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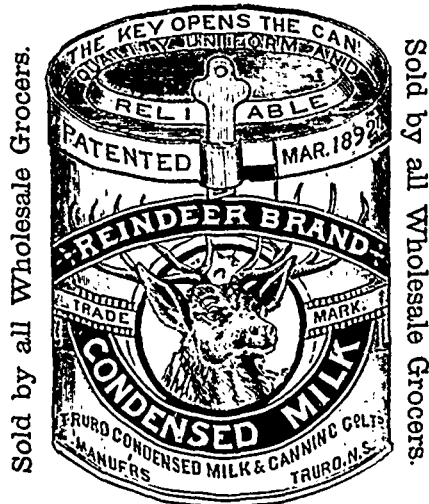
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WINNIPEG, APRIL 24, 1893.

## Defertilisation of Russia.

Is the main source of Russia's wealth—the fertile black soil—becoming defertilised? According to Count Tolstoi, who is a practical agriculturist as well as a philanthropist, it is. He avers that within the past 15 years several districts in that region have become so poor of yield that they have been abandoned by their tillers, who have tried their luck elsewhere. This view is adopted by Prof. Dokvotshaiëff, in whose opinion the Russian "black loam soil is undergoing a process of progressive exhaustion. Many sources of moisture are, he maintains, drying up and completely disappearing; others are being choked up. And, worse than all else, the fertile surface soil is being swept away from the steppes with an ever augmenting force, whereby the arms of rivers, the lakes, and every species of hollow, are filling with sand and other coarse alluvium." Mr. Abramoff, another Russian expert, expresses much the same opinion. This thesis is also handled in an anonymous article in the *Edinburgh Review* of January last. The writer's conclusion is that the black or cereal lands are perishing through lack of moisture, which he attributes to "ruthless forest destruction;" he points out that the belts of trees which have disappeared so rapidly within late years had the double function of retaining moisture and of screening the land from the full severity of the east winds, piercingly cold in winter and scorchingly hot in summer. These hot winds are not only capable of withering the corn in a few days, but also bring with them sand storms which "turn fertile land into permanent deserts." We are, in fact, invited to believe that the corn lands of South Russia are now undergoing the same process which has converted so large a portion of the once fertile Central Asia into a desert. In support of this thesis, the author gives a number of precise details concerning the drying up, in whole or in part, of some of the most important rivers.—*The Miller.*

## Artificial Eggs.

According to the newspapers a Philadelphian named Gross has discovered a process for making eggs. He has worked with models, and the results, it is said, are so satisfactory that he will establish a factory in Philadelphia at once. He claims he can make the eggs for 8 cents per dozen and they can be sold for a good profit at 10 cents all the year round. He guarantees that they will never spoil, and, whether fresh or old, they will always taste like a new laid egg, and will build up as much tissue in the human frame, if eaten, as the genuine. The only thing Mr. Gross fears is that as soon as he is launched in the manufacture of eggs the farmers will combine and have a law passed knocking him out, as they have flooded the oleomargarine men.

The shells are made out of a paper machine baked hard and cast in molds the shape of an egg. A small hole is left in one end, and first the white is put in and then the yolk. The manufacture of the shell is simple enough, but Mr. Gross declines to tell by what process or out of what material he produces the interior of the egg. He says he has applied for a patent and this part of his invention must remain a secret until his rights are secured.

One defect in the method of manufacture must be overcome, and Mr. Gross thinks he can successfully accomplish the feat in. After the contents of the egg are put inside, the difficulty is to seal it. At present the seal is easily broken, especially if the egg is boiled. Speaking of the arrangement inside, Mr. Gross said that the yoke is likely to be in any position, but under no circumstance will the white and yolk mix. In some eggs he had broken the yolk was found in the centre, in others it was in one of the ends.

Mr. Gross claimed for his egg all the virtues possessed by the real article. It can be used for all purposes in cookery. It can be beaten like a hen's egg, and assists in producing delicious cakes of all kinds. The white may be used for frosting and icings, and, lastly, the manufactured egg may be served on the table. It is easily boiled, fried, poached or scrambled.—*Merchants' Review.*

## The Advance in Sugar.

In referring to the advancing tendency in the sugar markets recently the *New Orleans Picayune* says. The causes of this general advance are the comparative light supplies of sugar in Europe, and the prospect that the Cuban crop will fall considerably short of last season. The main sugar supply of the United States is derived from Cuba, hence the American sugar market is more promptly affected by influences operating in Havana than in any other cause. It is said that the Cuban yield is falling considerably short, and extensive fires in the cane fields have further diminished the promise of the crop. An early commencement of the rainy season is also expected, in which event the deficit will be increased.

With the prospect of a short sugar crop, there is reason to expect that the United States will have to draw upon European supplies of beet sugar later in the season. This prospect has already assisted in the advance in London, and should the Cuban shortage turn out as serious as some fear, a further general advance in the level of prices may be expected to follow.

Not only will this improvement in the price of sugar enable the holders of the remnant of the last Louisiana sugar crop to realize a good profit on their goods, but it will also stimulate Louisiana planters to exert themselves to secure a large yield for the next season. A short sugar crop in Cuba means the practical elimination of foreign stocks during the late fall months, when the Louisiana crop is being marketed, and, consequently, a brisk competition between refiners and dealers or speculators for supplies, with consequent substantial benefits to the Louisiana industry.

All accounts respecting the prospects of the

coming sugar crop are favorable. While the cold spring has retarded the growth of the cane, it has had no damaging influence, and planters generally report a very good stand. The acreage has generally been increased all over the sugar belt, and every effort is being made to secure a large crop.

## How much may be Saved by Discounts?

It is, perhaps, of little use to allude to the importance of accepting all opportunities in the shape of discounts, because when a merchant's capital is insufficient, as is the case with too many retail merchants, he is lucky if he can meet his liabilities at the utmost limit of time which is commonly allowed. Yet it does no harm to occasionally point out how great a saving may be made by the acceptance of all discounts; indeed, much good may thereby result to the readers of trade papers, constant dwelling upon the point inducing them to practise rigid economy, and in every possible way, push their trade until they are in a position to save the discounts. We therefore reprint the following illustration from an earlier volume of the *Merchant's Review*. Suppose you have bought goods to the amount of \$500, and the terms of the invoice read: 5 off, ten days; 4 off, thirty days; 2 off, sixty days. If you pay the bill within ten days you save \$25—5 per cent. If you accept the second discount, and pay in thirty days at 4 per cent, you would be paying \$5 for the use of \$500 for twenty days, which is at a rate of 25 cents a day, or \$91.25 a year. Discounts on grocery bills are not often as liberal as those mentioned above, but, however small, they are certainly worth saving, if for no other reason than that some competitor may be in a position to accept them, and watchful to never let the chance escape. He can therefore undersell you, and your cry of "cutter" will lose its force, because his margin of profit will be as wide as your own.—*N.Y. Review.*

## Imports of Dairy Products.

An English exchange says:—The British imports of dairy products increase in amount year by year, and last year was paid, according to the declared value, over £22,000,000 sterling. Of butter, we received 2,183,000 cwt., chiefly from Denmark and France, and of imitation butter, or margarine, 1,305,350 cwt., principally from Holland, where it is largely prepared with animal fat and cottonseed oil. Nearly £3,750,000 sterling was paid for this butterine, or more than one-fourth the sum paid for genuine butter. Of cheese, we imported 2,232,814 cwt., half of which came from the Dominion of Canada. Of condensed or preserved milk we received 500,000 cwt., for which we paid £930,288. The import of eggs increases enormously, and exceeded last year 11,000,000 "great hundred," valued at nearly £3,800,000.

## Smut in Wheat.

The following remarks were made in a paper read at a meeting of the Brandon farmers' institute by S. A. Bedford, of the Manitoba experimental farm:—

"Now in regard to quality! In certain years the best of management will not prevent frost, but we all know that many a two-horse farmer undertakes a four horse crop and he is then surprised that a portion of it is frozen.

There is one source of loss which is completely under the farmers' control, that is loss from smut. Any person who in this enlightened age refuses to blue stone his seed wheat deserves to loose from ten to twenty cents per bushel, for he not only risks loss to himself but also risks injuring the reputation of the wheat of the province. So far ought to be wits bluestone have been made on the experimental farm. In every instance the bluestone has effectually killed the smut. So that there is no excuse for smutty wheat."

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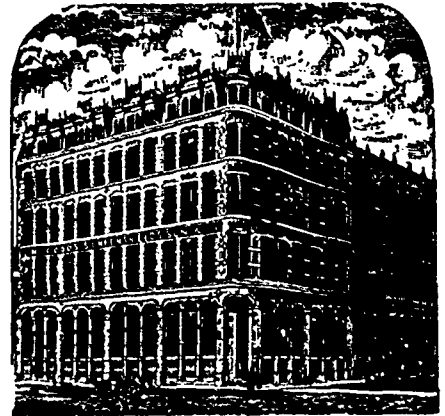
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# The Commercial

WINNIPEG, APRIL 24, 1893.

## COMMERCIAL CONVENTION.

A correspondent writes urging that an effort be made to hold another convention of retail dealers in Winnipeg at an early date. If it is the feeling of the trade that such a convention be held, it could no doubt be arranged to take place during exhibition week, in July next. A great many merchants from all parts of the country will be in the city during the exhibition, and a convention of business men should prove an additional attraction. There are many trade topics which could be discussed to advantage. The discussion of questions of interest to the trade of the country should be of great benefit to merchants, even though no definite course of action should be decided upon. Discussion draws out and develops ideas, and those taking part or listening to a discussion of trade questions will get their ideas brightened up, and will be made better business men thereby. The first commercial convention held in Winnipeg some time ago was a success in point of attendance, in the interest displayed in the movement, and also in the very full and instructive discussions which took place upon the leading questions of interest affecting the trade. If this movement had been followed up, it is quite reasonable to believe that the trade of the country would be upon a better footing to-day. If merchants throughout the country would show their desire for a convention, THE COMMERCIAL will do what it can to make it a success. The Winnipeg exhibition takes place from July 17 to 22, and it is not too soon to begin preparations, if there is a desire for a convention in exhibition week.

## WHEAT GROWING IN INDIA.

A great deal has been written about the capabilities of India as a wheat country. India has by some been looked upon as the great rival to the wheat growers of North America; while on the other hand other writers have come forward with alleged facts and figures to prove that the wheat growers of America have very little to fear from this great British possession in Asia. Wilder Graham contributes a paper to the *Northwestern Miller*, in which he discusses the facilities for cereal culture possessed by India in an interesting manner. He considers India a formidable competitor in the wheat-growing industry, and a competitor which will become more formidable in the course of time, by the introduction of modern machinery and modern commercial facilities.

The area of the country is large, the regions most suitable for wheat covering an area of over 100,000 square miles. The climate is very favorable. Two grain crops can be grown each year; the first grain season beginning about the middle of June, with the harvest in September and October. Another crop can be immediately sown, which is ready to cut in March and April. The dry season follows the second harvest in March and April, during which garden stuff is grown to some extent.

Implements of cultivation are very inferior. The plow is a primitive wooden affair, which simply roots up the ground, and does not turn the soil. The plow costs about forty cents, and a complete outfit for plowing, including a yoke of cattle, plows and fastenings, is worth about \$3 50 in India. The Indian oxen are said to be about one-third to one-half the size of our cattle. After plowing, a log or slab of wood is dragged sideways across the field to crush the lumps and smooth the surface. Seeding is done by hand, either sprinkled along the rows after the final plowing, or introduced into the furrow through a hollow bamboo rod fastened to the plow. From 100 to 150 lbs. per acre are sown. In some sections the wheat is carefully weeded, and the weeds utilized as food for both the people and cattle. Irrigation has to be resorted to nearly everywhere, three times being, perhaps, the average number of floodings for each crop. The methods employed vary considerably with different localities, but the process is usually accomplished at a cost not exceeding \$2.25 per acre.

About five months from the time of seeding, the grain is ready for the reaper. The reaper is a blade of iron six inches long, one inch wide, and curved like an old-fashioned sickle. The straw is cut handful by handful, and laid aside by the harvester, who sits upon his heels and moves himself forward with a peculiar waddle, quite comical to the observer. About one-twelfth of an acre per day is his stint, for which he receives 5c. without board. A binder follows this primitive reaper and gathers the grain into sheaves, much like our own. These are shocked and are allowed to stand a day or two before they are carted to the threshing floor.

Perhaps, says the writer, at no stage of the entire process is there a greater difference in procedure between the wheat grower of America and India than in the threshing. In the centre of a bit of hard ground a stake is driven, around which is piled the grain. A rope attaches the stake to the horns of the cattle, which are then driven around until the straw is trampled fine, into what is termed "bhoosa," which is the principal food for the cattle. To any other process the natives vigorously object, claiming that the straw must not only be cut, but flattened, just as this method does it (which our machinery will not do), to get the greatest food value from it. There is too much force in this objection to be easily overcome, and it is not probable that threshing machines will be successfully introduced until some such devices as the silo have been firmly and widely established.

After the tramping process is completed the "bhoosa" is winnowed, by allowing it to drop from a sort of basket scoop before the wind. This separates the chaff from the grain. The former is gathered into bins and fed out very carefully; the latter either placed at once upon the market or buried in a hole to await higher prices. Very little of the wheat is eaten by the people themselves, as it is too expensive for ordinary use. The weeds and coarser grains furnish the native with life, leaving it for the wheat to furnish him with money or the necessities that must be purchased.

The cost of raising an acre of wheat is put at the following:—

Rent per acre.....	\$3 60
Cartage of manure.....	1 20
150 pounds of seed.....	1 65
Plowing twenty times....	75
Sowing by hand.....	15
Watering three times.....	2 25
Reaping and carrying.....	60
Threshing.....	35
Winnowing.....	07
Total.....	\$10 62

On good irrigated land the average yield is 17 bushels per acre, and 10 or 11 on dry lands, which, however, may be had for much less rents. The average price is 68c, which brings the return from the acre of wheat to \$11.56 and the straw to \$3, or \$14.56 in all. This leaves a profit of \$3.91 per acre. The expense, however, as estimated, includes the work of the farmer himself.

A large proportion of the wheat raised is thrown upon the foreign markets, where it comes in competition with our own, for the average native is too poor to use it himself, except as an occasional luxury. Not so very long ago, however, he could not afford to send it away, on account of the high freight rates, consequently what little was raised was used for local consumption, or, rather, no more could be raised than could be disposed of locally. At that time an ox cart would haul 2,400 pounds, or 40 bushels, 12 miles, or one day's drive, for 40 cents—1 cent per bushel. From Cawnpore to Calcutta is 684 miles, and the transportation alone made the wheat worth 57 cents per bushel at the latter place.

The introduction of the railway into India has changed all this, and made the price of wheat depend upon the price in foreign markets.

## EXPERIMENTAL FARMING AT INDIAN HEAD.

The recent annual report of last year's work, in connection with the Dominion system of experimental farms, contains a report from the farm at Indian Head, Assiniboia Territory. This farm is in charge of A. Mackay, superintendent. It is the only experimental farm in the territories, and the report regarding the work done there will interest a large number of our readers. The season at Indian Head is described as a favorable one, though the spring was backward.

Forty-eight varieties of wheat were sown on the farm last season, besides six varieties of cross-bred wheats, crosses between Ladoga and red and white fife. Tests of early and late sowing were made by sowing plots of wheat every week from April 15 to May 20. The best results were obtained from the plots sown late in April and early in May. This corresponds with the experience of the previous year, the early sown grain having been thinned by late severe frosts. In this test it is worthy of note that the last sowing of Campbell's White Chaff wheat, sown on May 20, was ripe four days earlier than the first plot sown, on April 15. So also in the case of red fife, the plots sown on April 15, April 22 and April 29, were not ripe any sooner than the plots sown on May 20. This result does not correspond with the ex-

perience gained at the Brandon experimental farm, so far as the date of ripening is concerned, where the early sown grain was ripe before the late sowings, though the early sowings were correspondingly longer in maturing, but not sufficiently longer to cover the later date of sowing. In point of yield, however, the best results were obtained at each farm from the plots sown early in May.

Mr. Mackay says:—"No variety of wheat out of the 48 tested proved to be worthy of special notice for earliness of ripening and quality combined. Those extra good in quality were not much earlier than red fyfe, and those that were early were too deficient in quality to rank with red fyfe." The varieties favorably mentioned are: white connell, resembling white fyfe, red fern, Campbell's triumph, Johnson's, and Wellman's fyfe. Ladoga gave a fair yield, but rusted badly. The Indian wheats, from which much was expected on account of their remarkably early ripening habit, again gave very poor yields, and were light in straw. These Indian wheats ripened from 18 to 25 days earlier than other wheats sown at the same time, but they were one-half to two-thirds less in yield than other promising varieties. Ladoga and Campbell's triumph, which are considered early varieties, were only two days earlier than red fyfe; so that, with the exception of the poor yielding Indian wheats, there were no varieties which proved materially earlier in ripening than red fyfe. Red fyfe returned 33.20 bushels per acre in the principal test with twenty-six varieties, and this was only exceeded by one variety—Assiniboia—which gave one bushel more, but not as heavy a sample, while the straw of the latter was rusted badly. Considering all points, red fyfe therefore appeared to come off ahead, being distinguished in yield, healthfulness and quality of grain, while it ripened about as early as any of the good yielding varieties, and several days earlier than a number of varieties. So far as the tests at Indian Head are concerned last year there is every reason to stick to red fyfe as the best wheat for this country.

A test as to the best quantity of seed to sow per acre, made with red fyfe, gave a somewhat surprising return. Four plots were sown, the first with 1 bushel per acre, the next with 1½ bushels, then 1¾ bushels, and the last with 1¾ bushels of seed per acre. There was little difference in the result from any of the plots, that sown with one bushel per acre yielding the same as the one sown with 1¾ bushels, while the former ripened one day sooner. This disputes the theory that thick sowing tends to earlier ripening. As to depth of sowing, one inch deep gave 24.30 bushels, two inches deep gave 27 bushels, and three inches 22.20 bushels. Superphosphate of lime did not appear to influence the date of ripening, but the yield appeared to be somewhat increased by its use. Tests with different kinds of drills were not sufficiently marked to indicate any superiority of any particular machine. A larger yield was obtained from frosted seed, in three instances, than from No. 1 hard, No. 2 frosted giving the largest yield, No. 3 frosted second, No. 1 frosted third, and No. 1 hard fourth in point of yield. The test of bluestone for smut proved

thoroughly reliable. Seed so badly smutted that it was unsealable, was proured and treated with bluestone, and was free from smut, while some of the same seed sown without treatment was useless, being ½ smut, while the yield was much less than from the treated seed. Fall wheat, sown too late to germinate in the fall, made a poor growth the following year, and different plots yielded from 12 to 16 bushels per acre.

Twenty two varieties of barley were sown. Chevalier, Golden Melon, Thanot's, Prize Prolific, Sharp's Improved gave the best results. Duck Rill, a favorite variety the previous year, did not make as good a record last year. The six rowed varieties gave smaller yields. Plots sown on May 16 gave the best return, the earlier sowings having been impaired by frost.

Twenty five varieties of oats were tested. Prize cluster and American banner gave the best results, but the spring was unfavorable for oats, the early sown plots being damaged by frost, and the late sown by winds. The sowings from May 16 to May 30 gave the largest yields, and also ripened before the April and early May sowings. Some varieties—namely, American beauty, American triumph, early blossom, early etamps, and California prolific black—were unable to stand the severe frosts of last spring. Peas did well in a number of test.

Mixed grains for fodder were sown, barley producing 5,860 pounds, and rye 4,800 pounds of cured fodder, per acre. Barley and oats mixed, sown on stubble, returned 4,700 pounds per acre. Other plots of mixed grains, on stubble land, produced 2,130 to 2,550 pounds per acre. A plot of rye, sown on May 23, was cut for hay on July 18, and gave 1½ tons per acre. It was cut a second time on September 15, giving 2,613 pounds per acre. Corn returned 4½ to 11 tons per acre of green fodder for the silo. Millets gave a poor return yielding from one to two tons per acre. Out of nineteen cultivated varieties of grasses, all were so reduced by the severe winter as to prove a failure, and were mostly entirely killed. Lucerne and Meadow Fescue, which gave fair crops in other years, failed last season. Some small plots, in a protected situation, of Bromus, came through safely, the Austrian bromus grass—Bromus inermis, being most promising.

The winter caused havoc among the fruit trees, five hundred apple trees, which came through the winter of 1891-92 without any loss, were all killed the following winter. Some small fruits, particularly raspberries and currants, did extra well, producing large crops.

### Wheat Prices in England.

In reviewing the position of wheat in British markets during March, the London Miller of April 3, says:

The month's trade began with wheat in poor request at Mark Lane on the 1st. On the 2nd Calcutta No. 2 made 30s 6d on spot, but 29s 7d was accepted for new crop, June shipment. On the 4th the imperial average for English wheat was 25s 1d, being a decline of 4d from the closing prices of February. On the 7th a cargo of Californian off-coast was sold for 30s, and Australian on passage made 30s 9d per qr. On the 8th Californian was sold for 29s 9d. On the 9th the Birmingham, Bristol, Plymouth and Manchester markets favoured buyers of both English and foreign wheat, and on the 10th at Mark Lane trade was described by our old

friend Dornbusch, as presenting the rather remarkable spectacle of "a dead sea of dulness rolling along." On the 13th American red winter wheat fell 6d per qr., and on some sorts of American flour a like decline per sack was admitted. On the 15th Glasgow receded 6d for both wheat and flour, and the English country markets, including Wolverhampton, Hereford and Hungerford, were also against the seller. The weather had by this date become very fine for the time of year, and the improved condition of local deliveries might have been expected to cause a rally in value. Tendencies, however, remained dead against the sellers, and on the 16th a cargo of arrived Californian was sold for the almost incredibly low price of 28s 9d per qr. On the 17th the feeling in trade showed a slight recovery from this utter despair; still, Australian only sold for 30s 3d, and the new La Plata crop for 26s 3d per qr. Mark Lane on the 20th was steady, but value did not regain a single penny of the previous decline. Eventually—not to prolong a story of continued small losses—the English wheat average on 25th March was quoted at 24s 8d, being 5d decline from the wonderfully low price of the 4th. The London trade on the 27th was most disappointing, and on the 28th Liverpool accepted 5s 11d per cental for Californian, 5s 6d for No. 2 red winter wheat. The last few days of March have been under a holiday influence, but the prices of the 27th and 28th stand.

March has not given us the many weathers of the proverb. It has been uniformly favorable to farmers, and the season could hardly have been better ordered for agriculturists. The rains of February have been draining gradually into the subsoil, while the surface has been dried by the day winds, pulverised by the night frosts, and generally fitted for the reception of the spring corn. The samples of English wheat shown at market have been better in condition than at any period since harvest, and millers have been fortunate in procuring such samples at a five-and-twenty shillings level of value. The imported wheat on offer has given satisfaction, and been for the most part well adapted for mixing purposes. There has been an increase in the supply afloat from 2,500,000 to 2,800,000 qrs, and the augmentation has been mainly in Californian, Australian and Argentine descriptions. These forward purchases go a long way to cover summer wants, and assure our position between now and harvest.

April has little fault thus far to find with growing crops, not in England merely, but throughout the north temperate zone. The autumn-sown wheat in this country is of undoubted favorability and healthy aspect. It started well in November, it suffered no injury in December and January, it gained in strength and sap from the February rainfall. Its growth in March has been marked, and it is equally promising in its regularity of height and in its healthy color. The reports from France, Italy and Central Europe are all favorable, and in South-eastern Europe the winter rainfall, which is (for these regions) of vital importance, has been above the average. In California the rainfall has been six inches above the mean, and so dependent is the Pacific slope on the rains between Christmas and Lady Day that an 18 inch rainfall within this period is counted as practically assuring an over-average crop. After Easter, right on till harvest, the sun in California never fails. The winter wheat in other districts of the United States is reported to promise well, but for various reasons the sowing of spring wheat are not expected to attain an average. The next few weeks of trade should be marked by firmness, and those millers who have not bought wheat at the low prices of the past month, and who have, at the same time, contracts to fulfil by May, are not unlikely to have a slight penalty to pay. But the bulk of purchasing for April has already been done, and with May and resumed shipments from the Black Sea, and Sea of Azov, and from India (of new crop wheat,) the chance of holders will have passed.

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Best possible facilities for Selling to Advantage

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Trate.

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### Special Notice

Having opened Wareroom and Office at  
150 Princess Street, Winnipeg,

Our customers may have sorting orders filled promptly from stock on hand. We solicit Letter Orders and promise

### PROMPT ATTENTION.

Our Travellers will be here shortly with full lines of Samples, of New lines and designs, of all our specialties in Gloves, Mitts and Moccasins for season

1893.

Jas. Hall & Co.

Brockville, December, 1892.

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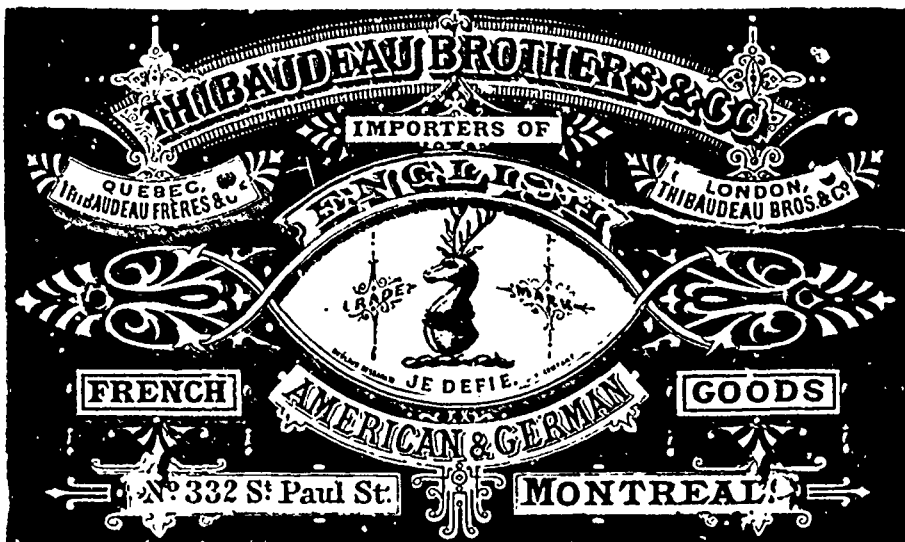
WHOLESALE MANUFACTURERS

OF READY MADE

# CLOTHING.

Cor. Bay & Front Sts, TORONTO.

Samples at McIntyre } REPRESENTATIVES.  
Block, Winnipeg } A. W. Lasher & W. W. Armstrong



## Glover & Brais,

—WHOLESALE—

# Men's Furnishings,

MONTREAL.

Have a complete set of Samples with E. H. Taaffe, Donaldson Block, Winnipeg. Letter orders promptly attended to.

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## Cooper & Smith,

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# BOOTS AND SHOES!!

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**OAK TANNED**  
"EXTRA"  
BRAND.

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MONTREAL AND TORONTO.  
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## COCHRANE, CASSILS & CO. Wholesale Boots & Shoes

Cor. Latour & St. Genevieve Sts.,

MONTREAL.

Manitoba and N.W.T. Agency: J. M. MACDONALD  
McIntyre Block, Winnipeg.

British Columbia Branch: W. M. SHENE, Van Horne  
Block, Vancouver.

The Largest Factory of its kind in the Dominion.

# LION "L" BRAND.

## PURE VINEGARS.

Manufactured Solely under the Supervision of the  
Inland Revenue Department.

# Mixed Pickles, Jams, Jellies & Preserves

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**MICHEL LEFEBVRE & CO.,**  
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# GALT BLEND

**BLACK TEA.**

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

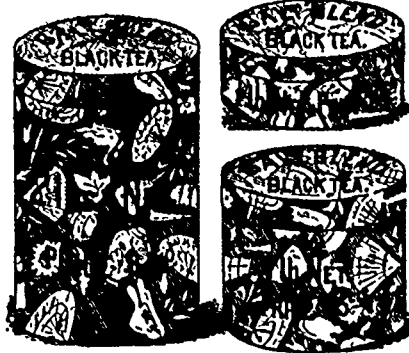
The best article in the market—No grocery stock is  
complete without it. Prices mailed on application.

THE TRADE ONLY SUPPLIED.

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

## G. F. & J. GALT,

Wholesale Grocers,  
WINNIPEG, MAN.



## C. H. MAHON & CO.

WHOLESALE—

### Boots and Shoes

MITTS, GLOVES AND MOCCASINS.

ALSO FELT GOODS OF ALL KINDS.

C. H. MAHON & CO., Winnipeg.

### HO! IMPROVED Compressed Mince Meat.

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

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

J. S. Carveth & Co., Winnipeg,  
Pro arrors and Packers.

## MERCHANTS!

SHIP US YOUR

Butter, Eggs and other Farm Produce,

And obtain Highest Prices  
Market affords.

We are giving this branch of our business  
special attention. Let us have your Orders for  
Cured Meats and Lard.

Orders, Consignments and Corre-  
pondence Solicited,

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

WINNIPEG WANTS.

## PRODUCE!

We are always open for

## BUTTER AND EGGS.

AT HIGHEST MARKET VALUE.

Write for full Market Quotations to

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WINNIPEG. - MAN.

## HOGS WANTED

Hams, Bacon, Rolls, Long Clear,  
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## PORK SAUSAGES

W. ALLEN, Pork Packer, Winnipeg.

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# SMOKELESS POWDER

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WHOLESALE HARDWARE,

37 Front Street West, - - TORONTO.

## REDMOND, GREENLEES & CO.

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## HATS, CAPS AND FURS.

134 Princess Street,  
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## BRUSHES, BROOMS, WOODENWARE.

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### GRAIN EXPORTERS,

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CORN EXCHANGE.

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### Galvanized Barb Wire!

AND WIRE NAILS.

(ALL MAKES.)

## M. & L. Samuel, Benjamin & CO

Wholesale Hardware and  
Metal Merchants,

30 FRONT STREET WEST  
TORONTO, ONT.

## Manitoba.

John Laplont, tobacconist, etc. Brandon, has Assigned.

Wm. Yelding, hotel keeper, Stonewall, is selling out.

W. J. Thompson is opening a general store at McGregor.

Horbert A. Shauls, hotel keeper, has sold out to Alfred Guimond.

F. A. Grieco, stoves and tinware, Winnipeg, has sold out to Geo. Toms.

McInnes & Irwin, general store, Strathclair Station, have assigned in trust.

G. W. Robinson & Co., general store, Cartwright, have dissolved partnership.

John Hamilton, hotel keeper, Winnipeg, advertised to be sold out by sheriff.

G. H. Rodgers & Co., general store, Glenboro, have sold out branch at that place.

Fullerton & Ross, general store, Manitou, have dissolved; Wm. Fullerton continues, same style.

The goods of I. Fullerton & Co., livery, Winnipeg, are advertised to be sold under chattel mortgage.

The Great Northern Insurance Guarantee Co., Limited, of Manitoba, Winnipeg, is applying for incorporation.

A new branch of the Bank National of Winnipeg, will be opened May 1, with Geo. Crebassa as manager.

The by-law to raise \$6,000 for fire protection at Carberry, has been defeated. Only twenty-three votes being polled for the by-law.

It is said that 7,000,000 feet of lumber will be cut on Lake Winnipeg this summer. This is more than has been cut on the lake in one summer before.

H. D. Tulloch & Co., leather merchants and harness makers, successors to W. N. Johnson & Co., have moved into new premises at 525 Main street, Winnipeg.

J. D. Allan, representing A. A. Allan & Co., wholesale hats, furs, etc., of Toronto, arrived in Winnipeg the first of last week, and will make his usual tour throughout the west, with fall and winter samples.

J. H. Ashdown has leased the old Manitoba barbed wireworks for a time, in order to manufacture a quantity of wire rods, which he had in stock, into wire fencing material. It is understood the works will be operated only temporarily.

E. F. Hutchings, wholesale saddler, Winnipeg, has offered a gold medal to the exhibition association as a prize for the best set of team harness manufactured by any harness maker in Manitoba or the Territories outside of Winnipeg or Brandon.

C. J. Carlton has been appointed general manager for Manitoba and the Territories for the McCormick Manufacturing company, of Chicago, with headquarters at Winnipeg. He succeeds the late Mr. White, whose death was recorded recently.

A communication has been received from George Olds, of the Canadian Pacific Railway, intimating that his company would this year grant the same transportation privileges for exhibits at the Winnipeg Industrial exhibition, viz, free passage each way, as in past years, but that this condition would be cancelled after this year.

The Winnipeg board of trade have received a letter from J. H. Beck, secretary of the Chamber of Commerce, St. Paul, stating that it has been definitely decided to hold the reciprocity convention in that place on June 5 and 6, and asking that Winnipeg should send down a large delegation. The letter will come before the board at its next meeting.

Mr. Sheppard, the well-known publisher of Toronto *Saturday Night*, and R. L. Patterson,

manager at Toronto for Miller & Richards, type founders, were in Winnipeg last week, and will go west to the coast. Mr. Sheppard disclaims any knowledge of the reports connecting his name with the rumor that a third daily paper will be started in Winnipeg. He will do some work while in the West in the interest of his excellent weekly.

Teas & Perseo, Winnipeg, have moved from King st. to their new office on Market st., in the building lately occupied by D. Maxwell & Co.

Fire broke out last Thursday night in the gents' furnishing store of J. Nation, Brandon. The building was saved, but the stock is almost a total loss. Insured.

The Main street store of Jas. Robertson & Co., hardware, Winnipeg, was slightly damaged by fire in the rear portion, last week. Loss light and covered by insurance.

Notice is given that the partnership subsisting between William Rae Allen and Manlius Bull, carrying on business at Winnipeg, under the style of the Royal Soap company, has been dissolved by mutual consent, and the business in future will be carried on by Manlius Bull.

Since January 1st up to the present time there has reached Winnipeg 393 cars of stock and settlers effects from the east, and 72 cars from the south. Each car represents a value of \$1,500 to \$1,800, and those from the south represent a sum considerably greater than that. In the majority of cases the cars bring in three to six head of horses, three or four head of stock and a quantity of farming implements, household effects, etc. This is considerably in excess of arrivals for the same time last year.

At a meeting of the Winnipeg bankers' association on Thursday the question of establishing a clearing house in Winnipeg was discussed, and there was a general approval of the suggestion. After the question had been fully considered a committee was appointed to procure all the information necessary and to ascertain other particulars looking to the organization of a clearing house in the city. The committee will report to a meeting to be called at an early date, when definite action will be taken in the matter.

His Honor Lieutenant-Governor Schultz has written to Secretary Strachan, of the Winnipeg Industrial exhibition, offering as a prize to be competed for at the coming exhibition, a gold medal, to be called the "Lieutenant-Governor's Medal." This prize is offered for the best collection of Red Fife wheat, white oats and barley (two, four or six rowed). There must be two bushels of each sample, and each complete exhibit must be grown on one farm in the province. This is considered one of the best prizes yet offered, and will doubtless excite keen competition.

The Pilot Mound *Sentinel* says: "On Saturday J. T. Gordon returned from the western portion of the province, a'ong the main line, having, during his absence, purchased a considerable number of heavy fat cattle for export to the English market. Mr. Gordon reports that there are many cattle for sale, but the number sufficiently fat is very small. The heaviest pair of animals purchased weighing 2,500 pounds each. It should be perfectly understood by farmers that really good and very fat steers are wanted at high prices, but beasts not properly fed are unsalable at any price for export.

## Saskatchewan.

G. R. Russell & Co., butchers, Prince Albert, have dissolved. G. R. Russell continues.

The stock of drugs of J. M. Neely & Co., of Prince Albert, will be sold at Winnipeg, at a rate on the dollar, on May 21. Stock amounts to \$1,780, including \$386 fixtures. Book accounts, amounting to \$1,081, will also be sold at the same time.

## Northwest Ontario.

Garland, Elliott & Co., clothing, Port Arthur, have had their stock badly damaged by fire. Insured for \$9,000. Building owned by Oliver Danna is badly gutted. Insured for \$1000.

## Alberta.

T. H. W. Hall, Calgary, has opened in fruits.

W. E. Wing, photographer, has opened business at Calgary.

F. L. Humphrey is applying for a hotel license at Innisfail.

Baglo, Miron & Graham have opened a butcher shop at Lethbridge.

S Parrish, of Calgary, is opening a branch flour and feed store at Wetaskawin.

Stewart & White have opened in livery business at Fort Saskatchewan.

F. F. Tims, general store, Fort Saskatchewan, has sold out to Rose & Forbes.

Whitney & Rowe, livery, Lethbridge, are burned out. A number of horses and effects were consumed. Building belonged to Cowdry Bros., of Macleod.

A meeting to organize a creamery company was held recently at South Edmonton. It was decided to canvass for stock in the company and for cows. The necessary plant would cost about \$1,200 and the milk of about 400 cows is required.

## Freight Rates and Traffic Matters.

The Minneapolis *Northwestern Miller* of April 14 says:—"The great bulk of flour destined for the seaboard is now being sent to lake ports to await the opening of navigation. Ocean room for flour thus shipped is quoted about 1s or over higher than is room for flour to be sent forward at once on rail. It is reported that quite a block of stuff was booked last week at through rates, all rail, to the seaboard, which were not greatly above the lake and rail basis, per contracts made some time ago. The best through rates from Minneapolis obtainable Wednesday for shipment via lake and rail were as follows, per 100 lbs: To London, 35c; Liverpool, 34c; Glasgow, 34c; Bristol, 39c; Leith, 39c; Amsterdam, 37c; Dublin and Belfast, 41c. Local agents of fast freight trains working via Lake Superior and Lake Michigan ports, on Tuesday, received instructions to the effect that the lake and rail rates on flour would be on the basis of 20c per hundred from Chicago to New York, and 22c from Duluth to West Superior. This makes a through rate from Minneapolis of 30c to New York, 27c to Baltimore, and 28c to Philadelphia. The tariff rate from Minneapolis to Duluth, Superior, or Washburn is 7c, and to Glacstone 10c. Practically all seaboard shipments are now going via lake and rail, and negotiable bills of lading are being issued by the various lines, bearing date of April 12 or later."

The prospects for the export grain trade at the moment are very encouraging, says the *Montreal Trade Bulletin* of April 14, as judging from the amount of freight engagements already concluded, a heavy movement via the St. Lawrence route may be expected for May and June. A considerable quantity of grain has been chartered at this port during the past week, engagements having been made to Liverpool and Glasgow at 1s 6d to 1s 9d as to date of shipment. Bristol rates are quoted at 2s to 2s 3d. Sack flour is quoted at 8s 9d to Liverpool and Glasgow, and 10s to London, but in the absence of engagements these rates are purely nominal. Outside steamers have been engaged for cattle at 40s, but it is understood that regular liners are asking 55s. Lumber is quoted at 37s 6d to 41s 6d. A lot of hay has been engaged by the first boat at 35s to Bristol, and we quote Liverpool and Glasgow 30s. Regarding inland freights a large quantity of wheat has been engaged at 8c per bushel from Port Arthur to Montreal, and from Chicago to Montreal, the rates are quoted at 7c. A lot of grain was engaged for Liverpool at 1s 3d.

### Experimental Liquor Law.

South Carolina has decided upon a curious experiment in the regulation of the liquor traffic. The state legislature has passed a law providing in effect for the sale of all beverages containing alcohol by state agents only. The law provides for the appointment of a Commissioner of the State Dispensary who is charged with the duty of buying all the liquor to be sold in the state, being assisted in his task by the state chemist, who is to act as tester. Provision is made for the appointment through county boards of local dispensers who are to be limited in number, and cannot be druggists, hotel keepers or keepers of saloons. The liquor is to be put up in packages of designated sizes ranging from half a pint to five gallons, and the packages must be sold to customers unbroken. No liquors can be shipped in the state by any common carrier except in packages bearing a certificate signed by the state commissioner. The plan appears to have been suggested in part by the Gothenberg system, which has been in operation in Sweden and Norway for years. The system will go into operation on July 1. How the system will work in practice here can only be determined by experience. The experiment will be watched with interest.

Several of the largest plate glass merchants in Canada have formed a combine and applied for a charter, under the name of the Consolidated Plate Glass company, limited, with a capital stock of \$250,000.

J. R. Miller, a well known western commercial traveller, was united in matrimony at Montreal recently, to Annie Victoria Rennie, daughter of Samuel Rennie, of Montreal.

### SMALL FRUITS.

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

W. W. HILBORN, Leamington, Ont.

### 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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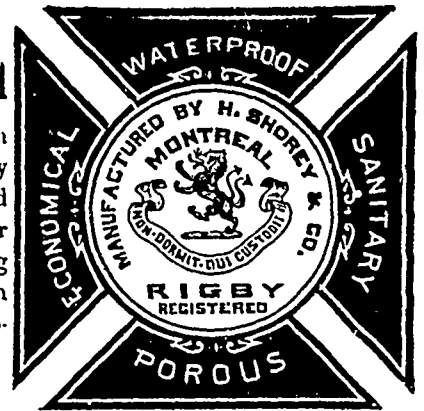
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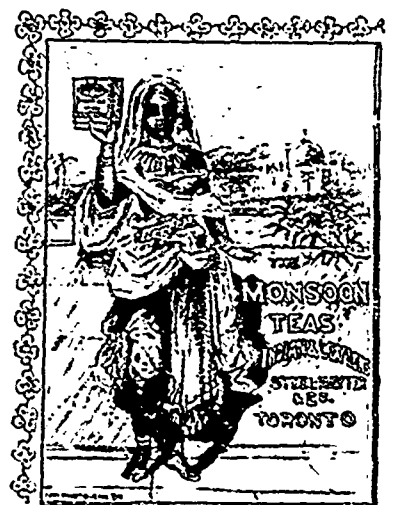
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BRITISH COLUMBIA.

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

British Columbia Business Review.

April 17.

Business is much more active in every line, the influences referred to in previous numbers being now at work. Orders are coming in from the upper country as a result of the opening up of the mining country. Next week navigation will be open on the Columbia from Revelstoke to Robson.

There is very little change in prices since last week. Potatoes are going up; flour is still very much depressed, owing to ruinous competition and over stocking; meats are slightly weaker; eggs and butter are steady with a tendency towards higher prices.

Since last writing it is understood that the Victoria & Sidney railway has passed into the control of the Dunsmuirs and construction will be proceeded with at once. It is understood that the delay of going on with it was want of financial ability and disagreement among members of the company.

Parliament, which prorogued last week, did some important work. It created a bureau of labor statistics; amended the cattleranges act, so as to provide for district boards to regulate cattle and sheep ranges respectively; it gave a grant of \$15,000 per annum for seven years towards a traffic and railway bridge over the Fraser at Westminster; it gave guarantees to the Chilliwack Railway Co., the Nakusp & Slokan, the Cala Valley Railway, and an extension of time was granted to the Canada Western. The bill providing for the introduction of the Torrens system was withdrawn for this year, and also the creditor's execution abolition bill. This latter was asked for by the Board of Trade, but, as THE COMMERCIAL at the time said, there were grave doubts as to its constitutionality. A bill was introduced and carried through providing for the erection of \$600,000 parliamentary buildings in Victoria. An act was also passed, in conformity with the miners' generally expressed wishes, amending the mineral law.

B. C. Market Quotations.

VEGETABLES—Potatoes are getting scarcer and dearer. Fraser Valley potatoes are worth \$30 a ton and Ashcroft's \$35, with the prospect that there will be materially raised in a short time. Onions are quoted at 3½c.

Meats—Following are quotations: Hams, 16c; breakfast bacon 17c; short rolls 13½c; long rolls, 15c; dry salt, long clear, 13½c; pure lard, 59 pound, 16 to 17c; do, 20 pounds, 16 to 17c; lard, compound, 15½c.

Commission agents quote American meats f.o.b. Victoria, duty paid, as follows: Medium hams, 18½c per pound; heavy hams, 18c; choico breakfast bacon, 18½c; short clear sides, 15c, and dry salt, clear sides, 14½c. Armour's white label pure lard, 10lb. pails, 19½c per lb. Armour's Gold Band meats are quoted (duty paid, Victoria), hams, 20½c, breakfast bacon, 20½c.

DAIRY.—Dairy products are steady. California creamery is worth 27c and eastern 25c. Dairy is worth about 25c. Cheese 13 to 15c.

FRUIT—There is very little to report, and no change. Apples are worth \$7.00 per barrel; evaporated apples, 10c; lemons, 6c; dried apples 8c; evaporated peaches, 15c; Virginia peanuts, 13c; apricots, 20c; cranberries, \$11; California seedling oranges, \$2.75 to \$3; Navel, \$4 dates, 7c to 8c; figs, 18c; California peanuts, 10c.

FREIGHTS—The market continues weak all round. From San Francisco to U. K. for orders a grain charter has been made at 17s. 6d,

the lowest on record, while further offers of ships at 16s. 3d. have been declined. Freights from British Columbia or Puget Sound are quoted as follows:—Valparaiso for orders, 30s. to 32s 6d; direct port, 30s; Sydney, 31s 3d; Melbourne, Adelaide or Port Pirie, 35s; United Kingdom, calling at Cork for orders, 50s; Shanghai, 45s. The latter two are nominal and for Yokohama no quotation can be had.

SUGAR—The British Columbia Sugar Refining Co., Ltd., quotes as follows in their weekly price list: Powdered, icing and bar, 6½c per pound; Paris lumps, 6½c; granulated, 5½c; extra C, 5½c; fancy yellow, 5c; yellow, 4½c; golden C, 4½c. Above prices are for barrels or bags; half-barrels and 100 pound kegs, ½c more, boxes ¾c more. No order taken for less than 100 barrels or its equivalent.

They quote syrup as follows: Finest golden, in 30 gallon barrels, 2½c; do, in 10-gallon kegs, 3c; do, in 5 gallon kegs, \$2.25 each; do, 1-gallon tins, \$1.50 per case of 10; do, in ½-gallon tins, \$6 per case of 20.

Prices cover delivery in Vancouver, and at Victoria, New Westminster and Nanaimo, and are subject to a discount of 2½ per cent for cash in fourteen days. All prices subject to change without notice.

DRESSED MEAT, LIVE STOCK, ETC.—There is no change from last quotations, which are as follows:—Live steers are quoted 5½c; cows, 4½c; dressed beef 9½c; sheep 7c; mutton, 14c; hogs, 7½c; pork 10½c; calves, 7c; veal, 11½c.

EGGS—Case eggs are worth 23c. British Columbia eggs are 25c.

FLOUR, FEED, GRAIN, ETC.—The flour market shows no signs of improving, and is very much depressed. Grains have advanced. The Ogilvie Milling Company and Keowatin Mills quote standard brands of Manitoba flour, in car lots only, at Victoria, Vancouver and Westminster as follows: Patents, per bbl., \$4.75; strong bakers, \$4.45. The Columbia Flouring Mills quote Enderby flour in carload lots at Victoria, Vancouver and New Westminster: Premier, \$4.75; XXX, \$4.60; strong bakers, or XX, \$4.50; superfine, \$3.75. Quotations small lots are: Flour, Manitoba patents, \$4.75; strong bakers, \$4.60; ladies choice, \$5.10; prairie lily, \$5.00; Oregon, \$5.10. Enderby mills—Premier \$5.00; three star, \$5.60; two star, \$4.75; oatmeal eastern \$3.40; California granulated in gunnies, \$4.35; National mills, Victoria, \$3.75; rolled oats eastern \$3.00 to \$3.25; California, \$4.10; National mills \$3.75; cornmeal \$3.10; split peas \$3.50; pearl barley \$4.50. Rice—The Victoria rice mills quote wholesale Japan rice per ton, \$77.50; China rice do \$70; rice flour, do, \$70; chit rice, do, \$25; rice meal do, \$17.50; chopped feed \$32 per ton; bran, \$24; shorts \$25; Man. oats, \$25 to 32; B. C. oats \$26; wheat \$27 to 32; oil cake, \$40; hay, \$20. Wheat is quoted in car lots for feed No. 2 regular at \$25 per ton; oats \$27 in bulk and in sacks \$28; chop barley \$25. California malting barley, \$26 to 27 f.o.b. in San Francisco. California chop, \$32 to 33. Oak Lake patent \$4.75; Oak Lake strong bakers, \$4.50. The Western Milling Co. quote bran in car lots \$20.50 per ton; shorts, \$21.50; mixed chop, \$25; patent flour, \$4.75; strong bakers, \$4.50. Brandon mills quote, patents per car \$4.70; strong bakers, \$4.50.

COAL—J. W. Harrison writes from San Francisco as follows with reference to the present condition of the coal trade:

During the week there have been the following arrivals: From the coast mines 17,139 tons; from foreign sources, 3140 tons. Total, 25,279 tons. The continued inclement weather has increased the consumption of domestic grades, but the general consumption is considerably less than during the first quarter of 1892. The arrivals of the past week have been small, hence there is no accumulation in yards—in fact there are some grades that are in very light supply, but they can be substituted by

others of an almost similar character. The wholesale dealers are complaining of trade generally, as sales are slim, collections are light, and profits are out too fine. There is so much apathy in the future of grain freights the same feeling is conveyed to coal freights hence but little contracting is being done for future delivery. It would certainly appear that no mistake could possibly be made by ordering freely for future requirements upon the basis of existing present rates from England and Australia, yet our largest consumers are holding off anticipating a continuance of low prices. Higher outward grain freights would justify their position, but present rates should ordain otherwise.

The burning of an Australian coal ship has surprised every one in the trade. Insurance risks heretofore in this trade have been profitable, a casualty of any character occurring but seldom.

Brief Business Notes.

W. Alexander, jeweller, Donald; sheriff in possession.

Clay & Viles, bakers, have opened at Courteney, Comox.

W. J. Uawin has leased the Grand Pacific Hotel, Kamloops.

W. Beveridge has opened in gente furnishings, at Nanaimo.

Jos. Richards, Wilson hotel, Nanaimo. Sheriff in possession.

J. Renwick, blacksmith, Nanaimo, has sold out to Donaldson and Maneer.

Summers & Reisterer, hotel, Vancouver, have dissolved; Summers retiring.

Geo. Howe, butcher, Union, has admitted F. A. Auley into partnership.

Jas. A. Fraser, general dealer, Yale, has admitted R. L. Johnson into partnership.

W. H. Lennie & Co., stationers, Westminster, have closed out their Vancouver branch.

A number of the B. C. sealing schooners have been reported off the Japanese coast.

F. Bourne has been appointed liquidator of the *Commonwealth Co.*, New Westminster.

Norman Lee and Hugh P. L. Bayliff, Chilcotin, have dissolved. Hugh P. L. Bayliff assumes the liabilities.

John Earsman & Co., wholesale commission merchants, Victoria, have dissolved. J. M. Maurice retiring.

The N. P. R. steamship Mogul arrived last week from Yokohama with a large freight list and over 700 Chinese.

J. C. Campbell, furniture, Vernon, has admitted his brother into partnership under the style of Campbell Bros.

Henry Croft has been appointed agent of the Sun Fire Insurance office, of London, Eng., for Vancouver Island.

The Empress of Japan has arrived with 1500 tons cargo, about 100 saloon passengers and about 1200 Chinese.

Mr. Appleton, of the Hudson's Bay Co., has succeeded Mr. Gibbs at Enderby, as manager of the Columbia Flour Mills Co.

The British ship British General, 1,750 tons, is on her way out from Java with a load of sugar for the British Columbia Sugar Refinery.

E. Dunderdale has been appointed general agent for Vancouver Island of the Confederation Life Association vice W. Montolth, resigned.

A scheme to construct an electric tramway between Nanaimo and Wellington is being agitated. Whilst ex-Mayor Hilbert was down in San Francisco recently he was approached on this subject by a local electrician, who made a proposition to install a plant and place it in thorough running order for the sum of \$30,000, also stating his willingness to become a shareholder in any company that might be organized to operate the line.

(Continued on page 901.)

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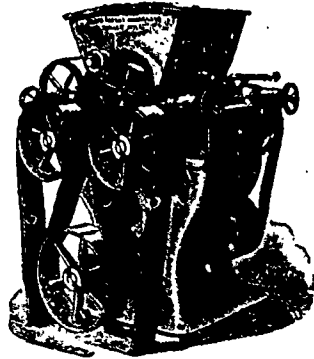
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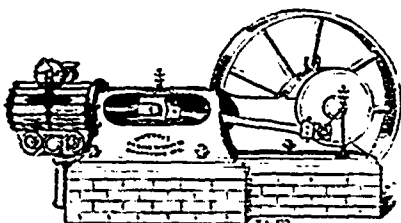
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SATURDAY AFTERNOON, April 22.

The weather is the most distressing feature. Snow and rain has fallen during the week, and the wind-up is cold and bleak again. There is still no prospect of seeding in this district. Where the soil is light and rolling, a few days of fine weather would soon put the land in condition for seeding, but on heavy, flat soil, it will take some time, with favorable weather, to put land in condition to seed. Some are beginning to express alarm over the crop outlook, on account of the exceptionally backward spring, but there is still time to put in a full crop. Some alarm is being expressed that the water will be so high as to delay trade and traffic, on account of the high water in the Red river at Grand Forks and Fargo. The flood which is coming down the river has not reached Winnipeg in full force yet, but the river is rising steadily. Railway traffic has been interrupted by the high water at points south in Dakota and Minnesota, but it is not at all certain that any serious inconvenience will be felt here. Some of the best authorities as to the rise and fall of the rivers, think there is no danger. There was no interruption to railway traffic here in the spring of 1882, when the water reached a higher point than in the previous thirty years, though in 1882 the railways south in Minnesota, near the boundary, were flooded for miles. Water will have to go considerably higher than in 1882 before any damage will be done here. The snow storm of Wednesday extended as far south as Chicago and points in Iowa and Illinois. 500 miles south of Winnipeg the fall of snow was heavier than here, being about 3 inches here, while some points south reported 6 to 10 inches of snow. A damaging hurricane accompanied the snow in Iowa and south, while the weather was calm here. There is snow on the prairie here as far west as Regina, but beyond that the country is bare.

In general wholesale trade the backward spring retards business greatly. In the lumber and building line there is no new feature. It was reported that the combination of all the Lake of the Woods mills had been completed, but to day it was rumored that the combination had fallen through, owing to the withdrawal of the Keewatin Lumber Co. The feature of the hardware trade is the barb wire war, reported last week. The small-pox scare, which was at one time likely to prove injurious to the trade of the city, has subsided. The scare, as stated last week, arose from the discovery of a single case of the disease among a party of immigrants passing through. The case was isolated and the whole party quarantined, but owing to the suppression of these facts by the press, the wildest rumors were set afloat and the cases of the disease were multiplied by the dozen, in imagination. Finally the error of attempting to suppress the facts was recognized, and as soon as a full statement of particulars was published, the alarm subsided, but not before numerous false reports were circulated abroad, which would not have gone out if the simple facts had been published at once. In the interest of the city's trade, it is to be hoped that the same mistake will not occur again.

**DRIED FRUITS**—Evaporated apples continue very scarce, and prices will likely be higher. Dried unchanged. Valencias raisins are easier. Currants are also offered a fraction lower. Prunes continue firm. California evaporated fruits are firm. We quote:—Dried apples 7 to 7½c; evaporated, 10; figs, layers, 10 to 18c; dates, 6½ to 9c. Valencia raisins, \$1.65 to \$1.70; London layers, \$2.70 to \$2.80 box; Sultanias 9½ to 10c lb. Currants, 6 to 6½c; prunes, 7½ to 9c. Evaporated fruits are quoted: Apricots, 19 to 20c; peeled peaches, 25 to 26c; unpeeled peaches, 17 to 18c; pit-

ted plums, 15 to 16c; cherries, 19 to 20c; pears, 14 to 16c.

**DRUGS**—Bluestone has had a heavy run as usual in the spring, owing to the large demand for agricultural purposes. Parties outside of the drug trade have cut prices as low as 4½c per pound, but drug dealers claim the quality is not pure. Others assert it is. Strychnine has been selling for the spring crusade against gophers or ground squirrels, at 99c to \$1.10 per ounce. Bleaching powder is higher, also an advance in camphor. Pure ginger is strong and higher. Quinine firmer. Canada balsam is very high, costing 50 to 60c. Opium preparations, which have been easier, have taken a firm tone. U. S. salad oil is again down in price. See quotations on another page, in "wholesale prices current."

**FISH**—The only fresh caught fish coming forward now are B. C. salmon and Lake Superior trout. Salmon is costing high, on account of high prices at the coast. Other varieties of fresh fish in the market are refrigerator kept frozen stock. Oysters are still offering at the same range of prices. Prices generally are higher. Prices for fresh fish are:—Pick-erel, 5c; whitefish, 6½c; trout, 9c; Cod 10c; B. C. salmon, 17 to 18c. 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; bone less codfish 7½ to 8c pound; boneless fish, 6c lb; salt salmon, 7 to 8c lb; smoked white, 9 to 10c lb; oysters \$1.90 per gallon for standards and \$2.00 for selects; can oysters 50c each for standards and 55c selects

**GREEN FRUITS**—A few cars of Ontario apples have arrived, old stocks being about cleaned out. Fancy spics bring \$5.50 per barrel, but fair to good apples of other varieties can be had at \$4 to 5 per barrel as to quality, and damaged fruit from \$2 up. California oranges are arriving freely and have been selling 25 to 50c lower. Florida oranges are also lower, but are going out of season. Lemons are scarce, stocks are about used up, and dealers have been bringing in supplies in small quantities from the south to supply customers, until they can renew stocks from direct shipments which are expected at Montreal as soon as that port is open. A direct ship is now in the St. Lawrence, with fruit, but cannot get in for ice. Lemon prices will be higher until new direct stocks arrive. Southern pie-plant is offering at \$3.50 per 50-pound box. Some alleged new maple syrup has been offered, but not believed to be really new. Prices are: Apples, \$4.00 to \$5.50 per barrel. California seedling oranges, \$3.50 to \$4.00 per box, Navels, \$4.75 to \$5.50. Florida oranges held at \$4.00 to \$4.50; lemons, Messinas, \$5.50 to \$6.00; bananas, \$3.50 to \$4.00 per bunch.

**GEOSINNES**—Further advances have been made in sugars in this market to bring the price to correspond with advances earlier in the east. Granulated is now held by jobbers at 5½c. Syrups are about as last quoted. Local sugar prices are as follows:—Yellow at 4½ to 5c; granulated at 5½ to 6c. Lumps, 6½c; icing, 7c sugar syrups, 2½ to 3½c; maple sugar, 10 to 12c a lb.

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

**PAINTS, OILS, ETC.**—White leads are selling lower, some lines of guaranteed are selling as low as \$6. English vermilion is quoted 5c lower. Linseed oil is 1 to 2c lower than last quotations, and turpentine 2c lower. Burning oils are unchanged, though cutting is reported by refiners in Canadian oils east. No change is likely here until after navigation opens. Alabastine is having a large sale, the manufacturers being unable to keep up with orders. The price is 25c lower this spring than last seasons quotations. Trade from the far west is good, but from Manitoba points business is

backward, owing to the late season and cold weather.

**RAW FURS**—Some lots are coming in for competition. We quote the following as a fair range of prices, in the Winnipeg market, covering very poor to primo 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
Ermintes, per skin	01 to 02
Fisher	50 to 7.00
Fox, cross	75 to 6.00
Fox, kit	10 to 45
Fox, red	25 to 1.70
Fox, silver	5.00 to 80.00
Lynx	25 to 4.00
Marten	75 to 2.50
Mink	25 to 1.75
Musquash	02 to 10
Otter	1.50 to 10.00
Raccoon	50 to 85
Skunk	05 to 80
Timber wolf	25 to 3.50
Prairie wolf, large	25 to 1.00
"    small	25 to 65
Wolverine	50 to 3.50

GRAIN AND PRODUCE.

**WHEAT**—United States markets have been weak this week, declining more or less almost each day. The Chicago market has quieted down considerably, and was not subject to the violent fluctuations of the previous week. Rain throughout the winter wheat region has improved the crop outlook, and depressed prices. Exports of wheat from both coasts of the United States for six days ending with April 20, aggregate 3,036,000 bushels (flour included) a total slightly in excess of that for the preceding week, but about equal to the quantity sent abroad in the like week a year ago. Enormous stocks of wheat at home and in Europe, and allot for Europe, says Bradstreet, cause traders to be very conservative and constitute the deadweight on prices.

In Manitoba all attention is turned to the weather. With the close of the third week in April, no seeding has been done yet, and the weather is cold and backward, with the prospect of considerable delay yet before farmers will be able to get on to the heavier lands in flat sections. If the unfavorable weather continues a short time longer, it is likely that considerable land intended for wheat will be sown to oats and barley.

**FLOUR**—There is no change in flour locally. Reports from the east the first of last week were rather firmer, in sympathy with the better tone in wheat, but which has since again weakened. Prices are as follows to the local trade, in small lots: 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.

**MILLSTUFFS**—Bran and shorts hold firm. Bran quoted at \$12, and shorts at \$14 per ton. Bran is scarce, the closing of the Ogilvie Co's. mill for repairs has cut off a large source of supply, and country mills that are running are not turning out more as a rule than will meet the local demand, which is large at present.

**OATS**—No farmers' deliveries, as roads are in bad shape. Cars on track, Winnipeg, are quoted at 23 to 25c per bushel, and held at 18 to 20c on track at country points. The higher price at Winnipeg is due to the local freight rates from country points.

**BARLEY**—Some demand locally at 25 to 28c per bushel. Oa track, country points, 19 to 22c.

**GROUND FEED**—Held at \$14 to 16 per ton, as to quantity and quantity. Oil cake meal, sacked, held at \$20 per ton, and oil cake at \$23.

**MEALS, ETC.**—No change in oatmeal to report, but inclined to be firmer. Rolled and granulated

outmeal held at \$1.95 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, \$2.10 to 2.25 per bushel. Pot barley, \$2.50 per 100lbs. Pearl barley, \$4.00.

**CURED MEATS**—Prices continue to be reported easier east. Locally unchanged. We quote: Dry salt long clear, bacon, 11 to 11½c; smoked long clear, 12½ to 12¾c; spiced rolls 11 to 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. packer.

**LARD**—There has been some irregularity in prices. Compound is offered 5 to 10c lower. Pure held at \$2.70, in 20 pound pails, per pail; compound, \$2.40 per pail.

**Dressed Meats**—Beef is inclined to be easier. City dressed beef is still quoted at 6 to 6½c, but the most is probably selling at 6c. The supply of cattle suitable for local butchers' is said to be large, but there are not many cattle fit for export. As there are not many cattle well enough fed for export, this increases the supply for the local trade. Butchers' claim that prices will be easier. Mutton is steady. Some frozen stock held in cold storage is selling at 11c. Not much fresh killed offering. Pork about the same or a little firmer. Very few dressed hogs offering, and packers have about closed operations for the dressed hog season. Dressed hogs quoted at 6½ to 7c, mostly at 7c for butchers' use. Veal rather scarce for good at 8 to 9c.

**EGGS**—The cold weather has kept the supply from increasing as fast as was expected, and prices are about the same as a week ago. Dealers are selling in case lots at 13 to 14c, and paying 12½c nett for receipts from the country.

**BUTTER**—Winter stocks of good dairy are reduced to rather small dimensions. In fact really good butter is rather scarce. Good to choice dairy tubs bring 18 to 21c as to quality. This is the price dealers are selling at for one or a few packages. On account of the very cold, backward spring, fresh butter has come forward very slowly, and stocks of old are well sold down, in best qualities.

**CHEESE**—Easier. Some new is offered at 10c. Old 10½ to 11c.

**VEGETABLES**—On account of the bad roads, prices are firmer. On the street market 35c was paid for potatoes, per bushel, and few offerings. Some were being loaded on cars at country points, for shipment, at 25c per bushel. Onions are higher, at 3½ to 4c. Other vegetables are rather scarce, but demand quiet. Some green stuff is now offering. Rhubarb quoted at \$3.50 per box of 50 pounds. Winnipeg street market prices are: Potatoes 30 to 35c per bushel; turnips 25 to 30c bushel; cabbage 60 to \$1 dozen; Onions 3½ to 4c per lb. Carrots 50 to 60c a bushel; beets, 50 to 60c bushel; parsnips, 1½ to 2c lb.

**POULTRY**—Considerable frozen stock held yet, in cold storage, at 13 to 15c for chickens, 12 to 13c for ducks, 11 to 12½c for geese and 14 to 15c for turkeys.

**HIDES AND SKINS**—Hide dealers are complaining a great deal about the winter's purchases of frozen hides. These are now thawed out, and they are said to have turned out very poor. It is claimed there are about as many No. 3 as No. 1, while a great many are No. 2. At the price which dealers have paid all round for frozen hides the past season, there is not much money in it, if they grade as low as reported. Dealers also complain of the tare in frozen hides. Forty one pounds of surplus matter was found in one hide, and 75 pounds surplus matter on three hides. These hides are bought on 5 to 10 pounds tare, and thus there is a loss on them when they turn out in this way. Bundled up in a frozen state, dealers cannot tell what they are getting, and if the hides turn out as bad as they have

done this year, they will have to buy frozen hides lower and allow more for tare, instead of taking them all around at a price about equal to No. 1 cows. Some winter stock has still come in, but now liable to be hair-slipped and damaged. Country butchers need to exercise care this time of year with their hides, and spread out and salt at once, or the hides will very soon become damaged. It will not do to have the hides thrown in a heap and think they are all right because the weather is cool. Some spring hides are coming in damaged from careless handling, and neglect of spreading out and salting in time. Calfskins are firmer. We quote inspected: No. 1 cows, 3½c; No. 2, 2½c; No. 3, 2c; No. 1 heavy steers, 5c; No. 2 steers, 4c; No. 3, 3c lb. Real veal 8 to 13-lb skins, 6 to 7c per pound. Kips about same as hides. Sheepskins worth 80c to \$1 for full wool skins, the top price for very large. Tallow, 4½ to 5c rendered; 2 to 3c rough.

**Wool**—No wool coming yet of course, but dealers are figuring on prices, and it is said some contracts have been made at between 9 and 10c for unwashed Manitoba fleece.

**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 weak. May option opened ½c lower, and declined 3c more, recovered 2c, and closed 1½c lower than Saturday. Closing prices 10c.

	April.	May.	July.
Wheat.....	75½	76½	73½
Corn.....	40½	41	42½
Oats.....	—	28½	28½
Pork.....	—	16 07½	16 85
Lard.....	—	9 75	9 90
Ribs.....	—	9 37½	9 40

On Tuesday wheat was quiet and again lower. May started ½ to 1c lower, and declined 1c more, closing about 1 to 1½c lower than Monday. Closing prices were:—

	April	May	July.
Wheat.....	74½	75½	73½
Corn.....	40½	41	42½
Oats.....	—	28½	28½
Pork.....	—	16 07½	16 85
Lard.....	—	9 75	9 85
Ribs.....	—	9 45	9 45

On Wednesday prices were weak for all cereals. Provisions opened firm and closed strong at higher prices. Closing prices were:—

	May.	July.
Wheat.....	73½	73½
Corn.....	40½	42½
Oats.....	27½	27½
Pork.....	16 97½	17 17½
Lard.....	9 77½	9 92½
Ribs.....	9 60	9 57½

On Friday wheat was firmer for a time, but declined sharply at the close. Provisions were heavy. Closing prices were:—

	May.	July.
Wheat.....	72½ to 73	73½
Corn.....	40½	42½
Oats.....	27½	27½
Pork.....	17 20	17 47½
Lard.....	9 92½	10 07½
Ribs.....	9 77½	9 67½

On Saturday May wheat opened at 74½c and closed at 75½c.

**Duluth Wheat Market.**

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

Monday—Cash 63c; May 63½.  
Tuesday—Cash, 62½c; May 63c.  
Wednesday—Cash, 62c; May, 63c.  
Thursday—Cash 62½c; May 63c.  
Friday—Cash —, May, 63½;  
Saturday—May 63½; July, 70½c.

A week ago cash wheat closed at 63½c, and May delivery at 67c. A year ago cash wheat closed at 80½c, and May at 80½c.

**Red River Improvements.**

A meeting of the Red River Navigation committee was held Wednesday, at Winnipeg, at which were present W. B. Scarth (chairman),

Stephen Nairn, Ald. Bole, Ald. Carruthers, Ald. West, City Engineer Ruttan, and Geo. R. Crowe. The object of the meeting was to hear from H. J. Macdonald, M.P. for Winnipeg, how the question of the improvement of navigation of the Red River was viewed at Ottawa by the department of public works.

Mr. Macdonald was present and stated that he had interviewed the minister several times while in Ottawa, and had endeavored to impress on him the great importance of the work. There was considerable opposition to the proposed improvements, the chief objection being, first, the cost; and, secondly, that the improvements were only of a local nature inasmuch that the territory benefitted was of a very limited area. Winnipeg being the one locality which would derive the greatest, if not all the advantages which would result. He had endeavored to disabuse this idea from the mind of the minister, but was not altogether successful. He had pointed out that not only would navigation be improved but that wood could be brought up at a fraction of the present cost of transportation and that the iron mines on Big Island could be developed if means were provided for the shipment of ore, etc. Engineer Ruttan's estimate of the work, \$650,000, and Chief Engineer Coste's estimate differed materially. The latter gentleman put the figure at \$900,000, and this amount was considered too large to be expended on some work which would not be to the general advantage of the country. He had acted on the suggestion of the committee that Mr. Coste should visit Winnipeg and make estimates of the cost with Mr. Ruttan, but he had been informed that that gentleman's time was fully occupied with other duties but that the government was willing to have Mr. Sarrason, a civil engineer, who was at present here, act in the place of Mr. Coste, and Mr. Macdonald advised that this should be acted upon.

A general discussion ensued, and all phases of the question were brought up. As to the amount of business that would be done if the river were made navigable, in the matter of iron ore alone, it was stated on the authority of Prof. Bell that over 4,000,000 tons of ore was in sight. The surface indications also were of such a nature as to point to immense deposits of the metal, and in this alone an immense carrying trade was assured.

As to the objection on the part of the government to the cost, Major Ruttan inquired of Mr. Macdonald if the Ottawa authorities would be willing to place \$500,000 in the estimates, the work to be completed according to the plans submitted by him and to the satisfaction of the government.

Mr. Macdonald was not prepared to answer this question, but explained that one reason no estimate had been brought down in supplementary estimates was because of a mutual understanding between the Opposition and the Government in regard to several matters of this nature.

It was also shown that if the Red river was made a navigable stream the Saskatchewan trade would be increased and a better class of boats put on.

**Assiniboia.**

A Roberts, livery and butcher, Fort Qu Appelle, has sold out the butchering business to S. Teaso.

The stock and buildings of Buchanan & Co., of Saltcoats, will be offered for sale in Winnipeg, on May 1. Stock of general goods valued at \$5,400; book accounts, \$7,00; building and real estate, \$2,935.

Kirkpatrick & Cookson, grain and produce commission, Montreal, write THE COMMERCIAL as follows: "The following is an extract from a letter just received from our correspondent in Liverpool, which may be of interest to our friends in Manitoba and the Territories:—'White oats are much more saleable than the mixed. Try and get the dealers to encourage the cultivation of whites more than mixed or blacks.'"

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## PUBLIC NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Council of the Municipality of Oak River desire to open up a correspondence with a responsible person or persons who are desirous of erecting a Flour Mill in Manitoba with a view of negotiating to have the same built at Hamiota.

Jos. Andrews, Sec-Treas. W. J. Cowan, Reeve.

Hamiota, April 4th, 1893.

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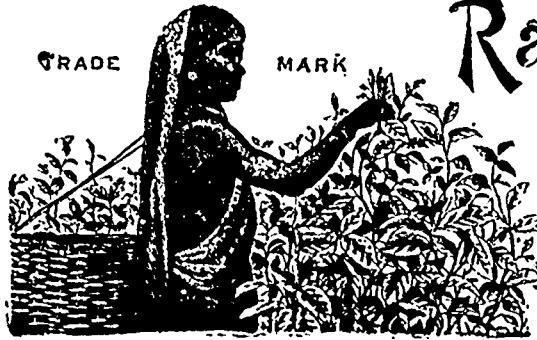
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**Toronto Grocery Market.**

SUGARS, SYRUPS AND MOLASSES.

During the last day or two there has been some easing off from the extreme quotations for sugars among the jobbers. There have been sales of granulated at 5 to 5½c, but 4½c was reported in one or two instances. In yellows prices range from 3½ to 4½c. Raws are almost cleared out. Syrups and molasses show no change.

Sugars—Granulated, 5 to 5½c; Paris lumps boxes, 5½c; extra ground, barrels, 6 to 6½c, powdered, barrels, 6½ to 5½c; refined, dark to bright, 4 to 4½c; raws, 3½ to 4.

Syrups—D, 1½ to 2½c; M, 2½ to 2¾c; B, 2¾ to 2½c; V.B., 2½ to 2¾c; E.V.B. 2¾ to 2½c; ex-sup er, 2½ to 2¾c; XX, 2½ to 3c; XXX and special; 3 to 3½c.

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—Teas are in fair demand, but the movement is of a hand-to-mouth character. The Japan season, which opens in May, and the prospect of the new teas being here in June deters retailers from stocking up; at one time there appeared to be a probability of a scarcity of low grades of this variety, but they are turning up from unexpected quarters, and there will no doubt now be enough to go round. Mail advices from Great Britain contain nothing of importance.

Coffees have recovered part of the recent decline in outside markets. On spot good Rio are scarce and firm at 21 to 22c. Port Rico, is quoted at 23 to 25c, and Mocha, at 28 to 32c.

Dried Fruits and Nuts—Dates are held firmer; houses which will have to buy now are paying more money and are now quoting 5½c, though a few can be bought at 5 to 5½c. Valencia raisins are meeting with a good demand at 4½ to 5½c for common to choice off stalk, but inferior can be bought as low as 4c; 5,000 boxes sold in New York this week chiefly on Canadian account. Prunes are easier at 7½ to 8½c. Currants are without feature. Nuts are quiet. Almonds are dearer outside, but unchanged here. Currants—Barrels, 5½c; half barrels, 5½ to 6½c; cases, 6 to 7c; Vostizza, cases, 7½ to 9½; Patras, barrels, 6½c; cases, 6½ to 7½c. Raisins—Valencias, 4½ to 5½c; layers, 6½ to 7½c; Sultanas 6 to 11c; loose Muscates, \$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—Elemes, 10 lbs and up, 9½ to 13c; white Malaga figs, 6½ to 7c in 25 lb boxes; natural do, in bags, 4 to 4½c; mats do, 4½c; 14-oz 9 to 9½c. Dates—Hallowee, 5½ to 6c. Prunes—Cases, 7½ to 9c. Nuts—Almonds, Tarragona, 15½ to 17c; Ivica, 14 to 15c; do, shelled Valencia, 29 to 35c; filberts, Sicily 9½ to 10c; walnuts, Grenoble, 14½ to 15c; Mar-bots, 12c.

Canned Goods—The market has been quiet in sympathy with the general situation. Vegetables are unchanged. No large sales reported. Orders have been of a retail character at 85c up for corn, peas and tomatos, but that figure is for low grades. Salmon is moving freely and good brands are scarce and firmly held at \$1.55 to \$1.65 in talls and \$1.80 in flats, but there are common brands that can be bought as low as \$1.45 for pink and \$1.35 for white. Considerable orders are reported to have been placed for futures at last year's prices, but buyers as a rule are not inclined to make contracts at old figures, as the general tone of advices from the coast would indicate the probability of low figures. Lobsters are steady at \$1.95 to \$2.10 for talls and \$2.50 to \$2.75 for flats. Fish—Salmon 1's flat, \$1.70 to 1.80; salmon, 1's tall, \$1.35 to 1.65 lobster, clover leaf, \$2.25 to 2.95; lobster, other 1's, \$1.75 to 2.25; mackerel, \$1.00 to \$1.25; finnan haddie, \$1.40 to 1.50; sardines, French 1's, 40c; sardines, French ½'s, 17c; sardines, American 1's, 6 to 8c; sardines, American ½'s, 9c. Fruits and vegetables—Tomatoes, 3's, 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, 3½ to 4, do, off grades, 3½ to 3¾c; do, Patna, 4½ to 5½c; do, Japan, 4½ to 5½c; sago, 4½ to 5c, tapioca, 4½ to 5c; pepper, black, 11½ to 12c; do, white 18 to 25c; ginger, Jamaica, 18 to 20c; cloves, 10 to 15c; allspice, 10 to 13c; nutmeg, 90c to \$1.10 cream tartar, 28 to 35c.

Peels.—Quiet and unchanged. Lemon is going at 15 to 16c; orange at 17½ to 18c, and citrot. 26 to 30c.—*Empire*, April 11.

**The Power of Money.**

Money is a curious factor; it buys what we eat and drink, satisfies justice, and heals wounded honor. Indeed, nearly everything resolves itself into money or its equivalent. The child craves for pennies, the youth for dimes, and the man for dollars. The carpenter shoves his plane, the blacksmith swings his hammer, the miner raises his pick, the farmer guides his plough, the lawyer pleads his case, the judge administers the law, and the minister prays—for money. Everybody in all vocations works for money. In fact, man makes the money and money makes the man nowadays. We all seem to look through gold spectacles. The larger the amounts seem the wiser and the more important its holder or owner becomes. Dollars and cents buy everything to adorn and gratify the taste. They buy the well-filled shops, and cultivated farms, the floating palace, the marble mansion, the elegant equipage, the best pew in the church, the most prominent box at the opera, and even a seat in the halls of legislation. Money commands the respect of gaping crowds, who bow before it in fawning obsequiousness. It enables its possessors to be generously charitable or wrongfully oppressive of the poor and deserving. It lights up the darkened scenes of life and smooths its pathway. It brings many cares, but all are seemingly ready to carry and increase them for its possession. It smooths the anguish of sickness and often assuages the terror of death. Money stands at the brink of eternity, but cannot pass beyond. It buys the monuments to mark the restingplace of wealth, but it cannot accompany the immortal soul into the great beyond.—*National Grocer*.

**Outlook for Cattle Business.**

After a review of all the facts obtainable pertaining to the actual supply of cattle throughout the United States and the demand for home consumption, the well informed inquirer will undoubtedly conclude that it is a good time to enter the field and secure the increased profits that are sure to come out of the business. At no time within the past ten years has all the vast trans-Mississippi country, and particularly all the range districts of the west, south west, northwest, been so closely culled and shipped and at a great sacrifice of the stock generally. The reader will find in reading the report of the Texas Stockmen's Convention, lately held at Fort Worth, Texas, that the old timers of the great producing and supply fields of the southwest are again as active as fifteen years ago, when every range man realized a competence, at least those whose conservatism kept them within reasonable and safe bounds, and out of the too venturesome field of colossal proportions and extended area. Such is the confidence in the future of the cattle business in the southwest that eastern capital has been secured with which to build the third largest packing establishment in the United States at Fort Worth. The Cattle Raisers Association of Texas now represents 1,500,000 head, and will within a short time practically control the product of the entire southwestern range country. Organization of three naturally large districts, the southwest, the west and the north-

west, and the concentration of individual effort, will tend to very materially further the interests of all concerned, and to some extent avoid a congested state of over production.—*Kansas Farmer*.

**An Effect of High Rubber Prices.**

A press dispatch states "it would appear that preparations were being made by a number of men prominent in the rubber business for a trip to Rio Janeiro, Brazil, the purpose of the expedition being the "exploration of several thousand square miles of land near the Beni in southern Bolivia, which is said to have advantages for the production of cheap rubber." If the results of the expedition are as fruitful as "a French capitalist predicts, the Rubber Trust will have a most powerful competitor." The exploring party "has already organized the Beni Gum Company," and "will travel under the guidance of Melchor O'Brien, Bolivian Minister to the United States, who will accompany them during the company's stay in Bolivia." The "trip will last six months," as the Amazon will be explored and trips to the Andes made. The *Boston Advertiser* says: "It remains to be seen whether the developments will be of such a nature as to affect the Para grades, the trade in which has been more active of late. The new price list of the rubber-shoe companies is based on the estimate of 80c rubber, which, it is believed by manufacturers, will be the average price during the coming season. New fine Para is now quoted at 75 to 77c, with coarse at 51 to 56c."

**Wool.**

It appears to be the general opinion in the wool trade that more new-clip wool will be consigned than heretofore and that imported will remain in bond until sold. Manufacturers will continue their conservative policy of buying only a small amount of wool at a time, and will watch more closely than ever the movement of stocks in the goods market. Foreign manufacturers are of the same opinion as domestic manufacturers and dealers. They are looking for not only a removal of the duty on wool, but a material reduction of the duty on goods. They have been buying freely at all sales and have forced an advance at the London sales now being held. Domestic wools are moving slowly. Stocks are light and desirable lots are generally small. Manufacturers have been well represented in all markets. Shearing has commenced in the far-western states, and new wools will soon be on the market in considerable quantity. The advance in London has not affected the price of Australian wools in this country. Demand is rather light, and while prices are very firm, dealers are unable to secure any advance. Domestic wools are quiet, but steady. A light trade is reported in carpet wools.—*Bruhlstreet's*, New York.

**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, per pound, 24 to 26c; harness, light, 22 to 24c; buff, 14 to 16c; pebble, 14 to 15c; oak harness, American, 45 to 50c; 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; dogra, per pound, 4½ to 5c; japonica, per pound, 6 to 6½c; oak extract, 4c; homlock extract, 3c; lamplack, 20 to 30c; sumac, per ton, \$65 to \$70; roundings, white oak, 10 to 25c; roundings, black, 15 to 20c; roundings, hemlock, 15c.

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### Available Supply of Breadstuff.

#### STOCKS IN EUROPE AND AMERICA.

The stocks of breadstuffs in the principal countries of Europe and afloat at the close of March, as specially cabled by the Liverpool *Corn Trade News*, exhibits an aggregate increase of only 800,000 bushels during March, but it will be observed that stocks have shifted positions materially—the stocks in warehouses being moderately decreased, while that in speculators' hands has increased considerably. The quantity on passage shows an increase of 5,400,000 bushels. The quantity afloat for France was enlarged 500,000 bushels, and that "for orders" 5,700,000 bushels, while the quantity en route for the United Kingdom was decreased 800,000 bushels. The aggregate quantity afloat is about 1,100,000 bushels larger than reported one year ago. The stocks reported in store exhibit a decrease in the aggregate of 5,700,000 bushels during March. In the United Kingdom there was a reduction of 4,200,000 bushels in Germany, Belgium and Holland of 800,000 bushels, and in Russia of 1,200,000 bushels, while in France supplies were enlarged 500,000 bushels. Compared with one year ago, the stocks in store are 16,100,000 bushels less. On the Continent there are only 25,900,000 bushels, against 41,600,000 bushels one year ago. The aggregate supplies in store and afloat are 15,600,000 bushels less than one year ago.

#### DOMESTIC SUPPLIES.

The aggregate supplies of flour and wheat in the United States and Canada at the close of March exhibits a decrease of about 7,386,900 bushels. The stocks of flour in the United States were enlarged only 9,245 barrels at the points reported to the *Daily Trade Bulletin*, while those in Canada show an increase of 15,250 barrels, making a total increase of 24,495 barrels. The interior stocks are about stationary—the increase being exclusively at the seaboard points. The aggregate increase during February was 87,913 barrels. At the principal markets the stocks of flour were as follows on the dates named:—

	Apr. 1, '93. Barrels.	Mar. 1, '93. Barrels.	Apr. 1, '93. Barrels.
Philadelphia...	185,000	160,000	175,000
New York.....	210,700	217,200	222,500
Chicago.....	94,914	99,200	84,323
St. Louis.....	94,000	93,370	61,610
Toledo.....	7,000	5,000	10,000
Baltimore....	72,221	74,816	80,306
Detroit.....	11,000	12,100	12,600
Boston.....	183,783	182,297	124,600
Milwaukee....	93,500	138,000	57,100
Duluth.....	27,342	21,916	132,370
<b>Total brls.</b>	<b>979,910</b>	<b>984,399</b>	<b>959,809</b>

The stocks at these points show a decrease of 4,489 barrels, and it will be observed that the aggregate is only 20,101 barrels in excess of one year ago. The supplies of wheat show

a decrease of 7,496,900 bushels, chiefly in the United States. It will be observed that the decrease was at the seaboard points, in the northwest, and on the Pacific coast. The decrease in the interior elevators in the northwest during March was about 4,000,000 bushels. Supplies in Illinois, Michigan, Louisiana and Texas were somewhat enlarged—exclusively at the main receiving points.

#### THE STATISTICAL POSITION.

The general estimates of the supplies of wheat in all hands on July 1, 1892, approximated 70,000,000 bus. Estimating the present crop at 516,000,000 bus the available supply for all purposes during the crop year may be estimated at 596,000,000 bus. Allowing a domestic consumption of 25,000,000 bus per month—the quantity stated by the Agricultural Department—and the aggregate would be 300,000,000 bus, and quantity required for seedling 54,000,000 bus. Deducing these estimates from the aggregate, and the quantity available for export and surplus would be 232,000,000 bus. Allowing 50,000,000 bus as surplus on July 1, 1893, and the quantity available for export would be about 182,000,000 bus. The exports during the past nine months were about 143,000,000 bus, consequently there remains on hand for three months' exports approximately 34,000,000 bus—equal to about 11,330,000 bus per month. The average monthly exports during 1891-92 were about 18,800,000 bus per month.

The aggregate supplies in the United States and Canada, in Europe and on passage, April 1 were about 221,695,000 bus, against 229,393,000 bus one month ago—a decrease of 7,697,000 bus. The aggregate supplies on hand on April 1, 1892, were 178,373,000 bus, against 184,604,800 bus on March 1. The supplies on hand on April 1 were 43,323,000 bus larger than one year ago.

It is evident, however, that the surplus on July 1 will greatly exceed 50,000,000 bus, as the Department of Agriculture estimates that the last two crops were underestimated 30,000,000 to 35,000,000 bus. There is no doubt but the stocks reported in farmers' hands included a good proportion of the stocks held by millers and at interior elevators. —Chicago *Daily Trade Bulletin*.

### The Canadian Magazine for April.

The April number of "The Canadian Magazine," the new national review and magazine, well maintains the high character of the first number, and the illustrations are deserving of praise. The political contributions are well written and interesting. In "British Trade and Imperial Reciprocity" Mr. Alex. McNeil, M.P., arrays facts and figures which will be new to most readers, and outlines a trade policy which is destined, apparently, to receive much attention in the early future. Attorney-General Longley in "Nova Scotia Coal Mines" writes entertainingly a vigorous defence of the much

talked of legislation of his government in regard to coal mines. "The National State," by Charles A. Stuart, is a scholarly, thoughtful, philosophic discussion of the broad movements of the age in regard to national organization. Stuart Livingstone furnishes a charming dissertation on the life and literary ideals of the great Norwegian writer, Bjornstjerne Bjornson. "Balfour" is discussed appreciatively by J. Castell Hopkins. A timely article, beautifully illustrated, is "Ontario's New Parliament Buildings," by Frank Yeigh. Another illustrated article is "A Famous Canadian Shrine," by J. J. Ball. Henry Lye contributes a true and amusing story of Canadian experience under "Tales of Wayside Inns." Two thrilling stories, well told, also appear. In poetry, besides minor poems, is a long poem, "East and West," by Prof. Chapman, which is of rare merit. The *Canadian Magazine* deserves success. Published by the Ontario Publishing Co., Ltd., Toronto. Subscription, \$2.50 per annum.

### Impurities of Indian Wheat.

It is noted in the Punjab decennial report that in some parts of India there are European firms dealing in grain which make a practice of grinding up clay to mix it with wheat, that they may get the full benefit of the "refraction," or allowance for extraneous matters. There is some confusion of thought here. The "refraction" is not really an allowance, but a deduction. That is to say, the European buyer of Indian wheat, if he accepts it with 5 per cent of foreign bodies, has already deducted 5 per cent from its price. He takes it for granted that the goods will have a tare of 5 per cent, and acts accordingly. Although this tare allowance is a legitimate operation enough, it undoubtedly exercises a bad effect on the standard of Indian wheat culture. A few years ago a wealthy native landowner, finding that he had 30,000 untilled acres of soil suitable for growing wheat, enquired of a British firm of grain shippers what price he might expect for wheat of good quality, sound, and in the best condition of purity. He learned that whatever the condition of his grain it must be still subject to the "refraction;" in other words, he must clean his wheat for nothing, whereupon he wisely elected to keep his capital for some other industry. For the same reason, the Indian wheat grower or small corn merchant will mix earth with clean wheat to bring it up, or rather down, to the refraction level of impurity. The seller does not see why he should supply a good article for a poor price—and why, indeed, should he?—*The Miller*.

According to the latest edition of Mulhall's "Dictionary of Statistics" the number of persons speaking the chief languages of Europe in 1890 was as follows:—English, 111,100,000; German, 75,200,000; Russian, 75,000,000; French, 51,200,000; Spanish, 42,800,000; Italian, 33,400,000; Portuguese, 13,000,000.

## A New Departure in Melissa.

Acceding to the persistent demands of our many patrons, and recognizing the soundness of their argument, viz:—that in all but the large cities, it is almost impossible to get wraps properly made, we have made arrangements during the past few weeks, to supply to the trade of Canada, Melissa Rainproof Garments, for Ladies, Misses and Children, in all the novelties of the New York market. We have secured at great trouble and large expense one of the best designers and patter cutters in New York city, who will preside over this special department of our business, and aided by his imported and trained staff of assistants, will, at once, without any costly or annoying experiments, be able to turn out **Tailor Made Garments**, equal in finish, fit and design to any obtainable in New York, and superior to any of European manufacture.

Our entire output will be manufactured on the premises, under the personal supervision of our foreman. All our operators are men and are practical Cloak makers. None of our work is given out to women nor is outside labor of any kind employed, thus only can we secure one uniform finish.

In connection with our Ladies' Melissa Wrap Department, we are also inaugurating a Mantle Department, but owing to the late date at which we entertained this latter idea, we will for this season show only a comparatively small range, but sufficient to enable the discerning public to form an idea of what they may expect for next season.

One of the many advantages which merchants will secure by patronizing us, will be that *they can assort their sizes* from time to time, thus doing away with the necessity of having broken lines before the season is half over. They can also at all times, on short notice, get garments to fit outsized figures and figures of irregular proportions, by filling the measuring forms which we will furnish on application.

Our travellers will shortly be upon the road with a large range of patterns of Melissa, in many new and common sense styles of Wraps, both for Spring sorting and for Fall delivery, and at the same time will offer for the inspection of the trade a representative exhibit from our Mantle Department.

Designs, Patterns and every other information furnished on application.  
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## Montreal Markets.

**Flour**—The strength in wheat has been infused into the flour market and holders are asking 10c higher prices. Western millers who last week sold straight rollers at \$3.40 in car lots on track here are now asking \$3.50 and \$3.55 for this same brands. A western Ontario miller writes as follows:—"I am paying 3 to 4c per bushel more for my wheat than I was some time ago, owing to the competition from exporters who have been buying up considerable wheat lately. The advance in the price of wheat has been equal to 15 to 20c per bbl in flour." Strong bakers are quoted firmer at \$4 to 4 15. We quote prices as follows:—Patent, spring, \$4.30 to 4.40; patent, winter, \$4.20 to 4.30; straight roller, \$3.45 to 3.65; extra, \$3.10 to 3.25; superfine, \$2.70 to 2.90; fine, \$2.35 to 2.50; city strong bakers, \$4.00 to 4.20; Manitoba bakers, \$3.50 to 4.05; Ontario bags—extra \$1.40 to 1.50; straight rollers, \$1.70 to 1.80; superfine, \$1.30 to 1.45; fine, \$1.10 to 1.20.

**Oatmeal**—We quote jobbing lots as follows: Rolled and granulated, \$4.15 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 is weaker and lower for bran, which is now quoted at \$16 to 16 50 in car lots, although one lot of Ontario bran sold as low as \$15 50. Shorts are quoted at \$17 00 to 17 50, and millie \$19 to 22 50.

**Wheat**—There has been a rise in Ontario and Manitoba wheat, No 2 hard being now held at Port Arthur at 74 to 75c as at May, which is equal to \$3 to \$4 afloat here.

**Oats**—The market is about steady, with 36c asked May afloat. In store they are quoted at 33½ to 34½c per 34 lbs.

**Barley**—The market is quiet, with sales of feed at 49 to 42c. Milling grades are quoted at 50 to 55c.

**Pork, Lard, etc.**—The easier feeling noted last week in hog products has become more pronounced, and sales of good sized lots of Canada short cut have been made at \$20.75 to \$21.00, with smaller lots at \$21.25 to 21.50. Western mess would cost about \$20.50 to lay it down here, but there is none offering. The lard market is also easier with sales reported at \$2.10 per pail for compound, up to \$2.20. Offerings, however, have been made as low as \$1.95. Pure Canadian lard is selling at \$2.45 to 2.50. We quote: Canada short cut pork, barrel, \$20.75 to \$21.50; Canada clear mess, per barrel, \$20 to \$20.50; mess pork, American, new, per barrel, \$20.50 to \$21.00; extra mess beef, per barrel, \$14 to \$15; hams, city cured, per pound, 12½ to 13½c; lard, pure, in pails, per pound, 12½ to 13c; lard, compound, in pails, per pound, 10½ to 11c; bacon, per pound, 11½ to 12½c; shoulders, per pound, 10½ to 11c.

**Butter**—Quite a change has been experienced in the butter market since our last report, a considerable clearance of old dairy having been effected in a quiet way, and buyers who wanted a few lots of dairy for Newfoundland and the lower ports are surprised to find the market so bare. Between 400 and 500 packages of choice fall western were sold at 19 to 20c, and a round lot of Kamouraska was offered at 20c with 19c bid, sales have been made of this old creamery lately at 19 to 21c as to quality. New creamery and Eastern Townships dairy have been sold at 22 to 24c as to quality, one lot of dairy selling at 21c. The manner in which the old stocks have been cleared up is a great relief, as the market will be ready to receive the increasing receipts of new without being hampered with old supplies. Creamery, choice fall made, 20 to 21c; do, good, 19 to 20c; Eastern Townships dairy, choice fall, 20 to 21c; do, good, 19 to 20c; Morrisburg and Brockville, fall, 20c; Western fall, 18 to 20c; new creamery, 23 to 24c; new dairy, 22 to 23. There is some enquiry for nice fresh Western rolls, which have sold at 19 to 20c.

**Cheese**—A nominal quotation for hay cheese in this market is 10½ to 11c. A few lots of

this early made cheese has been disposed of in the west in small quantities for local purposes. One or two small sample lots, it is said, have been shipped via Portland. Old cheese nominal at 10½ to 11½c.

**Eggs**—Receipts have been liberal during the week, and prices have receded to 12½c. To-day, however, stocks are being worked off at 13c.

**Beans**—The market is steady at \$1.60 to 1.65 for western hand picked, and \$1.25 to 1.50 for ordinary to good. Inferior sells at \$1.00 to 1.10.

**Hides**—The hide market is still unsettled, dealers paying 5 to 5½, and in some cases 5½, although they can get no more than the outside figure from tanners. Sales of car loads are reported for Quebec account at 5½c for No. 1 and 4½c for No. 2. Heavy steers are firm at 7½c for No. 1 and 6½c for No. 2. Calfskins are still firm, with sales at 9c. Lambskins are coming in more freely, and are realizing 15c, which is 5c better than last week. Sheepskins are quiet at 90c to \$1.25. We quote: Nos. 1, 2 and 3 hides to tanners 5½, 4½ and 3½c, and to dealers 5 to 5½c, 4 to 4½c and 3 to 3½c for Nos. 1, 2 and 3. Calfskins 9c; sheepskins, 90c to \$1.25, and lambskins 15c.

**Potatoes**—The demand during the week has been good, and we quote 95c to \$1.00 per bag of 90 lbs for firsts, and 90c for seconds.

**Maple Products**—The arrivals have been a little fewer during the past few days, sales of syrup in wood bag reported at 5½ to 6c per lb, and in tins 65 to 70c in small, and 80 to 90c in large tins. Sugar is quiet at 7 to 7½c, one lot selling at 6½c.—*Trade Bulletin*, April 14.

## Toronto Markets.

**Flour**—The nibbling of a couple of days past resulted in some business to-day. Choice straight roller sold at \$3.25, and another lot ordinary quality at \$2.90.

**Millfeed**—Bran offered outside at \$13 50. Shorts were bought at \$15 Toronto freights.

**Wheat**—Offerings were considerably more liberal to day, but prices were unchanged at 67 to 70c for red and white. Spring was held at 63c north and middle, and at 65c east. Goosie quiet at 61 to 62c bid outside. No. 1 hard held at 85c North Bay. No. 2 hard was enquired for at 82c North Bay; grinding in transit now en route Sarnia offered at 85c. For No. 3 hard 74c was bid North Bay.

**Barley**—Manitoba feed steady at 40 to 42c North Bay, and No. 3 extra in demand outside at 36 to 37½. Choice grades not wanted.

**Oats**—Firmer, with more enquiry. White are wanted here at 33½ and 34½. White offered outside at 31c and 29c was bid on middle freights.

**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, \$2.95 to 3.20; extra, \$2.90 to 3.00; low grades per bag, \$1.00 to 1.25. Bran—\$15 to 17. Shorts—\$16 to 18. Wheat—west and north points)—White, 68 to 70c; spring, 62 to 63c; red winter, 66 to 70c; goosie, 61 to 62c; spring Midland, 63 to 65c; No 1 hard, North Bay, 84 to 85c; No 2 hard, 82 to 83c; No 3 hard, 74½ to 75c; No 1 frosted, 65 to 66c; peas (outside) 57 to 58c. Barley (outside)—No 1, 44 to 45c; No 2, 40c; No 3 extra, 36 to 38c; No 3, 32 to 34c; two-rolled, 54 pounds, averaging about No 3 extra in color (outside), 35 to 40c. Rye (outside) 53 to 55c. Buckwheat (outside) 50c. Oats, 33 to 34c.

**Potatoes**—Quiet but easy; car lots have been offered here recently at 80c per bag, but local dealers are holding off for lower prices. Out of store small lots sell at 90 to 95c per bag.

**Eggs**—Receipts were large and the market weak. Commission men were paying 11c for farmers' offerings, and selling at 11½ to 12c. The demand continues active.

**Dried Apples**—Dull and easy; job lots are

held at 5½c for bright stock. Dealers are asking 6 to 6½c for round lots, but there is apparently no demand.

**Dressed Hogs and Provisions**—The demand for dressed hogs was light and the receipts moderate. Values steady. Packers got a few small lots off the street and by rail at \$7.25 to 7.30. Quotations are: Mess pork, Canadian, \$20 to \$20.50; short cut, \$21 to \$22; bacon, long, clear, per lb, 10½c; lard, Canadian, tierces, 12, to 13c; tubs and pails, 13 to 13½c; compound do, 10½ to 11c. Smoked meats.—Hams, per lb, 13 to 13½c; bellies, 13½ to 14c; rolls, per lb, 10½ to 10¾c; backs, per lb, 12½c.

**Wool**—Good combing is taken at 19c and clothing at 21 to 22c. Prices are steady at 21 to 22c for super and 25 to 27c for extra.

**Tallow**—Dealers pay 6½c for offerings of rendered and are generally holding for 7½c.

**Hides, etc.**—A number of cars of cured have been sent east at 5½c. Green are steady and unchanged at 4½c. Calfskins—No. 2 skins (city inspected) are held at 7 and No. 1 at 9c. Sheepskins are quiet and easy at \$1.10 to 1.25, according to size and quality. Lambskins sell at 15 to 20c apiece.

**Butter**—Offerings were lower, and the best grades of rolls only brought 20c, with medium to good selling at 16 to 18c. Quotations are:—Good to choice selected dairy, tubs, 18 to 20c; extra choice, 20 to 21c; medium do, 16 to 18c; large rolls, good to choice, 19 to 20c; medium do, 16 to 18c; creamery, in tubs and crocks, 21 to 25c; rolls, 26 to 27c; cheese, choice colored, jobbing at 11 to 11½c; summer makes, 10½ to 11c.

**Cheese**—A local firm was offering lots of from five to 10 boxes choice fall cheese to-day at 11c and single boxes at 11½c.

**Cattle**—Prices were easy at Tuesday's figures. A few small lots of fancy cattle brought 4½ to 4¾c per lb, but the best loads sold at 3½ to 4c, and rough cows and oxen from 2½ to 3½c per lb. Only half a dozen loads were taken for Montreal, but several loads were bought for Hamilton and other outside places. The local demand was rather dull, and at the close the yards were by no means empty. Only a few stockers were offered. There is a good enquiry for choice stockers and feeders at 3½ to 4c per lb.

**Sheep and lambs**—Only 40 came in to-day, but a good many held over from the first of week were placed on the market and the supply altogether was quite large. Prices were easy under quiet demand. Sales were: 100 sheep, averaging 110 lbs, at 6c per lb; 54 do, 145 lbs, at 4½c per lb; 63 mixed sheep and lambs at \$5.50 per head. There was a good enquiry for choice grain fed yearlings at 5 to 6c per lb, only a few good animals were here. Spring lambs were dull at \$3 to \$5 apiece. One lot of eight sold for \$30.

**Hogs**—Market weak and quiet. Nearly 600 hogs were on the market, most of which found sale before the close. Choice straight fat hogs and good stores sold at \$5.75 per cwt. off the car, and a few fancy lots brought 10 or 15c higher. Rough hogs and light, fat were dull at \$5.50 per cwt. off car.—*Empire*, April 14.

## Montreal Iron and Hardware Market.

Business in iron is quiet, so far as the demand for forward delivery is concerned, for buyers show no urgency about ordering, nor does the position of affairs at the primary markets call for any particular haste. In pig iron business a spot has been quiet, the only brands available being Carnbroe and Langlois, sales of the former being made at \$21.50 and the latter at \$19. For spring ir-rotation values are much the same, about \$18.50 to 18.75 being the idea for Summerlee and equal brands.

Bar iron is unchanged at the reduction noted by us last week, and the demand, now that matters are settled for another quarter, has picked up a little. For ordinary business \$1.95 is the idea, but an order for a sufficient quantity

ly calls for the regular reduction upon this figure.

In lines of heavy hardware there is nothing special to note, tinplate being quoted on spot at \$3.20 for coke and \$3.75 for charcoal. Canada plates have sold at \$2.50 in lots, and some ternos changed hands at \$7.25 to 7.75. The various iron manufacturing associations, as already noted in these columns, have held meetings, but no striking change is to note aside from that in bar iron. Wire remains unchanged, and so do wire nails, but coated nails are 10c per 100 lbs. nett over bright nails. In tacks there has been some readjustment, prices being reduced on the following lines, the discount for which now stands as follows:—Trunk nails  $\frac{1}{2}$  and 1 inch, 65 per cent;  $1\frac{1}{4}$  inch, 60 per cent; box tacks, 62 $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent, and trunk tacks, 57 $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. Pressed spikes and railway spikes remain as before and there is no change in washers.

Galvanized and sheet iron remains the same. There is some scarcity in copper here, but the fact has not influenced prices, which rule steady at 22 $\frac{1}{2}$  to 13c. Tin is steady and unchanged at 22 $\frac{1}{2}$  to 23c.

A good business has been done during the week, and varnishes have come in for a fair call. We quote:—Choice brands, Government standard, \$5 25; do., No. 1, \$4 87 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; do., No. 2, \$4.50; do., No. 3, \$4; No. 4, \$3 75; dry white lead, 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ c; red lead, pure, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ c; do., No. 1, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ c; 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent off these prices allowed for ton lots. Zinc, \$7 25 No. 1, and \$6.25 No. 2.

The oil market has been fairly active. Lined oil is easier at 63 $\frac{1}{2}$  for boiled and 60c for raw. Seal oil is firm, and the fish oils are quiet and unchanged.

There is no change in glass, which is quiet on the basis of \$1 35 for first break. Putty in bulk is steady at \$1 90.

Cement, Petroleum, etc.—Cement is in good demand for delivery from stock, and prices remain firm at our quotations of last week. The

probability of a late opening of navigation and reduced stocks has the effect of keeping prices stiff. We quote from \$2.45 to 2.65. Firebricks are in fair demand, with no change in prices, \$19.00 to 26.00.

A very fair demand is reported for refined petroleum for this season of the year. While 12c is the nominal quotation for round lots of Canadian, sales are reported considerably below this figure, the refiners having started in to cut prices right and left. We quote Canadian 12c at shed in Montreal for round lots, and 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ c for five barrel lots, and 13c for small quantities. American petroleum, 18c in car lots, 19c in 10 barrel lots, 19 $\frac{1}{2}$ c in 5 barrel lots, and 19 $\frac{3}{4}$ c for single barrels, 2 per cent off for cash. American benzine, 23 to 25c; Canadian benzine, 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ c; Petrolea; 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ c, Montreal —*Gazette*, April 14

### The Manufacture of Dynamite.

A dynamite factory consists of a number of large houses, widely separated from each other, and of a number of small huts away in the distance, half buried in the ground, and used for the purpose of storing the nitro glycerine, the essential principle of dynamite. Each process in the scheme of manufacture has a house for itself, and each has a chief skilled in proportion to the danger which is encountered. A large tank is provided full of glycerine, while the acid drips slowly into it from a pipe above. The mixture of pure glycerine, nitric acid and oil of vitriol produces nitro glycerine, the most deadly explosive known, so powerful that an ounce of it compressed would blow one into atoms, and so liable to explode that the least detonation or jar will instantly fire it. It is positively the most awful stuff to deal with that man has ever discovered, remarks a contemporary. No one really seems to know when it is going off; sometimes it will stand a good shake, at others the veriest jostle will produce a disaster. And there in the tank was enough of the fearful compound to destroy a city! One

could not resist the thought—that if this stuff, which often explodes by spontaneous combustion, should go off now. The foreman kindly told me, says a writer in *Invention*, of London, that if such a thing did happen, no man would find a hair of my head or a fraction of my limb. He seemed perfectly unconcerned as he told the tale, and then he showed me a thermometer dipped in the mixture to register its temperature. "If the heat of this mass goes up 6 or 7 degrees," he said, "the stuff will explode. I keep my eye constantly on that glass, so that if a fast rise in temperature took place I should open the tap at the bottom of the tank and let the nitro glycerine run through into a watertank." Fancy five degrees Fahrenheit standing between eternity and yourself! When in the open I asked my guide if there had ever been a case when that shed had been blown up, and he said, "once," but he told me that the mass is often run off from the tank, and nearly always without trouble as the record proves. With all this, I can imagine no more dreadful life than that of the man who stands daily before that cistern of death, and has but a few degrees of temperature between himself and utter annihilation.

The cut nail combine is to be maintained. This decision was reached at a meeting of the Cut Nail association held at Montreal, at which the leading firms were represented. It was unanimously decided to sustain existing prices. The combine was strengthened by the admission of Moore & Foster, of St. John, N. B., and the Star Manufacturing company, of Montreal into the association.

Boot and shoe manufacturers, says the *Montreal Trade Bulletin*, have great difficulty in filling their spring orders on time, although shipments are being made as promptly as possible; but the urgency for immediate shipments appears too much for our shoe men to satisfy, and country dealers will have to exercise their patience for a short time yet.

# CONSUMER'S CORDAGE CO.

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Hold your Orders till you get prices from our  
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**MERRICK, ANDERSON & CO.,** Winnipeg.

**QUOTATIONS MUCH LOWER THAN EVER BEFORE.**



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

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

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

## CONDENSED JOINT TIME TABLE

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

Going South.		STATION.		Going North.	
No. 5				No. 6	
Dally.	9 30a	Ar	Great Falls	Do	11 00
	8 50		Vaughan		11 40
	8 15		Steel		12 20
	8 00		Collins		00
	6 20	Do	*Pondera	Do	3 40
	6 00	Ar	Conrad	Do	5 00
	5 40		*Shelby Junct.	Do	6 00
	5 20	Do		Do	6 30
	2 20	Ar	Rocky Springs	Do	7 20
	1 40		Kevin	Do	8 10
Mon., Wed. and Friday.	12 00p	De	Sweet Grass (Internat'l bound.)	Ar	9 00
	30	Ar	*Coutts	Do	9 50
	10 40		Milk River	Do	10 40
	9 50		Brunton	Do	11 25
	8 20		Sterling	Do	12 55p
7 00a	Do	Lethbridge	Ar	12 10	

Going West.		STATIONS.		Going East.	
No. 2 Dally				No. 3 D. ex. No 1 Sun. Dally	
7 00p	Do	Dunmore	Ar	8 55a	10 40p
10 30p	De	*Grassy Lake	Ar	12 45p	2 00a
2 00a	Ar	Lethbridge	Do	4 45p	5 40a

**Meals.**  
Through trains leave Great Falls, Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday, at 11 p.m.  
Through trains leave Lethbridge, Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 7 a.m.

### CONNECTIONS.

Canadian Pacific Railway.—Trains leave Dunmore Junction: For Atlantic coast at 10 25 a.m. For Pacific coast at 6 02 p.m.  
Great Northern Railway.—Trains leave Shelby Junction: For Kalispell, Bonner's Ferry, Spokane, etc., at 10, 48 a.m. For St. Paul at 2 32 p.m.  
Great Northern Railway.—Trains leave Great Falls: For Helena and Butte at 10 42 a.m. For St. Paul at 1 45 p.m.  
MacLeod and Pincher Creek.—Stage leaves Lethbridge every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 9 a.m.  
Choteau Stage for Choteau, Bellevue, Bynum, etc. connects with trains No. 5. and 6.

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

### CANADIAN EXCURSIONS.

Excursion tickets to Canada will be on sale via St. Paul and the "Northwestern Line" to Chicago at offices of the Great Northern and Northern Pacific R. Rs. from points in Minnesota and Dakota north of and including Crookston and Grand Forks on November 29th, December 6th, 13th to 22nd, inclusive, and December 27th, and from points in Manitoba daily from November 28th to December 31st, 1892, inclusive.  
To Montreal and points west in Quebec and Ontario, but not to points north of Gravenhurst and west of Carlton Junction, the rate will be \$10.00 for the round trip.  
Trains from Manitoba and Dakota arrive in St. Paul in the morning in time to connect with the "North Western Line" fast day train leaving St. Paul at 8 00 a.m., arriving in Chicago 9 35 p.m., making connections with late trains out of Chicago to the East.  
Buy your tickets over the "Northwestern Line" It is also the only line running a train from St. Paul every morning both week days and Sundays to Milwaukee and Chicago. Other trains of "The North-Western Line" leaves St. Paul 6 35 p.m., arrive Chicago 7 45 a.m., and leaves St. Paul 8 10 p.m., arrive Chicago 9 30 a.m.  
**M. M. WHEELER, T. W. TEASDALE,**  
Travelling Agent. Gen'l. Passenger Agent, St. Paul

# NORTHERN PACIFIC R.R.

## TIME CARD.

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

North Bound				South Bound			
Brand.	Ex. Tues. Th. & Sat.	St. Paul Express Daily.	Miles from Winnipeg.	STATIONS.	St. Paul Express Daily.	Brand.	Ex. Mon. Wed & Fri.
2.55p	4.10p	0	0	Winnipeg	11.45a	1.00p	
2.45p	4.00p	3	0	Portage Junction	11.54a	1.10p	
2.30p	3.40p	15	0	St. Norbert	12.09p	1.24p	
2.17p	3.31p	15	3	Cartier	12.25p	1.37p	
1.59p	3.13p	23	6	St. Agathe	12.41p	1.55p	
1.50p	3.04p	27	4	Union Point	12.49p	2.02p	
1.33p	2.51p	32	5	Silver Plains	1.01p	2.13p	
1.20p	2.35p	40	4	Morris	1.20p	2.36p	
	2.18p	46	8	St. Jean	1.35p		
	1.57p	66	0	Letellier	1.57p		
	1.25p	65	0	Emerson	2.15p		
	1.15p	63	1	Pembina	2.25p		
	9.35a	163		Grand Forks	6.00p		
	5.35a	223		Winnipeg Junction	9.55p		
	3.35p	470		Minneapolis	6.30a		
	8.00p	481		St. Paul	7.05a		
	9.00a	583		Chicago	9.35a		

### MORRIS-BRANDON BRANCH.

East Bound.				West Bound.			
Freight Mon. Wed. & Fri.	Passenger Tues. & Sat.	Miles from Winnipeg.	STATIONS.	Passenger Mon. Wed. & Fri.	Freight Tues. & Sat.	Miles from Winnipeg.	STATIONS.
11 40a	2.55p	0	Winnipeg	1.00p	3 00a	0	Winnipeg
7.30p	1.15p	0	Morris	2.30p	7.30a	0	Morris
6 40p	12.53p	10	Low Farm	3.05p	8 15a	10	Low Farm
5.40p	12.27p	21	Myrtle	3.31p	9 05a	21	Myrtle
5.24p	12 15p	25	Roland	3.43p	9.25a	25	Roland
4.46p	11.57a	33	Rosebank	4.02p	9 58a	33	Rosebank
4.10p	11.43a	38	Miami	4.15p	10.25a	38	Miami
3.29p	11.20a	49	Deerwood	4.33p	11.15a	49	Deerwood
2.59p	11.05a	54	Altamont	4.50p	11.48a	54	Altamont
2.18p	10.49a	62	Somerset	5.10p	12.28p	62	Somerset
1.43p	10.33a	68	Swan Lake	5.24p	1.00p	68	Swan Lake
1.17p	10.19a	74	Indian Springs	5.39p	1.30p	74	Indian Springs
12.53p	10.07a	74	Maricapolis	5.50p	1.55p	74	Maricapolis
12.23p	9.40a	86	Greenway	6.06p	2.28p	86	Greenway
11.51a	9.35a	92	Balder	6.21p	3.00p	92	Balder
11 01a	9.12a	102	Belmont	6.45p	3.50p	102	Belmont
10.26a	8.52a	109	Hilton	7.23p	4.29p	109	Hilton
9 49a	8.40a	117	Ashtown	7.35p	5.03p	117	Ashtown
9 35a	8.30a	120	Wawanesa	7.47p	5.18p	120	Wawanesa
8.43a	8.06a	129	Rounthwaite	8.14p	6.09p	129	Rounthwaite
8.10a	7 45a	137	Martinville	8.35p	6.48p	137	Martinville
7.30a	7.30a	143	Brandon	8 55p	7.30p	143	Brandon

West bound passenger trains stop at Belmont for meals.

### PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE BRANCH.

Taking effect Tuesday, Dec. 20, 1892.

East Bound.				W. End			
Mixt. No. 144 Mon. Wed. & Fri.	Pass. No. 118 Tues. & Sat.	Miles from Winnipeg.	STATIONS.	Mixt. No. 141 Mon. Wed. & Fri.	Pass. No. 117 Tues. & Sat.	Miles from Winnipeg.	STATIONS.
12.15p	12.10p	0	Winnipeg	4.15p	3.40p	0	Winnipeg
11.50a	11.52a	3.0	Portage Junction	4.25p	4.00p	3.0	Portage Junction
11.18a	11.33a	11.5	St. Charles	4.45p	4.26p	11.5	St. Charles
11 07a	11 25a	14.7	Headingley	4.50p	4.35p	14.7	Headingley
10.36a	11.12a	21.0	White Plains	5.07p	5.00p	21.0	White Plains
10.05a	10.54a	29.8	Gravel Pit	5.25p	5.27p	29.8	Gravel Pit
9 55a	10 49a	31.2	LaSalle Tank	5.31p	5.35p	31.2	LaSalle Tank
9.33a	10.40a	35.2	Eustace	5.40p	5.40p	35.2	Eustace
9.11a	10 20a	42.1	Oakville	5.56p	6.13p	42.1	Oakville
8.25a	9.55a	55.5	Portage la Prairie	6.25p	7.03p	55.5	Portage la Prairie

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—THE—

## FAVORITE LINE

Quickest and best route to all points

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