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WINNIPEG, MAY 2, 1892.

Prices Received by Wheat Farmers.

In Bradstreet's a week ago some attention was paid to an extended review in the St. Paul Pioneer Press of prices of wheat at primary, intermediate and seaport markets in the United States and at Liverpool, in which a measure of dissent was expressed with respect to the conclusion reached by our western contemporary. That conclusion was in substance that the farmer does not receive as much for his wheat as he should, because transportation and transfer charges between the primary and foreign markets aggregate about 10c less than the difference in wheat prices between the extreme points referred to. Within the week we have seen two other references to the subject, which, in view of the importance of the question discussed, may well be summarized and collated. The first appeared in the New York Commercial Bulletin.

The theory that the price of wheat "at the elevator nearest the farm is far less than the price of it in the principal markets of the world, less the cost of transportation from the field to the point of final sale," and that "if there is any great variation between these prices," at the farm and at the point of final sale, "over and above an amount sufficient to cover the expense of moving the grain, then somebody is securing an unjust profit," says the New York paper named, is a "false assumption, for if the farmer is ignorant, and sells his wheat for less than he might have obtained for it, there is no unjust profit when the buyer sells for what the wheat is worth in a distant market. So at every point in the movement." And right here follows a very important point, which seems to have been completely overlooked by our St. Paul contemporary. "Each market is made, not always by those who buy or sell with the best judgment and knowledge, but largely by those who use the least: And this is true

of elevator rates, freight rates, and all other charges. The ordinary shipment, which is not governed by exceptional knowledge or judgment, is that which rules in the long run. If an elevator can induce most of the shippers to pay 10c per bushel, it will hardly sell its services for 1c per bushel.

It is then asked if the difference in the price of wheat between Crookston and Duluth is so much more than the railroad charges, why does not the Crookston farmer sell his wheat himself in Duluth, and get the benefit of the higher prices at the latter point? "There are wires and there are eager brokers." Then follows the inquiry that if the farmer "chooses not to take the risk or to wait, and prefers to sell as he does sell at the elevator," who shall decide that "the services of the man who does take the risk and wait are not worth to the farmer all the difference in the price?"

In short the man who buys wheat at Crookston assumes risk and labor, and relieves the farmer to that extent. He has to make the contracts necessary to get the wheat to Duluth or elsewhere, and he risks rates rising, that shipments may be long delayed, and that wheat prices may meanwhile go down. "When his wheat gets to Duluth he charges as much as he can for the risk and labor. So the man who ships from Duluth to New York has first to pay out his good money, taking a risk that the prices may decline. If he chooses to ship rather than to sell, it is because he hopes to get a better profit, and he charges what he can for his services."

It seems strange to have to write such a truism as the following, but it does not appear out of place: "From the time the grain has been sold by the farmer to any honest purchaser it is in the hands of men who are interested in getting all they can for it, and who have a right to all they can get. Their profits may be large at times, but so are their losses at other times. They cannot move wheat for nothing, and do not engage in the business for fun."

The New York Evening Post also takes issue with the conclusion of the Pioneer Press that the farmer is unjustly and "1 of from 8 to 10c per bushel. It will be recalled that the Pioneer Press contented itself with attributing this alleged loss of 10c per bushel, etc., in a general way,

1. To elevator manipulation at primary markets, or to
2. Extortion by railway companies, or to
3. Elevator manipulation at terminal points, or to
4. "bear" speculation.

The Post lets light in through a cloud of words by the perfectly true statement that no such "loss" as that just referred to exists—because "if there was an extra profit of 10c per bushel to the middleman in sending wheat to Liverpool that city would be buried by the grain which would flow in upon it."

In addition to points already covered in replies by Bradstreet's or the Commercial Bulletin, the Post points out that in the calculations as to wheat prices at various markets the Pioneer Press "lost sight of the fact that English quotations are for special and choice old wheat, which is not to be explained away by allowance having been made for grading, as there are differences in values between wheats in the same grade." This difference, it is said, will account for "five cents of the discrepancy per bushel." The 10c per bushel referred to by the Pioneer Press as lost to the farmer "is figured out after allowing 3c per bushel on the Duluth grade, to make it correspond with the New York Standard grade known as No. 2 red winter. Since 1891 quotations for the two grades have crossed each other, so that No. 2 red winter, instead of being worth 3c less than the Duluth grade (known as No. 1 northern) is actually now selling 3c higher, a total difference of 6c in relative values as compared with 1891." Such changes in the two standards "render worthless any statistical conclusions drawn from comparing prices and grades which are essentially dissimilar," and

the Post therefore concludes that "there is no difference between Liverpool quotations and Minnesota prices which cannot be accounted for by transportation, insurance and incidental expenses, including a profit to the middleman for making the long transfer."

As for the silly notion so widely held among many educated people that "short" sales of grain make prices low, that speculators "make the market," it is plainly explained—and we commend the sentences particularly to the generally clear-headed St. Paul newspaper—that "speculative sales, to have any permanent effect upon prices, must be based upon business conditions; they are not, therefore, causes of a rise or decline, but outward expressions of trade forces. Their only original feature is to register the results of those forces more rapidly. A puzzling fact stated by the Pioneer Press is that there should be a great discrepancy between prices at Fargo and at Duluth, two home markets. How can we account for this otherwise than by saying that farmers who sell their wheat at Fargo lose several cents a bushel under the Minneapolis or Duluth market, simply because at Fargo there are no speculative sales to keep up a proper balance in prices." —Bradstreet's.

Northwest Ontario.

A company has been formed at Fort William for the manufacture of brick and tile. They intend putting in machinery and will have the yard in operation in about two weeks. P. H. Austin is the manager.

The Duluth and North Eastern Terminal company proposes to construct a line from Minnesota Point to the Canadian boundary in Oak county, probably to connect with the Port Arthur, Duluth & Western road now being built to a point near the boundary on the Canadian side.

A deputation headed by C. W. Chadwick, president of the board of trade, Rut Portage, was introduced to the minister of fisheries at Ottawa recently by Mr. McDonnell, M.P., of Algoma, to urge upon the minister the necessity of granting fishing licenses in the Lake of the Woods. Hon. Mr. Tupper consented to issue a limited number of licenses to fishermen and to set apart for the food supply of Indians certain portions of the lake adjacent to the Indian reserve. This met with the approval of the deputation.

An important deal is being put through here, says a Montreal telegram of April 25, looking towards the amalgamation of the big live stock shippers of Montreal, to control the trade of the Dominion. John Crow, Robt. Bickerdyke, W. E. Bowell, Delorme and Frank Lynch have applied for the charter of the Bickerdyke & Crowe Cattle Company. It is understood a couple of large western shippers and more of the Montreal men, in all controlling about 60,000 cattle will comprise the company. The idea is to combine and be able to make rates with the steamship companies the same as is done in the States.

Robert Kilgore, of Bascoia, Georgia, was in Montreal recently on his way to the northern section of St. Maurice, where he intends to establish a reserve for breeding beavers. Kilgore's father has already a similar establishment in Georgia, where there are at present nearly two hundred of these interesting animals, but he believes that the climate of this province is more advantageous for the carrying out of this industry, which should be a paying one considering that beavers have now become very scarce, and that their furs bring high prices.

The steamers Fremont and Charrington, direct from the Mediterranean have arrived at Montreal. The former has 64,000 packages of oranges and lemons, and the latter 23,000 packages. The Escalona and Dracona will soon follow, bringing the total up to 113,000 boxes.

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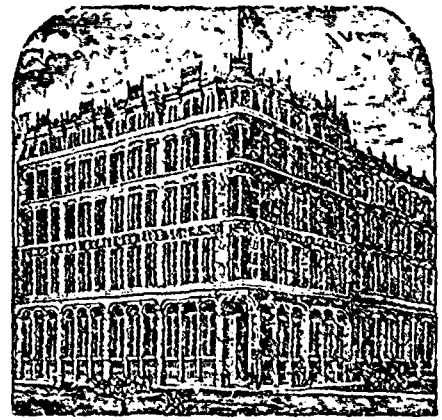
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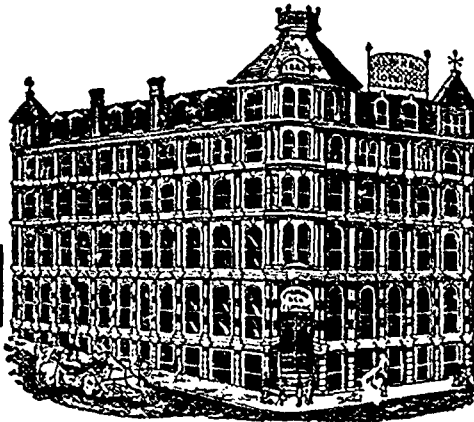
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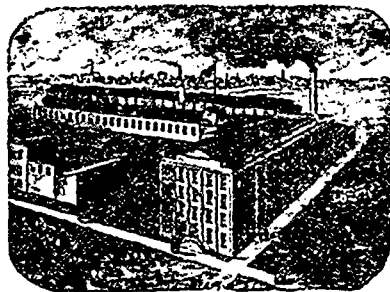
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The Commercial

WINNIPEG, MAY 2, 1892.

PRICE OF WHEAT TO FARMERS.

An interesting discussion is going on through the press of the United States, regarding the price of wheat to farmers. An article from *Bradstreet's* on this subject was given in *THE COMMERCIAL* of last week, (April 25), under the heading of "Is the Farmers' Complaint Justified?" This is followed up by another article this week, headed "Prices Received by Wheat Farmers." These articles should be carefully read by all persons interested in the wheat question. In Manitoba, as in other countries, there is more or less complaint from farmers that they do not get full value for their wheat. Grumbling from farmers as to the prices they receive for their products is looked upon as a chronic affection, and something which is to be expected as a matter of course. Some of the complaints which come from farmers, regarding prices as well as other matters, may have some foundation in fact, but many of them will not stand fair-minded investigation. Farmers in Manitoba have just reason for complaint on account of the tariff taxes they are obliged to pay upon several of the articles and commodities most necessary to their industry. Agriculture is the basis of commerce in Manitoba. Everything rests upon the success of our farmers. In order to have a prosperous country, we must have prosperous farmers. It is therefore worth while investigating the complaints coming from farmers, with the object of endeavoring to remove any real cause for dissatisfaction. In the matter of tariff taxation there is considerable room for work in the interest of the farmers of Manitoba and the west. In the matter of prices, we believe the farmers of Manitoba as a rule have received fair commercial values for their products. In some seasons they have certainly received more for some products than could be considered fair value. The commodity of butter, for instance, has frequently been purchased at a loss to the merchants. We believe that the butter trade of Manitoba in the aggregate has been conducted at a loss in some seasons, for the reason that the average price paid the producers has been too high. This may also be said to be true of the grain trade, and the present season is likely to be one of this nature. The price of oats and barley has ruled low, but this has been beyond the control of the trade here, and as a rule full commercial values have been paid in Manitoba for these products. As for wheat, it looks as though the farmers would come out a long ways ahead of the grain dealers, as the price paid to farmers has ruled at times in excess of shipping value, and the wheat now held by dealers has shrunk in value to below purchase prices. When we say the farmers have come out ahead of dealers, we refer to those who sold their wheat last fall and winter. Considerable wheat has been stored by farmers on their own account, and those who have done so will lose. There is quite a quantity of wheat in store at Fort William, which is owned by farmers, which at present values means a

very serious loss to the owners, when compared with the prices they could have obtained for it last fall, had they sold it in their own local markets, instead of undertaking to ship it themselves to a storage point.

The discussion which has been going on in the press of the United States hinges on a principle. It has been claimed that the price paid the farmer for wheat should be fully equal to the price in consuming markets, after deducting the bare cost of handling and transportation expenses. This we claim is neither reasonable nor practical. The exigence of the grain trade renders necessary the assistance of middlemen, who must be allowed some margin to work upon. The middleman relieves the farmer of the necessity of becoming his own shipper, and takes all the risk incidental thereto. Those who wish to look further into this question should read the articles in this and last week's issue of *THE COMMERCIAL*, which were referred to at the beginning of this article.

TRADE WITH GREAT BRITAIN.

The question of preferential trade with the United Kingdom was on the boards at Ottawa last week, and provoked quite a lengthy discussion. The question came up in the form of a motion by Mr. McNeil, of North Bruce, to the effect that "when the parliament of Great Britain and Ireland admits Canadian products to the markets of the United Kingdom upon more favorable terms than is accorded to the products of foreign countries, the parliament of Canada will be prepared to accord corresponding advantages by a reduction in duties imposed upon British manufactured goods." This motion was carried by a majority of 34. An amendment by Mr. Davies to the effect that "as Great Britain admits the products of Canada into her ports free of duty this house recommends that the duties upon products mainly imported from Great Britain should be abolished," was defeated by about the same majority against. During the debate it was mentioned that the Winnipeg board of trade had passed a resolution in favor of preferential trade with the United Kingdom. The future will show whether this resolution of the house will ever amount to anything more than a matter for history. The question is, however, perhaps about as near practical realization as that of the opposing one of commercial union with the United States. There is this to be said in favor of preferential trade within the empire, that while it would encourage our exports to Great Britain, it would also reduce our general tariff tax at home. Commercial union on the other hand would increase our tariff and restrict our trade, except of course with the United States.

By the way, was there not something very inconsistent in the amendment brought forward and voted for by the Liberals, to the effect that "as Great Britain admits our products free of duty, this house recommends that the duties upon products mainly imported from Great Britain be abolished." A few months ago the Liberals were clamoring for commercial union with the United States, which meant a great increase in duties upon our imports from Great Britain. Why this change in sentiment? However, the amendment was a good one, and

it is pleasing to see that the Liberals are returning to their discarded principles. If something to this effect has been a blank in the Liberal platform at the last general elections, instead of the commercial union folly, the party might have occupied a far more prominent position than it does to-day, in directing the affairs of the country. In abandoning their old time principles for a catch question, which it was thought would prove a good election cry, the Liberal party of Canada made a tremendous blunder, from the result of which it is now shattered almost beyond hope of recovery.

ARBOR DAY.

Arbor day for Manitoba has been fixed for Thursday, May 5, and will be observed as a holiday from business, for the purpose of planting trees. It is to be hoped that the weather will prove favorable, and that the day will be observed for the purpose for which it has been set aside. Arbor day in Manitoba in some past years, has been observed more as a general public holiday, rather than as a day for planting trees. This is to be regretted. One of the things which Manitoba needs badly is the planting of trees. Of course there are a great many persons who have no property upon which to plant trees, and as business is generally suspended, such persons are free to put in the day as they may seem fit. But all persons who are in a position to utilize the day for the special purpose for which it is set aside, should endeavor to do so. Many of our Manitoba towns and villages are situated where there are no native trees, and this gives them a very bare and uninviting appearance to visitors. Persons coming from wood countries, or from towns where the cultivation of trees has been carried on to a considerable extent, are apt to look upon our country as uninviting and our towns as dreary places of abode. This can be remedied by the planting of trees. Private citizens in our towns and villages, should start in and plant trees along their properties. A great deal can also be done by the municipal corporations of our towns, in encouraging the planting of trees. There is little use of appointing an arbor day, unless the people can be got into the spirit of the thing. Municipal corporations can assist very greatly in popularizing the day, by joining in the work of planting trees. Church, school and other societies and corporations can also help, by making a collective effort to beautify their grounds. Trees that are planted should be planted carefully, and looked to afterwards. There is no use in digging a hole, sticking the trees in, and shoveling the earth in carelessly, for not one in fifty will grow, unless some care is exercised in planting.

The Dominion Government, through the experimental farms, is doing a splendid work in encouraging the cultivation of trees. A large number of young trees have been sent out each spring for the past few years, from the central farm at Ottawa, to parties all over the country, and Prof. Saunders has given special attention to trees suitable for our western prairies. This spring packages of poplar and willow cuttings are being sent out from the central farm. These are hardy trees, procured from Russia, and are specially suited to the

west. They are rapid growers, and will make very handsome trees. A distribution of trees will also be made from the Dominion farm in Manitoba, this year, and this department promises to be one of the most valuable features of the farm.

GRADING BUTTER.

W. H. Malkin, manager for Osmund Skrine, general merchant, Grenfell, Assa., writes THE COMMERCIAL as follows:—

"I was very glad to see your article on 'Butter,' in your last week's issue, and as one who has tried the plan of 'butter grading' as set forth in your article, I thoroughly endorse all you said. As you stated Virden is the town in which the system was first inaugurated and last spring the merchants of Grenfell took it up, and have carried it through the last twelve months with infinite success; and one of the direct results is that the quality of butter made in this vicinity has manifestly improved.

Not only is the system of infinite benefit to the merchant, but the practical dairyman, who thoroughly understands his business, (and this is the man we must encourage), reaps a direct benefit, in that he gets the full value for his butter, instead of losing a cent or two per pound to make up the loss the merchant must sustain on the poor butter for which he, 'very foolishly,' pays the same price, rather than to have a row with Mrs. Smith or Mrs. Jones. Merchants in considering the system must not only look at the benefit directly derived by themselves, but must bear in mind that the reputation of the country as a dairy-farming country is at stake, and it behooves them to look to it.

I should like to see the system of grading butter, before purchasing, adopted in every town in Manitoba and the Northwest."

We are pleased to have this letter from Mr. Malkin, as it brings out more strongly a point which was touched upon in THE COMMERCIAL'S article of April 18. We refer to the fact that merchants who pay one price for all grades of butter, cannot pay the full values for choice qualities, as they must make up on the good butter what they lose on the poor stuff. This is a great injustice to those who make good butter, and as our correspondent points out, those who make good butter are the ones who should be encouraged. Under the one-price system for all grades, exactly the opposite is the case. It is the poor butter maker who receives a premium, while the maker of good quality does not get even justice. This is perhaps the most serious aspect of the one-price system for butter.

BINDER TWINE.

A debate took place in the house at Ottawa last Friday on binder twine. On motion to go into supply, Mr. Watson, M.P., for Marquette, moved:

"That it is computed that fourteen million pounds of binding twine are annually consumed by the farmers of Canada in harvesting their crops; and, whereas, they are subjected, under the present tariff, to a duty of twenty five per cent. ad valorem, having thereby inflicted upon them a tax of \$400,000 and upward per annum, while at the same time fishermen are allowed to import twine for use in their business free of duty, and it further appears that the revenue derived from the duty on binding twine for the year 1891 amounts to \$6,192, and consequently the tax of over \$400,000 is imposed upon farmers of Canada without any appreciable advantage to the revenue, such taxation being doubly unjustifiable in view of the exemption allowed

the fishermen of Canada in respect of twine used by them, that it is expedient that binding twine be placed on the free list."

A considerable debate upon the binding twine question has been looked forward to for some time. Many petitions have been sent to Ottawa, in favor of free binding twine, and from remarks let fall by members of the Government at various times in the past year, it was even thought by some that the Government might favor the placing of twine upon the free list. This idea, however, has proved a mistake, as Mr. Watson's motion was defeated by a full party majority.

The item of binder twine is a very important one to our farmers. In Manitoba alone, according to the statistics of the provincial agricultural department, 3,795,193 pounds of twine were used last harvest. Computed at 15 cents per pound, this makes the large amount of \$569,278.95 paid out by Manitoba farmers for twine. This is a large amount of money to be paid out by the limited number of farmers who yet comprise the agricultural population of Manitoba. Cheap binder twine is therefore to be desired in the interest of the farmer.

Coming from Michigan.

Captain Holmes returned to Winipeg recently from the west with his party of delegates from Michigan. They have looked over the Quill Lake and Prince Albert districts, and are thoroughly satisfied that no country on earth will beat the Canadian west for ranching and mixed farming. The following testimonial was signed by the party and speaks for itself:

To Whom It May Concern:

We, the undersigned, who were requested by our neighbors and friends in the state of Michigan so act as delegates in our own and their behalf to prospect the Canadian west, hereby testify that in our opinion we have seen as good land for mixed farming, ranching in a small way, and sheep raising, as it is possible to find in any country.

We have thoroughly examined the country from Yorkton, Assa., to the Quill Lakes, and have made inquiries from people who have been in the country for the past ten years, and from what we have seen and heard, we believe that where a man puts in his crops in season he can depend upon getting a large yield and without danger from frost. We have conversed with parties and seen the grain raised in the vicinity of the Quill Lakes and believe they have never had frosted grain in that locality.

We also found an abundance of hay, both natural meadow and upland prairie, wood sufficient for all particular purposes; a first-class soil and good water in abundance. This is true also of the Prince Albert district so far as we have been able to see and learn.

We regret that we did not have time to inspect the Edmonton district, but from all we could see and learn we are thoroughly satisfied that that portion of the great Saskatchewan valley is fully as good as anything we have seen; which in our opinion is as good a country as can be desired by any man for mixed farming, as it contains all the elements for success where a man uses even ordinary intelligence.

The soil from Yorkton to the Quill Lakes is principally a black sandy loam on a clay subsoil, mixed with lime stone and runs from 14 inches to 30 inches in depth. In fact a first-class wheat soil in our opinion, and we intend to make this country our future home, as it more than realizes our greatest expectations. (Signed.) R. J. Hazard, John N. Becker, Albert Jones, J. A. Dufoe, G. H. Loree, C. W. Weeks, Elma Bigler, John McDonald, A. W. Payne, Jas. Healy, John Shaw, Wm. Davis, George N. Newcomb, J. D. Stearns; all of Huron, Sanilac and Montcalm counties, Michigan.

Some of the delegates returned south to Michigan yesterday to get ready for moving here. The delegates represent about 150 families, and have applied to the commissioner to reserve the lands they had selected for the colonies. This is probably the beginning of a large immigration from Michigan to Western Canada.

Lower Prices in the United Kingdom:

The Pall Mall Gazette says "the course of prices is still downwards, comparison with the

quotations of a year ago showing that, with few exceptions, the leading commodities are now considerably lower. The miners' strike has, of course, exceptionally interfered with the general movement in the case of coal; a short Indian crop has sent jute up; flax is dearer, and oats, barley and rice have slightly risen. Otherwise prices have declined. Iron, both raw and manufactured, cotton, wool, hemp and silk; and food stuffs, with the exception of those enumerated, are all lower. The following are the prices at the end of the quarter compared with the same date last year:—

Commodity	1892.	1891.	Variations.
Scotch pig iron, per ton	£ 2 0 10	£ 2 3 0	-£ 0 2 10
Steel rails, per ton	4 2 0	4 12 0	- 0 10
Copper, per ton	46 13 0	52 17 6	- 6 3 6
Tin, per ton	39 15 0	00 7 0	- 0 12 0
Lead, per ton	11 2 5	12 19 0	- 1 11 5
Coal, Walsend, per ton	1 5 0	0 10 6	+ 0 6 3
Cotton, middling, per lb	0 0 3 3/4	0 0 4 1/2	- 0 0 1 1/4
40 mule twist, per lb	0 0 7 1/2	0 0 9 0	- 0 0 1 1/2
Wool, per lb	0 0 7 1/2	0 0 0 0	- 0 0 7 1/2
Silk, per lb	0 13 9	0 16 3	- 0 2 6
Hemp, per ton	27 5 0	35 0 0	- 7 15 0
Jute, per ton	21 0 0	13 0 0	+ 8 0 0
Flax, per ton	24 0 0	23 0 0	+ 1 0 0
Tallow, per cwt.	1 7 0	1 7 0
Salt-peter, per cwt.	1 0 1	1 1 0
Petroleum, per gal.	0 0 4 1/2	0 0 6 1/2	- 0 0 2 0
Wheat, Ga., per qr.	1 12 8	1 14 5	- 0 1 7
Barley, average, per qr	1 7 0	1 7 5	- 0 0 4
Oats, average, per qr.	1 0 4	0 18 6	+ 0 1 10
Rice, per cwt.	0 8 4 1/2	0 7 6 1/2	+ 0 0 7 1/2
Beef, inferior, per 8 lbs	0 3 2	0 2 10	+ 0 0 4
Beef, prime, per 8 lbs.	0 4 0	0 4 4	- 0 0 4
Mutton, per 8 lbs.	0 6 0	0 6 10	- 0 0 10
Sugar, West India, per cwt.	0 13 9	0 14 0	- 0 0 3
Coffee, per cwt.	5 3 0	5 4 6	- 0 1 6
Tea, common, per lb.	0 0 4 1/2	0 0 5 1/2	- 0 0 1 0

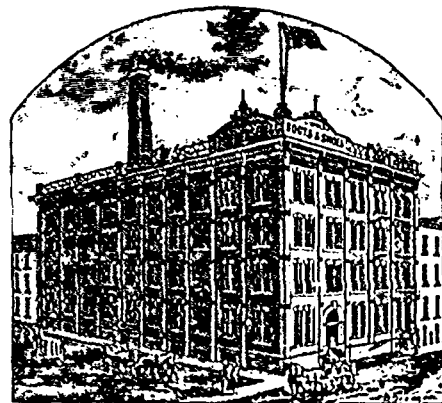
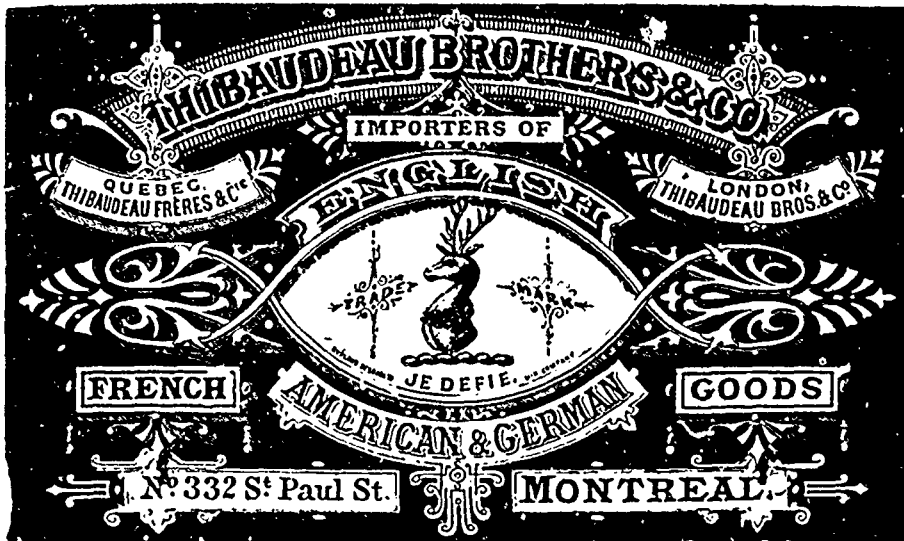
Cut and Wire Nails.

The question as to the comparative value of cut and wire nails has been the subject of some interesting tests at Watertown, Mass. The cut nails were driven with the taper of their sides or points acting lengthwise the grain of the wood, and the advantage was with the different woods in the following order, viz., white pine, oak, California laurel, and chestnut. In the first named wood, it appeared that an iron cut nail was worth two and one-tenth of the wire, and with a gradual diminishing advantage, the chestnut being about the same as the wire; there was also a great advantage in the four, eight and ten penny nails, these tests being made by driving the nail to within one-quarter of an inch of the head and then attaching the weight. The conclusions set forth in view of these circumstances emphasize the point that the roughness of the cut nail adds to the holding power, and the square or parallel grain of a cut nail has a greater bearing surface than the round nail. There are as many nails to the pound of some sizes in the cut nail as in the other. The steel cut nail is smooth and lacking in adhesive power. Then the head being of non-fibrous material, the last blow generally knocks it off—a great disadvantage. It is admitted that in finishing and casing work the wire nail has its place, but not in rough, heavy outside work.—Age of Steel.

SPECIAL TRADE NOTICE.

MANY people are not aware that it is the wrapper of the tobacco which gives the color of the plug, and are therefore often deceived by a handsome outside appearance. The wrapper is a single film of leaf wrapped around the plug and is never good smoking tobacco. It is costly only because of its fine color. In the "Myrtle Navy" brand the chief attention is paid to the "filler," that is, the inside of the plug. It is this which determines the smoking quality of any tobacco. A tobacco can be made to look as well as the "Myrtle Navy" without much trouble or expense, but it may at the same time be a very inferior article.

A branch of the bank of British North America has been opened at Woodstock, Ontario.



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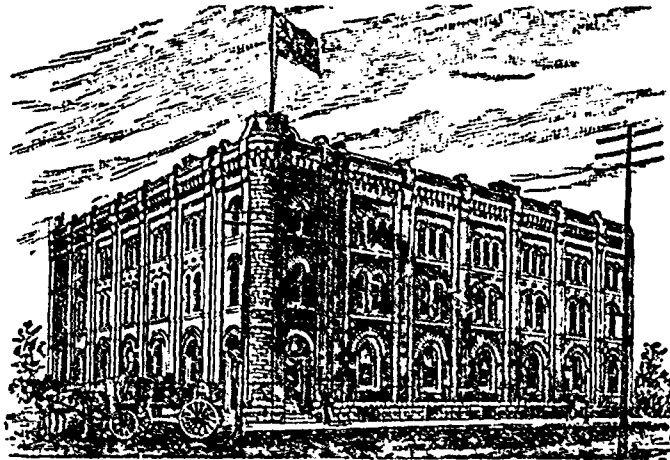
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Manitoba.

Arthur Kelly, hotel, Brandon, has sold out.
A. H. McKenzie, general store, West Selkirk, is dead.

E. L. Joyal, harnessmaker, Winnipeg, has assigned in trust.

James Dowswell intends opening a fruit store at Emerson.

Munro & Co., liquors, Brandon, have assigned in trust.

Mann & Durham, lumber, Brandon, have assigned in trust.

I. McKenny, general store, St. Laurent, has assigned in trust.

Butchaet & Somerville, hardware, Stockton, moving to Carman.

Geo. Kennedy, general store, St. Andrews, sheriff in possession.

G. R. Thompson & Co., jewellers, Winnipeg, sheriff in possession.

Geo. Lindsay, agent, Griswold, advertiser retiring from business.

Murray & McDiarmid, builders, Winnipeg, have dissolved partnership.

Wm. Ritz, grain buyer, Rosenfeld, has opened in the implement business.

George Perry, baker and confectioner, Minnoda, advertises business for sale.

The estate of Edgar Ball, butcher, Winnipeg, has been sold to M. Ball for \$250.

Strang & Co., wholesale grocers, Winnipeg, have compromised at 50c on the dollar.

Western Woollen Mills Co., St. Boniface, sheriff in possession, and assigned in trust.

Chalmers Bros. & Bethune, of Pilot Mound, shipped a car of potatoes recently to Rat Portage.

Ramsay & Clingan, general merchants, Virden, have dissolved partnership. Clingan retires.

The effects of James O'Connor, hotel, Winnipeg, has been sold to C. Plaxton for 49c on the dollar.

Kobold & Co., Winnipeg, have purchased a car of hogs for the Winnipeg market at Manitou.

R. it. Ross, general store, Rosburn, has sold out to F. G. Lewis for whom he will continue as manager.

John Hanbury, lumber and contractor, Brandon, has admitted Thos. McNea, under style Hanbury & McNea.

A proclamation has been issued fixing Thursday, May 5th, as a public holiday, and to be observed as Arbor Day.

Thos. K. Grigg, formerly manager of the Grigg house, London, Ont., will manage the Queen's hotel, Winnipeg.

Porteous Bros., livery, Melita, have sold out to T. R. Road, of Chesley, Ont., and will move to Oxbow to resume business.

Kobold, of Winnipeg, was at Pilot Mound last week and bought 160 head of cattle from Chalmers & Baird to be shipped about the 1st of June.

The tug Angler, says the Selkirk *Record*, of April 19, of the Manitoba Co.'s fleet, was the first boat to come around to the dock from the south this season.

The secretary of the Winnipeg Industrial exhibition association has been totaling up the prize list for the summer show. He expects it will amount to about \$12,000.

Thos. Clearihue, wholesale dealer in gloves, mitts, etc., Brockville, Ont., was in Winnipeg last week on his return from the west. He visited Prince Albert and Edmonton, and went through to the coast. He found trade good.

There has been quite an active demand for potatoes during the past week, says the Manitou *Mercury*, and large supplies have been purchased in town. On Tuesday the H. B. Co. shipped a carload of potatoes to Fort William,

Chalmers Bros. & Bethune are sending a carload to Port Arthur, Huston & Betts are forwarding a consignment to Brandon, and H. J. Rockett is making arrangements to ship to Winnipeg.

W. A. Macdonald, says the Brandon *Times*, has the plans prepared for his new block, and the lower premises have already been leased to a gentlemans from London, Ont., who will open a dry goods store as soon as the building is completed.

P. E. Gallagher, Winnipeg, has returned from Calgary where he has been purchasing stock. He bought 240 head of ranch cattle, which will be shipped to this city. Mr. Gallagher has also purchased a number of sheep from the Twin City Stock Yards Co., of St. Paul.

The Brandon *Sun* says the recent assignment of Mann & Durham caused quite a ripple of excitement in commercial circles, as both are young men of pushing and enterprising habits. It is claimed that their trouble was caused by not realizing from wheat, in which they have dealt largely.

The Manitou *Mercury* of April 23, says: "On Wednesday Mr. Ironside secured his supply of cars for the shipment of his large consignment of fat stock on their journey to the old country. The shipment from Southern Manitoba on the 3rd of May will be joined at Winnipeg by two cars of stall fed stock which Mr. Ironside has ordered to be sent down from the Prince Albert country, and one car from McDonald.

The Rathbun Company, who have a very extensive manufacturing establishment at Deseronto, Ont., purpose opening a branch establishment in Winnipeg for the sale of their wares. Mr. Inglis, of Deseronto, arrived in the city on Monday last, for the purpose of establishing the business here, and will continue to manage the same. Winnipeg will be made the headquarters for the western trade. Some of the manufactures of the Rathbun Co. are terra cotta, native and Portland cements, and joiners' supplies.

The Merchants' Protective Law and Collection Association have opened offices at 130 Princess street, Winnipeg, with E. A. Bates & Co. as managers. The objects of the association are to simplify and expedite collections, furnish business men with information, and to lessen the expense and work of pushing collections. The methods of the association are simple, and should be effective. Some of the prominent business firms in the city have availed themselves of the advantages offered by the association. The monthly dead beat list furnished subscribers, is a valuable feature for retail dealers.

The building and grounds committee of the Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition association met last week. After considerable discussion the following structures and improvements were decided on: Office, two stories, \$750; carriage house 44x100, \$1,000; one horse stable, \$1,200; one cattle stable, \$750; dining hall, \$1,000; closets and urinals, \$300; dairy building, \$1,500; improvement to grounds and drainage, \$1,000; repairs to main building, \$200; painting buildings, \$1,000. This makes a total of \$8,700 out of the \$10,000 appropriation made to the committee. The question of lighting the grounds and buildings came up for discussion and the secretary was instructed to communicate with the electric companies to see what arrangements could be made.

The starting of new papers of one kind and another appears to be epidemic in Manitoba this spring. Following the establishing of the *Manitoban* in Winnipeg, comes another monthly magazine called *Facts and Fiction*. This new venture appears with the name of G. S. Meikle as editor. It is to be published at the very low rate rate of 50c per annum. Another new Winnipeg journal is the *Patrons' Advocate* to be published twice a month in the interest of the order of Patrons of Industry. H. C. Clay is the manager. It is in the form of THE COMMERCIAL, and neatly printed on fine paper.

From the young town of Wawanesa comes a new weekly paper, *The Times*, bearing the name of J. M. Grover as publisher. It is well supplied with local news and is neatly printed. A number of other papers have been started in Manitoba lately, which have been noticed in previous issues.

There has been for sometime throughout the province a growing demand for the existence of a provincial banking and loan company. People have very naturally asked themselves why the enormous sums which are annually paid for interest should go out of the province, instead of being held here to develop our own resources and increase our wealth. There is no better or more promising field for investment anywhere than in the province of Manitoba. That this is the opinion of eastern capitalists may be seen in the fact that so many eastern financial companies are opening branch offices here. Every enterprise, manufacturing or financial, which offers a field for the investment of the capital of our people, and retains money in this province, which would otherwise find its way into the older provinces, should receive every encouragement. We are therefore glad to notice that a home company to be called the Farmers' Provincial Loan Company has been successfully formed and chartered, with the object of meeting the farmers and business men throughout the province. We understand that some of Winnipeg's leading business men are on the board of directors and that the head office will be opened here shortly. The affairs of the company will be under the control of a general board and local boards of directors. Branch offices will be opened in all the important towns in the province. According to the by-laws only farmers and business men of the province can become shareholders and the amount of stock held by any one person is limited to \$5000. The company seems to be well organized and in good hands. With good management there can be no doubt of its success.

Assiniboia.

Mrs. T. B. McAlpine, grocer and baker, Moosomin, advertises business for sale.

Chas McDougall has dissolved partnership with Mr. Last in the hotel business at Indian Head, and the former will continue.

Mr. LeJeune has been appointed representative of the Regina board of trade to the congress of chambers of commerce in London in June next.

G. S. Hill & Co., drugs, Regina, have bought out the stock and business of A. E. Waldon, druggist of the same place. Waldon will open in business in Calgary shortly.

The following is a complete list of liquor licenses issued in district No. 2, including the electoral districts of Moosomin, Whitewood and Wolseley: In Moosomin, J. W. Cloverley, Queen's hotel; George Perry, Grosvenor hotel and Lake & Stewart Lake house. In Wapella, W. O. Ashton, International hotel, and T. Low, Queen's hotel. In Broadview, wholesale license, John O'Neil; hotel license, P. S. Robinson, Broadview house. In Wolseley, E. A. Banbury, Wolseley hotel, and R. E. Hall, Leland. In Grenfell, R. A. Copeland, Granite hotel. In Fleming, Charles Shillingford, Windsor hotel, In Whitewood, D. Hunter, Woodbine hotel, and Taylor & Wilson, Commercial hotel.

Saskatchewan.

The Battleford *Herald*, of April 22, says that in that district most of the wheat has been sown.

Dewan & Callaghan are giving up the Queen's hotel at Battleford to D. Arcand, the owner of the building, who will carry on the business.

Two cars of Manitoba Menuonites have left for the Prince Albert district, where they have secured a tract of land. Their settlement in Manitoba having become somewhat crowded.

The *Battleford Herald* says that Cinnamon, of Bresaylor, have been offered four cents a pound live weight for their cattle, delivered at Winnipeg, the buyer also paying the car fare. This is a big price, if correctly reported.

Alberta.

S. Parrish, grocer, flour and feed, Calgary, has opened a branch at Edmonton.

E. Raymer, jewellery and stationery, Edmonton, has sold out stationery business to R. D. Fortin.

Lumber Cuttings.

John Law, of Neepawa, Man., has disposed of his lumber business to Thos. Harrison, sr.

F. J. Defehr has started in the lumber trade at Rosenfeld, Man.

Justice Burbridge in the exchequer court at Ottawa last week heard arguments in *Bulmer vs. the Queen*, a reference from the department of justice. The applicants seek the recover of \$200,000, the estimated value of timber limits in the old disputed territory. Argument was still in progress.

Grain and Milling.

Mr. McLean has decided to erect a stone building for his new mill at Calgary.

The new flour mill scheme at Gainsboro is progressing favorably. The district is being thoroughly canvassed.

It is stated on good authority that another elevator will be erected this summer at Moosomin, Assa., by a milling company.

C. N. Bell, secretary of the Winnipeg Grain Exchange, went to Banff last week, where he will spend a few weeks for the benefit of his health.

W. R. Cahoon, of High Bluff, Man., was at Carnduff, making arrangements for the erection of a flour mill and machine shop, which is to be completed for the year's crop.

Duluth *News* says that Martin, Mitchell & Co., of Winnipeg, are exporting 60,000 bushels of wheat to Leith, Scotland. They expect to export about 300,000 bushels during the next month.

About 425,664 bushels of last year's wheat crop have been marketed at Boissevain, Man., to date. It is estimated that more than one-third of the crop remains unthreshed, which will be marketed after seeding.

Jamestown Daily Alert: Spring threshing is the unusual occupation in many North Dakota counties at present. The result as to the condition of grain, is not generally satisfactory as far as reported. However, there are numerous reported instances where the wheat left in the field in the shock is threshing out in fair condition.

Milwaukee is now the second milling city in the United States, says the *United States Miller*, being surpassed only by Minneapolis, and the increase in capacity is still going on. It has also become the leading barley market of the country, a large portion of which is malted before shipping. The shipping facilities of Milwaukee are such that all manufacturing industries are able to secure the lowest possible rates in any direction.

The Liverpool special cable to the *Daily Trade Bulletin*, Chicago, says: Shipments of flour and wheat to Europe during the past week were as follows: To United Kingdom, equal 2,520,000 bu; to continent, 3,200,000 bu; total, 5,720,000 bu. Shipments during the previous week, 5,760,000 bu. Requirements, 7,000,000 bu. The clearances of flour and wheat to Europe since August 1—thirty-eight weeks—have been as follows: To United Kingdom, 143,744,000 bu; to continent, 145,382,000 bu; total, 289,126,000 bu. Requirements, 226,000,000 bu.

The exports of wheat from India during the week ending April 23, were 900,000 bushels, of which 300,000 bushels were to the United Kingdom and 600,000 bushels to the continent. The shipments for the corresponding week of 1891 were 360,000 bushels. The total shipments since April 1 were 2,820,000 bushels, of which 1,060,000 bushels were to the United Kingdom and 1,760,000 bushels to the Continent. The total shipments for the corresponding time last year, were 1,740,000 bushels, of which 820,000 bushels were to the United Kingdom and 920,000 bushels to the Continent.

Stocks of wheat in store in Minnesota and the Dakota country elevators amounted to 3,118,500 bushels showing a decrease of 1,042,800 bushels for the week. The stock of wheat in Minneapolis public elevators is 8,446,600 bushels, showing a decrease of 54,124 bushels. The stock in Duluth is 15,103,186 bushels a decrease of 160,755 bushels. The Minneapolis private stocks, as computed by the *Northwestern Miller*, are 1,163,000 bushels, showing a decrease of 24,000 bushels for the week. The total supply in Minnesota and Dakota elevators amounts to 27,831,286 bushels, showing a decrease of 1,281,679 bushels. The total a year ago was 18,409,978 bushels; a decrease of 774,436 bushels for that week.

British Columbia Business Notes.

North Vancouver has passed another \$20,000 loan by-law.

An Agricultural Association has been formed at South Cedar.

The Union Ice Co., Tacoma, has opened business in Victoria.

Alfred B. Dixon, sawmill proprietor, Mission city, has assigned.

Hartley & Hartley, jobbing teamsters, Vancouver, have dissolved.

Joyce & Meyer, brokers, Victoria, have dissolved. Meyer continues.

D.K. Campbell has purchased the business of the City Fuel Co., Vancouver.

Drs. Holmes & Hall, New Westminster, have entered partnership as dentists.

Fitzpatrick & Mackie, Victoria, have opened out as plumbers, gas fitters, etc.

A convention of local underwriters has been called for to-morrow in Victoria.

John Marwick and Max Hoesfle, brewers, Nanaimo, have dissolved partnership.

The Grocers of New Westminster are organizing an association for mutual protection.

Aberdeen postoffice, Cariboo district, has been reopened. A new office has been established at Yale.

Laborers on the city contracts, Vancouver, struck for \$2 a day and nine hours and succeeded.

E. J. Hall, grocer, Victoria, who recently bought out Wm. Brown, has sold out to Percy & Renouf.

The annual meeting of the Columbia & Kootenay Navigation Company has been called for May 4th.

Muir & Boyd, Victoria, have been appointed agents for the Dominion Plate Glass Insurance Co., of Montreal.

The Moodyville mill will recommence operations as soon as the ship *Burmah* has discharged her ballast.

A. Englehardt, Victoria, has succeeded his father as customs broker, commission merchant and shipping agent.

Hunter & McKinnon are opening a general store at Eldorado City, which is sixty miles from Nelson on Slocan Lake.

Henry Croft, real estate, financial and mining broker, Victoria, has opened an office in Nelson with Mr. Ashley in charge.

The Nelson Electric Light Company's bill having passed the Provincial Legislature, the work of fitting up the town with electric light apparatus will be forthwith commenced.

Geo. A. Bigelow & Co., Nelson, are going into wholesale liquors and cigars exclusively.

The Canada Permanent Loan & Savings Company has opened business in Vancouver as the result of the visit of J. Herbert Mason.

R. P. Rithet, Victoria, is importing two thorough bred stallions and a mare from Australia to improve the stock on the Island.

Traffic has so increased between Vancouver and New Westminster that the Tramway Company has decided to double track its roadway.

The provincial legislature has petitioned the Dominion government to extend the Victoria-Wellington telegraph line from Comox to Alberni.

The first issue of the *British Columbia Commonwealth*, New Westminster, has been issued. It is devoted to agriculture and the natural resources of the province.

J. H. Anderson, Hamilton, Ont., has arrived at Illecillewaet in the interests of American and Canadian capitalists, and is prepared to purchase any mining properties that he may consider worth buying.

Prospects of discovering coal at South Westminster are said to be good. The necessary sandstone formation has been reached at 47 feet down. Coal has also been discovered about 50 miles north of Kamloops.

The real estate firm of Thompson & Tytler, of Chilliwack, has been dissolved, and the business will be carried on by Thompson & Co., Capt. Thompson having entered into partnership with J. Howe-Bent, of Vancouver and Chilliwack.

A company has been formed in London, Eng., to develop the Gladstone, a claim in the Illecillewaet district, owned by McCarthy & Kennedy. Under the terms of agreement the company will start work by June 1st, and expend \$5,000 this season for a one quarter interest in the claim.

G. Taylor, stonemason, Victoria, has discovered on Saturna Island, near Plumper's Pass, a soft, brown, clear sandstone, suitable for building and ornamental purposes. Quarry rights have been granted him by the owner of the land, and a small company has been formed to work the quarry.

Mr. Lynch, one of the prospectors who discovered the first mineral in the Slocan district, has given a working bond to a syndicate of Spokane Falls monied men on a sixth interest in the Don Juan, and a quarter interest in the Washington claim for 90 days, the consideration being placed at \$20,000.

Mr. George Hayes, of Hayes & McIntosh, Vancouver, is in town. Speaking to a *Colonist* reporter, said that there were some splendid cattle in Calgary for shipment to Victoria, "You have some of the beef here," he added, "and it is splendid." He did not think that the cattle from the inland ranches would be fit for market until the middle of June or early in July. The bunch grass was springing up nicely some time ago, but was nipped by frost and put back a good deal. There were, however, plenty of good beeves in Calgary, ready for shipment.

Mr. Gauvreau covered the whole country, last year, between the Skeena, from the forks at Hazelton, to the Naas, and from the Naas into the Omineca country, who as surveyor in the employ of the provincial government, speaks in glowing terms of the wide range he traversed, and states that it contains hundreds of thousands of acres of as good farming land as is to be found anywhere. Some beautiful stretches of prairie country were crossed, all well watered and admirably adapted either for general farming purposes or stock raising. A few settlers are finding their way into this country, and Mr. Gauvreau believes, the day is not far distant when it will be fairly well populated. In regard to precious metals, Mr. Gauvreau says gold colors are to be found in every stream, and he picked up rich silver prospects in several places.

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In Bronze Letters.

None Other Genuine.

LIVE GROCERS SELL

BOURBON COFFEE

The New Mocha and Java Blend of French Cream Coffee. In one and two pound Cans.

IT SURPASSES ALL OTHERS.

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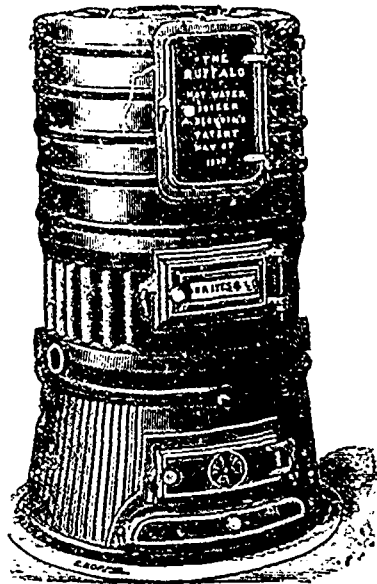
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We will be in the market this season as usual for all classes of Wool, and are prepared to pay the highest market prices.



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Hot Water Heater.

Thoroughly Tested. Economical. Efficient.
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Buffalo Stoves and Ranges
FOR WOOD AND COAL.

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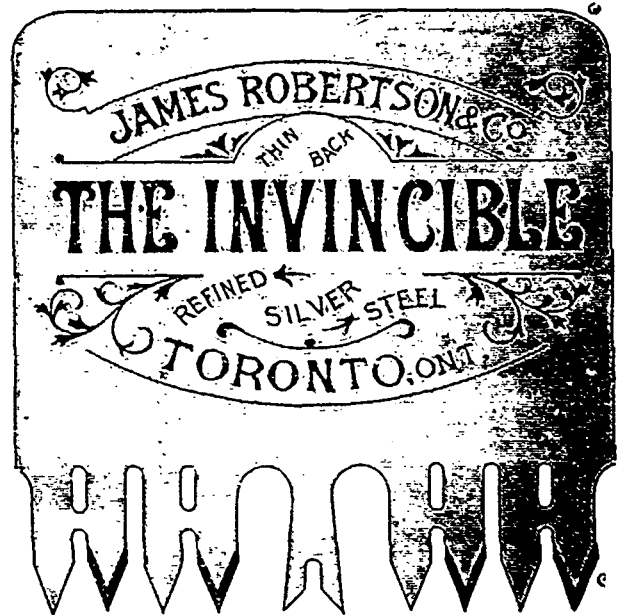
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The Largest Factory of its kind in the Dominion.

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Manufactured Solely under the Supervision of the
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Mixed Pickles, Jams, Jellies and Preserves

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

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DRY GOODS,

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Carry a Large Stock in each Department the year round.
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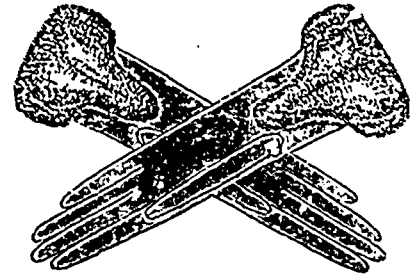
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And they Solicit Orders by Letter or Otherwise
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We draw the attention of Millers and Flour
Dealers in Manitoba, the Northwest and British
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Strongest, Best and Newest Patent Sack.

WRITE US FOR SAMPLE AND PRICES,

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MERCHANTS ASK YOUR JOBBER FOR THIS BRAND.

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WINNIPEG MARKETS.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON, April 30.

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

GREEN FRUITS—Stocks of eastern apples are well used up and prices for what is to be had are irregular, varying with the irregular quality of the stock. Some fancy stock from the states is held at \$6.00 to \$6.50 per barrel. Lemons are lower. Malaga grapes about out of stock. Florida russet oranges, \$5 to \$5.50 per box, California seedling oranges, \$4 to \$4.25 for good stock, with some qualities offering lower. Navel oranges, \$4.50 to \$5.25. Messina lemons, \$5 to \$5.50. Bananas, \$3 to \$4 per bunch. Florida tomatoes, \$5 to \$5.25 per 40 pound case.

FISH—Prices generally firmer. Whitefish is quoted in a jobbing way at 6½c; pickerel, 6c; B. C. salmon, 16c; cod and haddock, 10c, these being fresh. Smoked white, 10c; finnan haddies, 9c, smoked goldeyes, 35c per dozen. Oysters out of stock.

WOOD—Wood is selling retail, delivered in the city, at \$6 per cord for tamarac, and \$3.75 to \$4 for poplar. Prices appear to have reached a permanently higher basis, these prices being 50c higher for tamarac than ruled through the winter. Stocks in the city are sufficient for present requirements, but very little wood is brought in by rail during the summer, as it is difficult to get into the woods in the summer. Stocks are not as large as usual at this season, and firm prices are expected to rule this summer.

GRAIN AND PRODUCE.

GENERAL WHEAT SITUATION—Wheat has continued uninteresting. On Monday there was very little change in United States markets, the close for the day being unchanged to slightly higher than Saturday. European cables were lower, but British cables were irregular—some lower and some higher. The visible supply statement showed a decrease of 2,906,000, in United States and Canadian stocks, east of the mountains. United States markets continued dull and uninteresting on Tuesday. Some markets were slightly easier and others a shade firmer. Cables irregular. Wheat on passage decreased 1,360,000 bushels. On Wednesday United States markets were firm for a time, but mostly closed fractionally lower. *Bradstreet's* reported a decrease of 4,918,000 bushels in stocks of wheat east and west of the Rocky mountains, in United States and Canada. Cables mostly higher. Receipts at Minneapolis and Duluth continued fairly large, Wednesday receipts being 432 cars for the two points Tuesday 418 cars. Wheat was again dull and lower in U.S. markets on Thursday. Cables were uninteresting. On Friday there was little change in the situation. United States markets were dull and some points slightly higher at the close. Cables unimportant. *Bradstreet's* weekly report, dated New York, April 28, says: "Exports of wheat from both coasts of the United States this week aggregate 3,259,000 bushels (flour included as wheat) as compared with 3,107,000 bushels for the like week in 1891. Exports of Indian corn this week equal 1,796,000 bushels against 1,010,000 bushels a week ago. Wheat has tended to weaken since the strength shown early in the week due to decreased available wheat in the United States and flour in Europe."

LOCAL WHEAT—The local wheat situation has been very dull and unchanged. There is no business doing here. Holders are hoping for an advance, so they can move out their wheat by the water route, navigation being now open, but the outlook is rather discouraging. Wheat seeding progressed rapidly in the country up to the storm of Wednesday, but the balance of the week was unfavorable. The storm was a most terrific one. On heavy and low-lying lands, very little seeding has yet been done. The ground was just getting into good shape for working, and the storm of Wednesday will cause serious delay. On lighter

soil and high-lying lands, a great deal of wheat was in the ground, and the snow and wet will not be an injury in such districts. Winnipeg inspection for the week ended April 23, amounted to 91 cars, and the same week a year ago was 140 cars. Stocks in store at Fort William and Port Arthur, at last report, were 2, showing an increase of — Prices are irregular and nominal. We quote values on track Winnipeg about as follows:—No. 1 hard, 75 to 77c, No. 2 hard, 65½ to 67c, No. 3 hard, 53 to 55c, No. 1 regular, 46 to 48c, No. 2 regular, 36 to 38c.

FLOUR—Prices are maintained as follows to the local trade in broken lots per 100 pounds. Patents, \$2 40. strong baker's, \$2 20; second, do \$1.80 to \$2 00; XXXX, \$1.20 to \$1.20; superfine, \$1.10 to \$1.15. Less than 100 pound sacks 5c extra per hundred.

MIL-STUFFS—Prices in broken lots to the local trade are at \$10 to \$11 for bran and shorts at \$12 to \$13 per ton. These are prices delivered to retail dealers.

GROUND FRED—Selling in broken lots locally at \$13 to \$14 per ton, as to quality.

OATS—Dull and we have heard of lots offered at very low prices. There were no farmers' deliveries to speak of, but dealers were selling from store here at 20c and we quote 18 to 20c here per bushel of 34 lbs. Car lots on track country points nominal at 15 to 17c.

BARLEY—This grain has sold very low from store here, sales having been reported at under 20c, and it is said that sales were made at 18c per bushel of 48 lbs. In the case of both oats and barley, the grain in store here has cost more than prices now ruling. Car lots, country points, 18 to 19c.

MEAL, OIL CAKE, BEANS, ETC—The oatmeal market is demoralized, and prices are much the lowest on record for this market owing to competition with eastern, country and city products. Jobbers are selling at \$2.20 for rolled, \$2.15 for granulated and \$2.10 for standard oatmeal, per 100 lbs. Oil cake meal, \$25 to \$26 per ton; cornmeal is held at \$1.60 to 1.70 per 100 lbs. Split peas, \$2.60 to \$2.65 per 100 lbs. Beans, \$1 65 to \$1.75 per bushel. Pot barley, \$2.65 to \$2.70 per 100 lbs. Pearl barley, \$1.25 to \$1.30.

BUTTER—The market is considered easier. Roll butter is slow sale and is not wanted, as it can only be huddled for the local trade, and cannot be shipped. About 17c is considered a fair price for average good dairy.

CHEESE—Jobbing at 11 to 11½c.

EGGS—Dealers were still selling case lots at 13c, and we quote 12 to 13c selling price, as to quantity.

CURED MEATS—Prices are firm but unchanged, quotations being as follows:—Dry salt long clear bacon, 9c; smoked long clear, 10 to 10½c; spiced rolls, 10 to 10½c; breakfast bacon, 11½ to 12c; smoked hams, 11½ to 12c; mess pork, \$16 to \$17 per bbl. Sausage quoted: Fresh pork sausage, 10c per pound; Bologna sausage, 8c per pound; German sausage, 9c per pound. Ham, and tongue sausage, 9c per ½ lb.

LARD—Compound lard at \$1.75 to \$1.80 per pail. Pure firmer at \$2.20 per 20-lb. pail.

POULTRY—All kinds are scarce. Choice chickens will bring \$1 per pair, and we quote 75 to \$1 per pair for good to choice. Turkeys 12½ per pound live weight.

DRESSED MEATS—Wholesale butchers were talking firmer for beef, and some said they would demand 8c per lb. for choice beef after to-day. We quote beef at 6½ to 7½. Mutton, 13 to 14c. Veal was temporarily scarce on account of the storm, and sold as high as 10c one day. We quote 5 to 8c as likely to rule next week. Pork, 7 to 8c.

LIVE STOCK—A large number of purchases of live stock in the country are reported for this market. Cattle have been contracted for

from the western ranches, as well as from Manitoba points. Some still prices are reported to have been paid, equal to 4½c here for cattle, and even a fraction higher. Two or three purchases of sheep are also reported for this market, but have not arrived yet. They come from western ranches and the States. The first export shipment of Manitoba cattle will be made in a few days. A lot of cattle for the Old Country is now being got ready for shipment by Gordon & Ironsides, of southern Manitoba. Several hundred head of fat stock will be sent forward, and it is claimed that they are the finest animals ever sent out of the province.

VEGETABLES—Potatoes sold higher on account of the storm and bad roads, 40c having been obtained on the street market, but will likely be lower again at once. Most old vegetables are becoming scarce and higher. Street market prices are: Carrots, 50 to 60c; beets, 40c per bushel; parsnips 2 to 3c per pound; turnips, 20 to 25c per bushel; onions 4c per pound; horseradish, 8c per pound. Dealers are selling new California cabbage at 6c, and pie plant at \$2.25 to \$2.75 per box. Lettuce, radishes and green onions selling at 40c per dozen bunches.

HIDES—Farmers country hides as they run averaging poor quality and worth about 2½c. We quote: No. 1 cows, 3½c; No. 2, 2½c; No. 3, 2c; No. 1 steers, 4½c. Real veal, 8 to 13 lb skins, 4 to 5c lb. Kips about same as hides. Sheep skins range in value from 50c to \$1 each, for fresh take off. One good lot brought 96c each. Tallow, 4½c rendered; 2½c rough.

HAY—Has been very scarce, owing to the storm, and to the difficulty of getting at hay on account of wet, hay being put up upon low land. Baled hay on track was quoted at \$8 to \$8.50 per ton. Private parties who had some stock on hand, took advantage of the scarcity to ask big prices. There is plenty of hay in the country, it is said, which will come in freely as soon as it can be got at.

The Storm.

The storm of Wednesday last covered a vast area, spreading over Manitoba and the territories, and to the south. It appeared to be most violent in south western Manitoba, along the Dakota boundary. It was one of the most violent within the recollection of most of the people here, and many persons who have been residents of the country for the past ten or fifteen years, declare they never saw anything like it before. Certainly not at this season of the year. The past winter has been fruitful in storms, but the one in question fairly surpassed those of the winter season in its reckless ferocity. It was like a winter blizzard, but with a fiercer gale than accompanies such storms. At Winnipeg there was heavy rain during Tuesday night, and light rain mixed with wet snow on Wednesday. Wednesday evening turned cooler, and a furious hurricane set in, accompanied by quite a heavy fall of snow. It was a furious and blinding blizzard while it lasted. Thursday and Friday were clear and cool, but to-day (Saturday) is cloudy and damp again. On light, dry soil, where considerable seeding has been done, the storm will not do any harm, but will rather be considered a benefit. But on heavy and low land, seeding is very backward, on account of the wet. The land in such districts was just getting into shape for working, and the damp weather will cause further serious delay. Warm, dry weather is needed badly for the Red river valley and similar districts, where the country is level and soil heavy.

The partnership existing between Thos. S. Vipond and John J. Vipond, fruit dealers, of Montreal, under the name of Vipond & Co., has been dissolved.

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; meat pork quoted per barrel, lard and short rib sides per 100 pounds.)

Wheat was stronger on Monday. The opening was $\frac{1}{2}$ higher, advanced $\frac{1}{4}$, then declined $\frac{1}{2}$, firmed again and closed $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ higher than Saturday. Oats and provisions were firmer. Closing prices were:

	April.	May.	July.
Wheat	81 $\frac{1}{2}$	81 $\frac{1}{2}$	81 $\frac{1}{2}$
Corn	41 $\frac{1}{2}$	41 $\frac{1}{2}$	39
Oats	—	23 $\frac{1}{2}$	23
Pork	—	9.42 $\frac{1}{2}$	9.61
Lard	—	0.17 $\frac{1}{2}$	0.27 $\frac{1}{2}$
Short Ribs	—	5.57 $\frac{1}{2}$	5.72 $\frac{1}{2}$

On Tuesday wheat was quiet and there was little variation in values, the close being $\frac{1}{4}$ higher than Monday. Closing prices were:

	April.	May.	July.
Wheat	81 $\frac{1}{2}$	81 $\frac{1}{2}$	81 $\frac{1}{2}$
Corn	41 $\frac{1}{2}$	41 $\frac{1}{2}$	39 $\frac{1}{2}$
Oats	—	23 $\frac{1}{2}$	23 $\frac{1}{2}$
Pork	—	9.55	9.76
Lard	—	0.23	0.30
Short Ribs	—	5.62 $\frac{1}{2}$	5.76

Wheat was firmer at the start on Wednesday, selling at one time $\frac{1}{4}$ higher, but then came a decline of 1 to $\frac{1}{2}$ c, and the close was $\frac{1}{4}$ lower than Tuesday. Closing prices were:

	April.	May.	July.
Wheat	81	81	81 $\frac{1}{2}$
Corn	40 $\frac{1}{2}$	41 $\frac{1}{2}$	39
Oats	—	23 $\frac{1}{2}$	23
Pork	—	9.69	9.77 $\frac{1}{2}$
Lard	—	0.25	0.32 $\frac{1}{2}$
Short Ribs	—	5.65	5.77 $\frac{1}{2}$

On Thursday wheat was quiet and closed $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$ of a cent lower. Closing prices were:

	April.	May.	June.	July.
Wheat	80 $\frac{1}{2}$	80 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—
Corn	40	40 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	39
Oats	—	23 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	27 $\frac{1}{2}$
Pork	—	9.42 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	9.62 $\frac{1}{2}$
Lard	—	0.23 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	0.30
Short Ribs	—	5.65	—	5.75

On Friday the wheat market was very dull, but inclined to firmness. Wheat and corn gained $\frac{1}{4}$ c and oats $\frac{1}{4}$ c. Closing prices were:

	April.	May.	June.	July.
Wheat	80 $\frac{1}{2}$	80 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	81
Corn	40 $\frac{1}{2}$	40 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	39 $\frac{1}{2}$
Oats	—	23 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	28
Pork	—	9.50	—	9.67 $\frac{1}{2}$
Lard	—	0.23 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	0.32 $\frac{1}{2}$
Ribs	—	5.67 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	5.77 $\frac{1}{2}$

Duluth Wheat Market.

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

- Monday—Cash, 80 $\frac{1}{2}$ c; May, 81 c.
- Tuesday—Cash, 80 c; May, 80 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.
- Wednesday—Cash, 79 $\frac{1}{2}$ c; May, 80 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.
- Thursday—Cash, 79 $\frac{1}{2}$ c; May, 80 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.
- Friday—Cash, 80 c; May, 80 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.
- Saturday—Cash, 80 c; May, 80 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.

A week ago cash closed at 80 $\frac{1}{2}$ c and May, at 80 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.

Minneapolis Closing Price Wheat

At Minneapolis, on Saturday, April 30, wheat prices closed as follows for No. 1 northern: April, 78 $\frac{1}{2}$ c; May, 78 $\frac{1}{2}$ c; July, 81 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. A week ago April closed at 78 $\frac{1}{2}$ c and May 78 $\frac{1}{2}$ c for No. 1 northern.

New York Wheat Market.

On Saturday, April 30, wheat at New York closed at 90 $\frac{1}{2}$ c for April and 90 $\frac{1}{2}$ c for May. A week ago the close was at 90 $\frac{1}{2}$ c for April and 90 $\frac{1}{2}$ c for May wheat. This shows a sharp decline in cash or April wheat.

A lot of seven or eight bales of hops, says the Montreal Trade Bulletin, which cost 15c some time ago, was sold last week at 22 $\frac{1}{2}$ c, showing a good profit of 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ c per lb.

The Banff hotel will open on May 5th. A staff of servants for the hotel will leave Montreal on the 30th inst.

Navigation Open on the Lakes.

The Canadian Pacific Railway company announce that their first steamer leaves Owen Sound on Saturday, April 30, to be followed by the other steamers of the fleet on Monday and Thursday. The days of sailing from Fort William have been fixed the same as last year, namely, Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday, direct communication being made with the trains leaving Winnipeg the previous evening. The Athabasca and Alberta have been in the dry dock during the winter and have had a complete overhaul. The cabins have been painted in white and gold and the decoration of the ceiling made to correspond with the walls, making the apartments particularly bright and attractive, while the electric lights peeping forth from numerous niches produce an effect which is very pleasing. The saloons and staterooms have also been supplied with new carpets of an excellent quality. A promenade deck covered by an awning with which the Manitoba is provided and which made her so popular with the travelling public has also been built along the entire length of the Athabasca and Alberta so that passengers can remain on deck and be completely sheltered from the rays of the sun or from rain. Altogether these three great vessels comprise the finest fleet on the lakes. No steamboats on inland waters approach them in size, architecture, strength and capacity for rapid transit, while the comfort and luxury which they furnish passengers has made this the favorite route to the west and to the northern states of the great republic.

The steamer, Cambria, which has been running for the past few years on the upper lake route and which has been purchased by the Port Arthur & Duluth Steam Packet Company will this year run between Port Arthur and Duluth in connection with the Canadian Pacific railway steamers and trains leaving Port Arthur every Monday, Wednesday and Saturday at 7 p.m., returning, leave Duluth on Tuesday Thursday and Sunday at 7.30 p.m.

The first boat to arrive at Port William got in Thursday morning at 9 o'clock. The "Pampa" is the name of the steamer. She is loaded with 1,400 tons of coal and is now discharging her cargo at the docks.

A telegram from Port Arthur on April 28 says: "Navigation here is opened. The steam barge "Pampa" arrived this morning. Several coal vessels are expected to-day. A gale is now blowing from the west."

Live Stock Markets.

The Liverpool cable on Monday, April 25, says: "The market here is stronger to-day, and steers and maiden heifers are $\frac{1}{2}$ higher, $\frac{1}{2}$ higher being the idea. The prospects are better for good cattle."

The Montreal Gazette of April 26 says:—"The Beaver, Dominion and Allan lines have fixed their cattle rates for May at 60 shillings. The Allans adhere to the right to charge the extra five shillings for insurance. The United States shipments continue very heavy, over 600 cars being bought in Chicago last week for export, as compared with 445 cars last week, and 200 cars for the corresponding week last year. The Montreal syndicate bought eighty-one cars Chicago cattle last week. The advices from the other side are becoming more encouraging every day; but the hopes of a scarcity of cattle in Chicago, which were partly bolstered up by the small run last week, were knocked in the head when the Union Stock yard report was received announcing the very large run of 30,000 head, and prices 10 to 25c per cwt. lower.

The local trade is quiet. The farmers are sending their stock to market too freely, and the consequence is an oversupply and lower prices. Drovers lost a pile of money yesterday, and will, no doubt, act more cautiously for the next few weeks. Some cattle sold on the retail market cheaper than they could be bought in the country, and they were good, too—good enough for export as fat cattle. Hogs were also too plentiful to-day,

and prices lower, \$5.50 being the best price some of the owners could get. Sheep and lambs were in demand. The Montreal Stock Yards company reported the market for the week ended April 23 at their yards, Point St. Charles, as follows:—"Owing to the heavy supply of cattle last week for the Easter trade butchers were well supplied, and though the supply was limited there was not much demand and trade, as week advanced, became slow. There was a good enquiry for sheep and lambs. Live hogs were firm at \$5.75 medium receipts. There was a heavy supply of calves. We quote the following as being fair values:—Cattle, butchers good, 4 to 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ c; medium, 3 to 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ c; culls, 2 to 3c. Sheep, 4 to 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. Hogs, \$5.60 to \$5.75. Calves, \$3 to \$7." At the East End abattoir Monday morning there were 500 cattle, 250 sheep and lambs and 600 calves offered for sale. A few of the choice cattle sold early in the day as high as 5c, but when the butchers began to realize how large the supply was they became more independent and bought only at concessions, the best steers bringing $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$; fair stock sold at 4 to 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ c; medium, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ c; and common from 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ c. Good calves sold well at good prices, but common calves were not wanted. Sheep sold at 4 to 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ c per pound, choice unshorn sheep bringing the outside figure. There were four car loads of cattle taken back to the yards unsold."

Montreal Stock Market.

Reported by Osler, Hammond & Nanton, April 30, 1892:—

Banks.	Sellers.	Buyer.
Bank of Montreal	229	226
Ontario	—	—
Molson's	—	—
Toronto	—	—
Merchants'	167	153
Union	—	—
Commerce	142	133 $\frac{1}{2}$
Miscellaneous.		
Montreal Tel	147 $\frac{1}{2}$	143 $\frac{1}{2}$
Rich. & Ont. Nav	77 $\frac{1}{2}$	75 $\frac{1}{2}$
City Pass Ry	214	200
Montreal Gas	215	212
Can. N. W. Land	80	73
C. P. R. (Montreal)	88 $\frac{1}{2}$	88
C. P. R. (London)	89 $\frac{1}{2}$	—
Money—Timo	4	—
— On Call	—	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
Sterling 60 days, N. Y. Posted rate	488	—
— Demand	489 $\frac{1}{2}$	—
— 60 days Montreal rate between banks	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 $\frac{1}{2}$
— Demand Montreal rate between banks	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 $\frac{1}{2}$
New York Exchange Montreal between banks	—	1-16 prem

Toronto Hardware Markets.

The week closes with business brisk and a record of steadiness on all hands that entitles it to rank well in the active period that began during the last days of March, and has been continuous since. There have been few departures from the list of articles in demand throughout the past month. Some lines are waning in seasonable interest and one or two others are just coming into stock, but spring and summer staples supply the basis and almost the whole volume of business. Lumbermen's supplies are mostly delivered, still chain and rope have wide sale. Building operations go on at about the same rate and furnish but moderate ground for trade in builders' hardware. Lawn mowers are going out, a considerable amount of shipping from factory having already been done upon orders sent in by jobbers. Not only in mowers of domestic make but also in United States mowers the trade is quite active, the latter being cheaper than they were last year as a consequence of enormous production. Few changes are to be credited to this week. A base price for railway spikes has been fixed by manufacturers, but as it does not effect the liberty of jobbers to sell at what they please quotations are unchanged. The manufacturer, of tire and stove bolts have decided to give only 3 per cent. cash discount instead of 5 per cent as formerly. Collections do not call for

special comment, being of average promptness.

Barb wire—Small parcels are the rule more being included in the make up of sundry orders since the reduction. Large lots are exceptional. There is no doubt that the easier prices has helped trade.

Bolts—The manufacturers' new prices are those at which all sales are made now, and allow 70 per cent. off the list for carriage bolts. On tire and stove bolts only 3 per cent. cash discount is now granted.

Builders' hardware—Though there are fewer houses going up than in former springs for some years back, yet they are generally of a much better class. There is consequently a call for finer house hardware than there used to be.

Chain—Makers are still behind with orders in England, and none has arrived lately though it is wanted to fill standing orders.

Cordage—Prices are steady and trade is very active. Quotations remain at 12½c for manilla, 10½c for sisal, 10½c for New Zealand, 8½c for tarred lath yarn.

Horse nails—Are quiet at 50 and 5 to 60 per cent. from list.

Horse shoes—Are unchanged and dull at \$3.60 to 3.70.

Nails—A very fair volume of business has been done since last report. Wire nails appear to have had the best of it this week and appear to be gaining ground in builders' favor. Prices are unchanged on the basis of established lists.

Wire—A shortage on spot in oiled and annealed of gauge No. 11 is quite general. This is but temporary, but it acts as a drawback to prompt shipment.

Metals—Buyers are guarded in their ordering and keep on the safe side in the matter of quantity. Rather small parcels characterize the shipping that is done. The demand cannot be completely held off, as manufacturers must have material to continue their business, but there appears to be a feeling that better prices will come to those who wait. Weakness is not by any means a general feeling at this moment, though dullness is. Copper is the only metal that is losing its advantage. It is lower than it was. All metals can be bought at prices a shade below those quoted, if round lots are taken. Spelter is firmer, and pig tin has a decidedly upward turn.

Antimony—Is dull but steady in price at 14½c for Cookston, and 13½ cents for other brands.

Canada plates—Are out of market interest, and are unchanged at \$2.90 to \$3 for Blaina, and \$3.10 for Abercaine and Alloway.

Copper—The market for copper has lost its strength. Round lots of lake ingots could be purchased at 13c. Jobbed out the price is 14c. Casting brands are slightly less in jobbing quantities.

Galvanized iron—A good demand for roofing and troughing is reported. 28-gauge is 5½c. An advance in zinc spelter has firmed prices.

Lead—The market has had no relief in the way of big purchases and rules low. Domestic pig is 3½ to 3½c, and imported is 3½ to 3½c.

Sheet zinc—The prices are firmer but unchanged in quotation at 6½c for cask lots and 6½c for broken lots.

Spelter—Though prices have not changed locally, being still 5½c for imported and 4½c for domestic, the market has gone up outside. A fair business is transacted on spot.

Tin—Ingot tin is higher outside and up a cent here, none being purchasable in ordinary jobbing quantities below 23c.

Tin plate—No important sales can be connected with this week. Prices are stationary.

Iron and steel—Some relapse from the brisk spell noted last week is to be reported. Scotch pig is still bought, but more for the purpose of mixing with United States pig than to make the basis of consumption. Prices are easy, \$19.25 being quoted for No. 1 Carbroo. The size of the lots going average low. A big advantage in favor of United States irons, in addition to the advantage of price, is that partial delivery can be secured, the purchaser being enabled to have few tons sent now, a few next week or month, and so on all upon the same purchase. Of course this is out of the question with reference to Scotch irons. Deliveries extending over a long period can be secured, but each shipment must be a very considerable parcel.

Bar iron is selling well, and the supply still lags behind the demand. The price is steady at from \$2.10 up. Special brands have had this week the full limited call that they usually get. All the big concerns that consume bar iron are busy. Steel is quiet and steady in quotation.

Paints, oils and colors—Turpentine has been literally out of stock all week and has been quoting at 57 to 59c, to arrive on Saturday (tomorrow). Buyers have been sending forward small orders, refraining from placing large ones on the expectation of easier prices after the stock begins to be replenished. White lead is steady at 5½ to 5½c here, is slow of sale, and lower in England, but as prices have already retreated locally to the full play of the margin, they have not been affected by the weakness in England. Linseed oil is fairly active at list prices. Prepared paints are selling very well. All other lines are quiet and steady at last week's prices. Japan colors, which have latterly been taken up by Toronto manufacturers, are now an active line on this market, makers reporting a rapid growth in the trade.

Glass—In staple sizes window glass is almost as scarce as turpentine. Shipments via Halifax are expected in a few days to break the interval between now and regular spring shipments. Prices are steady upon a basis of \$1.40.

Old material—Old material continues in the usual way of the market for such stock, being featureless and steady at former quotations. Prices are as follows:—No. 1 heavy cast scrap, 65 to 70c per 100 lbs; stove cast scrap, 40 to 45c; No. 1 wrought scrap, 60 to 65c; No. 2, including sheet iron, hoop iron and mixed steel, 20 to 30c; new light scrap copper, 8½c; heavy scrap copper, 9½c; old copper bottoms, 8c; light scrap brass, 5½c; heavy yellow scrap brass, 7½c; heavy red scrap brass, 8½ to 8½c; scrap lead, 2c; scrap zinc, 2½ to 2½c; scrap rubber, 2½ to 2½c; country mixed rags, 80 to 85c per 100 lbs; clean dry bones, 50 to 60c per 100 lbs; plough shares, 60 to 65c, burnt cast scrap, 15 to 20c; railroad iron, 65 to 75c; malleable scrap, 25c.—*Hardware*, April 22.

Freight Rates and Traffic Matters.

The *Minneapolis Market Record* of April 23, says. The following through rates from Minneapolis, in cents per 100 lbs., were obtainable Wednesday: To London, 33c; Liverpool 34c; Glasgow, 30½c; Leith, 37c; Amsterdam, 36c. These are based on lake-and-rail inland rates. Grain charters from Duluth were very dull at about 3c to Buffalo, and 5c to Kingston. It is estimated that about 250,000 bushels wheat was placed during the week. Tariffs are now out which make lake-and-rail flour rates on the basis of 25c Minneapolis to New York.

A Philadelphia telegram says a sensation has been caused by the announcement of the Philadelphia railroad that it had cut the rates on coal from the mines to New York 26 cents a ton, or from \$1.70 to \$1.44. The cut is looked upon as a hostile movement against the Reading combination.

The Canadian whaleback, a model of which

was made a year ago by Engineer W. E. Redway, of Toronto, it to be practically tested. Thos. Marks, the well known marine man of Port Arthur, and a few others have resolved to have an experimental vessel built and work will be started on this new whaleback at the Doty shipyard at Toronto. This craft will carry 750 gross tons on nine feet draught, 1,200 tons on twelve feet draught, and 1,300 at fifteen feet.

The *Montreal Trade Bulletin* of April 22, says: The freight market is slightly easier than a week ago, engagements having been made for Liverpool at 2s 6d for grain. London freights are quoted at 2s 6d to 2s 9d, Glasgow 2s 6d to 2s 9d, and Bristol 3s to 3s 3d. To the Continent 3s 3d is the quoted rate. Sack flour to Liverpool, London and Glasgow 12s 6d. Box meats 17s 6d; butter and cheese 25s; deals 45s to 50c; cattle 60s to 65s. Freights to Newfoundland and Lower Ports 30c to 35c per bbl. on flour and provisions.

The *Chicago Trade Bulletin* of April 23, says: There was a fair business done by railroads during the past week, but rates to the east were demoralized. Grain being taken from here to London, all rail to New York, at a lower figure than the regular tariff to New York alone. The nominal rate on grain to New York remained at 25c, but it was cut from 10c to 15c to secure business. Rates on provisions were nominally 30c to New York. Through rates to Liverpool were a trifle firmer at the close. Lake and rail rates being quoted at 26½c on flour, 24½c on grain and 41½ to 44½c for provisions. Ocean freights were on the whole steadier. Lake rates were demoralized and lower owing to their being more boats after loads, then there was a disposition on the part of shippers to take, and agents had hard work to secure loads. Rates to Buffalo declined from 1½c to 1c for wheat, but closed at 1½ to 1½c. Corn closed at 1 to 1½c. There was a fair demand for boats to go to Lake Superior ports for grain.

How the competition of the Erie Canal and the railroads has cut down the cost of carrying grain from Buffalo to New York is shown in the following table, representing cents per 100 pounds:

	Buffalo to New York.		Chicago to New York.	
	Canal.	Lake and Canal.	Lake and Canal.	Lake and Rail.
1881.....	4.75	8.19	10.40	10.40
1882.....	5.39	7.89	10.90	10.90
1883.....	4.96	8.37	11.50	11.50
1884.....	4.13	6.31	9.55	9.55
1885.....	3.85	5.97	9.02	9.02
1886.....	5.03	8.71	12.00	12.00
1887.....	4.38	8.51	12.00	12.00
1888.....	3.37	5.93	11.00	11.00
1889.....	4.38	6.89	1.75	1.75
1890.....	3.89	5.85	8.50	8.50
1891.....	3.50	6.00

As soon as the canal season closes the railroads raise the rates.

About Athabasca Territory.

E. J. Lawrence, writing from the northern post of Vermillion, Peace River, on Feb. 13 last, says:—The letter published in the press over my signature last September has brought me a good many questions from different sources. I cannot undertake to answer them all separately, nor indeed can I collectively, but believing there are others as well who have not written, who are interested in this country. I will be glad if you will give insertion to a few general remarks. I have not the item referred to before me, and I may be found repeating some things. When I came here it was direct from Montreal. My earlier years were mostly spent in the eastern townships, called "the garden of Quebec." I travelled through Winnipeg, where I spent several days, the Portage, across country to old Fort Carlton and then struck north into the wild country. Leaving Winnipeg the 15th of May I arrived in Vermillion the 10th September. This was in harvest; I saw here such wheat as I had never seen before, grown by the H. B. Co.; also potatoes that one

might carry as they would an armful of wood. I thought then that a country that would produce such as that would do for your humble servant. Twelve years have not altered my opinion as to this conclusion.

Cattle do exceedingly well here. We feed dairy cows and calves from the beginning or middle of November to some time in April. Stall cattle from about first December to about April, no exact time can be given, seldom do we feed longer, while sometimes it is less. There are no sheep in the Peace river. All the large lakes are full of trout and whitefish; many fish also in the rivers. This river is one of the best steamboat rivers in America. We nearly always commence our seeding in April; only twice in twelve years have we been delayed till into May. Last summer we commenced cutting our barley the 1st August; it was then getting too ripe. Hay is abundant. Timber, fuel and fencing is abundant. We have a mill and grind our grain; the limited amount yet raised commands a ready sale. Lumber is about the Edmonton price, so are cattle. Stock, seed, grain and provisions can be procured here. One coming here should bring what machinery they would require. Safer to look the country over before moving. A few good, steady men could find constant employment at good wages.

Fruits, except the wild varieties have not been experimented with, and these very little, but in their natural state they produce abundantly. Being "so far north" has not very much to do with cold; other conditions act in our favor and our winters, with the exception of a few days now and then, are exceedingly bright and pleasant. If there is any other good farming community anywhere that enjoys more beautiful weather to the square mile than we do I have not heard about it.

This country has not yet been surveyed; no treaty has been made with the Indians; they are peaceable and do not object to white settlement, nor will they object to frequent loans of

provisions, tobacco, etc. One man wants to know "if women and children can live here decently?" We have a church, day school, Sunday school, three stores, grist and saw mill, and it seems to me the most depends upon the people themselves. I brought mine with me and they have stood it. Although my wife had not the companionship of a white woman, except for about six weeks, for seven years, children have gone from our school to the colleges outside and stood equal and ahead of others of equal age. Some have gone hundreds of miles farther north as teachers. My little five year old was the first white child born in the Peace River region. She goes to school half a mile, twice a day, walking both ways; few days are rough enough to keep her at home. Our "high winds" would be called many places farther south "gentle breezes."

Game is getting scarce; no danger from wild beasts. Signs of coal are apparent all along the river. Some places have been burning near the river for months past. Water is abundant and good, no necessity to irrigate. The kind of people wanted here are those with backbone and grit, and not too thirsty to drink water, tea and coffee. Those too shiftless to succeed in any other decent place would do nothing here. Some would starve farming in paradise.

The best way at present to reach Peace river is through Edmonton to Athabasca Landing, up that river to the Lesser Slave, 70 miles, up thence 60 more to the lake of the same name, 75 miles along this to the portage, 80 miles over this brings up at the Peace River landing; from there to Vermillion is 275 miles down stream; smooth current and good water. The upper sections afford a promising field, we say little of this region as it has its own able advocates. Were we choosing scenery we would prefer that part, but for utility we prefer the lower section.

However, until the Government does something to make the way more easy for settlers to get through we cannot say much by way of in-

ducement. A railway from Prince Albert or Battleford, striking the Athabasca River near the rapids and thence across to this river to some place near the falls, 50 miles below here; thence northwest to the Liard, which is reported on good authority to be equal to this region, would place the whole north in communication with the outside world. The railway that gets this line will have the whip-row for all time to come.

The Dominion express company have just issued a new tariff sheet between Liverpool and this country, which came into effect yesterday. The rates have been reduced to the same charges as are made on parcel post packages, and by this change the company expect to control most of the business. The charges are 30c for the first pound, 10c for the second pound and 20c for each subsequent pound up to seven.

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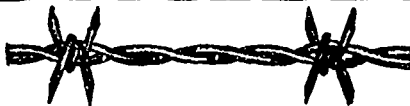
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[This department is in charge of R. E. Gosnell, who is permanently engaged as a regular member of THE COMMERCIAL staff, to represent this journal in British Columbia. Parties in British Columbia who wish to communicate in any way with this paper, may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

British Columbia Business Review.

April 26, 1892.

Trade is steadily improving. Volume of business done by both wholesale and retail men greatly increased. Orders from up country now coming in more freely. Best prospective trade for the season is in Kootenay and Okanagan. Business in other outlying points especially New Westminster district not so far satisfactory. On Vancouver island a good deal of attention it being directed to Comox and Alberni. Up the coast trade is better generally speaking than ever before.

Navigation on the Columbia is now opened and the first steamer of the Columbia & Kootenay river Navigation Co. will run on Thursday of this week from Revelstoke to connect with Nelson and the C. P. R. Co. is now selling direct through tickets. In Victoria especially a large number of tickets for Kootenay is being sold. Business in there is anticipated to be very good this season, but little employment will be given miners in the way of labor until next or the following year. Trading, real estate speculation and mining deals will be the principal business up there this year. The people interested in Kootenay want to look out that a period of depression does not immediately follow as it depends upon the opening up and working several mines on a large scale to retain a population and create and maintain business.

It has been ultimately and definitely announced that the *modus vivendi* will be renewed. The imperial commissioners to investigate the losses of the sealers last year are in the province and at work. It is not quite so certain in view of a recent despatch from Lord Knutsford that compensation for this year's losses will be entertained. At all events the Imperial Government has warned, though a little late, the sealers that they cleared for Behring sea at their own risk and disclaimed responsibility. It is rather an unsatisfactory state of affairs and it seems evident that diplomacy has lagged, but as arbitration of the respective claims has been arranged for losses for this year will doubtless be taxed among the other costs to the losing side. A representative of the United States government has been in Victoria taking evidence, and if the Victoria press is to be relied upon a good deal of it is wholly unreliable.

Now that the season is commencing when shipments of butter, eggs, cheese, etc., may be expected from Manitoba and the territories. THE COMMERCIAL wishes to have a little quiet confidential talk with the dealers there. They are in need of advice and will not take it amiss from a disinterested but well-meaning source. The British Columbia market is a good one, the consumption is larger per head than any other part of Canada and the class of custom is superior. Therefore it is a market well worth cultivating. It is one which the Northwest dealer can largely control if he only caters properly. He must be honest and sell a good quality of goods, two essentials that have been disregarded somewhat in the past. One instance came under the notice of THE COMMERCIAL the other day. A car of white oats which had been sold from sample came to hand and the consignee was delighted when he opened the car to observe how well apparently the sample had been followed in filling the order but unfortunately the pleasure ruthlessly vanished when the good oats were found to form only a thin veneer for a body of very trashy stuff in which chaff, black oats, etc., were conspicuous. Of course, the consignee refused to accept goods and was finally requested to dispose of the car as best he could. Similarly a great lot of bad butter, cheese and eggs have come into this market with the result that eastern and southern stock is always preferred when it can be obtained. Some how or other shippers have got an idea into their heads, and they are not all confined to Manitoba, that anything is good enough to ship to British Columbia. They must get this thoroughly out of their heads. This is not a dumping ground for surplus stocks. It is a prime, first-class market. The people of British Columbia are British eaters, particular even to fastidiousness as to quality. A good article will always sell, but a poor article will not sell at any price. This province is anxious to cultivate the closest trade relations with the prairies—we want your butter, eggs, cheese, beef, grain, flour and anything else you can send us, and we want to sell you fish, fowl and forest products in return, but we want it good, according to sample and well packed. Manitoba and the Northwest are blind to their own interests—cutting their own throats in fact—in persisting in shipping inferior goods to the coast. If they have not goods they can honestly recommend, they had better not ship at all. If they have stock they are anxious to get rid of at any price, let them give to the Indians, or ship it over to the starving people of Dakota, as charity. Let them do anything with it rather than ship the stuff out here. For cooking purposes we prefer lard to bad butter. For axle grease and general lubricants dogfish oil is vastly preferable and quite plentiful.

During the past week the Canada permanent Loan & Savings Company, of Toronto, has established a branch in Vancouver. It is altogether probable that two Quebec banking institutions will follow suit.

Most of the farm produce has been marketed, but small consignments continue daily. Little or no grain is coming in and apparently the surplus stock has all been used for seeding.

The directors and friends of the Pitt Meadow Dyking Co. went up the other day to examine the work. About 1,200 acres have been dyked and the machinery for pumping has been put in place. Everything will be in readiness for high water. The scheme is an experiment so far as the province is concerned, but one about which there can be no doubt as to its success. There are one hundred thousand acres which can be treated in the same way and fully reclaimed. The land in question will be put on the market at \$100 00 an acre. It is fine rich meadow land ready for the plough.

The salmon run has not been as large as expected so far. It is said that the fish are getting scarcer and smaller in size. That, at all events, is the experience this year, but it must be remembered that it is one of the two poor years, and a return to heavy runs and big fish may be looked forward to next year. It is difficult to supply export demand. Port and Winch on Saturday shipped a carload of fresh salmon in ice to New York. This is the largest shipment of the kind yet made.

Shipping continues active. The Empress of Japan arrived with a large passenger list, and about 2,500 tons of freight from the Orient; also the Batavia with freight and passengers. The Empress will sail on the 27th inst. again. There are nine sailing vessels now en route to British Columbia ports, viz., the Banffshire, Liverpool, consigned to Bell-Irving & Paterson, Vancouver; Ben Nevis, Glasgow & Paterson, consigned to C. Gardner Johnson, Vancouver; Fernbank, Glasgow, consigned Bell-Irving & Paterson; Infried load lumber at Hastings mills for Melbourne; Eritria load lumber for West Coast, S.A., Palawan from Newcastle load lumber for same place; Emblem load lumber for Cork, Ireland; the Crown of Denmark load lumber for Australia. The British bark Thermopylae is loading lumber at Hastings for Yokohama. The British ship Riversdale has cleared from Hastings mill with 1,079,156 feet lumber, 77,550 laths and 75,100 feet pickets for Sydney. The Craighead has been towed out with lumber for the south west coast. The Mistletoe is also ready for sea with 510,000 feet rough lumber and 60,000 shingles for Wilmington, Delaware. Shipping now in port is as follows:

Port.	Vessels No.	Tonnage.
Vancouver	5	7,727
Victoria	1	2,029
Nanaimo	2	2,451
Chemainus	2	2,114
Total	10	14,351

At its last monthly meeting the Vancouver board of trade appointed its representatives for the London Conference of Imperial Boards of Trade. They are Messrs. C. D. Rand, of Rand Bros., and G. E. Bertheaux, president of the board. Another name was recommended as a representative for the province, that of the Premier, Hon. John Robson. It would not only be a compliment to the Premier but of decided advantage to the province to have its first minister, who is at the same time an able and well-versed speaker, a place on the floor of the convention. As tending to show the feeling of the board of trade on one of the most important questions to be discussed at that meeting viz., inter-imperial trade relations, a resolution was passed unanimously in favor of a commercial as well as political union between the colonies and Great Britain. From present appearances the province is likely to be fully as well as ably represented in London in June.

Another stage in provincial journalism has been reached. The British Columbia *Commonwealth*, a weekly paper devoted to agriculture and the natural resources of the province, has made its appearance, being published in Westminster. The first issue gives promise of a useful future, if the present standard of excellence can be maintained. It is well printed, taste-

fully arranged and filled with interesting and seasonable matter. The management is to be congratulated upon issuing a journal which in every way merits support. The only fear to be expressed is that it is too ambitious a venture to be made profitable in the present limited field. However, a few years persistent effort and push will make it a good property as well as a valuable journal.

After a long and somewhat exciting session the British Columbia Legislature has been prorogued. It would be impossible to review in a brief space all the work that has been accomplished. It has been characterized by the passing of some useful measures and by some legislation that may fairly be regarded as objectionable. **THE COMMERCIAL** is not a political journal and has no prejudices to vent. It regards the work not from the point of Opposition, nor even that of the "Independents." It would like to take a common sense business view of it. The province is developing rapidly and its conditions largely tentative. Therefore, its legislation cannot adapt itself to all phases of fixity or fitness that might be possible with more settled conditions. Law-making is to some extent experimental. If mistakes are made, these can be rectified as experience dictates. Where former legislation has proved defective the government has shown its willingness to amend. The mining laws have been amended and apparently to the satisfaction of the mining committee, as little objection is heard regarding it. All public lands have been withdrawn from sale and are held for actual settlement only, certain discretionary powers being retained by the Executive, which may or may not prove objectionable, but in the main from past experience the move was eminently wise. Then the placing of the management of the city schools in the hands of public school trustees elected by the people is generally approved. **THE COMMERCIAL** has already freely expressed its views on the commercial aspects of deep sea fisheries act, incorporating what is better known as the crofters' scheme. This is by all means the most important legislation in the past decade and its success now depends upon two things, the nature of the agreement between the government and the Vancouver Island syndicate, and practical management of the latter's affairs. The railway policy of giving large land subsidies has been severely criticized, but in a province like this sparsely settled and practically undeveloped some substantial inducement must be given to railways to induce construction. The lands thus alienated are valueless without railways. If it were not for the adoption of such a policy the Canadian Pacific railway would never have been an accomplished fact. There is a tendency here to make Ontario the standard of provincial legislation, and while this may, on the whole, be judicious, there is the danger of copying some bad as well as good laws, and some of the bad features seem to have found favor with our Parliament. The appointment of police magistrates by the government, is one of these, and the general centralization of authority in this respect is under way. Of course governments love patronage, it being one of the most potent agencies of retaining office, but the exemplification of its working in Ontario is so apparent as to be a warning against instead of a justification for the adoption of such a policy in this province. The discussion of the budget speech and subsequent debate revealed the fact the finances of the province are in excellent condition and the credit of the province in the money market A 1. The expenditure for the ensuing year will in consequence of increased revenue include appropriations for a number of needed public works and the extension and elaboration of various public services. A new portfolio is to be created, which combines education and immigration. Col. Baker, of East Kootenay, is understood to be the honored member in view to fill it, and at the close of the late session rumors became rife that Hon. John Robson had been offered the Lieutenant Governorship of British Columbia. This would be a fitting ter-

mination of a long and arduous career. At 69 years of age responsibilities of state sit heavy on the shoulders. Besides the Premier is eminently shrewd and sagacious, and in the redistribution of seats, which will be forced to an issue soon, there are rocks ahead upon which it is almost certain any government would split.

B. C. Market Quotations.

Flour and feed, etc.—Very little change to note. Enderby flour has stiffened in price. Wheat and oats are a little difficult to get just now as the farmers are busy seeding and are not marketing. Manitoba Patents is quoted at \$6; strong bakers, \$5.00; ladies' choice, \$6.00; prairie Lilly, \$5.75; Oregon, \$6.25; Spokane, \$5.65; Enderby mills: Premier, \$6.00; three star, \$5.75; two star, \$5.40. Oatmeal, eastern, \$3.40; California, \$4; National mills, Victoria, \$3.65; rolled oats, eastern, \$3.40; California, \$3.75 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, \$23; rice meal, do, \$17.50; chopped feed, \$32 per ton; bran, \$24; shorts, \$25; oats, \$30 to \$32; wheat \$31 to \$35 oil cake, \$40. Wheat is quoted in car lots \$30 oats \$26 to \$27; chop barley, \$27; hay \$18 California rolled oats have been reduced to \$3.75 to meet local consumption.

Dairy—California butter has been moving lively and is largely supplying the market. In about three weeks however, it will be replaced by eastern stock. It is quoted at 25 to 26c. Eastern creamery is firm at 28c. Cheese is steady at 14c and in demand.

Eggs—Portland eggs are practically out of the market again, being too high in price in face of eastern stock which is coming in freely. The latter are quoted at 18 to 19c. Local eggs are supplying a large share of the demand and quoted at 20c.

Cured meats—Very little change to note. Quotations are firmer and the stocks of several dealers low. The prospect now for steady business is good. Quotations are: Hams, 13 to 13½c; bacon, 13 to 13½c; rolls, 11½c; backs, 13 to 13½c; dry salt long clear, 11c; backs, 13 to 13½c; dry salt, case lots, 10½c; lard kegs, 13c; do pails, 13½c; do., kettle rendered, 12½ to 12¾c; do steam rendered, 11 to 11½c; do compound, 10½ to 11c; Bologna sausage, 11c; whole Wiltshire sides, which have been consigned on experiment, have taken well and are quoted at 15c smoked. They are eastern make and especially intended for the English market.

Fresh meats remain unchanged from last week. The supply remains plentiful and the consumption large.

Fruits, nuts, etc.—Good oranges are stiff in price. The Riverside crop this year was nearly all injured by frost. Oregon apples are quoted from \$1.50 to \$2 a box according to quality. The list of the eastern apples have been received for this season. Quotations are: Riverside oranges, \$2.50 to \$3.50; coconuts, \$1 per doz; Wash. navels, \$4.50 to \$5; bananas, \$3.75 to \$4; Cal lemons, \$4.75; Sicilies, \$7; Turkish figs, 16 cents; almonds, 18 cents; walnuts, 15 cents; filberts, 15 cents; brazil, 15c; pine, 20c; peanuts, 10c; evaporated apples, 12c; evaporated peaches, 10c; evaporated apricots, 11c; evaporated prunes, 9c; California pitted plums, 10c; Str'd honey, 13c; raisins, \$2 to \$2.75.

Sugars—Wholesale quotations for B. C. refinery are: Cube, 6½c; extra c., granulated, 5½c; fancy yellow, 5c; yellow, 4½c; golden c., 4½c. Syrup—Maple sugar, 12c; maple syrup, 6lb. tins, 75c; 8lb tins, 95c.

Hides Skins, etc.—San Francisco quotation which rule about one cent lower than prices here are:—Dry Hides, sound, 10c per lb; culls, 7c; brands, 7c; Kip, 9c; culls and brands, 6c. Heavy salted steer, sound, 7 to 7½c; brands and culls, 6 to 6½c; do medium, 6c; brands and culls, 5c; do light, 4 to 4½c; do

brands and culls, 3½ to 3¾c. Salted cows, 4 to 4½c; do brands and culls, 3½ to 3¾c. Salted kip, 3½ to 4c; do. brands and culls, 3c. Salted veal, 5c; do, brands and culls, 4c. Salted calf, 6c; do, brands and culls, 5c. Long wool pelts, 90c to \$1.40 each; medium, do, 70 to 90c; short, do, 40 to 70c; shearing, 10c to 25c. Deer skins, summer, 37½c per pound; do, medium, 30 to 32½c; do, winter and long haired skins, 20 to 25c. Elk hides, 10 to 13c. Goat skins, prime and perfect, 30 to 50c each; damaged, 10 to 25c. Kids, 5 to 10c.

Fish—There are varying reports about the run of salmon. The more general belief is that it is improving. Eighteen pound salmon are being delivered in Vancouver at 80 cents apiece, the price heretofore asked being \$1. There is no certainty as to quotations, but at the present time salmon is being exported at 9c per pound. Sturgeon is quoted at 6c; cod, 6c. Rough weather north has prevented deep sea fishing. The run of oolochan in the Fraser so far has been extremely limited.

Vegetables—Potatoes are still a drug in the market, selling all the way from \$14 to \$25 a ton. Ashcroft potatoes are quoted and sell freely from \$22 to \$25. There is a plentiful supply of vegetables, namely: California cauliflower is high at \$1.50 a dozen; cabbage, 2½c per pound; onions, 2c; rhubarb, 5c.

Lumber, shingles, etc.—Shingles for fifty cent points delivered is \$2.85, with varying prices according to freight rates for different points. Rough merchantable, ordinary sizes for foreign shipment of lumber in cargo lots, in lengths to 40c feet, inclusive, \$8 per M feet; rough deck plank, average length 35 feet, \$19; dressed flooring, \$17; pickets \$9, laths, 4 feet, \$2. The last charter for Melbourne, is at 45s.

Canned goods—No change in last week's quotations. Canned vegetables are rising in price and likely to be so here, but orders for fall delivery are much lower than ruling quotations. California canned fruits and meats are plentiful. California goods are principally in supply.

British Grain Trade.

The *Mark Lane Express*, of April 25, in its weekly review of the British grain trade, says: English wheats are dull, prices having declined 11d during the past fortnight. Foreign wheats are steady. The stocks now held at first grade ports amount to 2,951,000 qrs. The outlook for the holders of these stocks is serious, as little buying is looked for until the middle of May. English flour is dull at 27s; Minnesota flour is active at 25s. Corn is firmer; barley, oats and beans are cheaper. At Monday's market little English wheat was sold. The quotations ranged from 30s to 34s. There was no demand for foreign wheats. Only Californian advanced the rise being 6d. American spring wheat was cheaper.

Regina Standard: In conformity with the provisions of the Pharmacy act passed during the late sessions of the Territorial legislature, the ballots sent in for the selection of the first council were opened in the office of the clerk of the executive and in presence of several gentlemen. The voting resulted thus: Robert Martin, Regina, 21; W. G. Pettigall, Regina, 21; Walter Bole, Moose Jaw, 14; W. McLean, Calgary, 14; J. D. Higginbotham, Lethbridge, 13. A meeting of this council will be held in due course for the election of officers. Thompson, of Edmonton; Scott, Moosomin; Mercer, Battleford; Fleming, Prince Albert; Bard, Macleod; and Ross, Banff, polled each a fair number of votes. About forty druggists have already registered under the act.

The chamber of commerce, or French Canadian board of trade of Montreal has adopted a resolution introduced by F. X. Perrault favoring a policy of differential tariff in favor of Great Britain.

The Bank of Ottawa has opened a branch at Hawkesbury, Ont., under the management of I. Martin.

R. A. LUCAS.

R. T. STERLE.

GEO. E. BRISTOL

Lucas, Steele & Bristol, Wholesale Grocers and Importers, 73 McNab St. north, - Hamilton, Ont.

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MAIL ORDERS RECEIVE OUR PARTICULAR CARE.

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Full Government Deposit.

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Provincial Manager :

W. R. MILLER,
WINNIPEG, MAN.

The Policies of the Manufacturers' Life are not only the most popular but also the most liberal and comprehensive now offered to the public. They are non-forfeitable, uncontested and free from all limitation as to residence travel, suicide or occupation after TWO YEARS.

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Insolvent and Trust Estates Managed with Promptness and Economy.

Special attention to Confidential Business Enquiries.

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Wines, Liquors and Cigars

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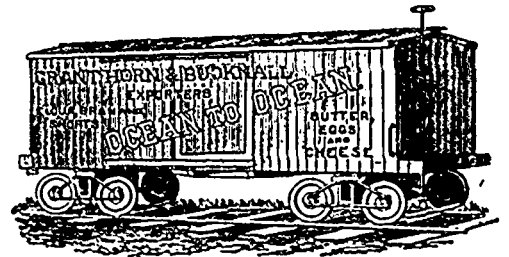
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Commission Merchant,

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CREAMERY BUTTER!

DAIRY BUTTER!!

CHEESE!!!

"PURE GOLD" GOODS

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All Live Grocers Keep them.

It will Pay You to Sell them.

ASK YOUR WHOLESALE GROCER FOR THEM.

If He Does not Keep Them, Write Direct to the

PURE GOLD MANUFACTURING CO.

MEMO OF A FEW OF THE LEADING LINES.

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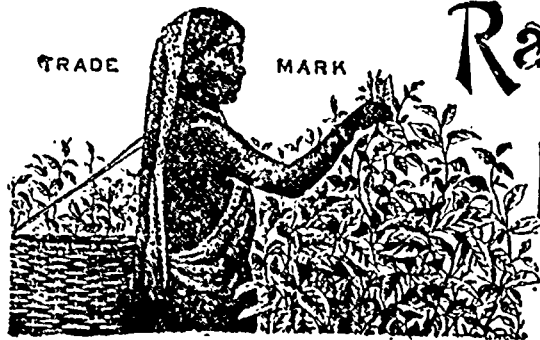
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GUARANTEED ABSOLUTELY PURE
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GROWERS AND IMPORTERS OF

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The most perfect Flouring Mill in Canada. CAPACITY 2,000 BARRELS A DAY.

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

All Grades of HARD WHEAT FLOUR in Barrels and Bags.

Offices at: MONTREAL. KEEWATIN. WINNIPEG.

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—MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALEERS OF—

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

Our representatives are now on the road with Fall and Winter Goods.
Reserve your orders until you see their Samples.

Albert Buildings, Victoria Square,
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LOOK! LATEST STYLES. WAIT!

Our MR. S. C. MATTHEWS will shortly start on his usual trip through to Pacific Coast, and will be able to show all our WESTERN friends complete range of NEW GOODS for Fall Trade. Extra Values.

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WHOLESALE MEN'S FURNISHINGS,

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BARBED WIRE, PLAIN TWISTED WIRE AND STAPLES.

A large quantity of Wire always on hand. Orders filled promptly. Send for our Samples and Prices before ordering elsewhere.

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WHOLESALE DEALER IN

Gloves, Mitts & Moccasins Ontario.

NOTE.—I will have the pleasure of personally calling on the Merchants of Manitoba, North-West Territories and British Columbia at an early date.

THOS. CLEARIHUE.

STAINED GLASS.

—ALL KINDS OF—

FANCY EMBOSSED GLASS,

WHEEL CUT, OR SANDBLAST,

LEADED WORK, Etc., Etc.

For Churches, Halls, Private Houses,
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Winnipeg Brass Works

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Manufacturer of all Classes of Brass Goods, Brass and Iron Railings, Etc., Etc.

ELECTRIC BELLS KEPT IN STOCK.

ANDREW SCHMIDT,

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Toronto Markets.

Wheat—Was not so active as yesterday. A few sales to provincial millers were reported at 85c for straight red and white. There were enquiries from exporters, but no sales were reported. On call 90c was bid for red and white, f.o.c. No. 1 Manitoba hard was enquired for at \$1 North Bay, with sellers at \$1.05; \$1.02 was bid grinding in transit, No. 2 hard, 96 cents bid, with sellers at 93 cents North Bay. No. 1 northern offered to arrive at 98 cents. Several sales of sample stuff were reported.

Barley—Dull and easier. No sales reported. There were a few enquiries, however.

Oats—Were more active under a good export demand. Feeling was somewhat firmer. On spot mixed and white sold at 31½c and 32c. Purchases of odd cars and round lots were made outside at 29c for mixed and 29½ and 30c for white. A 10,000-bush lot of white offered west at 30c with 29½c bid.

Oatmeal—Dull. Millers asking equal to \$3.20 f.o.b. western mills.

Grain and flour—Car prices are: Flour (Toronto freights)—Manitoba patents, \$5.10 to 5.30; Manitoba strong bakers, \$4.60 to 4.85; Ontario patents, \$3.90 to 4.25; straight roller, \$3.75 to 3.90; extra, \$3.50 to 3.60; low grades per bag \$1 to 1.50. Bran—\$14 to \$15. Shorts—\$15 to \$16. Wheat, standard, north and west points—White, 82 to 83c; spring, 80 to 81c; red winter, 81 to 82c; goose, 75 to 76c. No. 1 hard, \$1.03; No. 2 hard, 94 to 95c; No. 3 hard, 85 to 86c; No. 1 regular, 73 cents; No. 2 regular, 60c; Peas—No. 2, 59 to 60 cents. Barley—No. 1, 52 to 54; No. 2, 48 to 49c; No. 3 extra, 44 to 45c; No. 3, 42 to 43c; two-rowed, 54 lbs, averaging about No. 3 extra in color (outside), 50 to 55c. Corn—48 to 48½c. Buckwheat—50c. Rye—79 to 81c. Oats—31½ to 32c.

Apples—Trade lots of dried are selling at 4 to 4½c and dealers are jibbing at 4½ to 4¾c. Evaporated are slow at 7 to 7½c.

Eggs—Receipts light, but most commission houses carrying good sized stocks, accumulated under the heavy receipts at the first of the week. The feeling is easy. Round lots sold to-day at 10½c, single cases at 11c.

Produce—Quotations were: Beans, per bush., trade lots, 90c to \$1; out of store, \$1.15 to \$1.25. Dressed meats, per pound—Beef, fores, 4½ to 5 cents; hinds, 7 to 8 cents; veal, 7 to 8c; mutton, 7 to 8c; lamb, 8½ to 10c. Dried apples—Outside, 4 cents; on spot, 4½ cents; evaporated, outside, 7 cents; on spot, 7½ cents. Eggs—Fresh, 10½ to 11 cents; Hay—Timothy, on track, \$12.50 to \$13; No. 2, \$10 to \$10.50. Straw—\$6 to \$6.50 in car lots. Hides, cured, 5c; green, No. 1, cows, 4½c; No. 1 steers, 5½c. Skins—Sheep and lambs, \$1.15 to \$1.25; calf, 5 to 7c. Hops—Canadian, 1891 crop, 18 to 24c. Honey—Extracted, 9 to 10c; combs, 14 to 16c. Onions—Native, per bbl, \$2.50 to \$3 out of store. Potatoes—Per bag, on track, 30 to 32c; out of store, 40c; turnips, on track, 19 to 12c per bushel. Poultry—Chickens, per pair, 60 to 75c; ducks, 50 to 85c; geese per lb, 8 to 10c; turkeys, 14 to 15c. Seeds—Per bushel: red clover, \$7.80 to 8.25; alsike, \$7 to \$9; timothy, \$1.75 to \$2.20.

Provisions—Quotations are: Meas pork, United States, \$13 to \$14; do, Canadian (new), \$15; short cut, \$16 to \$16.50; bacon, long clear, per pound, 7½ to 8c; lard, Canada, tubs and pails, 10 to 10½c; compound, do, 7 to 9c. Smoked meats—Hams, per pound (new), 10½ to 11c; bellies, per pound, 9½ to 10c; rolls, per pound, 8½ to 8¾c; backs, per pound, 10c.

Butter—Receipts were light to-day, consisting principally of large rolls, which were held at 16c for the bulk of the offerings, a few lots of extra choice being held at 17 to 18c. Dairy tubs are scarce, but the demand appears to have fallen off with the arrival of new stock. They sell at from 16 to 18c. Common butter is in good demand at 13 to 14c.

Cheese—Steady and unchanged. Fall makes are selling on track here at 11½ to 11¾c, and dealers are jibbing at 12 to 12½c. New cheese has been offered here at 10½c, but we have heard of none selling yet.—*Empire*, April 22.

Montreal Markets.

Flour—The market remains in the same demoralized condition, and sales have been made at very low prices, consignments of straight rollers having been closed out at \$4.35. But a fair range of values is said to be from \$4.35 to \$4.50 as to size of lot and quality. Liberal quantities of Manitoba flour have been offered on this market, at reduced prices, but it has been found difficult to place it. Strong bakers have sold at a wide range of prices, choice city brands having realized \$4.85 to \$4.90 in broken lots and at \$4.75 to \$4.80 in round lots. Other qualities are quoted at \$4.35 to \$4.70. Prices are very irregular and more or less nominal.

Oatmeal—Western mills are competing for business, but offers at cut prices do not seem to tempt buyers. We reduce our inside quotations as follows: Rolled oats and granulated \$3.90 to \$4 per bbl., and in bags \$1.90 to \$1.95. Standard in bbls. \$3.80 to \$3.90, and in bags \$1.92½ to \$1.90.

Millfeed—Business is quiet, feed being less in demand; but prices have not materially altered, car lots of bran having changed hands at \$15 to \$15.25, and broken lots at \$15.50. Shorts have sold at \$16 to \$16.50 and middlings at \$17.00 to \$18. Moullie is quoted at \$20 to \$23 per ton.

Wheat—It is reported that sales of Manitoba regular wheat have transpired for May shipment at 77 to 78c for No. 1, No. 2 is quoted at 66 to 67c and No. 3 at 56 to 57c. No. 2 hard Manitoba wheat is quoted at 96 to 97c and No. 3 87c. Sales of red and white winter wheat have transpired in the West at 85 to 87c.

Barley—A few cars of feed barley have been placed at 42½c, and we quote 42 to 43c. Malt-ing grades are about as last quoted, the only sale reported being a lot of 2 cars at 58c. Price range 55 to 62c.

Oats—A fair quantity of No. 2 has passed into the hands of exporters on pt., but believed to be on the basis of 33½ to 34c per 32 lbs for May. Car lots of No. 2 are quoted at 33c and other grades 30 to 32c per 34 lbs.

Butter—Holders of old creamery butter avail themselves of every opportunity for pushing it off, and consequently considerable shading of prices is wisely resorted to, sales having been made at 18 to 20c. It is reported that fine new creamery is being delivered to grocers here in 5 lb. packages at 22c by certain farmers in the Townships. It seems that farmers are determined to do a direct trade with consumers whenever the opportunity presents itself. New Eastern Townships dairy is selling at 19 to 21c as to quality, Brockvilles at 18 to 20, and Western at 16 to 18c.

Cheese—The new make is coming in more liberally in lots of 40 to 50 boxes, costing 10 to 11c laid down here, according to quality. Advices from Liverpool and London by cable report the market there very dull, which is accounted for by the liberal offerings of New Zealand cheese. Rain is said to be needed in Ontario West for the pastures.

Eggs—The market has fallen, sales having been made freely at 11½c. Receipts have been heavy, under which dealers were compelled to let go. Advices from the West report that buyers are paying 9c in the country and delivering them on board cars at 10c.

Maple Products—Sales of syrup in cans have transpired at 60 to 65c, some going as low as 50 and 55c. A lot of 600 gallons of very fine syrup was sold at 5½c per pound, and we quote 5 to 5½c per lb. in wood. Sugar is quoted at 7 to 8c, a few small packages of fancy small cakes bringing 9c. Old stock 6 to 6½c.

Apples—The market has been badly broken, and sales have been made all the way from \$1 to \$2 for round lots. Good to strictly fancy long keepers have been sold in single barrels at \$2.50 to \$3.50, but the bulk of the stock is going at lower prices. Evaporated apples are reported at 6½ to 7½c per lb. as to quality. Dried apples quiet at 4½ to 5½c.

Leather—Some very low sales have recently been made of sole leather in this market, about 17,000 sides of No. 2 and 3 having changed hands at the lowest prices known during the past 40 years, good No 2 having sold at 13 to 14c and choice No 2 at 15c; No. 3 has also been placed at 11 to 12c, which are unusually low prices even for manufacturers' sole leather.

Hides—The position of affairs is about the same as last week, rival dealers still giving the butchers all the money and are doing the business for fun, or even at a loss. Calfskins are up to 7c, but other prices are nominally unchanged. We quote: Hides, No. 1, 5c; No. 2, 4c; No. 3, 3c; tanners are paying one-half cent more; lambskins, 15c; sheepskins, \$1 to \$1.20; calfskins, 7c.—*Trade Bulletin*, April 22.

Montreal Iron and Metal Trade.

In iron there has been little change during the week as far as spot business is concerned. Pig iron warrants are somewhat firmer, but the regular market on the other side does not show much change. Scotch warrants are quoted 8d higher, at 41s 6d, and Middlesboro 4½d, at 38s 4½d, but lower offers than ever for spring delivery have been made, sales of round lots of Summerlee for import having been made at \$19, which is a drop of 50c within the last fortnight, and it is quite likely that better could be done for a 500 ton lot. On spot there is only some Carnbroe to be had, and it is held for \$19.50; there are no sales.

In tin plate there is no change in value. What stock is here is offering at \$3.40 to \$3.60 for cokes, and \$4 to \$4.50 for charcoal, and better than this has not been offered to arrive so far. Some lots of low grade charcoal here could be bought for \$3.75.

Bar iron is unchanged at \$1.85 from makers', and \$2 in a jobbing way.

Canada plates are quoted at \$2.60, and are easy at that, for it is more than probable that a round lot would be shaded. The same remarks apply to Terne plates which are nominally quoted at \$7.25 to \$7.50.

Private cable advices quote an advance of £2 per ton on ingot tin, which is equivalent to ½c advance here, and prices accordingly have been advanced and now stand at 22½c.—*Gazette*.

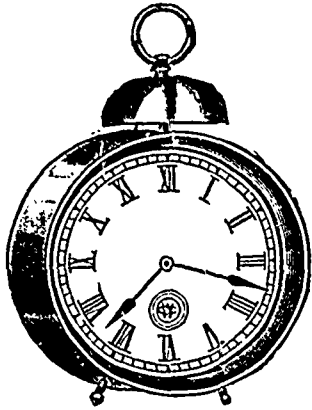
Binder Twine.

The Toronto hardware journal says: Binder twine is not yet quoted by the Consumers' Cordage Company, and probably will not be until the question of tariff, now pending, is settled. In the meantime it is very generally reported that farmers in the northern part of this province are being canvassed by some one who claims to be selling for the Massey-Harris Company, but this is denied. It is also denied that the same company has purchased, according to reports, three-fourths of this year's output of the Consumers' Cordage Co.'s works. Though prices have not been quoted the manufacturers say they will be lower this year. For the extortionate prices charged last year in Manitoba and the Northwest the blame is shifted from the shoulders of the manufacturers to those of the big concerns who got a hold of a large part of their output. One firm which manufactures binders on a large scale was able to grab a profit of 6c a pound on the twine it sold in the Northwestern parts of the country. The best antidote to this sort of thing is to put binder twine on the free list. That would put it out of any concern's power to control the output to such an extent as to realize a profit of 6c a pound.

O'LOUGHLIN BROS. & CO.,

— SOLE AGENTS FOR —

LASALLE NICKEL ALARM CLOCKS, BEST CLOCK IN THE MARKET.



Quick train, 15,000 beats per hour.
Polished Main Springs in Barrels which
give maintaining power.

Straight Line Club Tooth Escapement.
The Pinions are high, numbered with polished steel leaves.

4 Inch Dial. Nickel Cases.

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WHOLESALE PAPER, STATIONERY AND GENERAL JOBBERS AND STEAM PRINTERS.
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OGILVIE MILLING COY. WINNIPEG.

REGISTERED BRANDS:

Hungarian and Strong Bakers' Flour

— DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF —

GRAIN and FEED.

MILLS:

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

Farm and Home Indebtedness.

Some results of the investigation by the census office into the subjects of farm and home ownership and indebtedness have been made public. A comparatively preliminary tabulation, made at the request of Senator Peffer of Kansas, for ten counties in southwestern Ohio, including Hamilton county, and ten counties in Kansas, west of Topeka, has been put forth this week. According to this statement, in the Ohio counties 37.10 per cent. of the farm families hire their farms; of the families which own their farms, 20.32 per cent. are encumbered to the extent of 36.97 per cent. of their value, at an average rate of interest of 6.85 per cent., which makes the average annual interest charge \$97 to each family owning a mortgaged farm. The percentage of hired farms in 1880 was 21.96 or about one-third less than the present percentage of farm-hiring families. Of the homes of Hamilton county, 78.05 per cent. are hired. In the nine other Ohio counties 49.76 per cent. are hired. Mortgages cover 25.90 per cent. of the owned homes in Hamilton county and 17.60 per cent. of the owned homes in the other nine counties, the home debt of the ten counties being 42.76 per cent. of the value of the mortgaged homes, with the average rate of interest of 6.30 per cent. making the average annual interest charge \$85 to each family.

In the Kansas counties, on the other hand, 33.25 per cent. of the farm families hire their farms; the percentage of hired farms in 1880 was 13.13, or less than half the present proportion. Of the owning families, 64.38 per cent. have mortgages on their farms to the extent of 37.96 per cent. of their value, bearing the average rate of interest at 8.12 per cent., which makes the average annual interest charges \$114 to each family. The home-hiring families in the Kansas

counties are 48.31 per cent. of the total, and of the families that own their homes 41.19 per cent. have mortgages thereon to the extent of 38.95 per cent. of their value; at an average rate of interest of 8.69 per cent., making the average annual interest charge \$74 to each family owning a mortgaged home. Purchase money and improvements were the objects of incurring 53.79 per cent. of the farm debt in the Kansas counties and 67.60 per cent. of the home debt. In the Ohio counties these objects represent 74.75 per cent. of the farm debt and 79.85 per cent. of the home debt. The average value of an owned and mortgaged farm in the Kansas counties is \$3,691; of each home, \$2,193; of each farm in the Ohio counties, \$3,848; each home in Hamilton county, \$1,020; of each home in the other Ohio counties, \$1,872. In the Kansas counties the average farm incumbrance is \$1,402; home incumbrance, \$356. In the Ohio counties the average farm incumbrance is \$1,422; each home incumbrance in Hamilton county, \$1,768, and in the other nine Ohio counties, \$726.59.

Looking first at the figures in relation to farms, it will be seen that the proportions of the whole number of families hiring their farms in the Ohio and Kansas counties respectively do not differ very widely, being 37.10 per cent. and 33.25 per cent. respectively. Of the families owning their farms, the proportion having mortgages thereon is over three times as great in the selected Kansas counties as in those in Ohio. The incumbrances represent very nearly the same per centage of value in both cases, being 36.97 per cent. in Ohio and 37.96 per cent. in Kansas. The interest rate is lower in Ohio than in Kansas, the rates being respectively 6.85 per cent. and 8.12 per cent. The average annual interest charge is less in Ohio than in Kansas, being \$97 per family in the former state and \$114 in the latter. The percentage of hired farms has increased in the selected counties in both states since 1880, the increase being greater in Kansas than in Ohio. In the latter state

the percentage increased from 21.96 per cent. in 1880 to 37.10 per cent. in 1890, while in Kansas the growth has been from 13.13 per cent. to 33.25 per cent.

Turning next to the figures for homes in both localities, it appears that leaving Hamilton county out of the comparisons the percentages of home-hiring families are very nearly equal in both Ohio and Kansas. In the nine Ohio counties considered outside of Hamilton 49.76 per cent. of the homes are hired, while in the Kansas counties the percentage is 48.31. Of the owned homes, however, the percentage having incumbrances upon them is between two and three times as great in Kansas as it is in the nine Ohio counties outside of Hamilton, the percentage being 41.19 per cent. in the former and 17.60 per cent. in the latter. The mortgage indebtedness is proportionately somewhat greater in Ohio than in Kansas, being 42.76 for the ten Ohio counties, including Hamilton, and 38.95 per cent. for the Kansas counties. The average interest rate is naturally less in Ohio than in Kansas, being 6.30 per cent. in the former and 8.69 per cent. in the latter. The average annual interest charge on homes, however, is greater in Ohio than in Kansas, being \$85 in the former and \$74 in the latter.

It appears that a larger proportion of the total indebtedness was incurred on account of purchase money and improvements in Ohio than in Kansas. Of the farm debt 74.75 per cent. was incurred for these reasons in Ohio, as against 53.79 per cent. in Kansas, while of the home debt, 79.85 per cent. was incurred for these reasons in Ohio, as compared with 67.60 per cent. in Kansas. The average value of the owned and mortgaged farms is slightly greater in Ohio than in Kansas, the figures being \$3,848, and \$3,691, respectively. The average value of the homes in Kansas, however, is somewhat greater than in the nine Ohio counties outside of Hamilton, the figures in this case being \$2,193 in the former and \$1,872 in the latter. The average farm incumbrance is slightly greater in Ohio than in Kansas, being \$1,422 in the former, and \$1,402 in the latter. The average home incumbrance, on the other hand, is somewhat greater in Kansas than in the Ohio counties outside of Hamilton, being \$356 in the former case, as against 726 in the latter. —Bradstreet's.

The *Colonist* for April gives its readers a treat. It publishes in full Miss E. Clara Hind's paper on "The Mennonites; or, The Heroes of a Flat Country." Readers will remember that when Miss Hind read this paper before the Literary Society of the Central Congregational Church at Winnipeg, it created an agreeable surprise. The *Colonist* now gives the paper in full. It is by far the ablest effort that has yet been made by any essayist in this country to describe the Mennonites. Get a copy from the publishers, Winnipeg, and read it.

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Rigby Waterproof Clothing

Has been in the market barely a month and already its merits are appreciated beyond our most sanguine expectations.

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Are coming in freely from all parts of the country.

ANOTHER MONTHS SALES

Such as the last and it will tax our proofing staff to the utmost to fill the orders. We are now proofing Tweeds suitable for Men's Suits and Ladies' Ulsters and Jackets which we are offering in the piece, samples of which are now being shown on the road by our travellers, on special trips with RIGBY Goods.

Remember that we claim RIGBY proofed materials to be waterproof, which can be satisfactorily tested by any one before purchasing.

Ladies and Gentlemen will appreciate the comfort of having a nice Tweed Overcoat or Ulster used in ordinary wear, thoroughly Porous and yet a sure protection during a rain-storm.

(SAMPLE ORDERS SOLICITED) **H. SHORREY & CO.,**
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J. S. Carveth & Co

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Pork Packers and Commission Merchants.

—AND BOTTLERS OF—

Warranted Pure Horse Radish.

Put up two (2) dozen in a case. Price, \$3.00 per dozen.

Compressed Mince Meat

Put up in neat paper packages, and packed 8 dozen in a case.

—TRY OUR—

Patent Condensed Egg Preserving Fluid.

(In demijohns of 4 gallons.)

Price per single gallon condensed, \$1.00

ROLL WRAPPING PAPER

—WITH—

Hopkins Patent Holder and Cutter.

All kinds of Manila, Straw and Rag Paper kept. Sizes 6, 9, 12, 16, 18, 20, 24, 27, 30, 36, and 39, 36, 40, 50 and 60 inches wide.

Mild Sugar cured Meats and Sausages always on hand.

Sole Northwest Agents for Koehler & Hinrichs, St. Paul, Minn., Butchers, Packers and Sausage Makers' MACHINERY, TOOLS, FIXTURES, CASINGS, SPICES, ETC. Write for quotations.

EGGS WANTED !!

—AT—

Allen & Brown's.

THIS SEASON'S GOODS.

Fresh New Cured Hams, Breakfast Bacon, Spiced Rolls, Long Clear Bacon, Boneless Ham, Pure Lard, Sausage Casings, etc., etc.

Write for Prices as our Quotations are Low.

70 McDERMOTT STREET,

FRESH PORK SAUSAGE. BOLOGNA SAUSAGE.

Butter and Eggs.

Consignments of Butter Solicited and carefully handled. We are buying Eggs, ship direct to us and save commission.

EGG CASES FOR SALE.

HAMS, BACON, LARD, CHEESE BUTTER, EGGS, ETC.

At Close prices to the Trade. Orders and correspondence solicited.

J. Y. Griffin & Co.,
WINNIPEG.

Self Reliance.

Help yourself and you will either have others help you—or go up for thirty days. Reliance upon others is not to be recommended, but "The Reliance Cigar" sold by Tasse, Wood & Co., is to be strongly recommended. Ten cents or three for a quarter, made from the finest tobacco, grown in Veulta Abajo district, Havana.

Pure Highland Scotch Whiskies.

THE FAMOUS
LAGAVULIN DISTILLERY,
ISLAND OF ISLAY,
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The Lagavulin Whisky is famous for its fine quality, being made from pure Scotch Malt Only, and has long been the favorite beverage of Sportsmen.

It contains no grain spirit, or other Whiskies one knows nothing of, and the most eminent Physicians of the day prescribe it where a stimulant is required.

ASK FOR THE LAGAVULIN.

MACKIE'S
PURE OLD BLEND
10 YEARS OLD.

GOLD LABEL
AS PATRONIZED BY ROYALTY AND THE LEADING PHYSICIANS.

Sold only in the Northwest by:
G. F. & J. GALT. RICHARD & Co.
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W. J. F. HAYWARD,
Piano and Organ Maker.

Pianos and Organs Repaired Equal to New.

Orders left at 455 Main Street, WINNIPEG, will be promptly Attended to.

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The most conveniently located Hotel in Toronto. One Block from Union Railway Depot. A first-class Family and Commercial House.

Terms from \$2 a Day

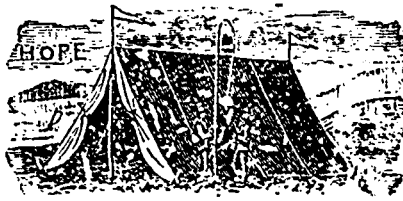
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Corner York and Front Sts., TORONTO, Ont.

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—WHOLESALE—
WINES, LIQUORS and CIGARS
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The Choicest Liquors in Stock. Perfect orders promptly attended to. The most westerly wholesale liquor business in Manitoba

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MANUFACTURERS OF
Show Cases, Mantles, Etc.,
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Tents, Awnings, Mattresses, Springs, Horse
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Fibre, Husks, Hair, Wool, Etc.

TENTS RENTED.

183 McWilliam St., - - WINNIPEG.

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Wholesale and Manufacturing
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64 to 68 KING STREET, EAST,
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SPECIALTIES.
Account Books Paper—all kinds
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"EXTRA"
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MONTREAL
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MONTREAL.



First-class in every respect
Appointments Perfect.
Reduced Prices.

Wm. Ferguson,
WHOLESALE
WINES, LIQUORS AND CIGARS.
Permit Orders Promptly Executed
8th Street, - - Brandon

Gillies' Series of Pens.

NO.	DESCRIPTION.	PER GROSS
202	Railway Pen, fine point.....	40c
212	Peruvian Pen, medium point.....	70c
222	Queen Pen, fine point.....	70c
232	Ledger Pen, fine point.....	70c
242	Beaver Pen, turned up point.....	60c
252	Commercial Pen, medium point.....	60c
262	Electric Pen, fine point.....	45c
292	Public Pen, fine point.....	45c
302	Falcon Pen, medium point.....	45c
402	Lorne Pen, extra broad point.....	65c
502	Windsor Pen, medium point.....	55c

FOR SALE BY ALL STATIONERS.
WHOLESALE ONLY FROM

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Wholesale Stationers, Paper, Envelope and
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HAMILTON, - ONTARIO.

THE CANADA JUTE COMPANY, LTD.

MONTREAL.

JUTE AND COTTON BAGS,

Twines and Hessians.

ALL KINDS CARRIED IN STOCK.

Write for Samples and Prices before Purchasing
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PRINTING SACKS IN COLORS A SPECIALTY.

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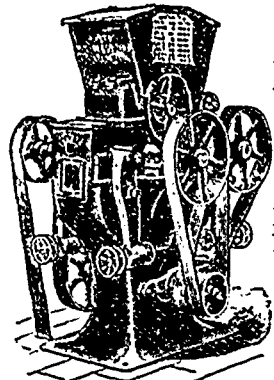
Agents, 151 Bannatyne Street East, - Winnipeg.

STUART & HARPER,

(Successors to Robert Muir & Co.)

MACHINERY BROKERS.

758 to 762 Main St. WINNIPEG.

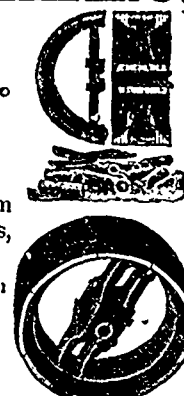


Dealers in Engines and Boilers, Flour Midland Grain Elevator Machinery, Steam Boat, Saw Mill, Wood Working and Mining Machinery, Iron Tools, Steam Pumps, Force Pumps, Wind Mills, Hoists, Mill Furnishings and Engineers Supplies.

Solo Agents for Dodge Wood Split Pulleys, and Manila Rope Transmissions. Western Agents for Royal Electric Co., Montreal. Latest Improved Thomson-Houston Systems of Arc and Incandescent Lighting, Electrical Supplies, &c. Second-hand Machinery bought and sold.

Telephone 313.

P.O. Box 693.



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Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

Children's Carriages,

REED AND RATTAN.

Send for Catalogue and Price List
P.O. BOX 303.

298 Main Street, WINNIPEG.

SEE HOW

'Our Book-keeper Kicks.'

in *The Commercial*, February 15,
1892, page 558.

If Interested, write for Sample

LEDGER SHEET,

TO

Samuel P. Russell, C.A.

WINNIPEG, - MAN.

P.O. Box 609.

BROMLEY & CO.

—MANUFACTURERS OF—



AWNINGS, STACK COVERS, ETC.

Mattresses of all Kinds.

The only Manufacturer of the W. W. Springs
in Manitoba.

TENTS TO RENT.

Cor. Princess and 7th Ave. north, Winnipeg.

JAS. COOPER.

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Cooper & Smith,

MANUFACTURERS,

Importers and Wholesale Dealers in

BOOTS AND SHOES!!

36, 38 & 40 FRONT ST. WEST

TORONTO.

The Barber & Ellis Co'y,

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

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Manufacturers of ACCOUNT BOOKS,
ENVELOPES, PAPER BOXES.

Importers of all Grades of Staple Stationery.

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PARSONS, BELL & CO.,
Wholesale Paper Dealers

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Canada Paper Company,
Manufacturers Printing, Wrapping & Writing Paper
&c., Montreal and Windsor Mills, Quebec.

Alex. Pirie & Sons,
Manufacturers Fine Stationery, Aberdeen, Scotland.

M. Staunton & Co.,
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CORNER PRINCESS AND BANNATYNE STREETS
WINNIPEG.

Morton, Alexander & Morton
Tanners, Curriers,

—AND—
BOOT MANUFACTURERS.

Sole, Harness and Upper Leathers.

BOOTS, SHOES AND BOOT TOPS.

HIDES TANNED FOR ROBES, ETC.

Highest Cash Price Paid for Hides and Skins

171 and 173 KING STREET,
WINNIPEG.

Montreal Grocery Market.

There is only a fair trade doing in sugars, but competition is very keen among refiners. The lower province refiners have been selling granulated at 4½c for some time, and have, in consequence, been getting the business. The quotation here is 4½c, but one of the local refineries is selling at 4 7/16c, and would no doubt make further concessions on a large order. Yellows are still selling at 3½ to 4½c.

Syrups are very quiet, the movement being slow at unchanged prices. Molasses is moving out slowly in small lots at about 35c. Advices from Barbadoes say the market is steady at 12c with a good, fair demand.

There is a better feeling in the tea market. Blacks are selling more freely, several good orders being booked to arrive by the first boats. Ceylons are meeting with more favor than in former years. Japans are quiet. Brokers have been advised that the season will open at least ten days later than last year, owing to the recent cold weather.

A good movement is reported in rice, both from the wholesale houses and the mills. The demand from western houses is particularly goods, several cars being moved this week. Prices are very firm, Patnas being now quoted at \$4.50 to \$5. We quote:—Standard, \$4 to \$4.10; Japan, \$4.50 to \$5; Patnas, \$4.40 to \$5, and Carolina, \$7 to \$8.

There is a fair demand for coffees, some round lots of Rios being moved during the week at 17 to 19c. Jamaica is wanted, but there is none here. We quote 16½ to 18c.

There is a fair sorting up trade doing in dried fruit, with nothing special to mention. Some fair sized lots of Valencia raisins have been moved at 3½ cents for common and at 4½ cents for prime. Currants are in good demand at 4½ cents for common provincials and 4½ cents for choice qualities.—*Gazette*, April 22.

Virginia Bar Iron for England.

The Baltimore *Manufacturers' Record* learns "of the recent shipment of a lot of bar iron from one of the new Virginia mills to Leeds, England. The iron was rolled from all puddled bar, and we are informed that the English receivers of the iron were surprised at the excellent quality of the stock, which was better than they had believed could be manufactured in this country, or at least in the south. With the same care that is essential to good result elsewhere there is no reason why as good bar iron cannot be made from Virginia pig as from any other stock in this country."

S. T. Austin, of the firm Austin, Robertson & Co., formerly MacFarlane, Austin & Co., wholesale stationers, Montreal, died suddenly on April 23.

ALLAN LINE ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS

From Montreal and Quebec to Liverpool and Londonderry.

SARDINIAN.....from Montreal.....May 7
 *NUMIDIAN.....".....May 14
 *PARISIAN.....".....May 21
 * Carries only Cabin Passengers.

RATES: Saloon, \$45 to \$30; Intermediate, \$30 Steer age, \$20.

SPECIALY LOW PREPAID RATES.

STATE LINE: New York to Glasgow via Londonderry. Through Tickets to all parts of Europe.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA.....May 5
 STATE OF NEVADA.....May 19

RATES: Saloon, \$40 to \$60; Intermediate, \$30; Steer age, \$20.

For full information as to rates, reservations, &c. apply to any Railway or Steamship agent, or to

ROBERT KERR,
 Genl. Passenger Agent,
 WINNIPEG.



—THE—

Short and Direct Route

—TO ALL POINTS—

EAST AND WEST

Low rates to Toronto, Montreal, Ottawa, Quebec, New York, Boston, and all points East.

Rates to Pacific Coast \$10 and \$5 Lower than by any other route.

The accomodation provided by the C.P.R. is unsurpassed, combining palatial sleeping cars, dining cars, luxurious first-class coaches, and free colonist sleeping cars.

Through Trains. Quickest Time.

Baggage checked through to destination.

Unequaled advantages for booking passengers to the Old Country, and lowest rates furnished on application.

Direct connection to CHINA and JAPAN. "Empress of Japan" from Vancouver on April 27th, "Empress of China," May 15th.

For rates and full information, apply to W. M. McLeod, City Passenger Agent, 471 Main street or to J. S. Carter, Ticket Agent, C. P. R. Depot.

ROBT. KERR,
 Gen. Pass. Agt.,
 WINNIPEG.

NORTHERN PACIFIC R.R. TIME CARD.

Taking effect on Sunday, April 3rd, 1892. (Central or 90th Meridian Time.)

North Bound			STATIONS.	South Bound		
Brandon Ex. Tues, Th. & Sat.	St. Paul Ex. Tues, Thurs. & Sat.	Miles from Winnipeg.		St. Paul Ex. Tues, Thurs. & Sat.	Brandon Ex. Tues, Thurs. & Sat.	
2.20p	4.25p	0	Winnipeg	11.10a	1.10p	
2.10p	4.13p	3.0	Portage Junction	11.19a	1.20p	
1.57p	3.58p	9.3	St. Norbert	11.33a	1.36p	
1.45p	3.45p	15.3	Cartier	11.47a	1.49p	
1.28p	3.26p	23.5	St. Agathe	12.06p	2.08p	
1.20p	3.17p	27.4	Union Point	12.14p	2.17p	
1.03p	3.05p	32.5	Silver Plains	12.26p	2.28p	
12.50p	2.48p	40.4	Morris	14.45p	2.45p	
	2.33p	46.8	St. Jean	1.00p		
	2.13p	56.0	Letellier	1.24p		
	1.50p	65.0	Emerson	1.50p		
	1.35p	68.1	Pembina	2.00p		
	9.45a	168	Grand Forks	5.50p		
	5.35a	223	Winnipeg Junction	9.50p		
	8.35p	470	Minneapolis	6.30a		
	8.00p	481	St. Paul	7.05a		
	9.00p	833	Chicago	9.35a		

MORRIS-BRANDON BRANCH.

East Bound.			STATIONS.	West Bound.		
Freight Mon, Wed. & Fri.	Passenger Tues, Thurs. & Sat.	Miles from Morris.		Passenger Mon, Wed. & Fri.	Freight Tues, Thurs. & Sat.	
12.20p	2.20p		Winnipeg	1.10p	3.00a	
7.00p	12.40p		Morris	2.55p	3.45a	
6.10p	12.15p		Low Farm	3.18p	3.30a	
5.14p	11.48a	10 0	Myrtle	3.43p	4.19a	
4.49p	11.37a	21 2	Roland	3.63p	4.39a	
4.00p	11.18a	25 9	Rosebank	4.05p	4.51a	
3.30p	11.03a	33 5	Miami	4.25p	5.11a	
2.45p	10.40a	39 6	Deerwood	4.48p	5.34a	
2.20p	10.28a	49 0	Altamont	5.01p	5.57a	
1.40p	10.08a	54 1	Somerset	5.21p	6.07a	
1.18p	9.58a	62 1	Swan Lake	5.37p	6.23a	
12.43p	9.37a	68 4	Indian Springs	5.52p	6.38p	
12.19p	9.28a	74 6	Marleopolis	6.03p	6.49p	
11.46a	9.10a	79 4	Greenway	6.20p	6.56p	
11.15a	8.53a	86 1	Balder	6.35p	7.11p	
10.29a	8.30a	92 3	Belmont	7.00p	7.50p	
9.52a	8.12a	102.0	Hilton	7.36p	8.26p	
9.16a	7.57a	109.7	Ashdown	7.53p	8.43p	
9.02a	7.47a	120.0	Wawanesa	8.06p	8.56p	
8.15a	7.24a	129.5	Rounthwaite	8.23p	9.13p	
7.38a	7.04a	137.2	Martinville	8.48d	9.38p	
7.00a	6.45a	145.1	Brandon	9.10p	10.00p	

West-bound Passenger Trains stop at Belmont for meals

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE BRANCH.

East Bound.			STATIONS.	West Bound.		
Mixed daily except Sunday.	Miles from Winnipeg.			Mixed daily except Sunday.		
11.35a	0		Winnipeg	4.30p		
11.15a	3.0		Portage Junction	4.41p		
10.49a	11.5		St. Charles	5.13p		
10.41a	14.7		Headingley	5.20p		
10.17a	21.0		White Plains	5.45p		
9.29a	35.2		Eustace	6.33p		
9.08a	42.1		Oakville	6.56p		
8.25a	55.5		Portage la Prairie	7.40p		

Passengers will be carried on all regular freight trains.

Pullman Palace Sleeping and Dining Cars on St. Paul and Minneapolis Express daily.

Connection at Winnipeg Junction with two Vestibuled through trains daily for all points in Montana, Washington, British Columbia, Oregon and California; also close connection at Chicago with eastern lines.

CHAS. S. FEE, H. SWINFORD,
 G. P. & T. A. St. Paul. General Agent, Winnipeg

H. J. BELCH, Ticket Agent,
 648 Main St., Winnipeg.