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INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

Paid-up Capital.....£1,000,000 Stg.  
Reserve Fund.....£265,000 "

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A. G. WALLIS—Secretary.

Head Office in Canada—St. James St., Montreal.  
R. E. Grindley, General Manager. E. Stanger, Inspector.

Branches and Agencies in Canada—London, Kingston, Fredericton N.B., Brantford, Ottawa, Halifax, N.S., Paris, Montreal, Victoria, B.C., Hamilton, Quebec, Vancouver, B.C., Toronto, St. John, N.H., Winnipeg, Brandon, Man.

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Agents in the United States—New York—H. Stikeman, and P. Brownfield Agts. San Francisco—W. Lawson and J. C. Walsh, Agts. London Bankers—The Bank of England—Messrs. Glyn & Co.

Foreign Agents—Liverpool, Bank of Liverpool. Australia, Union bank of Australia. New Zealand, Union bank of Australia. India, China and Japan—Chartered Mercantile bank of India. London and China, Agra bank (limited). West Indies Colonial bank Paris, Messrs. Marcuard, Krauss et Cie. Lyons, Credit Lyonnais

**The Western Canada Loan & Savings Co.**

CAPITAL, - - - \$1,500,000.00.  
RESERVE FUND, - - - \$850,000.00.

HEAD OFFICES: Toronto, - WALTER S. LEE, Managing Director  
BRANCH OFFICES: Winnipeg, - - - W. M. Fisher, Manager

Moneys advanced upon Farm and City Properties, MORTGAGES, MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES & SCHOOL DEBENTURES purchased. Scrip held for use of Clients. Clients title deeds are not sent out of the Province but are lodged in the Company's vaults at Winnipeg, where they may be examined at all times. Agents at all principal points throughout the Province.  
For further information write to the Manager of the Winnipeg Branch.

Our new lines of **Brooches, Barpins, Eardrops, and Scarf Pins** in Rolled Plate and Gold Front are now complete. See our new Styles of Black Goods.

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**WHOLESALE JEWELERS**  
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Commission Merchants

AND IMPORTERS OF

**Green and Dried Fruits.**

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**Wholesale Paper Dealers**

—AND—

**GENERAL STATIONERS.**

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

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Manufacturers Wall Papers, Toronto.

CORNER PRINCESS AND BANNATYNE STREETS,  
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Carberry Branch, J. P. ANDERSON, Manager  
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TISSUES.	WAX PAPERS.
COVER PAPERS.	GLAZED PAPERS.
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STRAW BOARD.	Etc., Etc.

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BOOKBINDERS' MATERIALS AND

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Branch Office—CARBERRY, Man.,  
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For the Collection of old and worthless accounts in any part of the world, and no charge if not collected. This Association has local offices in Canada and the United States. Head and General Office: 601 Adelaide Street East, Toronto. O. E. Collins, General Manager, and H. B. Andrews, Secretary.

Address all communications to the Toronto, Ontario, Office. This is the only Association that settles accounts and advances money to the creditor if desired.

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138 Cordova Street, VANCOUVER, B.C.

ESTABLISHED MAY, 1886.

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CONDENSED COFFEE AND MILK, CONDENSED COCOA AND MILK.

THE BEST IN THE MARKET. FOR SALE BY ALL WHOLESALE GROCERS.

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**RAILROAD and MILL SUPPLIES,**

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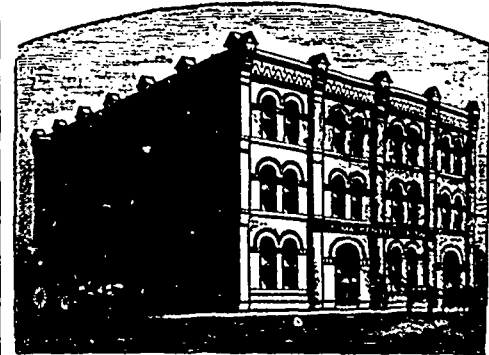
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O.G. AND CRYSTAL SHEET,

SINGLE AND DOUBLE STRENGTH.

FULL ASSORTMENT OF SIZES. ETC.

Ornamental Glass—Plain Colored, 5 Colors;  
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—ROUGH ROLLED PLATE FOR SKYLIGHTS.

Samples and Prices on Application.

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Market Street East, - WINNIPEG.

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—MANUFACTURERS OF—

**CLOTHING**

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**Men's Furnishings, Hats, Caps  
 Manufactured Fur Goods and  
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WINNIPEG, Man. VANCOUVER, B.C.  
 Factory—MONTREAL.

# The Commercial

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

**Ninth Year of Publication.**  
**ISSUED EVERY MONDAY**

SUBSCRIPTION, \$2 00 PER ANNUM (in advance.)

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**JAMES E. STERN,**  
Publisher.

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

WINNIPEG, JUNE 8, 1891

## Manitoba.

Pierre Chaboyer, trader of St. Laurent, is dead.

Wm. Muirhead, is opening in boots and shoes at Emerson.

John Kirkwood, shoemaker, Winnipeg, has moved to Vancouver.

Dykes & Acton, teas, etc., Winnipeg, have dissolved partnership. A. Dykes & Co. continue.

The merc'ants of Minnedosa have decided to take no more butter in rolls during the hot season.

The directors of the Brandon Summer Fair are leaving no stone unturned in order to make the fair a great success.

H. S. Westbrook's road grader was operated before the council of Stanley municipality last week. In all probability the municipality will purchase one or more.

The first number of the *Farmer's Herald*, the new Neepawa paper, has reached us. It is a well printed four page sheet. It promises to be purely a farmers paper, and to be independent in politics.

The transactions at the Dominion Government Savings Bank Winnipeg during May were as follows:

Deposits	\$10,257 00
Withdrawals	23,105 00

Withdrawals exceeded deposits by..... \$ 8,848 84

The Winnipeg plumbers gave their employers notice Saturday afternoon that they would not return to work on Monday unless their pay was increased to \$4 a day and the number of work-

ing hours a day be reduced from ten to nine. These demands were at first refused by the employers, but at a meeting held yesterday they agreed to give the men what they asked for and the strike has been declared off. Hitherto the men received about \$3.50 a day and worked ten hours.

Brandon is stretching its limbs, and is getting to feel like a big boy now, writes a *Free Press* correspondent. New streets are being graded in several parts of the town, and it is astonishing how houses are springing up. In no part of the city is the sound of the carpenter's hammer unheard. On every street new buildings are springing up like mushrooms. If Brandon keeps on growing as it has in late years, and particularly as it promises to do this season, the provincial metropolises will have to look to its laurels, as the Wheat City is forging ahead, and it has among its citizens many who hold roseate views as to its future, and are backing up their opinions by investing all of their means within its limits.

The following statement shows the value of goods exported, imported and entered for consumption with duty collected thereon at Winnipeg during the month of May, compared with the same month, 1890:—

Description.	Value.	
	1890.	1891.
Exported .....	\$ 11,827 00	\$14,007 00
Imported—dutiable .....	194,269 00	126,026 00
Imported—free .....	3,942 00	55,720 00
Total imported .....	\$221,302 00	\$181,746 00
Entered for consumption— dutiable .....	\$198,114 00	\$122,509 00
Entered for consumption— free .....	30,042 00	55,720 00
Total for consumption .....	\$228,157 00	\$178,229 00
Duty collected .....	\$ 67,919 22	\$ 38,012 12

The only paper mill in western Canada is at Portage la Prairie, in this province. The *Portage Review* has the following to say about it: "This is a branch of the mills, one of which is in Montreal and run by J. W. Patterson and one in Toronto run by N. S. Patterson. They employ sixteen men here and run night and day. The building is lighted by electricity manufactured on the premises. They use eight cords of wood every twenty-four hours and turn out from three and a half to four tons of paper a day. At present they only manufacture coarse wrapping paper and tar paper, and it keeps them busy to supply the demand. They pay from two to two and a half dollars a ton for the straw which they receive in abundance from the farmers, straw that is free from chaff being preferred. The most of their rags and old paper they receive from Winnipeg. Rags are used in the manufacture of tar paper so as to make it more tough and soft."

## Alberta.

John A. Walker, one of Calgary's best known men, died of Bright's disease.

The charter of the Calgary Board of Trade has been received from Ottawa.

The new branch of Molson's bank at Calgary will be opened at once with Geo. C. McGregor as manager.

*Macleod Gazette*:—There are complaints throughout this vicinity of great havoc being committed by cut-worms. They are eating everything down to the ground. If any of our readers know of any means of destroying these

pests, they would confer a favor by writing to the *Gazette*.

Calgary *Tribune*. Mr. Whyte informed the *Tribune* this morning that the plans for a stone station had been sent to Mr. Van Horne together with the original plans prepared by the company for station improvements and an estimate of the difference of cost will be made. It will then be for the people of Calgary to say whether or no they will be willing to supply the difference between the cost of the two.

## Assiniboia

The sheriff is in possession of the business of J. B. Milliken, saddler, Qu'Appelle.

Mr. Kobold, of Winnipeg, was at Moosomin recently, buying sheep and cattle. He purchased two cars through W. J. Tudge.

A telegram has been received at Medicine Hat from C. P. R. Superintendent Whyte, stating that the diamond drill was now at the disposal of the citizens of Medicine Hat, and enquiring if they were prepared to make the test now. A meeting was held in the Immigration building the same evening, when it was decided to go on at once with the boring to test for coal.

## North West Ontario.

H. D. Lee, has opened in fancy dry goods at Fort William.

Moir & Mills, Port Arthur, contemplate dissolving partnership.

## Saskatchewan.

W. J. Kernaghan, of Winnipeg, has moved to Prince Albert and will go into partnership with a relative of the same name, who carries on business in stoves and tinwares.

## Grain and Milling.

The first consignment of building material for the Ogilvie Milling Co.'s new elevator here has been received, says the *Globe*, of Boissevain, Man.

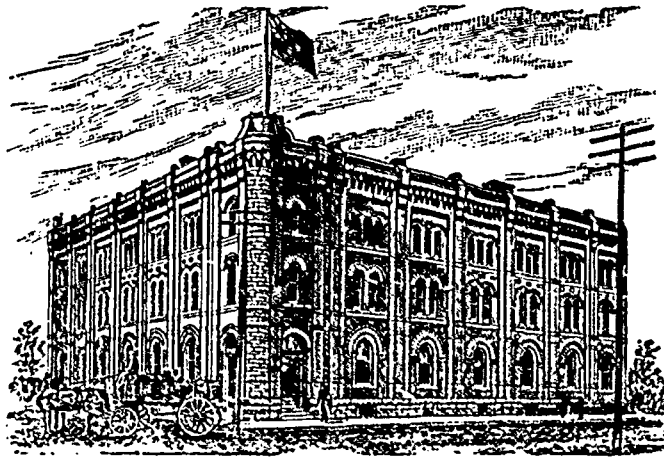
The largest acreage of grain ever sown in this locality, writes a correspondent at Emerson, Man, is completed. The grain fields present a fine appearance in their new coats of green, and the prospects for a bountiful harvest so far are very encouraging.

Smith & Brigham, of the Assiniboia roller mills, Moosomin, Assa, have secured the Indian contracts for supply of flour to the Crooked Lake, Fyle Hills, Muscowpetung and Moose Mountain Reserves as well to the Indian Industrial schools at Qu'Appelle.

The Lake of the Woods Milling Company will build six new elevators in Manitoba this year, each having a capacity of 35,000 bushels. The first one will be built at Methven, for which the contract has been let.

The council of La Salle municipality, of Manitoba, has discussed the proposal of a \$5,000 bonus for the erection of a flour mill in La Salle. Another meeting will be held on the 11th inst, when it is proposed to ask the adjoining municipalities to take advantage of the offer now before the council. The mill to be built by Mercier & Girouard, will have a daily capacity of 200 barrels. Should the bonus be granted an elevator will also be built with a capacity of 25,000 bushels.

GOODS SOLD TO THE  
TRADE ONLY.



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TRADE ONLY.

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**TEAS, SUGARS, WINES, LIQUORS and GENERAL GROCERIES**  
CORNER PRINCESS AND BANNATYNE STREETS, WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.

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## THE PARSONS PRODUCE CO.,

R. A. ROGERS, Manager.

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### Fancy Dairy and Creamery Butter, Eggs, Apples, AND DRESSED POULTRY.

### GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

175 Main Street, Cauchon Block,

Telephone 620.

## Winnipeg, Man.

REFERENCES: Imperial Bank of Canada, Winnipeg, Man. and Parkhill Banking Co., Parkhill, Ont.

### Toronto Hardware Prices.

Antimony—Cookson's, per lb., 18 to 18½c; other makes, per lb., 17 to 18c.

Tin—Lamb and flag, 56 and 28-lb. ingots, per pound 23 to 24c; Straits, 100-lb. ingots, 23 to 23½c; strip, 25 to 27c.

Copper—Ingot, 13½ to 15c; sheet, 19 to 21c;

Lead—Bar, 4½ to 4½c; pig, 3½c to 4½c; sheet, per roll, \$4.75 to \$5.25; Shot, Can. dis. 7½ per cent.

Zinc—Sheet, 6½ to 7½c; zinc spelter, 4½ to 5c; solder, hf. and hf., 19½ to 21c.

Brass—Sheet, 21 to 29c.

Iron—Bar, ordinary, \$2 to \$2 10; bar, refined, \$2.60 to \$2.65; Swedes, 1 inch or over, \$4 to \$4.50; Lowmoor, 5½ to 6c; hoops, coopers, \$2 65 to \$2.80; do., band \$2 60 to \$2.75; tank plates, \$2 to \$2 25; boiler rivets, best, \$1.50 to \$5; sheet, 11 to 20 gauge, \$2.75 to \$3; 22 to 24, do., \$2.75 to \$3; 26, do., \$3 to \$3.25; 28, do., \$3.50 to \$3.75; Russia, sheet, per lb., 10 to 12c;

Galvanized iron—16 to 24 gauge, 5½ to 6c; 26 do, 5½ to 6½c; 28 do, 5½ to 6½c.

Iron wire—Market bright and annealed. Nos. 1 to 16, net list from stock; 7½ per cent. discount from factory; market, tinned, pound, 4½ to 8c; galvanized fence, 5 per cent. advance on list; barbed wire, 4½ to 5c; coil chain, ½ in., 4½ to 4½c; 7-16in., 5½ to 5½c; iron pipe, off list, 5½ p.c.; do, galv, off list, 30 p.c.; boiler tubes, 2 in., 13c; do., 3 in., 18½c.

Steel—Cast, 13 to 14c; boiler plate, ¼ inch, \$2.75; 5-16 do, \$2 60; ¾ do, \$2 50; sleigh shoes, \$2.50 to \$2 75.

Nails—3 in. and upwards, \$2.30; brads and mouldings, dis. and 10 p.c.; wire, 70c and 5 p.c. to 70c and 10 p.c. dis.

Horse nails—Can. dis. 50 to 60c; and 5 p.c.

Horse shoes, per keg, \$3.60.

Canada plates—Blain, \$3 20 to \$3 25.

Tin plates—IC coke, \$4.75 to \$5; IC charcoal \$5.50 to \$5.75; IX charcoal, \$6.50 to \$6.75; IXX charcoal, \$7.50 to \$7.75; DC charcoal, \$5.

Gunpowder—Can. blasting, per keg, \$3.25 to \$3 50; can sporting FF, \$5; can sporting, FFF, \$5.25; rifle, \$5.25.

Rope—Manilla, 13 to 14c; sisal, 9½ to 10½c.

Axes—Per box, \$7 to \$12.

Twine—Binder, blue ribbon, 14c; red cap, 12c; crown, 11c; composite, 9c.

Glass—Fourth quality star, 1st break, \$1.40 to \$1.50; 2nd do, \$1.50 to \$1.60; 3rd do, \$3 65 to \$3 75; 4th do, \$3.95 to \$4; 5th do, \$4.25 to \$4.30.

The Toronto Mill Stock and Metal Company quote dealers paying prices as follows: No. 1 heavy scrap, 65 to 70c per 100 pounds; stove cast scrap, 45 to 50c; No. 1 wrought scrap, 65 to 75c; No. 2 including sheet iron, hoop iron and mixed steel, 20 to 25c; new scrap copper, 10 to 10½c; heavy scrap copper, 10½c; old copper bottoms, 8½ to 9c; light scrap brass, 5½c;

## BOOTS and SHOES.

Having purchased the stock of Nixon & Co., of Winnipeg, comprising goods manufactured by Thompson & Co. - Montreal.

—AND—

Seguin, Lalime & Co., St. Hyacinthe.

we will clear these lines out at 25% less than any other house in the trade.

SEND IN YOUR ORDERS: NOW

## C. H. MAHON & CO.,

WINNIPEG, - MAN.

## HUTCHISON, DIGNUM & NISBET,

Manufacturers' Agents and Merchants,  
LINENS, IMPORTED WOOLLENS AND TAILORS'  
TRIMMINGS. SELECT CANADIAN TWEEDS  
55 Front St. West, - TORONTO.

—SOLE AGENTS IN CANADA FOR—  
J. N. Richardson, Sons & Ouden, Belfast, - Linen Good  
Currie, Lee & Gawn, Hawick, - - - - - Scotch Tweeds  
R. Pringle & Son, Hawick, - - - - - Scotch Underwar.  
David Mosely & Son, Manchester, - - - - - Rubber Goods  
J. S. Manton & Co., Birmingham, - - - - - Buttons  
Stock of Linens, Tweeds and Trimmings  
always on hand.

R. B. HUTCHISON. Ed. J. DIGNUM. R. A. NISBET  
Late Mills & Hutchison)

heavy yellow scrap brass, 7½c; heavy red scrap brass, 9 to 9½c; scrap lead, 2½ to 2½c; scrap zinc, 2½ to 3c; scrap rubber, 2½ to 2½c; country mixed rags, \$1 to \$1.10 per 100 pounds; clean dry bones, 60c per 100 pounds.—*Empire*.

### A Corner in Canadian Plate.

Buyers of Canadian plate who cannot afford to wait for supplies are placed in a position that is not conducive of pleasant thoughts just now. The supply of the article through the spring was not large, but buyers all along held off in the expectation of more favorable terms when fresh supplies came in with the opening of navigation. These fresh supplies have not materialized to any great extent, and what has come forward has been taken ahead. Therefore, with light stocks here and not by any means well distributed the market almost cornered itself, and now an astute buyer who bought up the only outside lot on the market, a line of 3,000 boxes, has done so, and any one who wants Canada plates will have to get them from this gentleman, for no fresh supply in any quantity can be here much before August, as makers on the other side are shutting down for a month. It is natural that the operator in question should realize on his venture, and it is claimed that he has already made a fair margin on some of his holdings. At any rate he did not quite pay \$3 for them, and it is unlikely that a buyer could have them under that.—*Montreal Gazette*.

Stewart Munn & Co. of Montreal have introduced the novelty of the season in the shape of fresh codfish tongues put up in one pound tins, 4 dozen to the case, and just received from Newfoundland. This delicacy is said to be preferable to fresh oysters, a luxury to the strong, and a boon to invalids.



**CAMERON & KENNEDY,**  
 —MANUFACTURERS OF—  
**LUMBER,**  
**LATH,**  
 —AND—  
**SHINGLES,**  
 Office and Mills at Norman, Ont.

**KEEWATIN**  
**LUMBERING** and **M'T'G CO'Y**  
 (LIMITED)  
 MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN  
 Lumber, Lath, Shingles, Flooring,  
 SIDING, SHEETING, MOULDINGS,  
 CASINGS, ETC.  
 Saw Mills, Planing Mills and Factory at  
**KEEWATIN MILLS, ONT.**  
 JOHN MATHER, Manager.

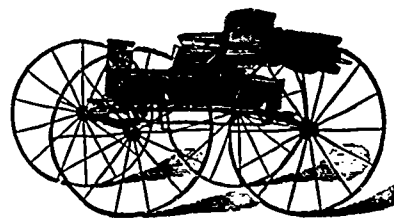
**ROBINSON & CO.,**  
 MANUFACTURERS OF  
 SPRUCE AND TAMARAC  
**LUMBER.**  
 MILLS AT SELKIRK, MAN.  
 DIMENSIONS ALL SIZED.

**Western Lumber**  
 Company, (Ld.)  
 RAT PORTAGE, - ONTARIO.  
 All sizes of Boards  
 and Dimension Lumber  
 on hand or cut to order.

**GEO. H. BROWN & CO.,**  
 MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN  
 Lumber, Lath, Shingles,  
 SASH, DOORS AND MOULDINGS.  
**WOOD, COAL AND LIME.**  
 WESLEY STREET,  
 Opposite St. Mary St., south of N. P. & M.  
 Railway Freight Offices.  
**WINNIPEG.**  
 Telephone 649. P.O. Box 992.

**DICK, BANNING & CO**  
 MANUFACTURERS OF  
 Lumber, Shingles and Lath,  
 DOORS AND SASH.  
 MILLS AT KEEWATIN. OFFICE: OPPOSITE O.P.B.  
 PASSENGER DEPOT, WINNIPEG.

**JOHN McPHERSON & CO.**  
 MANUFACTURERS  
**FINE SHOES**  
 HAMILTON, ONT.



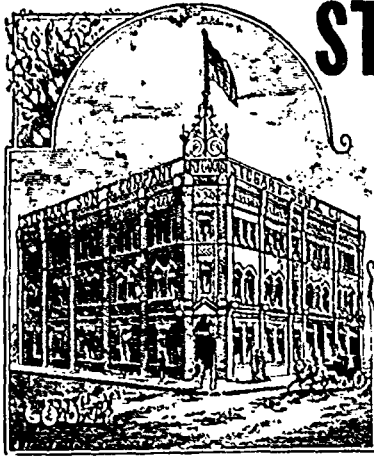
**JOHN O'DONOHUE & CO.,**  
 —DEALERS IN—  
**WHEELED RIGS, IMPLEMENTS, ETC.**  
 We carry a full line of the unexcelled manufactures of  
 the BRANTFORD CARRIAGE COMPANY.  
 —INSPECTION INVITED.—  
 Office and Warehouse: Haymarket Square,  
**WINNIPEG.**

**WINNIPEG SHOW CASE WORKS,**  
 J. & D. J. LALONDE, - PROPS.  
 MANUFACTURERS OF  
**Show Cases, Mantles, Etc.,**  
 312 Princess and 780 Logan Streets,  
 WINNIPEG, - MANITOBA.

**COCHRANE, CASSILS & CO.**  
**Wholesale Boots and Shoes**  
 Cor. Craig & St. Francis Xavier Sts.,  
**MONTREAL.**  
 Manitoba and N.W.T. Agency: J. M. MACDONALD  
 McIntyre Block, WINNIPEG.  
 British Columbia Branch: WM. SKENE, Van Horn  
 Block, VANCOUVER.

**JAS. McCREADY & CO.,**  
 WHOLESALE  
**Boot and Shoe Manufacturers,**  
 MONTREAL.  
 SAMPLE ROOMS, 496 MAIN ST. WINNIPEG  
 W. WILLIAMS, AGENT

**SPONGES.**  
 A large Shipment from the Mediterranean just  
 at hand. Exceptional Values.  
**LYMAN, KNOX and CO.,**  
 WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,  
**MONTREAL and TORONTO.**



# STOBART, SONS & CO

— WHOLESALE —

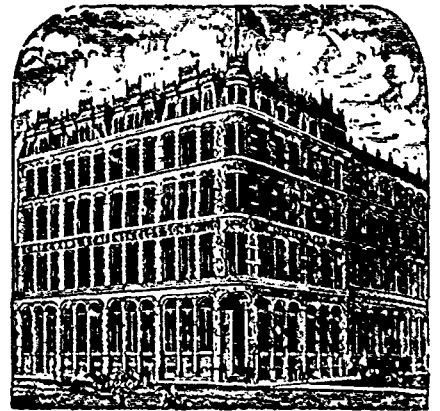
## DRY GOODS

WINNIPEG, Man., and LONDON, Eng.

PRINTS, CHALLES CLOVES, HOSEY AND RIBBON  
FOR THE MID-SUMMER TRADE.

TRETY GOODS A SPECIALTY.

Travollers are now out with Samples of all Fall Staples.  
SEND US YOUR SORTING ORDERS.



## FOR SPRING 1891

SPECIAL VALUE IN

Prints, Dress Goods, Black Silks, Satins  
Carpets, Berthamay Kid Cloves,  
Everfast Hosiery, Odourless  
Waterproofs.

S. GREENSHIELDS, SON & CO.,  
MONTREAL.

MILLS & McDOUGALL,  
(LATE MILLS & HUTCHISON)  
MONTREAL.

CANADIAN WOOLENS, IMPORTED WOOLENS  
AND TRIMMINGS.

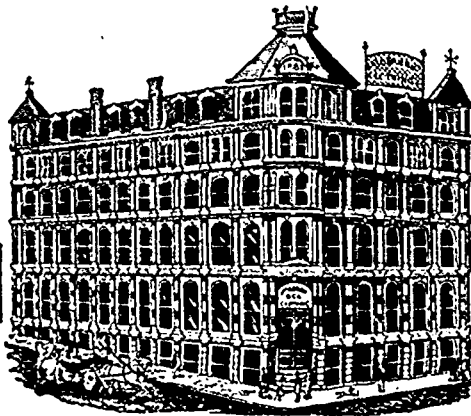
Represented in Manitoba, Northwest and  
British Columbia by MR. G. H. SIMPSON.

# Jas. O'Brien & Co.

— MANUFACTURERS OF —

## CLOTHING

Montreal and Winnipeg.



HEAD OFFICE AND MANUFACTORY:  
VICTORIA SQUARE. - MONTREAL.

S. C. MATTHEWS.

W. C. TOWERS.

## MATTHEWS, TOWERS & CO.

— WHOLESALE DEALERS IN —

## Men's Furnishing Goods,

White and Colored Dress Shirts, Silk Handkerchiefs, Neckwear of all  
kinds, Fine Hosiery and Underwear, Fancy Flannel Shirts,  
Braces, Gloves, Rubber Coats, Umbrellas, &c., &c.

Our Mr MATTHEWS will shortly visit the Northwest and British Columbia  
with a FULL LINE OF SAMPLES OF THESE GOODS. Reserve your orders until you  
see his Samples.

263 St. James Street, - MONTREAL

## OGILVIE MILLING CO'Y.

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 "		

## J. & T. BELL

FINE

## BOOTS & SHOES

MONTREAL.

## Robert Mitchell & Co.,

MONTREAL, - P.Q.,

— MANUFACTURERS OF —

Gas and Electric Light Fixtures, Gas Meters

Engineers', Plumbers', Gas & Steamfitters  
BRASS GOODS.

Montreal Brass Works

# The Commercial

WINNIPEG, JUNE 8, 1891.

## IRRIGATION.

In the United States the question of irrigation is of such vast importance, that it is considered a national question. The question has been considered from time to time by departments of the federal and different state governments. The federal department of agriculture is now making investigations with a view to discovering the value of artesian wells for purposes of irrigation. There is a vast extent of territory in the United States where recourse to irrigation is necessary to render agricultural pursuits profitable. In some large sections, ordinary supplies of water for irrigation have been exhausted, by individual farmers or companies. This is officially stated to be the case in the states of Arizona and New Mexico, and yet a large area of arid land remains, which could be rendered fruitful if means of irrigation were at hand.

The great central plain country, extending from the Canadian boundary to the republic of Mexico, is subject to aridity. This comprises portions of the states and territories of North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, Texas, Wyoming, Colorado, Indian Territory and New Mexico. Throughout this region, investigations are being made regarding the supply and usefulness of artesian well water for irrigation. The average annual rainfall of the territory under consideration ranges from 10 to 23 inches. The rivers of the great plains are comparatively few and shallow.

In Canada we are not so greatly interested in irrigation as in the States, as the proportion of territory requiring artificial moisture is not so great. Still, the question is of interest to us. We have a considerable territory in the southwest which would be greatly increased in value if it could be successfully irrigated. The artesian well investigation in the States will therefore be watched with interest here. From the reports of the engineering and geological officers who are engaged in the investigation it appears that the following conclusions have already been reached:

1. Over the greater part of the region under survey the rainfall, if it could be distributed when most needed, is almost, if not quite, sufficient for ordinary agriculture.

2. The period of serious deficiency in the year is confined each year, as a rule, to a few weeks in the summer.

3. The conditions affecting the drainage of the great plains region are even now sufficiently well known to warrant the statement that their waters may be readily recovered, and, in connection with the storage, distribution and use of surface streams, will afford a reasonably sufficient supply for not less than two-thirds of the area.

*Bralstreet's* journal, in discussing the question, says:

Some 1,300 artesian wells are already flowing between the 97th and 105th meridians. In northern and central Colorado it is held to be established beyond dispute that the waters

which disappear from the irrigating ditches through seepage or percolation reappear in the channels below, following, apparently, the gravel strata just beneath the alluvium. The Dakotas are believed to have an abundant supply of water in a loose sand stratum of great thickness and subjected to great pressure. Within the central divisions of the plains, embracing a large part of western Nebraska, Kansas and eastern Colorado, with the adjoining districts of Wyoming, the Indian Territory, Texas and New Mexico, great deposits of drainage water have been found at a moderate depth below the surface. Similar underflow has been discovered beneath the table land of western Texas known as the "Staked Plains," and the Panhandle region is expected to reveal the same condition of things. The further investigations which are now in progress will add largely to the store of knowledge upon this subject.

Great economic importance obviously attaches to this inquiry. Observations have established the fact beyond a doubt that cultivation generally, or, at all events, cultivation with irrigation, tends to bring to the surface water not previously visible. In eastern Kansas, for example, since the settlement of the country springs have broken out where in the days of early immigration trains none existed. New works of irrigation, whether from natural streams or artesian wells, may be confidently expected to promote agriculture still further. The San Joaquin valley of California, great tracts of which have been transformed from cattle pastures into productive orchards and vineyards through the use of water, affords a most valuable object lesson. In the states and territories where the government investigations are in progress local interest in the matter is naturally great, and it is within the range of possibility that the greater part of the hundreds of thousands of square miles lying next east of the Rocky Mountains, which were formerly thought entirely waste, may be made as productive as the Mississippi basin.

## THE PUBLIC DOMAIN.

A great evil has been done western Canada by allowing large areas of the public domain to fall into the hands of speculators. Much has been written on this point, and it has been supposed, that in official, as well as in private circles, the evil was generally recognized, and that it would not be permitted in the future. This appears to have been a mistake. Opportunities still exist for speculators to acquire blocks of the public domain, to the injury of the settlement of the country by settlers of the soil. The following advertisement, which has appeared in a number of papers, will show how lands are still open to be gobbled up by speculators:—

Public notice is hereby given that the Papaschase Indian Reserve, comprising some 40 sections, in township 51 and 52, range 23 and 24 west of the 4th Initial Meridian, will be offered for sale by public auction at the Alberta Hotel, Calgary, Alberta, on the second day of July, 1891, at 10 o'clock a. m. This reserve, which is situated about 5 miles to the south of the flourishing town of Edmonton, contains some fine agricultural land; the soil throughout is rich in herbage, and in a greater portion of it there is a plentiful supply of wood and water. It has been subdivided into sections, to accord with the system under which adjoining lands have been surveyed, and each section has been carefully inspected and reported upon by a competent surveyor. Copies of these reports, with accompanying plans, can be had at any of the Dominion lands offices in Manitoba or the Territories, or from the Indian commissioner, Regina. The reserve is traversed by the Calgary and Edmonton railway, now about completed, and a station on that line will probably be located at some point within or near to its boundaries. This sale will afford an oppor-

tunity for those in quest of land to purchase good farms at reasonable figures, or to acquire a block of land in a district where land is almost certain to increase in value. These lands will be sold in quarter sections under the following terms and conditions: Each parcel will be offered at an upset price according to its valuation, which will be made known by the auctioneer at the time of sale.

This is evidently a piece of land which is certain to become valuable. It is just the class of land speculators are after. Being an Indian reserve, it is certain to be choice land, as these reserves as a rule are usually the pick of the country. Sold in this way, however, the land will never fall into the hands of actual settlers. Speculators are on the lookout for these things, and will learn of the sale. Settlers go out to hunt land from time to time, as they arrive in the country, and these public sales are not a help to them. The result of the sale will be that the land will simply pass into the hands of non-residents, who will hold it from settlement until it has become very valuable, and they can make a large profit upon it.

If the land must be sold by public auction, it should be sold upon conditions of actual settlement only. It may be that the land is being sold for the benefit of some Indian band. Settlement conditions, however, would not make any difference in this case, as the upset prices could still be placed upon it. If the land cannot be sold off rapidly under conditions of settlement, it would not be any loss to either the Indians or the government, for this would be met by the increasing value of the land. If it will pay speculators to buy and hold it, it would pay the present owners to hold it. As for the government—that is, the people—it will be a dead loss to allow the land to pass into the hands of speculators, for it simply deprives the people of the advantages of having this land open for settlement, and the longer it is locked up the greater the disadvantage, from the loss of having a choice section of country held in a non-productive state.

The best way, however, to dispose of such lands, would be to hold them for sale to actual settlers, as applied for. The auction sale plan is not suitable to the requirements of persons in search of land for settlement thereon. This 40 section, which is now to be thrown into the hands of speculators, would provide homes for 160 families, giving each family the large farm of 160 acres.

## Editorial Notes.

Second homesteading has been up for discussion again in Parliament, at Ottawa. It is to be hoped the Minister of the Interior will stand firm, as he has promised, in this matter, and not permit the re-adoption of the principle of second homesteading. That privilege in the old homesteading regulations, was the most objectionable feature in the act. It has been the cause of endless trouble. All over the country settlers can be found whose greatest regret is that they ever took advantage of this provision. In the older settled districts of the country, second homesteading is generally regarded as the greatest drawback which the country has had to contend with. In view of the experience of the past, it is surprising that a western member can be found to advocate the principle.

*Bralstreet's* attributes the depression in hides



and leather in the United States to over-production in the spring trade. The journal states that stocks of leather are smaller than a year ago and there is also a reduction in the supply of hides. Under these conditions leather and hides should naturally be firmer but for the depression in boots and shoes. This is accounted for as follows by *Bradstreet*: "The advance in leather last year stimulated the demand for boots and shoes, which in turn caused increased production. Both jobbers and retailers took heavier stocks than usual. An inability to dispose of these has delayed the usual orders for fall shoes. The factories have been running on reduced time for months. They were well stocked with leather last year, and the greater part of it is said to be still unused. The present depression is thus seen to have resulted from over production."

**Raw Furs.**

Following are the particulars, by cable, of C. M. Lampson & Co's, London fur sales, held the last week in May, as compared with last March sales:—Lower, skunk 12½, red fox 10, raccoon 20, wolf 5, marten 5, beaver 15, otter 5, fisher 10, silver and cross fox 50 per cent; higher, gray fox 10, opossum (average) 10 per cent; unchanged, mink, bear, lynx, muskrat, Japanese fox, Australian opossum, and dry hair seal. Another cable says: The following declined; skunk, first black and short stripe 15, raccoon 10, red fox 10, beaver 5, mink 7½, marten 7½, American otter 7½, unprime otter 10, Japanese foxes 5 per cent; Prime opossum advanced 35, Thibet crosses advanced 20 per cent; the following were unchanged bears, lynx, fisher gray fox, and musquash.

The *New York Fur Trade Review* for June says: The fur trade is very active and manufacturers are much busier than they were last year at this time; the long expected boom appears to have arrived, and orders are being placed with marked freedom and at full prices. All kinds of fur will be very fashionable next season, and the demand takes in nearly all kinds of skins. The cloak trade is bestowing unusual attention to furs suitable for trimming various styles of garments; large orders have already been placed, and considerable activity can be expected from this quarter as the quantities consumed by these consumers are by far in excess of what the fur trade proper would require. Prospects are excellent, in fact they have not been so good at any time in recent years as they are at present. Some kinds of furs have already advanced in price, and while we do not look for any extreme figures until very late in the year, we certainly have all the indications that the market will be very steady, with a firm undertone and an advancing tendency.

The *London, Eng.*, correspondent of the *Fur Trade Review* writes that journal as follows:—As regards American furs there is very little doing at the moment, everybody being anxious to await the result of Messrs. C. M. Lampson & Co's sale this month (May), and there seems to be a general idea that most articles will decline, indeed some of the Leipzig merchants who bought heavily in January and March, and who did not succeed in cleaning out at the Leipzig fair, are dreading these sales. Our own opinion is that there will be very little difference in prices, except that *Raccoons* will have to be cheaper, because they are neither wanted

here nor were they much sought after in Leipzig. *Skunk* we do not think will be much cheaper, because this article will be wanted largely here this autumn.

**Eastern Business Changes.**  
ONTARIO.

John McGill, hotel, London, is dead.  
S. Cunnor, mill, Tp. Arran, has assigned.  
M. J. Janoham, hotel, Athlone, has sold out.  
Chisholm Bros. tins, Oakville, have assigned.  
Thos. McMyler, Furniture, Alliston, has sold out.  
Wm. Hawkshaw, hotel, London, has sold out.  
R. N. Faragher, tobacconist, Toronto, has assigned.  
John Valliant, jobber, Westmeath, has assigned.  
F. B. Skinner & Co., furniture, Guelph, has sold out.  
Peter Ferguson, general store, Minden, has assigned.  
C. C. Lee & Co., general store, Alliston, have assigned.  
W. Heather, jr., stoves and tins, Guelph, has assigned.  
J. Bernhard & Co., tobaccos, etc., (Guelph), have sold out.  
A. Dinwoodie & Co., general store, Campbellford, has sold out.

QUEBEC.

Z. Pilon, shoes, Montreal, has assigned.  
Z. Laplante, shoes, Montreal, has assigned.  
Zel Gagon, general store, St. Agnese has assigned.  
J. English & Co., manufacturers of shirts, etc., Montreal, have dissolved.  
G. Lewis & Co., manufacturers' agents, Montreal, have suspended.  
Mrs. R. Sutherland, general store, Coteau Landing, is offering to compromise.  
G. W. Gilmour, general store, Wato-loo, has sold out this business and continues in drugs.

**Freight Rates.**

East bound freight rates are practically demoralized. Reductions in one class of freight after another have followed until it becomes almost impossible to follow the changes which affect not only grain and provisions, but flour, oil-cake, metals, and nearly every class of traffic. It is stated, indeed, that the boat lines are accepting whatever they can get from day to day for the transportation of corn and oats. Some of the strong lake and rail lines seem to have decided that the quickest way to secure peace is to force rates down to a non-paying basis as soon as possible. In the meantime the all-rail lines are maintaining their 25c. rate on grain and flour from Chicago to the seaboard and watching the struggle between the lake and rail lines for business. The western connections of the Trunk lines are also in a difficult position in consequence of the unsettled rates. By a recent decision of the commissioners of the Western Traffic Association the railroads in that agreement are prohibited from quoting through rates from western points to the seaboard on the basis of reductions made by their eastern connections unless such reductions are in the form of regularly published tariffs, duly filed with the Interstate Commissioners. When a lake and rail connection reduces a rate they must not quote it until they receive a cer-

tificate that the law has been complied with, and the frequency of the changes naturally causes confusion. On the other hand, the Canadian Pacific-West Shore combination has again issued a tariff reducing through rates between St. Paul and New York. —*Bradstreet.*

**That Paint and Oil Combine.**

As far as we can learn there is no combine on the tapis in the paint, oil and varnish trade just now. In the early spring there certainly was an effort made to put some scheme into execution by amalgamating all the paint, oil and varnish manufacturing concerns into one company, in order to save expense and prevent any indiscriminate cutting. Nothing, tangible, however, came of this project, it being found impossible to bring all the companies into one mind regarding the basis of value upon which to work. The chief cause of the cutting so much complained of to-day is not on account of the number of people engaged in the business, but owing to a pre-concerted and narrow attempt to keep out an old country firm which came here to take up and extend the business of a defunct firm. Upon the advent of this house in Montreal prices were immediately slammed down to costs and under. Experts were then sent through the country to praise up different brands of goods, and travellers followed at their heels to make sales, which entailed an enormous expense without securing adequate results; and when dividends were found to be non est, and profits at the end of the year nil, a great howl was set up for a combine as a salve to heal the soreness occasioned by their own rash acts, for which, however, they have only themselves to blame.—*Montreal Trade Bulletin.*

**Want a Duty on Eggs.**

The egg dealers of Montreal have held a private meeting and decided to send a delegation to Ottawa to impress on the government the advisability of placing a duty on eggs imported from the United States. During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1893, Canada imported 639,051 dozens of eggs valued at \$91,773. Of these the United States supplied 625,165 dozens valued at \$89,444. These eggs were divided among the provinces as follows:—

	Dozens.	Value.
Ontario.....	103,211	\$15,449
Quebec.....	151,953	20,720
Nova Scotia.....	2,206	334
New Brunswick.....	675	124
Manitoba.....	107,271	13,681
British Columbia.....	254,919	40,832

The last named province also received 32,837 dozens from China and 647 dozens from Japan. —*Gazette.*

The agent of the British Columbia salmon syndicate says the *Montreal Trade Bulletin* is offering to sell at 1.40 here. Last year contracts for the new pack of British Columbia canned salmon were made at \$1 per dozen, but this year prices possess such a strong and pungent smell of the syndicate, that buyers here consider them too high for consideration \$1.20 to \$1.35 being asked according to brand. It is thought that the Pacific coast syndicate already referred to in the *Trade Bulletin* will have to recede from their present exalted notions on prices if they intend to place the usual quota of goods in this market.



REGISTERED TRADE MARK.

The Largest Factory of its kind in the Dominion.

# LION "L" BRAND.

## PURE VINEGARS.

Manufactured Solely under the Supervision of the  
Inland Revenue Department.

### Mixed Pickles, Jams, Jellies & Preserves

—PREPARED BY—

## MICHEL LEFEBVRE & CO., MONTREAL.

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

# JAMES ROBERTSON & CO.,

W. D. PETTIGREW, Manager, - WINNIPEG.

## SPADES AND SHOVELS, HOES, RAKES.

GREEN PAINTED WIRE CLOTHS.

AT LARGE STOCKS.

FULL ASSORTMENT.

INQUIRIES SOLICITED FROM THE TRADE.

## JAMES PYE, FLOUR MILL BUILDER,

—AND—

### ENGINEER, Minneapolis, - - Minn.

CONTRACTS FOR COMPLETE MILLS  
A SPECIALTY.

Plans and Estimates Furnished on Application

A FULL LINE OF THE VERY BEST MACHINERY.

WRITE FOR PARTICULARS.

## Standard OIL Company (UNITED STATES)

Eldorado Castor, the best Oil in the world for Farm Machinery.

Eldorado Engine and Atlantic Red for Threshers.

ALL PRODUCTS OF PETROLEUM IN STOCK.

D. WEST, Agent, Office: Western Canada Loan Building.

Room 8, Corner Portage Avenue and Main Street,  
WINNIPEG.

# Pure Highland Scotch Whiskies.

THE FAMOUS

## LAGAVULIN DISTILLERY, ISLAND OF ISLAY, SCOTLAND.

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  
HUDSON'S BAY CO.

## Thomas Davidson and Co.

Stamped and Japanned Ware, &c.

Office and Sample Room - 474 St. Paul Street  
MONTREAL.

Works and Warehouse: 187 Delisle Street,  
St. CONEONDE, QUE.

Merrick, Anderson & Co., Northwest Agents  
WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.



Small little fortunes have been made at work for us, by Anna Fage, Austin, Texas, and Jno. Donn, Toledo, Ohio. See cut. Others are doing as well. Why not you? Some earn over \$500.00 a month. You can do the work and live at home, wherever you are. Even beginners are easily earning from \$5 to \$10 a day. All ages. We show you how and start you. Can work in spare time or all the time. Big money for workers. Failure unknown among them. NEW and wonderful. Particulars free. H. Hallett & Co., Box 550 Portland, Maine

**ROBINSON, LITTLE & CO.**

—WHOLESALE—

**DRY GOODS,**

343 and 345 Richmond St.,  
LONDON, Ont.

Complete range of Samples with  
Andrew Callender, McIntyre  
Block, Winnipeg.

**Wyld, Grasett & Darling**

—WHOLESALE—

**Dry Goods, Woolens,  
and Men's Furnishings,**  
TORONTO.

Represented in Manitoba, North-  
west and British Columbia 'y

**J. R. MILLER,**  
LELAND HOUSE, WINNIPEG.

JAS. COOPER.

J. C. SMITH

**Cooper & Smith,**

MANUFACTURERS,

Importers and Wholesale Dealers in

**BOOTS AND SHOES!!**

36, 38 & 40 FRONT ST. WEST

**TORONTO.**



**Home Production**

WE MANUFACTURE

**BARB WIRE,**  
**PLAIN TWISTED WIRE,** WITHOUT  
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And are Agents for the  
**Woven Wire Fencing.**

We are in a position to fill all orders promptly.  
Ours is the only wire manufactured in the Dominion of  
Canada on which is found the GENUINE LOCK BARR.  
A personal inspection will convince you of this fact. Quality  
of wire the best ENGLISH BESSEMER STEEL.  
Ever, pound guaranteed.

**Manitoba Wire Company**

**GORDON, MacKAY & CO**

WHOLESALE IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

**WOOLLENS**

AND GENERAL DRY GOODS.

Carry a Large Stock in each Department the year round.  
They also control the output of

**The Lybster Cotton Mills**

And they Solicit Orders by Letter or Otherwise  
from the Trade Generally.

**GORDON, MacKAY & CO.,**

CORNER BAY AND FRONT STREETS,  
**TORONTO.**

R. S. NORTON, Northwestern Ag't, Winnipeg.

**Stevens, Glass & Clarke,**

MANUFACTURES AND DEALERS IN

**BOOTS AND SHOES,**

RUBBERS, ETC., ETC.,  
LONDON, - ONTARIO.

FALL AND WINTER TRADE,  
1891.

Mr. Glass is now in this country and will call  
on his numerous customers in Manitoba, North  
West and British Columbia as usual.

**STRANG & CO.**

Wishart Block, Market St. East,

**WHOLESALE GROCERS**

AND DEALERS IN

Provisions, Wines and Liquors,  
WINNIPEG.

NOTHING LIKE LEATHER.

**W. N. JOHNSON & CO.,**

Importers and Dealers in

**LEATHER AND FINDINGS.**

MANUFACTURERS OF

Harness, Collars, Boot and Shoe Uppers

223 Alexander and 243 and 245 King Sts. WINNIPEG

**BOECKH'S**

STANDARD

**BRUSHES and BROOMS**

ARE HANDED

by all leading Hardware, Paint and  
Oil and Grocery Trade.

MANUFACTURED BY

**CHAS. BOECKH & SONS,**  
**TORONTO.**

JNO. E. DINGMAN, Agent, WINNIPEG.



**RAW FURS  
WANTED.**

Highest Cash Prices. Send for Price List

**R. C. MAGFIE and CO.**

London, Ontario.

27 WHOLESALE HATS AND FURS '61

**BURNS AND LEWIS.**

WHOLESALE CLOTHIERS.

**London, Ont.**

ARE THE LARGEST MANUFACTURERS OF

**Children's, Boys' & Youths' Clothing**

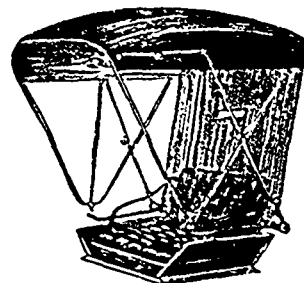
IN THE DOMINION.

Our travellers visit Manitoba, North-  
west Territories and British  
Columbia twice a year.

**A. C. McRAE,**

—MANUFACTURER OF—

Carriage Tops,



Seat Trimmings,

AND WHOLESALE DEALER IN  
**TRIMMING GOODS.**

Corner King and James Streets,  
**WINNIPEG.**

**BROWN BROS.,**

Wholesale and Manufacturing

**STATIONERS,**

64 to 68 KING STREET EAST,

**TORONTO.**

SPECIALTIES.

Account Books Paper—all kind  
Office Supplies Stationery  
Wallets, Pocket Books  
Ladies Hand Satchels  
Pocket and Office Dairies  
Leather Goods Binders Materials  
Printers Supplies

**WINNIPEG MONEY MARKET.**

The month has opened without any new feature in the money market, and no change is expected in the near future. The call for funds is moderate, outside the usual commercial line of discounts, for which the old rate of 7 to 8 per cent. holds good. There is no new feature in mortgage loan business. The companies continue to act cautiously, though while not inclined to push new business at present, funds are available for all good loans, at the old rates.

**WINNIPEG WHOLESALE TRADE.**

**DRIED FRUITS.**

Prices are quotable as follows: California London layer raisins, \$3.50 per box; quarter boxes, \$1; Valencia raisins, \$2.10 to \$2.25; Valencia layers, \$2.75; currants, 7½c; figs, cooking, in bags, 6½c; inboxes, 7c; choice do., 13c, do in 10 lb. boxes, 14 to 15c; fancy Eleme figs in layers, 16 to 17c; dried apples, 11½c; evaporated apples, 16c; Golden dates, 7½c per pound; choice new golden dates, 10c per pound; California evaporated fruit—Apricots, 22 to 24c; peeled peaches, 35c; pitted plums; 22c; raspberries, 35c; prunes, 8½c to 12½c, the higher figure being for choice of fine varieties. Malaga raisins—London layers, \$3.50; black baskets, \$1.50; Tahitis, \$5.

**DRUGS.**

There is no change to note in prices. Quotations are as follows: Howard's quinine, 55 to 60c; German quinine, 45 to 50c; morphia, \$2.30 to \$2.60; iodide of potassium, \$1.25 to \$1.75; bromide potassium, 55 to 65c; English camphor, 80 to 90c; glycerine, 25 to 35c; bleaching powder, per keg, \$6 to \$8; bicarb soda, \$3.50 to \$4.25; sal soda, \$2.50 to \$3; chlorate of potash, 25 to 30c; alum, \$1 to \$5; copperas, \$3 to \$3.75; sulphur flour, \$4.50 to \$5; sulphur roll, \$4.50 to \$5; American blue vitrol, 7½ to 8½c. Insect powder, pure, 40c.

**GREEN FRUITS.**

Strawberries held at about \$1 per 24 quart case. Oranges are tending higher, cheaper varieties being somewhat scarce. Prices are:—Oranges, Messinas, \$4.25 to \$5, do., bloods, \$5.75 to \$6, do., small boxes, \$2.50. California seedling—Oranges, \$3.75 to \$4 per box; do., Navels, \$5.25 to \$5.50; do., Mediterranean sweets, \$4.25 to \$5.50; Messina, lemons, \$6.50 to \$7; strawberries, \$1 per 24 quart case. Bananas are quoted \$3.25 to \$4 per bunch. Pineapples, \$3.50 dozen. California cherries, \$2.50 to \$3 per 10 lb box. Comb honey, 2½c a lb; maple sugar, new, 10 to 12c per lb; new maple syrup \$1 to \$1.25 per gallon, as to quality.

**GROCERIES.**

There is some speculation on the arrival of Japan teas, but otherwise matters are quiet. Prices here are:—Sugars, Yellow, 6 to 6½c; granulated, 7½c. Coffees, green, Rios, from 24 to 25c; Java, 27 to 29c; Old Gov., 29 to 32c; Mochas, 33 to 35c. Teas—Japan, 23 to 46c; Congous, 22 to 60c; Indian teas, 35 to 60c; young hyson, 26 to 50c; T. & B. tobacco, 56c per pound; lilly, 7s. 52c diamond solace, 12s, 48c; P. of W. butts, 47c; P. of W. caddies 47½c; Honeysuckle, 7s, 55c; Brier, 7s, 53c; Laural Bright Navy, 3s, 56c; Index thick Solace, 6s, 48c; Brunetto tobacco, 12s, 48c. McAlpine Tobacco Co.'s plug tobacco, Old Crow, 46c,

Woodcock, 52c; Beaver, 63c; Jubilee, 60; Anchor, 59c; cut tobacco: Silver Ash, 65c; Cut Cavendish, 70c; Senator, 80c; Standard Kentucky, light, 85c; do., dark, 80c. Special brands of cigars are quoted: Reliance, \$50; Gen. Arthur, \$50; Mikado, \$49; Terrier, \$39 per 1,000. Mauricia, \$42.50; Soudan Whips, \$10; Turkish Caps, \$35; Commercial Traveller \$25. Special selects, \$55; Selects, \$15; Columbia, \$45; Canucks, \$40; Derby \$36; Sports, \$39. Mixed pickles, in kegs, are quoted: Three gallons, \$2.25 to \$2.50; do., 5 gallons, \$3 to \$3.50; do., 10 gallon kegs, \$6 to \$6.50.

**HARDWARE.**

Business is only moderately active. Prices are maintained as follows:—Cut nails, 10d and upwards, \$3.10 wire nails \$4.50; I. C. tin plates, \$6.25 to \$6.50 as to grade; I. C. tin plates double, \$12.50 to \$13.60; Canada plates, \$1.25; sheet iron, \$4 to \$5.50 according to grade; iron pipe, net prices, 1 inch, 19½c; 1¼ inch 13½c; 1½ inch, 16½c; 2 inch, 25½c per foot; ingot tin, 30c per lb.; bar tin, 32c per lb.; sheet zinc, 8c per lb.; galvanized iron, 23 gauge, 7 to 8½c per lb.; bar iron, \$3.50 per 100 lbs.; shot, 6c per lb.; tarred felt, \$2.20 per 100 lbs.; barbed wire, 5½ to 6c net; sisal rope, 12c per pound; manilla rope, 16c per lb.

**LEATHER, LEATHER GOODS AND FINDINGS.**

Quotation here are: Spanish sole 26 to 30c slaughter sole, 30 to 32c; Canadian calf, 75c to \$1; France calf, \$1.25 to \$1.50; French kip, \$1 to \$1.10; B. Z kip, 85c; Bourdon kip, 70c; slaughter kip, 55 to 65c; No. 1 wax upper, 40 to 45c; grain upper, 50c; harness leather, 26 to 30c for plump stock. English oak butts, 60c; buffe, 17 to 21c a foot; cordovan, 17 to 21c; pebble, 21c; colored linings, 12c; shoe uppers, from \$1.25 to \$2.75.

**NETS.**

Taragona Almonds, per lb. 18 to 19c; Walnuts, per lb 15 to 18c; Sicily Filberts, per lb 13 to 14c; Peanuts, White Virginias, green, per lb 14 to 15c; Peanuts, do roasted, per lb 16 to 17c; Pecans, large, polished, per lb 19 to 20c; Brazils, 14 to 15c; Cocoanuts, per hundred, \$9.50 to \$10.00.

**WHOLESALE PRODUCE MARKETS.**

**WINNIPEG.**

**WHEAT**

Wheat had a weak and lower tendency on most days last week, in leading markets. Duluth was about 3½c lower on Friday last than a week ago. The bearish news included favorable crop news in the States and Great Britain, increase in wheat on passage, and generally weak cables. The quantity of wheat on ocean passage increased 2,720,000 bushels. The visible supply decreased 798,000 bushels, against a decrease of 5,000 bushels last year. Harvest was in progress in Kansas and new wheat was received in a California market on May 25. Export clearances continued quite free. *Braistrod's* reported a decrease of 1,560,000 bushels of the Rocky Mount area.

In Manitoba the main feature since our last report was the heavy rain which set in at Winnipeg on Saturday evening, May 30. Contrary to reports, however, this rain did not extend westward any distance. It covered the eastern end of the province and extended south west over

a large strip of country. Along the main line of the Canadian Pacific there was little or no rain between Portage la Prairie and Alexander, west of Brandon. From Alexander westward there was a heavy rain, which thoroughly drenched the country, this being the district where rain was most needed. The whole country could stand another heavy rain to advantage, though little complaint is heard except for garden stuff, from districts. At the time of writing, Saturday, there are strong indications of rain.

**FLOUR.**

Flour was dull and steady, and high grades are now quoted 20c per sack lower. Quotations per one hundred pounds to the local trade are: Patents, \$2.70; strong bakers, \$2.50; Imperial, \$2.25; second bakers, \$2.10; XXXX, \$1.75; superfine, \$1.30.

**MILLSTUFFS.**

There has been a steadier tone in millstuffs, with prices still at last week figures. Bran quoted at \$10 and shorts \$12 per ton.

**GROUND FEED.**

Prices hold at \$25 per ton for best quality of feed. Inferior qualities are obtainable at \$2 to \$3 per ton under this quotation.

**MEALS, OIL CAKE, ETC.**

The only change to note is in oatmeal, which has declined, in sympathy with the downward tendency in oats, and the somewhat demoralized prices in oatmeal in the east. Jobbing quotations in this market are about 20c lower per 100 pound sack. Quotations are: Oil cake, in bags, \$21 a ton; oil cake meal in ton lots, sacked, \$26. in bulk \$25; Oa meal, standard \$2.90; granulated, \$3.00 per 100 pounds; rolled oats, \$3.00 per sack of 80 pounds; cornmeal is held at \$2 to \$2.25 per 100 lbs. Pot barley, \$3.00 per 100 pounds. Pearl barley, \$3.25; fine, do., in 50 pounds sacks, \$3 per sack.

**OATS.**

The tendency continues downward. In the Winnipeg street market quite a quantity were offered daily by farmers, and prices were irregular, ranging from 40 to 45c per bushel of 34 lbs, purchases being for local requirements only. At different points in the country dealers are holding lots in store a portion of which have cost more than they could be sold for now, either for local trade or shipment, owing to the steady decline in prices for some time.

**BARLEY.**

Easier at 40 to 45c per bushel, for local use, with a very trifling quantity offering.

**BUTTER.**

An easy and dull feeling has prevailed in this market, and though stocks are not large, still, there has been very little demand. The city jobbing trade is largely cut off, as retailers are about supplied directly from the farmers, while for shipment there has been very little done. Prices have been rather high for shipment, and the quantity available not large enough to readily make up car lots. A car lot was being made up for the coast last week, for which purchases were made at 12 to 14c per pound for fair to choice new dairies. These are the very outside prices which could be paid for shipment west, as our butter will be obliged to compete with the Ontario product. At Toronto last week stocks were accumulating at 11 to 12½c for good average lots of dairy. The difference in the freight rates from Winnipeg and Toronto to the coast is very trifling, so that at comparative prices here and in the east, the situation is against us for shipment to the coast. Indications therefore point to lower prices here, if we are to do any shipping trade.

**EGGS.**

Small lots were selling to the retail trade by dealers at 12½ to 13c, and large lots of fresh are worth about 11½ to 12c. Ontario eggs are being shipped through to British Columbia points to undersell the Manitoba article. R-

ceipts are not large here, and packers are not doing much, as the quality is not as good as earlier.

CURED MEATS.

Some dealers were firmer, and we advance the range on quotations slightly on long clear as follows: Dry salt bacon, 9 to 9½c; smoked long clear, 10½c; spiced rolls, 11c; breakfast bacon, 12 to 12½c; smoked hams, 13 to 13½c; mess pork, \$17 per barrel. Sausage are quoted: Fresh pork sausage, 10c per pound; Bologna, do., 9c per pound; German, do., 9c per pound.

LARD.

Pure lard hold at \$2.20 for 20 pound pails; compound, \$1.90 to \$1.95.

POULTRY.

Chickens sell readily, and all offerings are wanted, at 60 to 80c per pair. Turkeys worth about 17c per pound.

HIDES.

Hides have experienced a downward tendency for some time in the United States, and the aggregate decline amounts to 1c or more per pound, within the last couple of weeks. In this market there was an easier tendency, and some dealers who were paying the outside prices, have reduced quotations. Up to 4½c was still quoted for No. 1 cows, but others refused to quote over 4½c. No. 1 heavy steers, 60 lbs and up, 5c per pound. Calf, 4 to 5½c. Sheepskins now offering are mostly sheerlings, and worth about 10c each. Full wool skins, 70c to \$1 each.

SENACA ROOT.

Dealers are taking good dry root at about 25c per pound, with green not worth over 12c.

VEGETABLES.

Potatoes are offering slowly and bring 30 to 35c for local use on the market. Old vegetables hold at 25 to 30c for turnips; carrots, about \$1 per bushel; parsnips scarce at about 3c per pound; Egyptian onions, new, 5c per pound; sweet potatoes, \$7.00 to \$7.50 a barrel; common onions, \$6 per 100 pounds; lettuce, 40c per dozen bunches; green onions, 20 to 25c per dozen bunches; radishes, 4½c per dozen; rhubarb, lower at \$1.25 per 50 pound box or 35 to 40c per dozen bunches; asparagus, 75c per dozen. New California cabbage is jobbing at 5 to 5c per pound.

DRESSED MEATS.

There was generally an easier tendency in fresh meats, pork, mutton and veal tending lower. Beef holds fairly firm at former prices, 7c being the quotation for choicest, sides, and 6½ to 7c the range for good to choice city dressed. Mutton ranged from 12½ to 14c, with an easier tendency. Pork sold at 7 to 7½, and some reported bought at under 7, while some holders were at over 7½. Sales, however, were well within the range given. Veal is lower at 8 to 9c.

WOOL.

There is considerable interest in wool just now. 10½c per pound is the figure at which the bulk of the wool offered has been taken, for ordinary unwashed. This appears to be good value from what can be learned of prices elsewhere, for the class of wool produced here. Pure down would bring 12c, but there is nothing of this, the best offered only being a cross. In some instances probably 11c has been paid for average quality, but we have seen the purchase books of dealers, and know that 10½c is the standard price. This figure, dealers claim is ½ to 1c above a fair value, in the present state of the markets.

Floating Equipment of the Great Lakes.

Some interesting statistics regarding the floating equipment of the great lakes are presented in one of the most recently published

census bulletins, the figures given referring to the condition of affairs on December 31, 1899. The bulletin covers all floating equipment properly assignable to the great lakes, except fishing vessels, which are assigned to another investigation. Two series of tables are given, one classifying vessels by lakes, the other by ports on the lakes. The first table gives the gross tonnage, net tonnage, estimated carrying capacity, and commercial valuation of each class, together with the average value per ton of gross tonnage and sets of percentages relating to tonnage and valuation, which have been prepared with a view to showing the proportion which the tonnage, or the value of any particular class of vessels, bears to the total tonnage or total value of all vessels on a particular lake, and also to total tonnage or value of that class of vessels on all the great lakes.

It appears from the figures given in the first set of tables that there were 2,784 vessels of all classes on the great lakes on the date mentioned in the report, with a gross tonnage of 924,472 tons, a net tonnage of 780,119 tons and an estimated capacity of 1,254,271 tons. The total valuation of the vessels was \$48,809,750, or an average of \$53 per gross ton. The steam vessels numbered more than half of the whole, and had the greater amount of tonnage gross and net, as well as the greater commercial valuation and the greater valuation per gross ton. In carrying capacity, however, the sailing and unrigged vessels nearly approach the steam vessels. The most numerous class of vessels on the lakes are schooners, of which there were at the date of the report 939. Next come tugs, with 495; then propellers carrying freight only, of which there were 433; then propellers carrying both freight and passengers, of which there were 307, and then lake barges, of which there were 301. Freight propellers show the greatest tonnage, both gross and net, the greatest carrying capacity, and the greatest commercial valuation.

The vessels are apportioned as follows among the lakes:

	No. of vessels.	Gross tonnage	Carrying capacity.	Commercial valuation.
Lake Superior . . . . .	107	35,633	47,091	2,763,500
Lake Huron and St. Clair . . . . .	736	262,823	360,971	13,107,550
Lake Michigan . . . . .	1,003	191,333	278,476	8,995,900
Lake Erie . . . . .	604	392,567	517,731	22,137,600
Lake Ontario . . . . .	131	15,859	23,272	676,300
St. Lawrence river and Lake Champlain . . . . .	93	19,237	20,920	1,131,800
Total . . . . .	2,784	924,472	1,254,271	\$48,809,750

Lake Michigan is credited with the greatest number of tugs and schooners, Lake Erie with the greatest number of freight propellers, and Lakes Huron and St. Clair with the largest number of lake barges. In the valuation of the vessels, as will be seen, Lake Erie leads, with Lake Huron and St. Clair second and Lake Michigan third.

The average tonnage, the average commercial value, and the average value per ton of the principal classes of vessels are shown in the following table:

Classes of vessels	Average tonnage.	Average commercial value.	Average value per ton.
Propellers and freight pas-			
engers . . . . .	469	\$35,726	\$76.1
Propellers, freight . . . . .	594	68,877	60
Tugs . . . . .	51	6,227	104
Schooners . . . . .	198	4,526	23
Barges . . . . .	460	11,607	25

As will be seen, freight propellers lead in average tonnage and average commercial value, and tugs average value per ton.

As regards the distribution of the vessels among the ports it appears that considerably more than half the vessels on the great lakes and more than two-thirds of the tonnage are assigned to the cities of Chicago, Port Huron, Detroit, Milwaukee, Grand Haven, Cleveland and Buffalo. Chicago leads as respects the total number of vessels and the number of schooners. Cleveland leads in respect to total tonnage, Detroit coming second and Buffalo third. Buffalo leads as respects the number and tonnage of passenger and freight propellers, Port Huron stands first as regards the number of freight propellers, and Cleveland in respect to the tonnage thereof. Detroit is credited with the greatest number and tonnage of barges. Chicago has the greatest number of miscellaneous vessels and Detroit the greatest tonnage thereof — *Bradstreet's*.

Winnipeg Board of Trade.

The council of the board of trade met last Tuesday. Some further correspondence with the Northern Pacific railway authorities regarding the withdrawal of that company from Manitoba was read. The N. P. people reiterated their statements that it is their intention to continue to operate their lines in Manitoba. Mr. Mellen, general manager, under date of May 23rd, wrote: "There are so many rumors usually floating about in regard to railway affairs, that as a rule we pay no attention to them, but the continued discussion of this subject, for which there is no foundation in fact has become an annoyance."

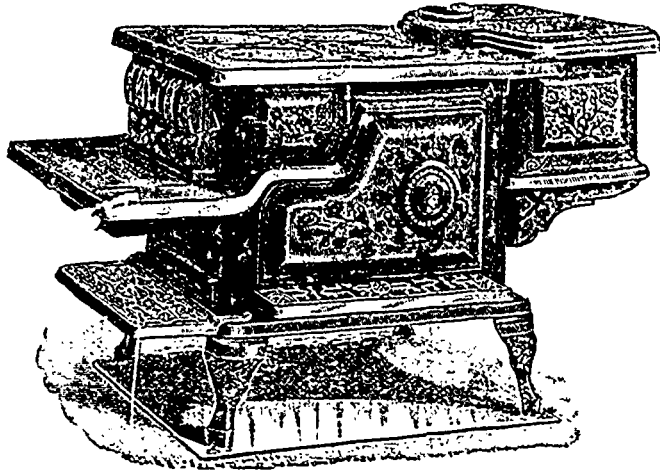
An invitation from the London Chamber of Commerce to take part in a congress with representatives of the leading boards of trade of the British Empire in June, 1892, was read. A programme of subjects proposed for discussion was also forwarded by the London body with a request for any resolutions touching the questions named that the board should see fit to pass. It is thought that the programme of the congress should comprise the following economic and non-political subjects, as matters ripe for discussion: 1. Commercial relations with the mother country with her colonies and possessions, with special regard to the renewal of European treaties and recent commercial legislation of the United States. 2. Boards of conciliation for labor disputes. 3. The codification of the commercial law of the empire. 4. Imperial registration of trade marks, and the adoption throughout the empire of the merchandise marks act. 5. Bills of lading reform. 6. Factory legislation throughout the empire. 7. Commercial education, including the scheme initiated by the London Chamber of Commerce. 8. Emigration and colonization. 9. The necessity of an imperial system of decimal currency, weights and measure. 10. An imperial system of penny postage. 11. Direct telegraphic communication throughout the empire.

Agricultural Implement Manufacturers vs. the Farmers and Merchants.

The reply of Mr. Van Allen to "Manitoba Merchant," upon the implement question, came to hand too late for insertion this week. It will appear in our next issue.

# THE E. & C. GURNEY CO'Y, LIMITED.

## WINNIPEG.



MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF

### STOVES AND RANGES,

Hot Water Boilers and Radiators,  
Hot Air Furnaces and Registers and  
Gurney's Standard Scales.

DEALERS IN ALL KINDS

Tin Goods, Pressed and Pieced  
GRANITE GOODS.

Estimates Given for Heating all Classes of Private Dwelling  
and Public Buildings.

FOUNDRIES HAMILTON AND TORONTO.  
JAMES BURRIDGE, Manager.

# CONSUMERS CORDAGE COMPANY, (LIMITED)

HEAD OFFICE, NEW YORK LIFE BUILDING, MONTREAL.

MANUFACTURERS OF

*Manila, Sisal, Russian*  
**AND** *Jute Cordage, Twines,*

ETC., ETC.

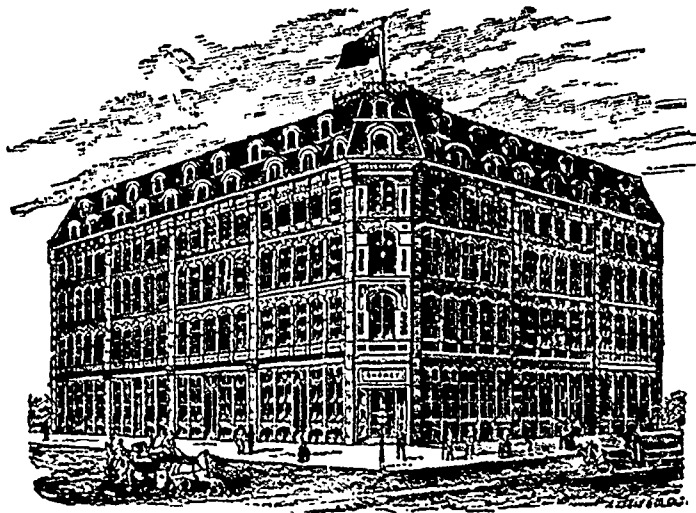
Also the following Celebrated Brands of Binder Twine:

Silver Composite, Crown, Redcap and Blue Ribbon.

**BAG DEPARTMENT** Jute and Cotton Bags of every Description  
for all Purposes.

Northwestern Agents: MERRICK, ANDERSON & CO., Winnipeg, Man.

MEN'S BOYS' AND YOUTHS' CLOTHING  
CHILDREN'S CLOTHING A SPECIALTY.



Our Travellers with Samples for the Autumn  
and Winter Season, 1891-1892 are  
now on the Road.

**H. SHOREY and CO., WHOLESALE CLOTHIERS,**

1866, 1868 and 1870 Notre Dame and 36, 38, 40 and 42 St. Henry St., MONTREAL.

**It was a Rosebud all the same.**

The following conversation was overheard in a King street horse car on St. George's day:—Harry, where is your rosebud to-day? In my pocket, my dear; two of them for a quarter. Why! how cheap, but wont they get crushed? Give me one. Here you are, then—want a match? Why, that's a cigar you're giving me. Certainly, a "Rosebud-Reliance," one of Tasse, Wood & Co.'s best brands. That's a shame, Harry, but now you've deceived me you might tell me why they are called rosebuds. Well, the reason is because the end to be lighted is closed like a rosebud, in consequence of which the cigar lights evenly like a cigarette, and therefore can never burn crooked. Now, in lighting ordinary cigars you will notice—What? car stops.

**Wm. Ferguson,**

WHOLESALE

**WINES, LIQUORS AND CIGARS.**

Permit Orders Promptly Executed

8th Street, - - Brandon

**ALLEN & BROWN,  
WINNIPEG.**

**PACKERS and CURERS.**

CHOICEST SMOKED HAMS, AND BREAKFAST  
BACON, BONELESS HAM, PURE LARD,

At Lowest Prices.

**TEES, WILSON & CO.**

70 ST. PETER STREET, MONTREAL

A FULL ASSORTMENT OF

INDIAN, CEYLON, CHINA AND JAPAN

**T E A S.**

We make a specialty of CEYLON and INDIAN Teas, and carry the largest assortment of any House in the Dominion.

Represented in Manitoba, Northwest Territories and British Columbia, by

D. C. MCGREGOR, - MONTREY BLOCK WINNIPEG

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

—AND—

**Wholesale Dealers in Provisions.**

Our Stock of Cured Meats and all kinds of Heavy Provisions is now complete. Close Prices to the Trade.

**EGGS WANTED.**

Highest Market price paid for any Quantity Fresh Eggs.

Agents for the McCormick Manufacturing Co., London, Ont., Biscuits, Confectionery, Jams and Jellies.

Orders by Wire and Letter receive Special Attention. Orders and Correspondence Solicited.

**J. S. CARVETH & CO.,**

**PORK PACKERS**

Sugar-Cured Hams, Breakfast Bacon, Spiced Roll, Pure Pork Sausage, Long Clear Bacon, Bologna Sausage, German Sausage, Ham, Tongue and Chicken Sausage

Pigs Feet, Bologna and Sausage Casings.

**PACKERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.**

23 Jemima St. WINNIPEG

SAMUEL HOOPER, DEALER IN MONUMENTS, HEAD Stones, Mantle Pieces, Grates, Etc. Special designs furnished on application. Corner Bannatyne and Albert streets, Winnipeg.

**RICHARD & CO,**

Importers and Wholesale Dealers in

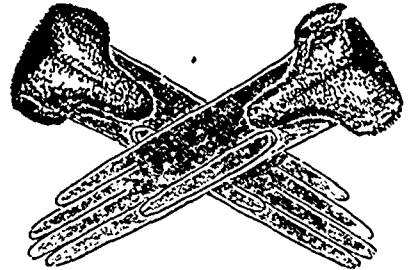
**Wines, Spirits and Cigars**

365 MAIN STREET,  
WINNIPEG.

**JAMES HALL & CO.**

—MANUFACTURERS OF—

Gloves, Mitts, Snowshoes, Indian Moccasins



Our specialties are all styles of GLOVES, MITTS AND GAUNTLETS. In fine Buck and Antelope universally acknowledged the best

BROCKVILLE, - ONT.

**Morton, Alexander & Morton**

**Tanners, Curriers,**

—AND—

**BOOT MANUFACTURERS.**

Sole, Harness and Upper Leathers.

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THE BEST.**

**Chicago Board of Trade Prices.**

There was no meeting of the board on Monday, and consequently no official quotations for that day. On Tuesday, June 2, wheat opened lower, at 95½ to 97½ for July option, and ranged during the day from 93½ to 97½. Closing prices were:

	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.
Wheat	81.01½	95½	97½	—
Corn	59½	55½	55½	—
Oats	44½	43½	43½	—
Pork	—	10.72½	—	11.00
Lard	—	6.37½	—	6.00
Short Ribs	5.82½	—	5.92½	6.21

On Wednesday the opening for wheat was firmer, but the tendency was lower. A great range from 91½ to 97½, closing at the bottom, as follows:

	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.
Wheat	81.01	93½	91½	—
Corn	57½	50½	51½	—
Oats	44½	43½	43½	—
Pork	—	12.00	—	11.37½
Lard	6.25	6.11	—	6.15½
Short Ribs	—	5.95	—	6.20

On Thursday wheat opened strong, but later developed weakness owing to sales of professional speculators but again developed a strong tone on better cable advices. Closing prices:

	June.	July.	Sept.
Wheat	—	—	93½ 95½
Corn	—	58½	57½ 56
Oats	—	—	43½ 34½
Pork	—	10.55	10.62½ 10.87½
Lard	—	5.20	6.27½ 6.50
Short Ribs	—	5.82½	5.92½ 6.20

Wheat held firm on Friday until the last ten minutes of the session when it declined in sympathy with easier cables and closed ½c lower. Closing prices:

	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.
Wheat	—	98½	—	94½
Corn	59½	—	—	56½
Oats	45	44½	—	34½
Pork	10.57½	10.65	—	10.90
Pork	6.27½	6.35	—	6.52½
Short Ribs	5.85	5.97½	—	6.22½

**Minneapolis Market.**

Flour.—Demand for flour is steady and equal to the average for this country. Patents are held above the shipping basis and foreign importers are getting supplies from others. So far as the domestic wants go they are supplied for the present. Buyers are not yet anticipating the future, being evidently satisfied to wait for more light before laying aside large supplies for the future. Strong bakers' have gone out lately on export. Quoted at \$5.20 to \$5.50 for first patents; \$5.00 to \$5.20 for second patents; \$4.25 to \$4.90 for fancy and export bakers; \$2.00 to \$2.25 for low grades, in bags, including red dog.

Bran and shorts—Quoted at \$10.75 to \$11.00 for bran, \$14.00 to \$14.25 for shorts and \$15.00 to \$15.50 for middlings.

Oats—Quoted at 41 to 44c by sample.

Barley—Quoted at 55 to 65c for poor to fine samples of No. 3.

Feed—Millers held at \$22.50 to \$23.00; less than car lots \$23.00 to \$24.00 with corn meal at \$23.00 to \$23.50.

Butter—Easy and stock accumulating. Creameries, 11 to 15c; dairies, 9 to 12½c. Fresh packing stock, 8 to 10c.

Cheese—Full cream, 9 to 12c. Part skims, 5½ to 6½c.

Eggs—Steady at 14c, including cases.

Potatoes—Mixed stock, 55 to 60c; fancy varieties, 60 to 85c.

Meats—Veal, 2 to 5½c, as to quality, mutton, 8 to 10c.

New vegetables—Asparagus, 2 dozen box 75 to \$1.00; beans, wax, bushel, \$1.75 to \$2.00; beans, string, bushel, \$2.00 to \$2.25; beets, dozen, 40 to 50c; cabbage, southern crate, \$3.50 to \$4.00; radishes, dozen, 2 to 3½c; cucumbers, dozen, 65 to 75; spinach, bushel, 40 to 50c; new, dozen, 10 to 2½c; cauliflower, dozen, \$2.50 to \$3.00; lettuce, dozen, 25 to 35; pieplant, per lb., ½ to 1½c; parsley, dozen, 25 to 35c; peas, bushel box, \$1.75 to \$2.00.

Fruits—Strawberries, \$2 to \$2.25 per 21 quart case; apples, old, \$5 to \$7 barrel; lemons, Messinas, \$5 to \$6; oranges, California navel, \$1.50 to \$1.50; do., Riversides, \$1.75 to \$1. California cherries, \$1.75 to \$2 per box; pineapples, \$2 to \$2.50 dozen; bananas, \$1.50 to \$3 bunch.

Hides and wool—Green hides, 4 to 4½c; green salted, 5 to 6c; wool, 14 to 17c for fine qualities.—Sumarized from *Market Record*.

**Duluth Wheat Market.**

The highest closing price recorded at Duluth during the week was \$1.08½, for July No. 1 hard, on Monday. On Tuesday July closed at \$1.07½; on Wednesday at \$1.07½; on Thursday at \$1.07; on Friday at \$1.06½; and at noon on Saturday this option was quoted at \$1.06½ and June at \$1.05. These prices are ¾ to 3½c under a week ago.

**Minneapolis Closing Price Wheat.**

At Minneapolis the highest closing price for No. 1 northern wheat for July option, during the week was \$1.03½ on Monday. The lowest price was on Saturday, at about \$1.02½. The latter figure was the quoted price at noon on Saturday, June 6. On the latter day the market opened at \$1.02½, and declined to \$1.02½ at noon, this quotation being about 2½c lower than a week ago.

**The Cattle Markets.**

A Liverpool cable to the *Montreal Gazette*, dated June 1, says: "The Canadian cattle were sold at Birkenhead again to-day to avoid the restrictions at Stanley market. The general supply of cattle was light and the demand brisk, but prices did not show any improvement over those of last week. The prices in cents calculated at \$4.80 to the pound were as follows:—Finest, 13½c; good to choice, 13c; poor to medium, 12c; inferior and bulls, 9c." The *Gazette* of June 2 says of the Montreal market: "There is nothing particularly new in the live stock market, there being little, if any, trading on spot in export stock and no improvement in the markets on the other side. The steamers Lake Nepigon and Sarnia missed the British market. The cables to-day however, while not showing higher prices are more hopeful in tone, but next Monday, June 8, a different tale will likely have to be told. Steamers sailing this week carried over 3,000 head for Liverpool alone, which, with the cargoes of the two steamers above mentioned, will be offered on Monday, unless some are disposed of through the week. This, we believe, will be the largest number of Canadian cattle ever offered on any market at one time. In this connection it may be interesting to note that last week was the record

week of the trade, the shipments, 6,463, being the largest since its inception. The nearest approach of these figures was the week ending September 13th, 1890, when 6,311 head of cattle were sent forward. Since the opening of navigation over 17,000 head have been shipped. Some of the shippers complain bitterly about the steamers missing markets. They say that it costs a pile of money to feed cattle on the other side, and will no doubt ask the companies to get their boats off a day earlier, as dissatisfaction will always exist while they try to run so close.

The report of the Montreal Stock Yards company for the week is as follows;—The receipts for shipping stock were smaller, and there was no material change in values, though it is talked that fat cattle being pretty well out. Prices are going to go higher. There was some enquiry for sheep. Hogs are on the decline, owing to heavy receipts, and ½c lower. Calves plentiful. We quote the following as being fair values:—Cattle, export, 5c to 5½c; cattle, export, butchers' good, 4½ to 4¾c; cattle, export, butchers' medium, 3¾ to 4c; cattle, export, butchers' culls, 3c; sheep and lambs, 5c to 5½c; hogs, 5½c; calves, \$3 to \$7.

**A Large London Failure.**

We regret to learn that the manufacturing boot and shoe house of Stevons, Glass & Clarke, of London, Ont., is in difficulty. It has come to our knowledge that while Mr. Glass was in British Columbia, pushing the interest of the firm, his partners in London took advantage of his absence in such a way as to result in a general assignment.

Mr. Glass personally has our sympathy. The other partners, who, we understand, are two brothers, and a brother-in-law we do not know, but thousands of citizens in this country know Mr. Glass as a pioneer traveller of Manitoba and who has a well-deserved record for integrity and uprightness, and his indomitable push is known from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

In the event of the firm closing out its existence, which is quite probable, under the circumstances, we shall hope to see Mr. Glass back to this country again soon with samples from some good house in the east, and shall feel like congratulating the firm which shall secure his services. We understand he was only informed of the suspension on his arrival at Calgary and then by a friend, and by this time settlement was asked for. We are given to understand that the capital was too limited for such a concern which was growing in magnitude with exceedingly small profits, and considerable losses.

A. H. VANETTEN has sold his lumber yard, on the corner of Princess and Logan streets, Winnipeg, to the Western Lumber Co., Ltd., of Rat Portage, Ont. Mr. VanEtten will remain in charge of the business as agent for the Western Lumber Company.

H. D. Tallock, of W. N. Johnson & Co., wholesale leather etc., Winnipeg, returned on Friday from a western trip. He reports that the people along the main line west of Brandon, are in great glee over the heavy rain which they had about a week ago. The country looked very fine westward of Brandon to Moose Jaw. Prospects were good elsewhere, but rain was needed in some sections.



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## Trade at Montreal.

**Flour**—The demand for flour is very slack, and any business being done in winter wheat brands is in favor of the buyer, car lots of straight rollers being offered at \$5.25. Strong bakers' flour however is still held at \$6 for city brands, Manitoba makes being obtainable for less money. An export demand has set in for low grade flour. Patent winter, \$6 to \$6.25; patent spring, \$5.85 to \$6.31; straight roller, \$5.25 to \$5.35; extra, \$5 to \$5.15; Manitoba bakers, \$5.60 to \$5.85.

**Wheat**—Prices are purely nominal in the absence of business and we quote No. 2 hard Manitoba at \$1.12 to \$1.14 and No. 3 do at \$1.02 to \$1.03. No. 2 red and white winter nominal at \$1.10 to \$1.12.

**Mill Feed**—There is a weaker feeling in bran and prices have dropped to \$15 and \$15.50 in car lots. Shorts are scarce and wanted at \$20. Middling quote 1 at \$21 to \$22.

**Oatmeal**—The market is very unsettled, there being no settled basis. A dealer in this city who asked for quotations from 20 different mills, received figures which varied 40c per bbl on Standard oatmeal in bbls. The sale of a round lot of Standard was reported at \$5.75 here, and we quote \$5.75 to \$5.95 as to quantity and quality. Granulated and rolled oats are quoted at \$5.85 to \$5.95.

**Oath**—The market is dull and weak, and in order to do business holders have to make concessions. Sales of car lots of No. 2 Ontario are reported at 50c to 51c and mixed Manitoba at 48c to 49c. These prices show a decline of 1c to 2c on the week.

**Barley**—Feed barley is quoted 58c to 60c; malting 65 to 75c.

**Provisions**—There is a weaker feeling here in imported brands. Canada short cut mess pork per bbl, \$17 to \$17.50; extra mess beef, per bb, \$15 to \$15.50; hams, city cured, per lb 11 to 12c; bacon, per lb 10 to 11c; shoulders, per lb 8½ to 9½c.

**Maple products**—Syrup in cans 55c to 65c. In sugar the demand is slow at 7c to 7½c per lb, dark Quebec sugar at 6c to 6½c per lb.

**Honey**—Extracted has sold in tins at 8½c to 9c, and we quote from 8c to 9½c. Comb honey sells at 10c to 14c as to quality.

**Eggs**—The market is weak at 11½c, a few sales of single cases of selected, selling at 12c. As high as 11c is being paid in the country, but dealers expect the price to be lowered to 10c next week.

**Potatoes**—The market is lower, sales having been made in car lots at 95c to \$1.05 as to quality.

**Cheese**—The weak state of the market noticed last week has been emphasized by a further reduction of about 1c per lb, actual sales for this week steamers on spot having been made at 9½c to 9½c but now that the week's business is over prices are nominally down to 9½c and 9½c.

**Butter**—Stocks are commencing to accumulate, and dealers are shading prices in order to make sales. In creamery there have been sales of small lots of choice at 20c, but round lots are offered freely at 20c. Eastern Townships and Morrisburg have sold at 18c to 19c for fine to choice quantities, but ordinary grades are difficult to sell. A lot of 15 pkgs of pretty good Townships was placed at 17c. Western rolls are weak and lower sales having been made at 13c to 15c.

**Hide**—Holders are a little more anxious to sell. Quebec tanners have taken a few lots of slaughter hides during the week at 6½c for No. 1, but their operations are very limited. Dealers continue to pay 6c, 5c and 4c for Nos. 1, 2 and 3.

**Groceries**—Buyers refuse to buy ahead of actual hand to mouth requirements, preferring to await arrivals of the new crop teas, which are near at hand. During the past few days sales have been reported to us of about 200 pkgs of common Japans at 14½c and a small lot was placed as low as 13½c, and several lots of good medium teas have changed hands at 17c to 19c. In the finest grades sales are also reported at 24½c to 25c with choice as high as 24c to 30½c. In sugar dealers who used to order in quantities of 100 to 500 bbls now take 5, 10, and 50 bbls at a time giving business at the refineries more the appearance of a retail character. Prices remain the same as last week, granulated being quoted at the refineries at 6½c, and yellows at 5c to 5½c. A fair business is reported in syrup at 3½c to 3½c. A good sized lot in wood was placed 3½c. In molasses quotations are 38c to 40c as to quantity. A cargo was sold to arrive on the basis of 22c. Dealers are waiting for offers of the new canned salmon. Old pack is quoted at \$1.35 to \$1.40 per dozen. Lobsters are quoted at \$7.30 to \$7.40 per case and mackerel at \$4.25 per case, but there is very little business reported. In tomatoes there is no change \$1.40 to \$1.50 per dozen tins being quoted. The sale is reported of a good sized parcel of Jamaica coffee at a share under 2½c. Java steady at 25c to 30c, and Rio 20c to 22c as to quantity and quality.

**Dried fruit**—Inferior brands of Valencia off stock raisins have sold at 4½c to 4½c while good brands have been placed at 5c to 5½c, holders of choice brands 5½c to 5½c. In currants there have been good sized sales at 5½c in bbls 6c in half bbls and 6½c in cases. Later currants in barrels were offered at 5½c. Dried apples were sold at 8c to 9c per lb and Evaporated at 14c to 15c per lb.

**Leather**—Splits continue to go forward to the English market from Quebec. In this market prices are quoted as follows:—No. 1, B. A. plump selected sole 23c to 21c, and No. 1 manufacturer's sole 17c to 19c, No. 2 15½c to 16½c. Waxed upper 23c to 27½c as to quality, and splits 11½ to 20c.

**Nails**—The situation in the nail trade is still very considerably mixed, different mills reporting different prices, while dealers have been selling below manufacturers' quotations. There you have it in a nutshell. As for quotations the mills quote \$2.15 to \$2.21 ordinary terms, while the mills' customers have been selling at \$2. There you have it again. The low prices have undoubtedly brought on a very brisk demand and it is thought that prices cannot remain long where they are.

Money on call inclined to harden owing to approach of end of month, when banks require to strengthen their resources. Call rates are 4½ to 5; Commercial paper 6½ to 7.

**Freights**—Rates from Chicago to Montreal via Ogdenburg are 4½c per bushel, on corn, and 4½c on wheat. A block of 200,000 bushels of corn was engaged in Chicago on Saturday last at 4½c freight to Montreal via Ogdenburg. Freights from Kingston to Montreal are unchanged at 2½c on wheat and 2½c on corn. The ocean freight market for grain has evinced considerable strength since our last report, en-

gagements having been made at 1s 9d to 2s per quarter to Liverpool, Glasgow and London.—*Montreal Trade Bulletin*, May 29th.

## Effects of Shorter Credit in the East.

The grocery trade of the country already begins to show symptoms of the working of the new terms. One feature that has been very marked since these terms were adopted is the decline of speculative buying. The time is now too short for retailers to foresee the same chances to turn over large stocks of any class of goods, and buying has therefore been more proportioned to the estimated consuming power of the retailers' customers. Where accounts have to be paid so soon, there is less disposition to be caught with a lot of the goods on hand thirty days after the purchase of them, as thirty days after purchase now represents pay day on the most important staples. Then there is not such a vista of favorable probability in a short time as there is in a long one. If prices are becoming high, consumption may hold off considerably, but if the time were 60 days, the chance of it not holding off so long would be tempting. Speculation is all right within bounds, but when it becomes the rule and not exception in a trade, it is likely to be dangerous and reduce trade to gambling. Another outcome of the new terms is observed in the reduction of the number of people in the trade. There were undoubtedly too many. Those who could barely continue by having liberal time given them are often unable to continue in the face of the present short terms. They therefore go out. Their departure must benefit those who remain. Weak men are not suffered to be driven out in every case, but the weak worthless ones are. And the trade is not being recruited so rapidly from the farms and workshops of the country as it was. The farmer who thinks there is a chance to become rich in the grocery trade, pauses when he sees the payment must so soon and so certainly follow purchase. When he sees that a man's credit must be gilt-edged before he can get even these scant terms he is likely to stick to his farm. There are stores vacant to-day in several thriving places where there would have been tenants selling goods if the terms had been easier.—*Canadian Grocer*.

## Toronto Live Stock Market.

Trade in cattle for export was active and all offered were taken at good steady prices, ranging from \$5 to \$5.70 per cwt., with oxen and bulls at 4½ to 5c per pound. There was a good demand for butchers' cattle and prices were firmly maintained, ranging from \$4 to \$5.25 per cwt. The quality of the stuff was very good, and that, no doubt, was a great factor in the strength of the market.

Sheep and lambs—Butchers seem to be well supplied, and as very few were wanted for export, the market was slow and prices weak. The highest price paid for best wool sheep was 4½c per pound, and for clipped 4c per pound. Spring lambs met with a slow sale at from \$4 to \$5 each.

Hogs—The quality of the offerings to day was very poor, mostly all being half fat, thin animals, and they were not much wanted. What few fat hogs were offered sold at \$5 to \$5.25 per cwt., and stores and light fat animals met with a very draggy market at \$4 to \$4.25 per cwt. All were taken, however.—*Empire*.

## Nickel and Copper Deposits of Ontario.

The Hon. A. S. Hardy, the Ontario Commissioner of Crown Lands, made this reference to the Sudbury deposits in the course of his recent speech upon the new Ontario mining regulations:—

As to nickel and copper, such progress has been made that it may not be unfair to say success is assured. The bounds of the nickel-bearing region are not known, but they embrace an area of not less than seventy miles in length by fifty miles in breadth, an area of something like two and one quarter millions of acres. The Government has parted with about 135,000 acres, and the remainder is still the property of the Crown. But the area is continually being widened. This is taken from the report of Dr. Bell, of the Dominion Geological Survey, and he does not say that the nickel-bearing ores are confined to the area he has described. Since then, and beyond the region he has described to Lake Wanapitac and down to the shores of Georgian Bay, new developments have taken place, and new discoveries have been made. It is now claimed, rightly or wrongly, that these discoveries are not less valuable than those near Sudbury. Under these circumstances we are not quite justified in supposing that the nickel ore is confined to the limits I have mentioned. Seeing this, and seeing the capital that is being invested, it becomes a question not whether we shall do as they have done in Quebec, impose a royalty on the lands already patented, but whether this royalty shall not be charged on lands yet to be sold and the revenue applied for all time to the general good.

The development of the nickel industry is mainly a question of a market. The market thus far has absorbed about 1,000 tons per year, and it was not until the discovery of the nickel mines in the penal Colony of New Caledonia that it reached that figure. Nickel has thus far been used only for ornamental purposes, which would not, of course, absorb a large quantity. But the opening of the mines at Sudbury has attracted attention to it for other and greater purposes, and the tendency to use it in this way is slowly increasing. There has been an offer made by the Schneiders, of France, to take the entire output of Sudbury—at least, of the largest mine there—for an unlimited number of years. This firm manufactures the armour-plating of the French Government, and stands in the same relation to the French Government that Whitworth and Campbell do to the British Government, or Carnegie to the American. The United States, it is said, recently made a contract for about 12,000 tons of nickel-steel, transforming their order for armour-plating into one for nickel-steel-plating, and I am told that these are the contracts that are now being fulfilled, and that the manufacturers get every dollar's worth of their nickel from Sudbury. Two of the miners are already selling in Europe the great part of their output. When we were at Sudbury with the Toronto board of trade last fall we were pointed to stores of matter representing a million to a million and a half of dollars, which had been accumulated as the result of the operations at the Copper Cliff mine. They proposed, as I understood it, to further refine it—to raise it from about 45 per cent. of copper and nickel to about 95 per cent. I apprehend also they were reserving it in view of what was then done or pending—the appropriations of the

United States Government of \$1,000,000 for the purpose of experimenting in manufacturing nickel steel for armour-plating their ships and for heavy ordnance. I have here the report of Admiral Folger and Lieutenant Buckingham, of the United States navy, who visited these mines at the instance of the United States Government, and they tell of the tonnage taken out of these mines. Supposing the output of the Copper Cliff mine to be \$1,090,000 a year; if we were in a position to impose a royalty of 3 per cent. that would give us a revenue of \$30,000. There are also the Dominion Mineral Company and Vivian Mines, and others are developing and contemplate the erection of smelters.

The indications are that there is in the nickel belt wealth to afford a revenue to the province which will ward off the bugbear of direct taxation for many years to come. Not that we would immediately begin to realize. There has been sold since confederation something like 800,000 acres of mining lands. Some of it has been practically abandoned, and much of it has been sold over and over again under tax sales, and it is not pretended that it is all valuable as mining lands. Some capitalists have simply held by paying the taxes, and others have not even paid the taxes. A great deal is held by people who scarcely know where their land is. I venture to believe that this 800,000 acres is a much smaller area than the public generally believe to have been sold. These are the figures, however, as nearly as they could be learned by reasonable search in the records of the Crown Lands Department.

## Toronto Markets.

Grain and flour—The market is firm, and millers appear to have very little bran or shorts to offer. There were a few enquiries for wheat but buyers were not so numerous as they were for the two or three preceding days. Values were nominally unchanged. Standard white and red were held at \$1.05 to \$1.06, north and west, with buyers at \$1.03 to \$1.04. Spring was nominal, with buyers at \$1.02 for 59 lbs. Midland; \$1.03 was bid for 69 lbs on the C.P.R. east, but refused. No. 2 Manitoba hard sold at \$1.16 and No. 2 northern at \$1.09. No. 3 hard was held at \$1.04. For oats there were more enquiry, but prices are no higher. A car of white sold at 47c on the Midland. Two cars mixed sold at 43c on the G.T.R. west. On spot odd cars sold at 46 to 46½c.

Car prices are: (Toronto freights)—Manitoba patents, \$6.25 to \$6.40; Manitoba strong bakers' \$5.90 to \$6.10; Ontario patents, \$5 to \$5.50; straight roller, \$1.75 to \$1.85; extra, \$1.40 to \$1.60; low grades, \$2.50 to \$4.25. Bran, \$11. Wheat—No. 2 white, \$1.12; No. 2 spring, \$1.04 to \$1.06; No. 2 red winter, \$1.12; No. 2 hard, \$1.16; No. 3 hard, \$1.03½ to \$1.04; No. 2 northern, \$1.09; No. 1 frosted, 94 to 95c; No. 2 frosted, 83 to 84c. Peas—No. 2, 75 to 76c. Barley—Feeding, 50 to 53c. Rye—80 to 81c. Corn—75 to 76c. Oats—46 to 48c.

Dried fruit—Several small lots of dried apples were sold by commission houses at 7½ to 8c, but later buyers would have paid 8c, but it is not likely they would have gone over that figure. Evaporated were slow at 12½ to 13½c.

Eggs—Demand was good and prices were firm at 12c. All offered wanted.

Produce—Quotations are: Beans, \$1.40 to \$1.70; potatoes, per bag, \$1 to \$1.05; do., on

track, 90 to 93c; hops, 1890 crop, 33 to 34c; 1889 crop, 10 to 25c; dried apples, 7½ to 8½c; evaporated do., 12 to 13½c; eggs, fresh, 11½ to 12c; sheepskins, \$1.25 to \$1.50; calveskins, 6 to 9c; hides, green, No. 1, 5 to 5½c; do., cured, 6½c; wool, 18 to 19c; chickens, 50 to 97c; turkeys, per lb., 10 to 13c; onions, per bbl., \$2 to \$2.25; maple syrup, per gal., 85 to 90c; maple sugar, 7 to 9c.

Dairy produce—There was a big supply of butter, and prices ruled very irregular to day. Sales were made at 11 to 15c and all for very fair quality. Some houses were able to clear their floors, while others carried over a considerable amount of stock. Selections sold at 14 to 15c but the general run averaged 12½c in lots of about 10 packages. Large packages, with butter sweet in quality but in poor shape, sold at 11 to 11½c. Demand dull for cheese and buyers are only taking just sufficient to keep them going. Small lots of spring makes sold at 10½ to 10¾c, and factories offered small lots at 10c, delivered. Quotations are: Butter, large rolls, good to choice western, 11 to 15c; dairy tubs, 11 to 14c; common and store packed tubs, 5 to 8c. Cheese—New and late fall makes, 10½ to 11c; skins, 7 to 9c.

Fresh meats were without much change. Dressed beef sold at 4 to 6c for forequarters and 6 to 7 for hinds. Veal firmer, with choice scarce at 9½ to 10½c. Mutton easier at 7 to 9c, top being for yearlings. Spring lambs were more plentiful, and a good many sales were made by the pound at 17c; by the head sales were made at \$4 to \$6.50.

Provisions—Hog products were steady and unchanged. Long clear sold in small lots at 8 to 8½c, and there were a few sales of smoked hams at 11c for heavy, and 11½c for select weights. Quotations are: Mess pork, Canadian, \$15.00 to \$17; bacon, long clear, per lb, 7½ to 8½; lard, Canada, tubs and pails, 9½ to 9¾c; smoked meats—hams, per lb, 11 to 11½c; bellies, per lb, 14c; rolls, per lb, 8½ to 9c; backs, per lb, 10½c.

Groceries—Canned vegetables have brightened up again this week, and corn, peas and tomatoes have been moving more freely. Tomatoes are firm at \$1.50, and a 50 case lot sold to a wholesale house at \$1.45. Corn offers at \$1.10 up, with a lot of Phoenix at \$1. Peas are held at \$1.30 up. There are three or four lots of inferior peas distributed between the jobbing and commission houses here, which have given very great dissatisfaction to buyers. Purchasers should see that only good brands are given them. Sugars were steady and unchanged at \$5 to \$5.10 for no brands, \$5.10 up for graded yellow, and at 6½ to 7 for granulated. Pinguey gunpowders and Young Hysons are very scarce and wanted at 1½ to 2c advance in New York. Here there is very little demand, but the market is firm. Molasses are strongly held, and some houses are asking 1 to 3c advance.—*Empire*, June 1st.

The promoters of the proposed Canadian paint combine are meeting with difficulty in bringing about the amalgamation of the several factories. It is proposed to squeeze out most of the small manufacturers, who are vigorously opposing the combine and some of the large makers before whom the matter has been brought appear unwilling to enter into any arrangement, or when they are willing want more for their plant than the other members of the combine are willing to pay.

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### Beef Values and Prospects.

The great advance in beef values, and the likelihood of admission in the near future of our pork products without restriction by the French and German governments, have drawn attention to the condition of our meat trade both at home and abroad. The United States is the natural source of supply for the larger part of the provisions consumed annually in western Europe. We shipped to England in 1889, 117,330,053 pounds of beef and to Scotland 19,950,500 pounds. In the same year Germany took 561,597 pounds of our bacon, France 37,942 pounds, England 288,679,781 pounds, and Scotland 11,116,675 pounds. Of hams France consumed 14,145 pounds, Germany 40,100 pounds, England 25,193,019 pounds, and Scotland 9,673,787 pounds. Our cattle shipments form a very important part of our export trade. England takes more than three-quarters of these, for out of a total of 205,786 in 1889, 170,033, valued at \$14,371,994, are credited to that country alone.

The export trade in most of these products is increasing rapidly, as may be seen from the following table, which gives the shipments for the calendar years 1890 and 1889:

	1890.	1889.
Cattle .....	\$33,297,048	\$25,073,366
Hogs .....	970,113	741,264
Sheep .....	199,845	393,183
Beef, fresh .....	13,837,373	13,002,713
Beef, canned .....	8,610,490	6,128,970
Beef, salted .....	6,093,340	3,831,077
Bacon .....	37,945,701	39,320,774
Hams .....	8,495,322	6,900,570
Pork, fresh .....	5,705	13,030
Pork, pickled .....	4,638,611	4,997,687
Totals .....	114,010,456	97,040,636

The advancing freight rates for cattle on the Atlantic steamers and the heavy losses which have occurred in these shipments through improper treatment of the cattle have so reduced the profits to shippers that a change in the method of exporting our surplus beef will doubtless be made, whatever action the English Parliament may take to regulate this trade. Our cattle shipments last year were almost twice as large as the year before, being 394,836, as against 205,786 for 1889. Secretary Rusk says in his report: "At a time when our domestic markets are overcrowded with animals and their products, this increase in the export trade is very encouraging. The prices realized abroad have, as a rule, been good, and but for the unjust restrictions placed upon both animal and meat products abroad the increase in the amount exported would have been much greater. Experimental shipments of cattle to Germany and Belgium were made during the year with favorable results, but excessive duties and the quarantine restrictions which were immediately imposed at once destroyed this trade."

The heavy shipments last year are doubtless the cause, to a considerable extent, of the advance in values now. Another reason assigned for the present advance is that cattlemen have been forced to sell their stock because of financial difficulties, and the limited supply now is causing a pressure to buy. The February report of the Department of Agriculture contains the following: "The decline in value of cattle is the result of short corn and other crops, which forced much stock upon the market, owners preferring to sell at prevailing values rather than take the risk of wintering. In the nature of things it must be temporary and followed by

higher values. The depletion of herds which has glutted markets has to some extent impaired future supply, and prices will react when this impairment becomes more apparent." The present condition of the market shows that the foregoing prediction has been realized.

The cost of grain is said to have increased over 100 per cent. Severe winters have also assisted very materially in reducing the supply of cattle. The total number of cattle in the country January 1 is reported at 36,875,048, valued at \$544,127,908. In only five states was the number in excess of that reported at the beginning of 1890, in ten it was the same, while in the remainder it declined from 1 to 7 per cent. A Boston newspaper places the decrease at \$5,000 head.

As a rule the prices of cattle and beef are higher in April and May than in the first three months of the year. This is the time when holders are most reluctant to sell, as cattle increase rapidly in weight during the spring and early summer. As the consumption of fish declines after the close of the Lenten season, so the demand for beef and pork increases.

A comparison of present prices, per 100 pounds, with those of three preceding years, is made in the following table:

	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.
Drovers' price, Chicago .....	\$1.57	\$1.00	\$4.37	\$5.60
Dressed beef, New York .....	7.50	6.12	7.00	8.25
Cattle exports, Boston .....	6.31	6.03	6.00	6.33
Dressed exports, Boston .....	7.05	6.78	6.35	7.70
Market price, Boston .....	7.37	7.00	7.80	8.50

Bradstreet's.

### The Labor Question and Trade.

The Royal Commission, which the Government has just announced is to inquire into the relations between employers and employed, must not be taken to mean that British capital and labor are in a state of chronic warfare. The bulk of our industries can do without the Commission, they have fought the question out among themselves, and by means of conciliation boards, sliding scales for wages, and arbitrators, have, during the last fifteen years, got along peaceably together. In the great textile and iron trades there have been no prolonged strikes such as that which once raged at Preston. The present troubles, those which have apparently suggested the Royal Commission, are connected with the less skilled class of labor required in handling cargo, working ships and railways, and getting coal. The great bulk of manufactures is produced from day to day and month to month without any such friction and difficulty that a Royal Commission is necessary to put matters in order. It must therefore be remembered that the questions to be discussed should relate primarily to unskilled labor. This class of work has, during the last few years, become organized. It began to make its organization known with the great dock strike in London, of 1889. This was followed by the strike last year at Southampton, the Scotch railway strike, the shipping strikes in the colonies, and the present disputes at Cardiff and in London. The strike in 1889 was for increased wages. After a struggle, which to the shipping of London was altogether new, the dock companies were defeated. A truce was patched up, and now the quarrel has been renewed because the employers have decided to employ non-unionists as well as unionist hands. The unionist object to the employment of "black-legs," and the question has been narrowed down to whether the orders of the union

are to be recognized in this respect. The ship-owners and shipping companies are as much interested as the dock companies, and have formed themselves into a federation, apparently determined to engage in a battle of Armageddon with the newly formed laborers' and sailors' trade union.

It is unfortunate for both parties that the bulk of the members of the laborers' union are of a much less intelligent and reasonable class than those which predominate among workmen in the great manufacturing centres. A more skilled is also a more thinking class of operatives, and it remains to be seen whether the shipping federation can educate the new unions up to the standard of intelligence prevailing in the factory districts. If this can be done, their difficulties will cease with the establishment of a board of conciliation or arbitration, which shall discuss matters temporarily and compromise the questions at issue. In one sense, the present struggle is the result of the weakness of the union. Its members cannot bring all their fellow laborers to join the organization, and the shipping federation have very properly determined that they will employ any laborer, whether he is a unionist or not. The question before the Royal Commission will, therefore, be nothing less than the general organization of labor. Were all operatives as completely organized as those in the textile trades, the representatives of men and masters could meet round a table and discuss matters until a satisfactory conclusion was arrived at, or submit them to arbitration. The fact that so large a number of laborers belong to no union, and move from place to place, spoiling the plans and wage rates of the unionists, is the main cause of the present troubles. Probably it will some day be recognized by our legislators that labor can be dealt with much more effectually, can be more readily reasoned with, when organized, than when simply moving about as a hungry, restless, and work-seeking rabble. This is the problem which the Royal Commission has to face. It is a great point to find it generally granted that the present system is ill adapted to the best interests of trade and of the community. Trade unions, based on certain rules and carried on with a reasonable spirit, will prevent these strikes and lock-outs, which sometimes do more to drive away commerce in a week than a slightly higher rate of pay or reduced hours could do in a year. The rates of wages will always be regulated by the law of supply and demand, and by the state of the market; but the general sense of the community has come to recognize that the law of supply and demand does not work smoothly unless assisted by some kind of machinery. Possibly the future may witness such a spread of organization, officially recognized and assisted, in every class of industry and labor that the conflicts which at present rage between equally indispensable classes will be looked back upon as the acts of helpless and reckless antagonists.—*British Trade Journal.*

Mr. Molarky, representing John McPherson & Co., boot and shoe manufacturers, Hamilton, is at present looking after the interest of his firm in the west.

A large party of German immigrants have arrived and will be conducted by the Canadian Pacific railroad to western points. The immigrants were without exception of good class and expressed an intention to take up farming.

## British Columbia.

J. Cohen, cigars, &c., Vancouver, has sold out.

S. J. Martin, hardware, &c., Victoria, has assigned.

J. Walsh, saloon, Victoria; succeeded by Carter & Rollin.

Wm. Eastman, cooper, Vancouver, admitted G. P. Clorin into partnership under style of W. Eastman & Co.

The end of the Columbia & Kootenay track is within a mile of Nelson, says the *Miner*, and is expected to be in the yard limits by May 28.

Thomas Dunn has sold his fine block on Cordova street to an English capitalist for a sum believed to be in the vicinity of \$80,000, says the *Vancouver World*.

Victoria sealers have cabled to Sir Chas. Tupper their protest against the passage of the bill to close Behring sea for a year, now before the British House of Commons.

J. A. Laidlaw is building a large cannery, with a capacity of about 25,000 cases, at the head of Woodward slough, Lulu island. It will be completed in time for this season's work.

Several improvements and alterations have been made to the machinery of Morse's saw mill, at Vancouver, and this mill will now be one of the best in the province. It will have a daily capacity of between 150,000 and 200,000 feet.

The Victoria Lumbering and Manufacturing Company has bought the United States barque "Colorado," of Boston, 1,200 tons. Capt. Gibson, formerly master of the ship "America" has gone east to bring her round. This is the first of a fleet of vessels which this company intend to purchase for the carrying of the product of their large sawmill now about completed at Chemainus.

A company has been formed in Victoria to work the deposits of quicksilver discovered on the west coast. The following are the members of the company: George Byrnes, Wm. Wilson, F. J. Claxton, H. S. Manson, Theo. Davie, A. C. Flumerfelt, F. G. Vernon, E. V. Bodwell, P. E. Irving, F. J. Barnard, E. G. Prior, and A. W. Vowell. The company is a strong one, and will prosecute development work with vigor.

The Council of Pharmacy for the Province, was held in Victoria recently. The session was chiefly passed in framing by-laws which will be submitted to the Lieutenant-Governor in Council for approval. It was recommended that examinations be held twice a year, in October and April. The first annual meeting of the Association for the Province will be held on the second Thursday in June. Thos. Shotholt, of Victoria, was elected president of the Council; D. S. Curtis, of New Westminster, vice-president, and M. G. Clanchard, of Victoria, secretary-treasurer and registrar.

At a meeting of the Victoria Agricultural Society the accepted plans of C. J. Soule were produced for inspection. They show a handsome main building, with a frontage of 180 feet by a depth of 60 feet, in the centre of which is a graceful circular tower, and the base of which is 95 feet from the ground. The roof rises to 139 feet, and is surmounted by a flag-staff, the top of which is 118 feet above the ground. There are 23,000 square feet of floor

surface in the main building, exclusive of that contained in the second, or art gallery, which is circular, 64 feet in diameter, and well lighted. The building is so arranged that additional wings can be added at any time they are found necessary.

*Westminster Ledger*: From time to time items have appeared in these columns respecting the canning of fruits in our province, an industry, which at no distant date is destined to attain large proportions. It is now learned that the Harlock Salmon Packing Company of Ladner's Landing intend forthwith to enter into this branch of the business. Workmen skilled in the packing of fruits have been engaged. No pains or expense have been spared so that the company may be enabled to turn out a superior class of goods. For the first season they do not expect to make a very large pack, probably several thousand cases, but this will depend on the quantity of suitable fruits to be obtained. British Columbia is *par excellence* a fruit growing country and heretofore too little attention has been paid to this branch of farming by the agricultural community, although of late many orchards have been planted. During next few years the number will likely be enormously increased. Now that fruit canneries have become an established fact here there need be no fear of over production of fruit, provided the right kinds are grown. British Columbia should successfully compete with California in the production of canned fruits.

## British Columbia Trade Letter

(SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE.)

VANCOUVER, June 1.—The leading event of the week in real estate matters was the sale of the C.P.R. townsite at Chilliwack, the proposed terminus of the Chilliwack railway. It took place Saturday and was attended by about 500 persons, principally from Vancouver. Mr. Beatrice, the auctioneer, sold \$22,500 worth of lots in a few hours, disposing of them at good prices as fast as they were put up. The average price paid was \$150 per lot, ranging from \$65 to \$350. Your correspondent had an opportunity while attend this sale to take notes of the surrounding country. Chilliwack, with the exception of the Delta, is the largest and finest section of agricultural land on the coast. There are nearly 100,000 acres of valley land, all of which is easily placed under cultivation with surprising results as to yield. It is also among the oldest settled portions of the province, and at this season of the year the valley presents a charming appearance. The prevailing green, the beautiful farms and farm residences, and the luxuriance of the orchard and garden vegetation, the whole being watered by the Fraser river, and backed by low mountains, form a striking picture of pastoral beauty. Fruit growing is the principal industry, although mixed farming is carried on extensively. Oats and hay are the staple and most profitable crops as yet, but with milling facilities wheat would do better than in many parts of Canada, some other parts of British Columbia, alone excepted. The new industries being promoted are hop growing, fruit canning, poultry, bee raising, etc., and with the advent of a railway this summer or next spring at the latest, great industrial prosperity must ensue. Of course, Chilliwack has always enjoyed daily communication with Westminster by water, but will now have direct communication with Vancouver by rail as well. The appear-

ance of prosperity is general. There is probably not a poor or badly off family in the whole valley, and with the excellent returns from the land and the rapid increase in values, most of the farmers have become rich. As an instance of this, acre property adjoining the townsite is held as high as \$850 an acre; too high, you will probably imagine for anything but speculation. The next real estate sale will be at Steveston, in Richmond Municipality, near the mouth of the Fraser, on Lulu island. I shall probably be able to describe important sections in my next. It is wonderful what an advance is being made in farm lands in the province. The laying out of town sites is simply an evidence of this in anticipation of what is to follow.

Business is fair; we are now starting upon the usual quiet season. Bailing is now opening up properly. There are eight, large, handsome new blocks now under way, upon which tenders have been asked. The foreign lumber trade is at present brisker than usual, while shipping continues brisk. The SS. Parthia arrived last week with over two thousand tons of freight; the West Indian from San Francisco with a large cargo. The meat market is being supplied with mutton from California now. This British Columbia should certainly supply itself, but unfortunately, the home article is limited. Several large firms are making application for the admission, duty free, of sheep herds, and if it will encourage home growing, the Government should by all means grant the application. As has been referred to previously by me, shipbuilding is one of the industries making rapid progress here.

Fish still remains scarce and high. Retail quotations are: Salmon, 15; trout, 20; cod, 10c; sturgeon, 10c, and smaller fish, 10 to 12c per pound.

New potatoes are in the market at from 1½ to 2c per pound, wholesale. Imported but is scarce; the California article is about out of the market and eastern creamery has not yet begun to move freely. Price generally 28 to 30c to dealers. Cheese is steady at 13½c, whole sale, and eggs 18 to 20c. Old potatoes are very scarce.

Flour—Manitoba patents, \$6.75 to \$7; Manitoba bakers', \$6.00 to \$6.25; Oregon, \$5.75 to \$6. Cornmeal is held at \$4, and oatmeal also at the same figure. Rolled oats are quoted at \$4.25 per 100 pounds, and oil cake at \$10 per ton. The prices of feed still remain the same—Shorts, 26 per ton; bran \$24, wheat, \$36 to \$40, 40 to \$45.

Sugar—British Columbia granulated, 7½c per pound; yellow, 6½ to 6¾c; cube, 8c. Maple syrup, \$1.25 per tin.

Fruits—Oranges, Navals, \$4.50 to \$5.50; Riverside seedling, \$3.75 to \$2.25; Los Angeles, \$2.50 to \$3.25. Scillian lemons, \$7.50, and California lemons, \$4.50 to \$5. Bananas, \$3 to \$4 per bunch. Rhubarb, 4½ to 5c per pound. Cherries have dropped to \$1.25.

Meats and lard—Dry salt, 11½c; roll lard, 11½c; breakfast bacon, 13½c; back 13; ham, 14c; pickled pork, bellies, 11½c; mess pork, 12½c. Lard, in tubs, 12c; in pails, 12½c; in tins, 13c; compound, 12c.

The exports of wheat from India since April 1 were 9,280,000 bushels, of which 4,120,000 bushels were to the United Kingdom and 5,160,000 bushels to the Continent. The total shipments for the corresponding time last year were 4,460,000 bushels, of which 2,980,000 bushels were to the United Kingdom and 1,480,000 bushels to the Continent.

**British Grain Trade.**

The *Mark Lane Express*, of June 1, in its weekly review of the British grain trade says: "English wheats are firm and prices stationary. In foreign wheats the changes in values are fractional. Indian is 3d cheaper. Californian is 3d higher. Californian futures are quoted at 44s 3d for prompt and 45s for September shipment. Oregon is quoted at 45s for June shipment. Corn is weak and is lower. Barleys are steady. Oats are a trifle dearer. At to days market prices were generally against holders. Russian and Indian red wheats were 6d lower and were hard to place at the decline. Flour was weak. Barley was firm. Both flat and round corn was 3 to 6d lower. The prices of beans and peas were in favor of the buyers. Flax seed was 3d cheaper."

**Prices of Iron in England.**

From the statement indicating movements in the prices published by the *London Economist*, London Iron learns "that the changes during the first quarter of 1901 have, on the whole, not been very great, the most noticeable variation being, unfortunately, that in the value of iron. It is only too well known that the decrease is due to the exceptional depression which has for so long overhung the industry. The depression was the chief cause of the putting out of the Scotch blast furnaces; for, although the cessation of work in Scotland was nominally the consequence of the blast-furnace-men's strike, it was actually a lockout, which the ironmasters found necessary."

**Alaska's Only Saw-mill**

Westward of Loring lies Annette island, upon which is situated the Tsimpsian settlement of Rev. William Duncan, which was removed to Alaska from British Columbia about three years ago. Here is found the only sawmill avowedly producing lumber for sale. This mill is operated entirely by Indians, even the office work and book keeping being done by them. These people also have blacksmith shops, tin shops, etc., and have erected a cannery, which produces a few thousand cases of salmon annually.

There is a great increase in receipts of butter at Toronto, and prices have declined considerably. Specially selected packages sold, on Saturday, May 30, at 14 to 15c, but the general run were at 13c, while coarsely packed lots sold down to 11½c. Stocks are again beginning to accumulate.

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**DRUGS AND MEDICINES**  
Every requisite of the Drug Trade promptly supplied.  
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The most conveniently located Hotel in Toronto.  
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THIS celebrated brand of Tea has arrived and samples are in our travellers' hands. The number one "blue label" is a blending of choice pickings and specially put up to meet a demand for fine grown teas; besides strength the infusion has a wonderful bouquet. For "5 o'clock teas" it is without a peer. The number two "red label" is a blend selected to meet Canadian taste for a smooth and not too heavy tea at a price to insure a large sale.

These Teas are offered only in packets, pounds, halves and quarters assorted in Half Chests. The "Trade Mark" is a registered one. Shall be pleased to forward samples on application.

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ELECTRIC BELLS KEPT IN STOCK.  
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Unobscured Prices.



### Germany's Great Fur Market.

The Leipzig correspondent of the New York *Fur Trade Review* writes as follows, dated May 12th.

At the time of mailing our last letter the Eastern Fair was only half over; the latter part of the Fair proved much better than was expected, especially in American furs. Russian buyers took considerable parcels of raw musquash; quantities were also purchased by German furriers and the manufacturers of seal imitations, who fairly disposed of their seal colored musquash during the Fair. Single firms did a fair business in mink, lower grades being preferred by buyers; a few lots of best sorts also taken; medium qualities and colors were rather neglected. Superior grades of marten met with a slow demand; inferior grades were purchased by Russian and Turkish dealers. Skunk meet with a very fair demand for France, England, and Germany, and several firms sold out their stocks. Some parcels of raw racoon were taken for Russia, principally cheaper sorts being required; prime skins were purchased by Leipzig dyers, who have had a fair business in fancy colors, especially sea otter imitations; views generally for racoon are not very good, as black dyed skins meet with no demand. American opossum sold slowly; a new color, skunk imitation, to be introduced by one of our dyers, will do well. Trade in red fox improved toward the close of the Fair, as Russian and Greek buyers would not leave without goods; lower grade skins were preferred; owing to slow sale at first prices declined somewhat; the Turkish dealers also took inferior sorts of lynx. Common cat, cased, was in good request, but scarce; open skins sold slowly. Some important transactions in raw American otter were effected with Russian dealers: dark selected skins were taken for Germany and Galicia. Fisher sold slowly; tails brought  $4\frac{1}{2}$  marks in average. Russian, as usual, were the chief buyers of sea otter, but the present high prices prevented large transactions: the same is true of blue fox, which could not be sold out though in good favor. Seal skins sold fairly well in the latter part of the Fair; English and French dyers compete, the latter being preferred in many instances. American badger was in good request for France and Scandinavian countries. Beaver, best dark skins, has sold well for Galicia, Poland and Austria; business was also brisk in nutria, the Berlin cloakmakers being large buyers; prices are lower than one year ago. Australian opossum, in furs, seconds, and small skins, blue sorts, met a good demand for Galicia and Russia. Japanese foxes, blue dyed skins, were taken by many furriers as novelties. German dressed squirrels were taken for France and some for Germany; cheaper sorts mainly in favor; a brisk demand has been developed for tails, and prices have sensibly advanced, sales being made to fill English orders for boas. Russian squirrel sacs have been in request for France and England; Susliki sacs have been sold at moderate prices to mantle manufacturers; the supply is large. There is a brisk demand for black dyed Persians; dyers expect further good sales; importers have sold large parcels of raw skins; the Schiras have also sold pretty well; the supply is large this year. Black dyed Astrakhan is produced in large quantity, and finds a ready sale for the United States; original parcels are always taken; natural for dyeing are freely

purchased on speculation; grey krimmer is in good request and high in price; Ermino has been purchased by Leipzig firms to a larger extent than in former years; some skins have been taken for the United States and France. Parcels of white hares have been sold at present low rates; black dyed hares have lately been taken by Berlin mantle makers; black dyed white foxes are again in demand; moullins sell readily for United States; Russian black cats and cat sacs have been in better request.

### A Trade Nuisance.

Minneapolis is over run with "fire sales" This species of business is becoming an intolerable nuisance that should receive attention from the city council. The men who run these fraudulent sales, for that is what they nearly all are in truth, invade a city, burn off the ends of a few shoe boxes, being careful not to scorch the shoes, and then impose their inferior, and often, worthless goods upon the public.

If no one suffered but the fools who pay for their experience it would be of little account to the public, but when this irresponsible class of trade eats into the business of established dealers then it is a matter of public attention. A city owes it to reputable business men to see that they are protected in their rights. They invest their money in the highest rentals in the city, often in buildings, bear a share of public taxation and should not be left to the mercy of the leeches who eke out a living by defrauding the public, and evading the assessor.

The "fire sale" business has been carried far enough in Minneapolis. Other cities are suffering of course in the same way. The goods are shoddy and are grossly misrepresented to the seekers after "bargains."

The reputable retailers of Minneapolis should be protected from these trade sharks. The shoe dealers have considered whether it would not be wise to take action on this matter, but after deliberation they decided to let the public learn by experience that it is not economy to buy something simply because it is cheap. So the matter has been dropped.—*Commercial Bulletin.*

### Paints and Oils at Toronto.

A further decline has taken place in turpentine, owing to the more liberal supply and at lower prices. We quote on large lots only: Pure white lead, ground in oil, association guarantee, 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. Prepared paints, ( $\frac{1}{2}$ ,  $\frac{3}{4}$  and gallon tin-) Pure, per gallon, \$1.05 to \$1.10; second qualities, per gal., 85 to 90c. Colors in oil, (25 lb. tins standard quality)—Venetian red, per pound, 5c; chrome pellow, per lb., 9c; chrome green, per lb., 8c; French imperial green, 14c. Colors, dry—Yellow ochre (J.C.) in bbls. per lb., 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ c; Venetian red (R.O. 2) per bbl., 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ c; English oxides, in bbls., per lb., 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ c; American, in bbls., per lb., 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ c; Paris green, per lb., 15 $\frac{1}{2}$  to 16c; burnt umber, per lb., 6c; chrome yellows, per lb., 12c; chrome greens, per lb., 12c. Linsced oil, in bbls., raw, per gal., 61c; boiled, per gal., 67c. Turpentine, in bbls., selected packages, per gal., 59 to 60c. Glue Common broken, in bbls., 10 to 11c; French medal, 12 to 13c; cabinetmakers', 17 to 18c; white, 16 to 17c. Castor oil, per lb., 10 to 12c.—*Empire*

Dry hides in the United States were reported very weak and  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 1c lower the first of last week.



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