No. 1 heavy scrap, 65 to 75c per 100 lbs; stove cast scrap, 40 to 45c; No. 1 wrought scrap, 50 to 60c; No. 2, including sheet iron, hoop iron and mixed steel, 20 to 30c; new scrap copper, 8 1/2c; heavy scrap copper, 9 1/2c; old copper bottoms, 8c; light scrap brass, 5 1/2c; heavy yellow scrap brass, 7 1/2c; heavy red scrap brass, 8 1/2 to 8 3/4c; scrap lead, 1 1/2 to 2c; scrap zinc, 2 1/2 to 2 3/4c; scrap rubber, 2 1/2 to 2 3/4c; country mixed rags, 80 to 85c per 100 lbs; clean, dry bones, 50 to 60c per 100 lbs; ploughshares, 60 to 65c; burnt cast scrap, 15 to 20c; railroad iron, 60 to 70c; malleable scrap, 25c.—*Empire*, March 15.

A Vancouver telegram says:—"A sensation was caused in business circles by the announcement of the failure of the Oriental Traders Co. Limited, formed here three years ago. The company did considerable business in teas, liquors, silks and general oriental merchandise, and trade was steadily growing. Three months ago G. G. Mackay, chief shareholder, died suddenly, and that and lack of capital it is thought caused the failure. The head office is here and they have branches in Eastern Canada. The liabilities are about \$25,000; assets nominally equal. The Bank of British Columbia is the heaviest creditor. P. W. W. King was manager of the company.



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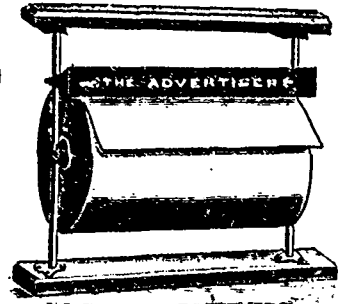
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Red River Improvements.

A meeting of the joint committee of the Winnipeg board of trade and the city council on the proposed improvements to the navigation of the Red River, was held last week. Secretary Bell reported his correspondence since the last meeting with Hugh J. Macdonald, M. P., from which it appears that Mr. Macdonald has had difficulty in securing an interview with the minister; that he had very little hope of anything being done; but that he had subsequently succeeded in interesting Hon. Mr. Ojima, on whom he had waited with the other Manitoba members, in the question; and that the Government engineer, resident in Winnipeg, would be instructed to make an investigation.

Mr. Ruttan pointed out the advisability of getting measurements of the flood discharge of the Red river; and he and the secretary were authorized on motion of Ald. West to frame a telegram and forward it to Ottawa, asking the Government to send an engineer, Mr. Gouin being ill, to take the measurements; or to send the necessary instruments to enable City Engineer Ruttan to do so.

The secretary was instructed to ask Mr. Macdonald, M. P., to obtain for the committee a copy of Government Engineer Gouin's report on the present and probable trade on the Red river from Lake Winnipeg.

On motion of Mr. Moffatt, it was resolved to ask the city council for a credit of \$200 for possible expenses in connection with the committee's works.

Crop Conditions in Europe.

The weather during the past week has been reasonable in character; more rain has fallen, and there have been some slight frosts at night. Generally speaking the reports concerning the autumn-sown wheat, both in this country and in France, are quite favorable, but some anxiety is expressed with regard to the probable delay in spring seeding, especially in France, where very heavy rains have fallen and delayed field work. In Germany the weather has again been wintry, with further heavy snow falls this week; but there, as well as in Austria-Hungary, the agricultural reports continue favorable. In Roumania and Bulgaria the very heavy snow-fall has entirely protected the young plant from injury by the severe frost. From Odessa the latest reports advise milder weather, and few complaints are heard with regard to the autumn sown crops. In India the weather has improved according to latest cables, but the heavy rain has done a certain amount of damage, the extent of which is difficult to determine.

Regina Board of Trade.

At a recent meeting of the board, a committee consisting of Paul, McCaul, Sibbald and Coyne was appointed to interview the town

council relative to sending an agent of this district to meet incoming immigrants.

The attention of the board was drawn to a covenant clause in the mortgages of the implement companies, by which the crops of those indebted to them are pledged as security two years in advance. It was shown that many farmers who give those mortgages are not aware of this clause, it being printed among a number of other covenants which are seldom read. It was held that persons who allowed themselves to be thus bound over into the hands of an implement firm were unsafe credit customers to others. A committee was appointed to look into the matter and to report at next meeting.

In reference to the question of United States silver, it was resolved to subject it to the following discounts or dollar, half dollar, quarters and dimes respectively, viz: 75 cents, 40 cents, 20 cents and 5 cents; nickels to be refused altogether.

Dominion Illustrated.

The *Dominion Illustrated Monthly* for March is to hand. The illustrations in this number are particularly good, and are in large number. Among the more interesting articles are "Japanese Actors and Dancing Girls," profusely illustrated with types of Japanese stage characters. The popular rage about hockey calls attention to an article upon this sport in Ontario, with sketches of a number of leading hockey teams, followed by "A Hockey Song." "The Queen's Winter Home" is an entertaining article, with many fine engravings accompanying, of scenes in and about Osborne House and vicinity. Other articles of fact and fiction go to make up an interesting number.

Toronto Markets.

Millfeed—Steady and in demand. Bids of \$15 and 15.50 were made for bran, and \$1 more for shorts.

Wheat—Spring is in demand, but other grades were quiet. White was bought at 66c, and the same was bid for more, with sellers at 67c. No. 2 spring sold on the Northern at 60c for five cars. For goose there does not appear to be as much enquiry. No. 1 hard offered at 83c North Bay, 82½c bid. No. 2 hard offers at 81c North Bay, 80c bid. No. 2 frosted sold at 61c. Sarnia grinding in transit.

Barley—Quiet and steady. There were a couple of sales No. 2 on the Northern at 40c.

Oats—Steady and unchanged. Buyers paid 34c here for mixed and 31c west for white. On call 15,000 bus. offered on the C.P.R. west at 30½c, and 29c was bid for white. There were sellers of 20,000 bus. mixed at 29c C.P.R. west and 5,000 bus white at 30c without bids.

Grain and Flour—Car prices are: Flour (Toronto freights), Manitoba patents, \$4.30 to 4.50; Manitoba strong bakers', \$3.90 to 4.25; Ontario patents, \$3.25 to 3.50; straight roller,

\$3.00 to 3.20; extra, \$2.90 to 3.00; low grades per bag, \$1.00 to 1.25. Bran—\$15.50 to 17. Shorts—\$17 to 18. Wheat—west and north points)—White, 65 to 66c; spring, 61 to 62c; red winter, 65 to 66c; goose, 60 to 62c; spring Midland, 63 to 64c; No. 1 hard, North Bay, 82 to 83c; No. 2 hard, 80 to 81c; No. 3 hard, 75 to 76c; No. 1 frosted, 70 to 72c; peas (outside) 56 to 57c. Barley (outside)—No. 1, 45c; No. 2, 40c; No. 3 extra, 36 to 38c; No. 3, 32 to 34c; two-rowed, 54 pounds, averaging about No. 3 extra in color (outside), 35 to 40c. Rye (outside) 53 to 55c. Buckwheat (outside) 50 to 51c. Oats, 34 to 34½c.

Eggs—The market keeps steady owing to the moderate receipts. Most commission houses were selling at 17c to-day. A decline in prices is looked for tomorrow should the weather continue fine. The local demand is brisk enough to keep stocks pretty low.

Potatoes—In good demand and firm. Car lots of sound potatoes are held at 85c per bag on spot. Dealers get 93c per bag for small lots out of store.

Beans—Scarce and firm. There is a good jobbing enquiry for choice hand-picked beans at \$1.45 to 1.55 per bushel for small lots. Farmers' deliveries are taken at \$1.25 to 1.35 per bus. Offerings on the street have been very light recently.

Dried Apples—Quiet but steady. No movement in car lots. Job lots sell at 5¼ to 5½c for nice bright stock on spot. Farmers' offerings sell at 4½ to 5c, according to quality. Evaporated apples are rather slow; they sell at 9 to 10c for small lots.

Dressed hogs and provisions—There were very few dressed hogs offered to-day, and values were lower, packers paying only \$8 for average weights of street and rail lots. Products were quiet, and the feeling was easier. Quotations are:—Mess pork, Canadian, \$20 to 21; short cut, \$21 to 22; bacon, long clear, per lb., 10½ to 11c; lard, Canadian, tierces, 12½ to 13c; tubs and pails, 13½ to 13½c; compound do, 10½ to 11c. Smoked meats—Hams, per lb, 13 to 13½c; bellies, 13½ to 14c; rolls, per lb, 10½ to 11c; backs, per lb, 13c.

Wool—There is a fair demand for pulled wools from the local mills at steady prices. One lot of 7,000 lbs good super changing hands yesterday at 22c. Dealers are paying 21c. Extra pulled wool sells at 25 to 26½c. Fleeco wool is dull; combing is being offered sparingly; dealers pay 19c for choice.

Tallow—Weaker; local dealers are paying 7c for rendered and are holding generally for 8c. Rough sells at 3c and caul at 6c.

Hides, etc.—Unchanged and steady; a couple of cars cured were sent east this week at 5½c, green sell at 4½c for No. 1 and 3½c for No. 2. Skins—sheepskins are easier; dealers are taking the moderate offerings at \$1.15 to 1.35, according to size and quality. Calfskins are scarce; they sell at 5 to 7c.

Butter—The only feature worth noting in the butter market is the scarcity and dearth of what is termed "bakers" butter. Receipts of this grade have been exceedingly light lately and commission men have been obliged in many cases to fill orders of good grades of large rolls at 16 to 18c. Medium grades in dairy tub butter are generally enquired for by bakers, and these have sold until recently, when the receipts fell off, at 15 to 16c. Choice grades in dairy tubs are also scarce and in demand; they sell at 20 to 22c. Cholo. large rolls are selling to-day at 19 to 20c. Creamery tub butter is moving slowly at 21 to 25c; there is a good deal of inferior stuff on the market, for which the inside price is generally asked.

Apples—Per bbl., \$1.75 to 3.

Cattle—Prices were not quotably changed to-day, but were firmer. A number of small pickled lots of choice butchers' cattle sold at 4 to 4½c per lb and good averaged loads brought 3½ to 3¾c. Here are a few of the best sales by the load; 19 butchers', averaging 1,050 pounds, at \$30 per head; 21 do., 1,025 lbs., at \$37 per head; one load extra choice, averaging 1,125 pounds at 40 per lb; one load "ice," averaging 1,000 pounds at \$33 per head. Medium to good cattle sold at 3½c per lb and upwards, and inferior, by which is meant rough oxen, thin cows, bulls, etc., changed hands at from 2½ to 3c per lb. Most of the stuff on the market changed hands before the close. There were no stockers or feeders here, and in fact no enquiry for them.

Milch Cows and Springers—Fifteen or 16 came in. The demand was good, these were all taken, chiefly for speculation however, early in the day. Prices were firm at \$35 to 45 per head. It is said that good forward springers will find a ready sale here at present.

Sheep and lambs—Sales were mostly of mixed lots (sheep and lambs), and prices were firm at \$4 to \$6 per head, or 5 to 6c per pound. Good grain-fed lambs were in active demand.

Hogs—The market was weak and lower under liberal offerings. Farmers are evidently beginning to realize that the time to sell the stock they have been holding back for weeks in view of higher prices is at hand. Receipts have been increasing ever since the first decline started a fortnight ago, and it was reported on the market to-day that 1,500 hogs were expected next week. One car lot, for Montreal, sold at \$6 30 per cwt; weighed off the car. This was the top price realized to-day. The bulk of the offerings sold around 6c per lb (off car) and only choice animals brought \$6 25 per cwt. Stores, stags, etc., sold from \$5.75 to 5 90 per cwt, and were draggy. Little hogs are not wanted at any price. Prices have already declined 50c per cwt. this week, and it was the opinion of a good many dealers on the market to-day that values would go still lower, especially if the offerings should continue liberal.—*Empire*, March 20.

Montreal Markets.

Flour—The past week's business has been the duller of the whole winter, a portion of the demand having been cut off by bad roads. Regarding straight rollers, Newfoundland buyers say they are offered American straight rollers (not seconds) at equal to \$3 10 laid down here. This is said to be good Ohio roller flour made from wheat which costs less than Ontario millers have to pay. Ontario straight rollers are offering freely at \$3.46 on track here, but are not selling very readily. Choice straight rollers, or 90 per cent has been sold at \$3.50 in car loads on track, which has been resold in broken lots at \$3 60 to 3.65 delivered. In spring wheat flour there is an easier feeling, and the price of strong bakers is more or less nominal; in fact, the same quality of flour is said to be sold at different prices by different holders, choice brands of city bakers being reported sold at \$4 10 and \$4.15, and some at \$4.20. A very choice lot, Manitoba ground strong bakers, was sold at \$4.05. Prices are quot-

ed as follows: Patent, spring, \$4 25 to 4.35; patent, winter, \$4 10 to 4.25; straight roller, \$3.40 to 3.65; extra, \$3.00 to 3.15; superfine, \$2.70 to 2.90; fine \$2.35 to 2.50; city strong bakers, \$4 to 4.20; Manitoba bakers, \$3.50 to 4.10; Ontario bags, extra, \$1 40 to 1.50; straight rollers \$1.75 to \$1.80; superfine, \$1.30 to \$1.45; fine, \$1.10 to 1.20.

Oatmeal—The market remains steady under a good demand, and car lots of rolled are offered at \$4.10 per barrel, and at \$2.00 in bags. We quote prices for jobbing lots as follows:—Rolled and granulated, \$4.16 to \$4.20; standard \$3 95 to 4.05. In bags, granulated and rolled, \$2.00 to 2.10, and standard \$1.90 to 2.05.

Mill feed—The market for bran continues firm at \$17.50 to 18 for car lots, although it is difficult to get at the top prices of a week ago. Western millers are not as stiff in their views as they were, and are offering their bran at \$16 f.o.b. Shorts are scarce and firm at \$18 50 to 20.00, and 1 moullie \$20 to 23.05 as to grade.

Wheat—Owing to the absence of spot business prices here are purely nominal. For May delivery No. 2 hard is quoted at 82 to 83c afloat. At North Bay No. 2 hard has been sold at 81c. West of Toronto there have been sales of red and white winter wheat at 66 to 67c f.o.b.

Oats—The market remains steady, notwithstanding the free arrivals and ample stocks, sales being reported in 4,000 to 5,000 bushel lots at 34 to 34½c per 34 lbs. for No. 2 white, mixed being quoted at 33 to 33½c. It is stated, however, that at present prices in the west it would cost 36 to 37c afloat here for May delivery.

Barley—The market keeps very quiet, and prices are quoted at 41 to 43c for feed, three cars selling at 42c, and 50 to 55c for malting grades. Sales in the west have been made of feed barley at 36 to 37c f.o.b.

Pork, Lard, &c.—Canada short cut mess pork has been sold at \$22.00 to 22 50, but it is said the inside might be shaded for a round lot. At the price of pork in Chicago it would cost \$21.30 to lay down new Chicago mess pork in this market and old ditto \$20.40. Lard is also easier in sympathy with the drop in Chicago, and we quote compound \$2.10 to 2.30 per pail of 20 lbs. A fair business is reported in smoked meats, choice small sized smoked hams of 12 to 13 lbs. selling at 14c per lb., and heavier hams at 12½ to 13c per lb. Bacon sells fairly well at 12 to 13c per lb as to quantity and quality. We quote:—Canada short cut pork, per bbl., \$22.50 to 22 50; Canada clear mess, per bbl. \$20.00 to 21.00; extra mess beef, per bbl. \$14 00 to 15 00; hams, city cured, per lb. 12½ to 14c; lard, pure, in pails, per lb. 13 to 13½c; lard, compound, in pails, per lb., 10½ to 12c; bacon, per lb., 12 to 13c; shoulders, per lb., 11 to 11½c.

Dressed Hogs—The sale of a car load of dressed hogs was made in this market at about \$3.50 per 100 lbs., and we quote \$3.50 to 3.60.

Butter—Last week we stated that holders of creamery had to meet the views of buyers in order to do business, and this week that feeling is more generally acquiesced in. To move a round lot of creamery (and round lots need moving) 21½c would have to be accepted for the lots offering. Fresh made Eastern Township dairy, was sold at 23 to 24c, as reported by us last week in single tubs. Calves are coming in more freely and consequently fresh made butter will increase in proportion. Several lots of fresh rolls have been received. Western selling at 20 to 21c. Creamery choice late made, 21½ to 22½c; do, good to fine, 20 to 21c; Eastern Townships dairy, choice tall, 20½ to 21c; do, good, 20c; Morrisburg and Brockville, 20c; Western, 18 to 20c. About 1 to 2c may be added to above prices for choice selections of single tubs.

Eggs—There has been a further decline of 1½ to 2c per dozen, sales of fresh having been made at 18½c, but 19c is said to be the lowest price at which they can be had to-day.

Beans—The market is quiet but steady at \$1 25 to 1.45 for fair to choice stock, with ordinary qualities selling at \$1 to 1.20.

Seeds—Canadian timothy is quoted at \$2.80 to 2.90 per bus. of 45 lbs., and western is quoted at \$2.50 to 2.60 per bus. Red clover is steady at \$9.00 to 9 50 per bus. of 60 lbs., alsike \$6 50 to 7 50 per bus. Flax seed steady at \$1.00 to 1 25 per bushel.

Apples—The market is steady for choice, at \$3.00 to 4.00 per bbl., poor stock \$1 00 to 2.00 as to condition.

Onions—Spanish in crates sell at 90c to \$1.00, while red and yellows in barrels range from \$2 50 to 3 00.

Potatoes—The potato market has been very firm this week, an advance having taken place as supplies are small, sales of car lots having been made at from \$1 00 to 1.05, a few choice cars bringing from \$1 08 to 1.10.

Fish and Oils—Steam refined seal oil is quiet but steady at 51 to 52½c. In cod oil the market keeps steady at 40 to 41c for Newfoundland and 38 to 39c for Gaspe. Cod liver oil is still quoted at 65 to 75c as to quality. Pickled fish—Herring sell fairly well, sales being reported at \$3 85 to 4.00 for shore and Labrador at \$4.25 to 4.50. Green cod \$6.50 for No. 1 and \$7.50 for large. Dry cod \$4 50, and case cod \$4.75. Fresh fish—Haddock are selling fairly well at 4½ to 4¾c per lb. in case lots, and a few cod at 4½c. The season for frozen herrings is about over, and last sales were made at \$2.25 or large and \$1 for small bait herring.

Hides—The hide market is quiet but steady, the great bulk of receipts being disposed of quite readily to tanners, who pay 5½c for No. 1, while dealers pay ½c less. Heavy steers have sold at 7½c for No. 1, and 6½ for No. 2. Calfskins are wanted, and prices have advanced 1c per lb to 7c. We quote:—Hides, Nos. 1, 2 and 3 at 5½c, 4½c and 3½c respectively to tanners, dealers paying 5c, 4c and 3c. Calfskins, 7c and lambskins, 90c to \$1.05.

Wools—Sales of Cape have been made at 14 to 15½c as to grade, one or two lots of inferior being placed at 13½c. There are about 1,500 to 2,000 bales on the way direct from the Cape, part of which has been sold to arrive. Scoured wool is quoted all the way from 28 to 35c. Canadian fleeces 19½ to 22c; and Northwest 11 to 14c, as to grade. A lot of common Northwest wool is still held here, and is very difficult to sell.—*Trade Bulletin*, March 17.

Toronto Leather Prices.

Sole, slaughter, medium, heavy, per pound, 23 to 25c; Spanish, No. 1, per pound, 24 to 26c; Spanish, No. 2, per pound, 22 to 24c; Spanish, No. 3, per pound, 18 to 20c; calfskin, Canadian, light, 65 to 70c; Canadian, medium, 70 to 73c; calfskin, Canadian, heavy, 65 to 70c; calfskin, French, \$1.05 to \$1.30; upper, light, medium, 30c to 32c; split, 15 to 23c; harness, prime, 15 to 18 lbs, 24 to 26c; harness, light, per pound, 22 to 24c; buff, 14 to 16c; pebble, 14 to 15c; oak harness, American, 45 to 5c; oak harness, English, 75 to 80c; Cordovan, vamps, No. 1, \$5.50 to \$6; Cordovan vamps, No. 2, \$5 to \$5.50; Cordovan goloshes, 11 to 12c; Cordovan sides, No. 1, 16c; Cordovan sides, No. 2, 13c; Cordovan sides, No. 3, 11 to 12c; oak cup soles, \$4.50 to \$8; hemlock taps, \$3 to \$3.75; cod oil, per gallon, 45 to 50c; degrease, per pound, 4½ to 5c; japonica, per pound, 6 to 6½c; oak extract, 4c; hemlock extract, 3c; lampblack, 20 to 30c; sumac, per ton, \$65 to \$70; roundings, white oak, 10 to 25c; roundings, black, 18 to 20c; roundings, hemlock, 15c.

Delegates from the principal boards of trade of the United States and Canada are to be invited to attend the opening ceremonies of the Montreal board of trade's new building in April. There will be a grand banquet, which it is expected the principal members of the Government will attend.

British Bread Supply.

Our contemporary, the *Engineer*, has published an article (reproduced in this issue) on the connection between our naval strength and the security of our food supply. This is a text on which we have preached, to deaf ears it must be confessed, at all times during the past eight years, whence it is the more gratifying to find that our conclusions are accepted by this authority. That cheap bread is our backbone as a great manufacturing nation is the first article of the British commercial creed; under the present conditions we are (*pace* Mr. Howard Vincent) in full command of that commodity, wherefore the nation seems to have made up its mind that this blissful state of affairs must in the nature of things last as long as the British Isles. As is well said by the *Engineer*, we are "quite content to let the morrow take thought for itself." Nor can any exception be offered to the further proposition, "that this crass satisfaction has its origin . . . in pure ignorance, and this ignorance is very largely due to the circumstance that neither those who speak in public, nor those who write for and control the press of this country, pay one-tenth of the attention to the subject that it really deserves." For our part we should say that, considering the admirable organization of the great daily papers of London, and their boundless facilities for obtaining correct information on topics of public interest, and for placing that information before their readers in a form easy of assimilation, their attitude of supine indifference on Great Britain's food supply is little short of a crime. For what is the issue involved? Nothing less than the existence of the greatest, and in many respects the most beneficent empire, that the world has ever known. If this appear a large proposition it will not require long periods to prove it to the hilt. The British Isles depend mainly on cheap bread, and under existing conditions, that bread can only be forthcoming so long as peace reigns on the ocean. Let us fall out with a great naval power, such as France, or even Russia, and where will then be the cheap freights on which our cheap loaf depends? Mr. South Taylor, in discussing Captain Warren's memorable lecture at the London Chamber of Commerce some four years ago, freely admitted that the very first consequence of our engaging in hostilities with any power possessing anything like a navy would be to trouble the price of bread. And if that happened in the green tree, what would take place in the dry? The floating fortresses that are our pride are, in one sense, delicate structures, of which the numbers might be sadly diminished by the contingencies of six months naval warfare. Is our fire tough enough to bear, after half a century of comparative luxury, the hardships, and perhaps ten times the hardships that sorely tried our robust grandfathers? They at least grew their own bread, if at times they had to pay a famine price for it; they raised their own beasts; they knew nothing of the thousand little comforts brought over the sea, which constant enjoyment has made us regard as necessities. The latest political doctrine seems to be that a well ordered state should supply its working population with fair wages, decent homes, and an eight hours day, but what would be the temper of our great cities should beleaguered Britain be suddenly bereft of these good things? If these contingencies appear like the nightmare, let us take back our recollection to the month of June 1870. Any man who had ventured to number the days of what was believed to be the greatest military empire of the world, would have been derided as a visionary. Two months elapsed, and at Sedan that empire lay in the dust. Surely history has no meaning if it does not teach that the greatest earthly powers may be broken by the fortune of war, and that the greater the power the greater and the more irretrievable the ruin.

The practical question is what is to be done while we have yet fine weather. Our contemporary endorses our proposal for national gran-

aries, though it does not make use of that term, nor, in our opinion, does it go far enough in this direction. It observes that: "There does not appear to be any insurmountable obstacle to the storing in this country of as much grain and flour as would give us time to look around us, in case war broke out—say, sufficient for a couple of months' demand. These stocks would, of course, be in addition to those normally in the country, and would represent so much capital lying idle. The whole operation might be carried out in a way that would scarcely disturb the market in any way." The stock suggested appears to us insufficient. Situated as we are, at least six months' provision of breadstuff would be indispensable, while a clear year's stock would be still better. That would place the nation in security against almost any contingency, for then, if necessary, every acre of corn-bearing land in Great Britain might be ploughed and sown. On the other hand we are not prepared to say that such operations, even on the minor scale contemplated by the *Engineer*, could be carried out without any disturbance to the market; but what amount of commercial inconvenience should be allowed to weigh against our existence as a great nation; for that, and nothing else is at stake. For the rest, no time could be more favorable to such an operation than the present, when the world's granaries are positively groaning with stocks.

The second remedy proposed by our contemporary is a large reinforcement of our naval power, and that again appears highly expedient. The proposition that what Captain Sommes did in the American Civil War with one ship could be repeated in a European conflict with a hundred vessels is hard to contradict. It may freely be granted that prowling cruisers like the *Alabama* could not work their full measure of destruction until our navy had been virtually annihilated; but what the strong navy school leave out of sight is the fact that every single capture by such marine birds of prey would appreciably raise freights. Now high freights must mean dear food for this country, while very high sea carriage would simply spell famine prices. That any navy could keep our ocean highways perfectly secure we do not believe, but a powerful fleet—that is, a fleet much stronger than we can now boast—might do much, while that, combined with national granaries, stocked with six to twelve months' supplies, should place us in reasonable security. The cost of such measure, considerable as it must be, is but the due insurance of our national existence.—London *Miller*.

Toronto Dry Goods Trade.

The wholesale dry goods houses have been very busy this week. The break in the weather promising an early spring has brought a large number of buyers to the city, and they have been liberal purchasers. The advent of another cold snap may cause a temporary slackness, but if the word of the weather prophets giving their experience of past seasons similar to the present we are promised a fine early spring. All seasonable lines have received attention, but a specially good business is being done in carpets, curtains and general house furnishings preparatory to the numerous moving, marriages, etc., in the month of May. The number of houses in this line are limited, though there has been an increase in recent years. It is necessary to carry a large stock to make. Silks seem to be stiffening. All the manufacturers are talking higher prices. One broker had a cable from his house instructing him to advance the taffeta and silk gloves 1s per dozen.

Dress linings continue very scarce, and the difficulty dealers find in supplying the demand is attracting special attention to this feature in the dry goods situation. They are not made by any but the Montreal Cotton Mills Company

the syndicate having decided not to manufacture them. The capacity of their mill at Valleyfield has been taxed to its utmost, but, as is generally known, it has failed to keep up with the consumption. The directors have been rather slow in recognizing this fact, and it was not until quite recently that they decided to increase the capacity one half by the erection of an addition to their already large works. This will not be completed for a year or so. In the mean time the company have turned as many of the machines as possible on linings, and it is hoped that they will be able to keep the market fairly well supplied. At least one coast factory has had to shut down for lack of material, and in another instance a representative of the firm has gone to the States to make purchases.

Payments so far this month have been rather better than in February, and a further improvement is expected as soon as the roads improve. Toronto jobbers are not anticipating much better results from Manitoba, the Territories and British Columbia, and it is felt that many of the retailers there will have to be carried until the next crop. It is felt that the time has come when the farmers in those provinces should devote more attention to mixed farming, so that they may have a source of income all the year round. In Ontario, for instance, the month of May is one of the best for cash receipts, due to the money coming in from sales of eggs, butter, milk and young animals.—*Empire*.

Growth of the Glass Industry.

The Boston *Commercial Bulletin*, in a review of the growth of the glass industry in the United States, says. The American glass industry is comparatively young. Shortly after the civil war the window glass manufacture started, and has been increasing rapidly ever since. The growth of plate glass production has been even more astounding. Not more than a dozen years ago we imported almost our total consumption from Europe, but now we do not import anything in that line except mirror plates, and that business will probably cease in a few years. When our manufacturers take more care in the mixture they use in making this glass and produce a whiter and purer material and give it the necessary finish, foreign importation will stop. There is no doubt about our manufacturers being able to do this.

As for plate glass for ordinary purposes which eight or ten years ago was imported to the extent of about 86,000,000 square feet per year, American is of such quality and can be sold comparatively so low that it has entire possession of the market. Statistics best show this wonderful growth. Eight or ten years ago the consumption of plate glass was the amount imported, that is about 86,000,000 square feet. This year the factories of this country will turn out about 15,000,000 square feet. This branch of the business is cutting heavily into the common window glass trade.

The growth of the common window glass industry has like the plate glass industry been phenomenal, yet it has not reached that point where the foreign product is excluded. Large amounts are imported yearly along our Atlantic seaboard, despite the fact that there is a heavy duty on imported glass. These importations are possible because of the fact that freight rates from Europe are so low and New England is such a distance by rail from the domestic glass factories, which are in the natural glass belt.

The Toronto *World* says: The manufacturers of barbed wire have decided to reduce prices in Ontario and Quebec, the reduction to be equivalent to one-fourth of a cent per pound. The manufacturers met some time ago and resolved to confine the reduction to a certain portion of Ontario, but as this decision caused considerable dissatisfaction, it has now been decided to extend the cut to the whole of the two provinces named.

Northwest Ontario.

On alarming fire occurred at Rat Portage on March 21. It started in the building known as the old Hub, and, assisted by a strong wind which was blowing at the time, it rapidly spread to the adjoining stores, and they were completely gutted. The Queen's hotel had a narrow escape. The stores occupied by F. Hemmings, also those of S. Botroll and B. Caslake are gone up, and the north end of the Queen's hotel is seriously damaged from fire and water.

The Port Arthur law firm of Wink & Cameron has been dissolved. Mr. Wink will continue to practice his profession at Port Arthur.

F. Stetton, who for some time conducted the business of Mr. Cooke, has opened business on his own account at Fort William, in the watch and jewellery line.

There was a meeting of patent medicine manufacturers and vendors at Toronto recently to take steps to prevent the local legislature from amending the Pharmacy Act. The druggists of the province will have a bill introduced during the coming session providing that no one who is not a properly certified member of the Pharmaceutical Association will be allowed to sell medicines of any kind. This will seriously affect the business of the retail grocers and general storekeepers, who are large handlers of patent medicines and simple remedies, and on which the profits are larger than on any other lines they handle. It is stated that the object the druggists have in view is to prevent such men as Eaton & Co., who have sold patent medicines at less than the regular prices. The bulk of the business in patent medicines and simple remedies, such as castor oil, epsom salts, senna, etc., is done by the general storekeeper, who is in many instances miles away from any drug store.

The imports into the Dominion during February, 1893, amounted to \$7,989,834 and duty thereon to \$1,582,239. In February, 1892, the imports were \$7,691,275. The exports during February were valued at \$3,770,822, and for February last year \$4,777,891. During February \$222,532 were deposited in the Dominion Government savings bank, and \$210,379 withdrawn, leaving \$17,121,358 on deposit.

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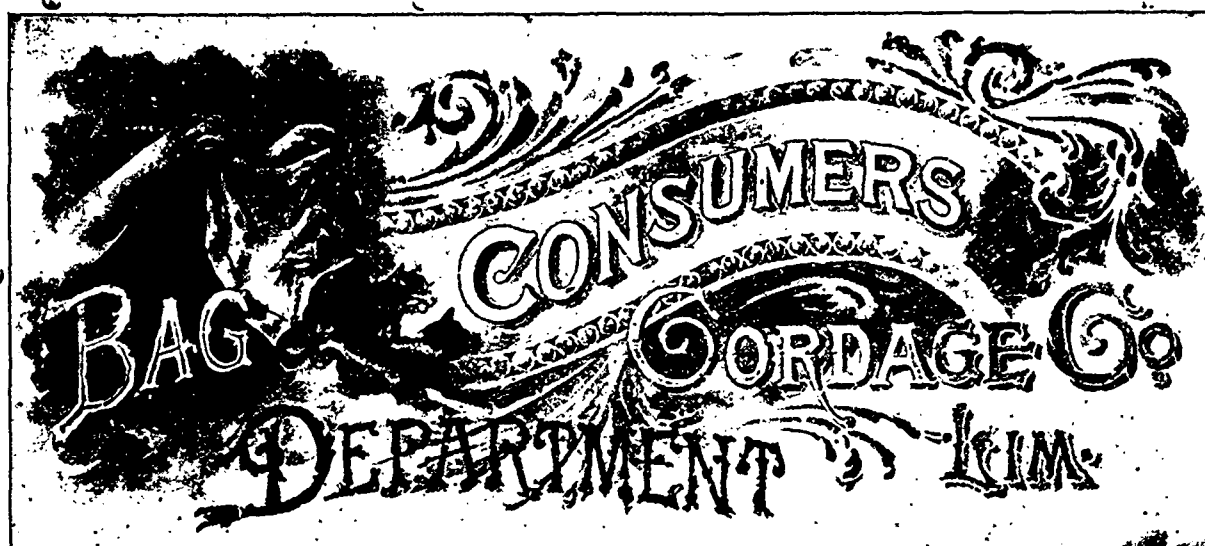
WATER POWER.

THE Mayor and Council of the Town of Minnedosa, Manitoba, invite correspondence from parties willing to undertake the construction of a Dam and working of Water Power on the Little Saskatchewan River. On the basis of a Report and Plan prepared by Geo. H. Webster, Esq., C.E., Chief Engineer of the Manitoba & Northwestern Railway Company.

Mr. Webster's report provides for a Reservoir or Power Canal, 600 feet long, 150 to 200 feet wide, and of a minimum depth of 13 feet, with four good mill sites adjacent thereto, and states that there is every opportunity for the utilization of a splendid Water Power, estimating that the revenue derived at the low rental of \$10 per horse power from the 400 horse power to be provided will probably repay the whole outlay in three or four years.

The Report and Plan may be examined at the office of

ERNEST W. PEARSON,
Clerk and Treasurer.



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The Mutual Life.

The annual statement of the Mutual Life Insurance Co. of New York for 1892, again brings before the public the wonderful magnitude of the business of the company. The annual statement deals with millions and hundreds of millions of dollars as freely as our large mercantile concerns deal with dollars and cents. Fancy an income of a single company reaching up to over \$40,000,000 in one year. When it comes to assets the figures are multiplied into hundreds of millions, total assets reaching \$175,084,156. The reserve for policies amounts to \$159,181,067, and the insurance in force reaches the vast amount of \$745,780,083. These figures are so great as to be beyond comprehension. The assets exceed the total bank deposits in Canada by over \$10,000,000. The income of the company is a million or two greater than the revenue of the Dominion. These figures are wonderful to contemplate, or we may say so vast as to be beyond contemplation.

Lots of Brain Work.

The careful observer who will spend some time in the principal stores where the commission business is extensively conducted must be impressed with the necessity of a cool, level head to keep the wheels in motion, and at the same time avoid the risks that lead to loss. In other words, it seems to be absolutely necessary to have one man at least in the firm who will devote most of his time to "thinking." That is perhaps the proper expression.

It is necessary to study carefully each week and each month what to do as how to do it, keeping in the proper channels the various lines necessary in a successful business. The products of each season and in each accessible district must be looked after in time before secured by rival firms and competing markets. In these matters and a hundred others that might be added can never be judiciously managed without careful foresight and timely action.

Therefore, the firm doing a large business who would keep close to shore and avoid the breakers must see the necessity of a man whose time will be largely devoted to thinking. By no other means can a prudent and safe business be so well conducted—by no other step can the business be so well divested of the elements of risk and the hasty steps that lead to losses and errors. The average commission merchant permits himself to get too busy, and too often with labors which might be delegated to others—to cheaper help. Physical labors do not compare with brain work in the commission business no more than they do in other walks of life.—P. M. Kiely in *Produce Trade Reporter*.

In the Nova Scotia legislature a private bill has been introduced for the distribution of insolvent estates, the main provisions of which make preferences illegal and provide for an equal distribution of assets among creditors.

The annual general meeting of the shareholders of the Patrons' Elevator, Milling and Supply Co. (L'd), of Boisvevain, Man., was held recently. The report of grain handled showed that the elevator had taken in over 70,000 bushels since its opening on the 8th of last November, while the financial statements showed that the earnings of the elevator had been sufficiently above the expenses to enable the directors to show a profit of over six and one half per cent, which amount has been added to the capital of the company. The following resolution was passed:—"That we, as shareholders, having received thorough explanations of the workings of the elevator, and the business of the company, hereby express our complete satisfaction with the profit declared, and the benefits derived from our elevator up to the present time, and tender our hearty thanks to the directors for the way in which they have managed our affairs." The same directors were re-elected for another year.



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ROBT. KERR,
General Passenger Agent,
WINNIPEG.



TIME CARD.

Taking effect on Sunday, Nov. 20, 1892.
Central or 90th Meridian Time.)

North Bound			South Bound		
Brandon Ex. Tues. Th. & Sat.	St. Paul Express Daily.	Miles from Winnipeg.	STATIONS.	St. Paul Express Daily.	Brandon Ex. Mon. Wed & Fri.
2.55p	4.10p	0	Winnipeg.....	11.45a	1.00p
2.45p	4.00p	3 0	Portage Junction.....	11.54a	1.10p
2.30p	3.45p	9 3	St. Norbert.....	12.02p	1.23p
2.17p	3.31p	15 3	Cartier.....	12.25p	1.37p
1.50p	3.13p	23 6	St. Agathe.....	12.41p	1.55p
1.50p	3.04p	27 4	Union Point.....	12.49p	2.02p
1.30p	2.51p	32 6	Silver Plains.....	1.01p	2.13p
1.20p	2.33p	40 4	Morris.....	1.20p	2.30p
	1.18p	46 8	St. Jean.....	1.35p	
	1.57p	56 0	Letellier.....	1.57p	
	1.25p	65 0	Emerson.....	2.15p	
	1.16p	63 1	Pembina.....	2.25p	
	9.35a	103	Grand Forks.....	6.00p	
	5.35a	223	Winnipeg Junction.....	9.56p	
	8.35p	470	Minneapolis.....	6.30a	
	8.00p	481	St. Paul.....	7.05a	
	9.00a	833	Chicago.....	9.35a	

MORRIS-BRANDON BRANCH.

East Bound			West Bound.		
Freight Mon. Wed. & Fri.	Passenger Tues. Thur. & Sat.	Miles from Winnipeg.	STATIONS.	Passenger Mon. Wed. & Fri.	Freight Tues. Thur. & Sat.
11.40a	2.55p	0	Winnipeg.....	1.00p	3.00a
7.30p	1.15p	0	Morris.....	2.30p	7.30a
0.40p	12.53p	10 0	Lower Farm.....	3.05p	8.15a
5.40p	12.27p	21 2	Myrtle.....	3.31p	9.05a
5.24p	12.15p	25 9	Roland.....	3.43p	9.25a
4.40p	11.57a	32 3	Rosebank.....	4.02p	9.53a
4.10p	11.43a	35 0	Miami.....	4.15p	10.25a
3.25p	11.20a	49 0	Deerwood.....	4.33p	11.16a
2.55p	11.08a	54 1	Attanont.....	4.50p	11.45a
2.18p	10.49a	62 1	Somerset.....	5.10p	12.25p
1.43p	10.33a	65 4	Swan Lake.....	5.24p	1.00p
1.17p	10.19a	74 0	Indian Springs.....	5.39p	1.30p
12.50p	10.07a	77 4	Maricapolis.....	5.50p	1.55p
12.22p	9.10a	86 1	Greenway.....	6.00p	2.23p
11.51a	9.35a	92 3	Balder.....	6.21p	3.00p
11.01a	9.12a	102 0	Belmont.....	6.45p	3.60p
10.26a	8.55a	103 7	Hilton.....	7.21p	4.29p
9.49a	8.40a	117 1	Ashdown.....	7.35p	5.03p
9.35a	8.30a	120 0	Wawanesa.....	7.47p	5.16p
8.45a	8.00a	129 5	Rounthwalte.....	8.14p	6.00p
8.10a	7.45a	137 2	Martinville.....	8.25p	6.43p
7.30a	7.30a	145 1	Brandon.....	8.56p	7.30p

West bound passenger trains stop at Belmont for meals.

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE BRANCH.
Taking effect Tuesday, Dec. 20, 1892.

East Bound.			W. Bnd.		
Ex. No. Mon. Wed. Fri.	Pass No. Tues. Thur. Sat.	Miles from Winnipeg.	STATIONS.	Pass No. Mon. Wed. Fri.	Ex. No. Tues. Thur. Sat.
12.16p	12.10p	0	Winnipeg.....	4.16p	3.40p
11.50a	11.52a	3.3	Portage Junction.....	4.25p	4.00p
11.18a	11.33a	11.5	St. Charles.....	4.45p	4.26p
11.07a	11.23a	14.7	Headingley.....	4.50p	4.35p
10.30a	11.12a	21 0	White Plains.....	5.07p	5.00p
10.05a	10.54a	28 8	Gravel Pit.....	5.25p	5.27p
9.55a	10.49a	31.2	Lasalle Tank.....	5.31p	5.35p
9.35a	10.40a	35.2	Eustace.....	5.40p	5.49p
9.11a	10.26a	42.1	Oakville.....	5.56p	6.13p
8.25a	9.55a	55 5	Portage la Prairie.....	6.25p	7.00p

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