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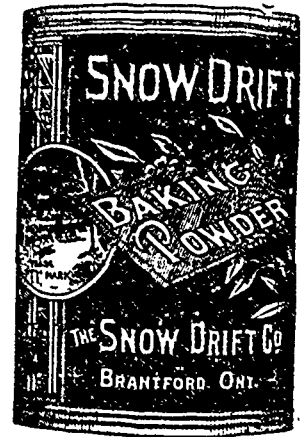
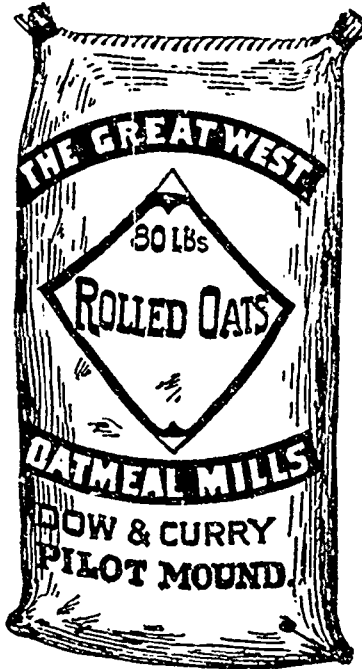
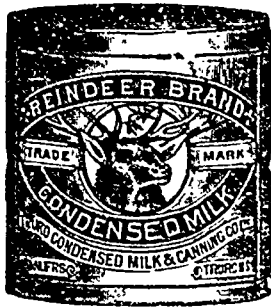
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WINNIPEG, APRIL 20, 1896.

Manitoba.

Hall Bros. have opened a butcher shop at Gladstone.

Dr. McConnell has purchased a controlling interest in the Morden Woolen Mill.

M. Wilson has started a pump factory at Gladstone, Man., in connection with his blacksmithing business.

McCorquodale Bros., saw mill, Boissevain, have dissolved partnership. H. McCorquodale continues the business.

Agramovich & Ripstein, pawnbrokers, Winnipeg, have dissolved partnership. Isaac Ripstein continues the business.

H. J. Borthwick, who has conducted the Morden Herald for several years, has sold out his interests in the paper to C. T. Baylis, lately Presbyterian missionary at Rosland.

Extensive additions to the apparatus of the Winnipeg Salt Works are being made by Paul Woods, the proprietor, says the Dauphin Pioneer Press, who intends developing the industry as fast as possible.

The west along, says the Selkirk Record, is a scene of great activity. Owners of steamboats and barges are busy getting the machinery in their crafts placed in position, and the barges are being calked and prepared for a busy season.

E. DePencier, formerly manager of the Hudson's Bay Co.'s store at Manitowish, and lately partner in the firm of DePencier, Winram & Co., of the same place, has severed his connection with the firm, and will go to the British Columbia mining region.

Alberta.

Ross Bros. have purchased the stock and business of the Edmonton Hardware Co. and will continue the business.

It is reported, says the Tribune, that a wealthy English syndicate is prepared to establish a smelter at Calgary as soon as it is demonstrated to a certainty that good coking coal exists in the vicinity of the city.

Northwest Ontario.

Inspector Gibbs is erecting a building at Fort William which will be known as the grain exchange. It is conveniently situated near the Canadian Pacific Railway station. The grain inspector's office will be in the building.

Saskatchewan.

T. E. Baker is erecting a carpenter workshop at Prince Albert to replace the one recently destroyed by fire.

Grain and Milling Notes.

A machine has been invented for the purpose of expediting the treatment of seed grain with bluestone solution to prevent smut. It was exhibited at the Winnipeg grain exchange recently, to the satisfaction of those who saw it.

It is reported that the Dominion government has made an order to the effect that the grain inspector at Fort William should be paid by fees collected, instead of by salary. This is a return to the old plan and meets with the approval of the trade.

Manitoba flour was unsettled yesterday, says the Montreal Gazette of April 9, and difficult to quote. The smaller holders have been underselling the big millers as much as 80 to 50c per barrel. The latter have got their dander up, and what they are selling at is known only to themselves. In consequence of this no quotation is given today either on Manitoba patents or strong bakers, and cannot be until the cutting is stopped. The volume of business in both was extensive.

Grocery Trade Notes.

The visible supply of coffee in the United States is 63,025 bags less than it was the same period last year, and 72,193 bags less than two years ago.

In New York, on April 9, all grades of refined sugars except the two lowest were advanced $\frac{1}{2}$ c, and the price of granulated there now is 5 8-16c.

At Philadelphia on April 13 all grades of refined sugar advanced $\frac{1}{2}$ c, with the exception of numbers 14 and 15 which advanced 1-16c. The rise is caused by the general decrease in the raw material and the fact that there is no Cuban sugar coming to the country.

Cuba's total sugar crop this year, says a report, will amount to only about 10 per cent. of her nominal product, using the figures of the crop of 1895 as a basis of comparison. This year's product to April 6 is 77,250 tons. Last year's product to the same date 566,000 tons.

The demand has recently increased for dried apples, says a Toronto paper, as no doubt consumers are tiring of the California dried fruits which have lately been filling the market. Evaporated show the most activity and are firmer at $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ c. Dried sell around $\frac{1}{2}$ c.

In the New York sugar market $\frac{1}{2}$ c has been paid freely for crystals, and holders are now asking $\frac{1}{2}$ c. Since the 31st of March granulated, in New York, has advanced $\frac{1}{2}$ c per lb, but there has been no corresponding rise in Canadian market.

The New York Journal of Commerce, of April 8, says: The strength in the raw sugar market has developed into an advance of 1-16c for raws and liberal sales have been made on the basis of $\frac{1}{2}$ c for 96 test centrifugals. Muscovado and molasses sugars are nominally unchanged, but very firmly held. Some holders are not disposed to sell even at the advance and the market presents an exceedingly strong front at all points.

A New York Report says: Currants are unsettled but are tending upward, owing to the report that the local customs authorities had received instructions to assess duty at the rate of 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ c per lb on all importations. Some of the cleaners and one or two speculators came into the market this morning and bought all they could get on the basis of 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ c for barrels. Holders, however, advanced their quotations to 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ c. The market is dull and with a decidedly unsettled feeling among

holders, pending more definite information as to the course that will be pursued by the custom house.

Dry Goods Trade.

Foreign makers of velveteens have advised their customers that on and after April 1 these goods are and will be advanced.

English fashionists have decreed that tweeds in dress goods will rule next autumn. Judging by the samples displayed by French and German manufacturers' agents, there will be considerable variety. Such goods will be looked upon with the greatest favor. Next in order to these are the chevots, which are coarser than the tweeds.

The Toronto Globe's last dry goods article says: "Jobbers are not inclined to make many price concessions this season, believing that when good weather comes the demand from retailers will be sufficient to move stocks on hand. The demand from customers is small. Serges have received a moderate request. Repeat orders for mohairs have been few as yet, but the number of inquiries for mohairs since the season started indicates that there will be an immense trade done in them ere the season is finished. Orders are being placed on mohairs for the fall. Costume cloths have had only a partial success. Covert cloths, in the better grades, have been good, a mixed effect in subdued colors being looked upon with much favor."

Bradstreet's speaks of the dry goods situation in the United States as follows: "The market continues quiet, with the general situation more or less depressed. The lower prices made for cotton goods has not induced any more trading, as the feeling is that values will keep low for some time to come, notwithstanding the steady tone of raw cotton. Printed fabrics are quiet outside of those fancy specialties which have sold well all of this season. American shirtings and Merrimack shirtings have been reduced $\frac{1}{2}$ c in price to tempt business. Gingham are slow of sale and featureless. Agents report a fair amount of orders for fall dress woolens being booked, and the prospect favors a fairly good business. Men's-wear woolens are dull, with the market depressed and the mills very sparsely supplied with orders. Much machinery is forced to be idle owing to lack of business."

Freight Rates and Traffic Matters.

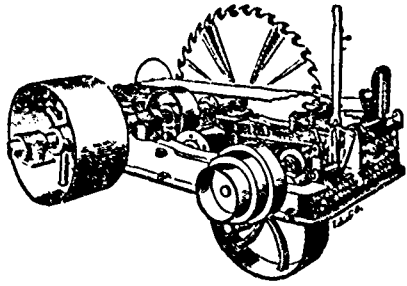
The first boat of the season to leave Duluth was the steamer H. R. Dixon, of the Booth line, which left on April 12 for Isle Royal.

The rates decided upon at Chicago by the new transcontinental freight association are a good deal of a surprise. It shows a considerable advance in rates west bound, but a slight reduction in tariffs east bound. Class rates agreed upon go into effect May 1. The rates show in almost every case a reduction from 10 to 20 cents per hundred pounds.

Lake and rail rates on wheat from Fort William to Eastern Canada points have been fixed for this season. The rate to Ontario points as far east as Peterboro and Belleville is 8 cents per bushel. East of these points to Montreal the rate is 9 cents. This is exclusive of elevator charges. These rates apply only to domestic business. Special figures for export rates.

It has been estimated that electric railways have displaced in the United States no less than 275,000 horses, and the movement has not yet been stopped.

The Province, a weekly literary paper published at Victoria, British Columbia, is steadily coming to the front as one of the best papers of its class published in Canada. The last number is a very fine one.

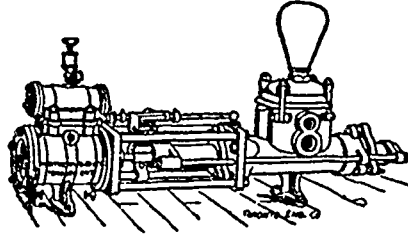


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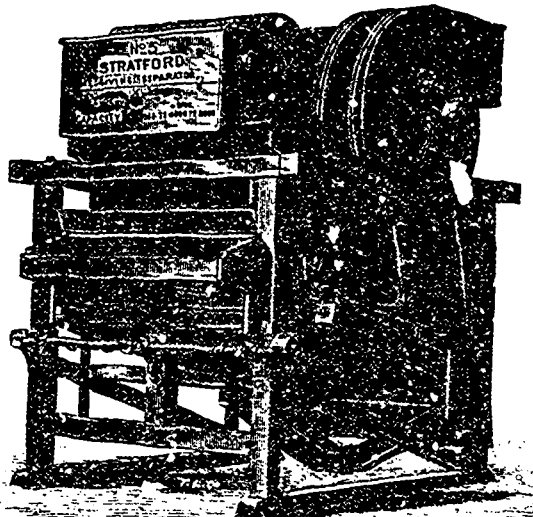
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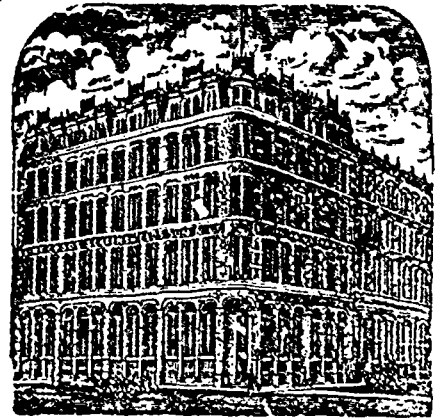
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The Commercial

WINNIPEG, APRIL 20, 1896.

MOST PRODUCTIVE CROPS.

A bulletin has been issued from the central experimental farm at Ottawa, giving results of tests of various crops for productiveness, at the central and branch farms, for 1895. The bulletin shows at a glance the varieties of grains, roots, etc., which produced the largest yields last year at the different farms. The bulletin was prepared by Dr. Saunders, director of the experimental farms, and it has been issued in time to be of value to farmers in selecting their seed this year. There are five farms in all operated by the Dominion government, comprising the system of experimental farms. The Central or head farm is at Ottawa, with branch farms at Brandon, Man., Indian Head, Assa., Nappan, N. S., and Agassiz, B. C.

We naturally turn to wheat first, and observe that the two prairie farms led all the others in yield. At the Manitoba farm red fye gave the largest yield, returning 49 bushels per acre, and the smallest yield from twelve principle varieties tested was 42½ bushels per acre. The Indian Head farm even surpassed Brandon, giving 52 bushels per acre and 42½ as the lowest yield, in twelve varieties. Red fye, however was seventh on the list, yielding 45 bushels per acre, a variety called Beaudry taking the lead. The yields at the other farms are as follows: British Columbia farm, highest 33, lowest 17½; Nappan farm, highest 32½, lowest 27½; bushels per acre. Ottawa farm, highest 30½ bushels, lowest 24 bushels. These wheat experiments show the superiority of our western prairies over all other sections of Canada for spring wheat. A variety of wheat called Preston, a hybrid originated at the experimental farm, from a cross between Ladoga and Red Fye, gave the largest yield of all the varieties, in the aggregate test of all the farms, standing first at Ottawa and Nappan and second at Brandon.

When it comes to oats the western prairies again lead at a long distance in advance of the other farms. The Indian Head farm heads the list with the highest yield of nearly 109 bushels per acre, and the lowest yield was nearly 87 bushels per acre. Brandon makes a close second with the highest yield 101½ bushels and the lowest 87½ bushels per acre. The highest yield at Ottawa was 74 bushels, at Nappan 70½ bushels, and at Agassiz 59½ bushels per acre. Banner oats gave the highest yield at Brandon and Ottawa and Abundance led at Indian Head.

In barley again the two western prairie farms lead, the Manitoba farm heading the list with a yield of 69 bushels per acre. Indian Head next with 62½ bushels per acre, Ottawa third with 58 bushels, Nappan fourth with 52 bushels and British Columbia last with 38½ bushels per acre. As to variety, Mensury led at Brandon and Ottawa, Renie's Improved at Indian Head, Odessa at Nappan and Agassiz, and second at Indian Head, making it the best in the aggregate test. These are all six-rowed barleys.

In the two-rowed varieties of barley Manitoba also led, with the largest yield of 62½ bushels per acre, Indian Head following close with 59 bushels, Nappan third with nearly 48 bushels, British Columbia farm fourth with 45 bushels and Ottawa fifth with 43½ bushels per acre. As to variety, French Chevalier led at Brandon and Nappan, Prolific at Indian Head, Duck Bill at Agassiz and Sidney at Ottawa.

In the grain crops grown principally in Canada it will therefore be seen that the prairie districts make a record far ahead of the other sections in the yield obtained. If further proof were wanting as to the productivity of our prairie soil, we can find it. Peas are not grown to any extent in the west, but in the tests with this grain Manitoba again leads with a yield of 63 bushels per acre, Nappan second with 5½ bushels, Ottawa 40 bushels, British Columbia 3½ bushels per acre. No record of the other prairie farm—Indian Head—is given in regard to peas.

In root crops Manitoba is likewise ahead, with a yield of 403½ bushels of potatoes per acre. Ottawa second with 335 bushels per acre, Nappan third with 375 bushels, Indian Head fourth with 352 bushels and British Columbia fifth with 324 bushels per acre. In turnips and mangels Manitoba stands second in each, Ottawa leading in mangels and Nappan in turnips.

PORK PACKING

The Cincinnati Price-Current has completed its annual compilation of the hog pack of the west for the year ending March 1st last. The total winter pack is 6,815,800 hogs, a decrease of 375,700 hogs from last year. The average weight of the hogs packed was 240.71 pounds, being nearly 8 pounds greater than the average of last season. The summer pack was 8,195,000 hogs, being a decrease of 617,000 hogs as compared with the summer pack of 1891. The pork packing year is divided into a summer season of eight months, from March 1 to November 1, and a winter season of four months, from November 1 to March 1. The following shows the cost of hogs packed in the West, per 100 pounds, live weight, for a series of years ending March 1:

	Summer	Winter	Year
1880-81	\$4.20	\$4.61	\$4.45
1881-82	5.65	6.06	5.90
1882-83	7.20	6.28	6.65
1883-84	5.60	5.18	5.35
1884-85	5.35	4.29	4.70
1885-86	8.90	3.66	3.75
1886-87	4.10	4.19	4.15
1887-88	4.75	5.04	4.90
1888-89	5.58	4.99	5.26
1889-90	4.80	3.66	3.98
1890-91	3.91	3.54	3.74
1891-92	4.48	3.91	4.16
1892-93	5.03	6.54	5.60
1893-94	6.33	5.26	5.87
1894-95	4.98	4.28	4.67
1895-96	4.41	3.68	4.07

THE DAIRY OUTLOOK.

The season for re-opening the butter and cheese factories is again at hand, and the prospect is that there will be an increased output of dairy goods in Manitoba this year. We may also look for an improvement in the quality of the product or our dairies, owing to the influence of the Manitoba dairy school,

which has been attended largely the past winter by the butter and cheese makers. It is to be hoped that the factories will be well supported this year by the farmers. The production of factory goods is greatly to be desired, in preference to the home made article. In fact we may say the days of ordinary home made dairy butter are almost numbered. The creamery or factory made butter is now practically the only valuable article for the export trade and dairy goods are not wanted. Of course, there will be a limited demand for dairy grades of butter for the home trade, but the disposal of the surplus make of ordinary farm dairy goods is becoming every year more difficult, owing to the demand calling for creamery goods. Great progress was made in the establishment of butter and cheese factories in Manitoba last year. In some cases we hear that a reaction has set in and that some farmers contemplate going back to the old system of home dairying. This will certainly prove a mistake if followed to any extent, for the reasons already stated. By all means The Commercial would advise sticking to the factory plan of making butter and cheese. If for any reason the factory did not prove a success last year, try to discover the cause and remedy the trouble, but do not go back to home dairying. There will be sufficient dairy butter made in districts where it is not practical to establish creameries, to supply the home demand for the home made class of goods. For the shipping trade practically factory goods only are wanted. Another point which it is important to mention at the beginning of the season is advisability of shipping promptly, while the goods are fresh and sweet. This applies to factory as well as to farm made goods. If we are to gain a reputation for producing a fine quality of dairy goods, let our producers and dealers get into the custom of shipping promptly a fresh, sweet article.

The desirability of shipping promptly applies particularly to dairy butter, which is usually held in country stores where the storage accommodation is poor, and where even storage for a few days is sufficient to reduce the quality. Creameries which have good cold storage rooms can hold longer. Farmers who keep a number of cows should be induced to provide cream separators. This is as necessary as modern grain implements. No intelligent farmer will suffer the waste involved in sowing his grain broadcast, when he can get a seeder which will increase his yield 20 to 30 per cent. Why they go on using pails and cans for setting milk, when a machine can be procured which will increase the yield of cream and butter in like proportion?

THE CONFEDERATION LIFE.

The twenty-fourth annual meeting of this sterling Canadian company was held recently at Toronto. The report, which our readers have an opportunity of perusing in this number of The Commercial, shows another year of gratifying progress, such as has been characteristic of the business of the Confederation Life Association for so many years. Well up toward \$4,000,000 of new insurance was applied for in this company during the past year. At the close of the year the total

business of the Confederation Life represented \$20,011,710 of insurance. The income of the company showed an increase of about \$10,000, and assets were increased by \$158,000. The sum of \$87,000 was paid in profits to policy-holders, and a further sum of \$32,000 was added to the surplus fund for the security of policy-holders. The most gratifying feature of the report is the steady increase in business, in a poor year, last year having been a poor one with many of the life companies. This increase in business was not obtained by extravagant expenditure, the expenditure having been less than for the previous year.

The Confederation Life Association has long been one of the most active workers in this western field. The head office for Manitoba, the Territories and British Columbia, is located in the company's own building in Winnipeg. D. McDonald, inspector, is in charge of the vast western field, and Chas. E. Kerr cashier, with headquarters at Winnipeg.

EXPERIMENTAL FARMING.

The full report of the Dominion experimental farms for 1895, has been published in blue book form and is to hand this week. These annual volumes form one of the most interesting series of books published by any of the Ottawa departments. The knowledge gained through the work of the Dominion government experimental farms, should be worth millions of dollars annually to the farmers of Canada. This department of the federal government, at least, has been conducted entirely free from political influences, and the most thoroughly practical and skillful men are in charge of the various branches of the work, under the general direction of Dr. Saunders, himself an agricultural scientist of the highest rank.

The two branch farms located in our own prairie country have done excellent work. Agriculture in this country has been passing through its experimental stages. It has taken years of practical experience to learn the best modes of farming here. Men have come from other countries, or from other parts of our own Dominion, and have made mistakes by following the modes of agriculture which they had been trained to follow in the country or district whence they came. They were not to blame for this, because they were unaware of the different requirements of our western prairie soil and climate. Our farmers have had to learn by experience, sometimes dearly purchased. It costs time and money to carry on agricultural experiments, however, and individual farmers are not in a position to do this for themselves to the best advantage. The Dominion government has therefore done a very acceptable work in establishing the system of experimental farms, and particularly acceptable is this work to the West, where agriculture was in its infancy. Thanks to the work carried on at Brandon, under the direction of Mr. Bedford, and at the Indian head farm, under the direction of Mr. McKay, the farmers of our western prairies may know the best modes of farming in this country, without gaining this information by costly personal experiments, if they will take the trouble to study the annual reports of experiments carried on at these farms. The knowledge gained should be worth almost millions annually to our prairie country alone. There is an enormous loss every year from following imperfect or

wrong modes of agriculture. One farmer always has good crops, while another never has a good crop, even in a favorable season. The land may be equal, but the mode of farming is different. Some of course there are who will not learn, but the majority of our farmers are intelligent men and they will be ready to profit by the experience gained by themselves or by others. Agricultural experiment has now progressed sufficiently in this country that our farmers can safely count on the best modes of farming, to overcome any disadvantages peculiar to the country. We know for a certainty that smut can be eradicated. We also know that by following certain methods, the effects of drought or hot winds can be greatly lessened. We have also learned, how to lessen the danger of having the seed shuffed by spring winds. The crops can even be so regulated as to greatly remove the danger of damage from frost. We know what are the best varieties of grain to sow, and how to sow them so as to obtain the largest possible yield. All this knowledge, worth millions to the country, is largely a result of the work done in recent years at the experimental farms. There are some farmers of course who will go plodding along in their old way, but intelligent men will avail themselves of this knowledge, which has been provided for them so freely and so cheaply by the experimental farms.

The annual report is just to hand in time to be of some use in this season's seeding operations. We turn first to the report of Mr. Bedford, of the Manitoba farm, at Brandon, and find that in wheats red fye gave the largest yield out of thirty five varieties sown, Pres. on, a new hybrid second, Old Red River third, whith fye fourth, etc. For wheat, summer fallow, plowed deep, with surface cultivation to destroy weeds, gave the largest yield, second wheat drilled on stubble following crop on summer fallow, third spring plowing, fourth fall plowing. The respective yields last year from these modes was as follows: 48 bushels, 84½ bushels, 24 bushels, 13½ bushels per acre. Fall plowing for wheat as shown by the experience of several years, is not desirable. Mr. Bedford says: "Fall plowing of clean stubble land for wheat is a waste of time, as it has invariably given a less return than from seed sown on the unplowed stubble." Treatment with bluestone has again proved entirely successful, eradicating smut and greatly increasing the yield. Smutty seed, not treated, yielded less than 18 bushels per acre of very poor wheat. Treated in various ways with bluestone the same seed yielded 38 to 45 bushels of wheat per acre, of good grain. Yet as Mr. Bedford says, there are still farmers who either do not treat their seed, or do it in such a careless way that a large quantity of it is rejected every year on account of smut. This case of smutty wheat is certainly an example of refusing to receive valuable knowledge. The drilling test gave similar results to previous years, as follows: Press drill, yielded 46 bushels per acre; common drill, yield 44½ bushels; broadcast machine, yield 37½ bushels per acre. The wheat sown with the press drill ripened three days ahead of the common drill and six days ahead of the broadcast sowing.

In the tests as to date of sowing, the result is about the same as in former years. The earliest sown plots ripened the first, for both wheat and oats, but the yield was not as large as from plots sown later. Comprehensive tables are given, showing the date of ripening and yield of plots of grain sown at different dates. About the end of April gave the best return for wheat, early in May for oats and barley. Of course the lessened risk of damage from frost is in favor of sowing wheat early, even though the yield may be a little less, but there appears to be nothing to be gained from sowing barley and oats very early.

Banner gave the largest yield of oats Monnonite second and American beauty third, etc., out of about fifty varieties tried.

While wheat has done better sown on stubble than on either spring or fall plowing, oats and barley have done better on spring plowing. Grain should only be sown on stubble, however, when the land is free from weeds, after a crop on summer fallow.

An interesting feature of the tests at Brandon is the cultivation of fodder crops. On one plot over five tons per acre of dry hay fodder were obtained, from a mixture of peas, oats and wheat. This is cheaper than wandering around the prairie searching for spots of wild hay to cut.

We have only given here the briefest review of some of the more important features of the report of the Brandon farm. Everything connected with grain and general crop farming, stock raising, etc., is treated of comprehensively in the volume, and every farmer who can read, should procure a copy and study it for himself. The report is issued by the department of agriculture, Ottawa.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

IT WAS reported from Ottawa on Thursday that Parliament will be prorogued on April 28. The remedial bill has been dropped, in order to permit of the passage of important items of the estimates. This is no doubt the end of remedial legislation. The federal elections will take place at an early date, probably early in June.

N. BAWLF, the well known Winnipeg grain man, is after Mr. Mulvey, M.P.P., and secretary of the Winnipeg school board, with a sharp stick. Mr. Bawlf charges Mr. Mulvey with absence from his office. Also that as a servant of the public he has frequently made statements very objectionable to a large number of the people, whose servant he is. Mr. Bawlf certainly makes out quite a strong case. It is difficult to see how Mr. Mulvey can discharge the duties of his office and at the same time devote so much time to politics, partyism, and other isms. His connection with the school board would also call for moderation in regard to the school question.

THE eight-hour day seems to be coming into favor. It is reported from Ottawa that Sir Charles Tupper will recommend an eight hour day for the government bureau, without reduction in wages. Right at home we have a proposal before the Winnipeg city council that the eight hour day be established for civic works, at the same rate of wages as now established. While the eight hour day for mechanics and laborers is looked upon with favor by many, business men, clerks, etc., keep on working all hours. We all work too hard. Life is made a drudgery by this incessant work and worry. A shortening of the working day all around for many people would be very acceptable.

Silver.

The silver market for the past week has been dull. The recent discouragement offered to metallists in Parliament and elsewhere has apparently taken the heart out of speculation in silver. The New York market for bars has merely followed the London quotations. Silver prices on April 10 were: London 81 8-16d; New York 88½c.

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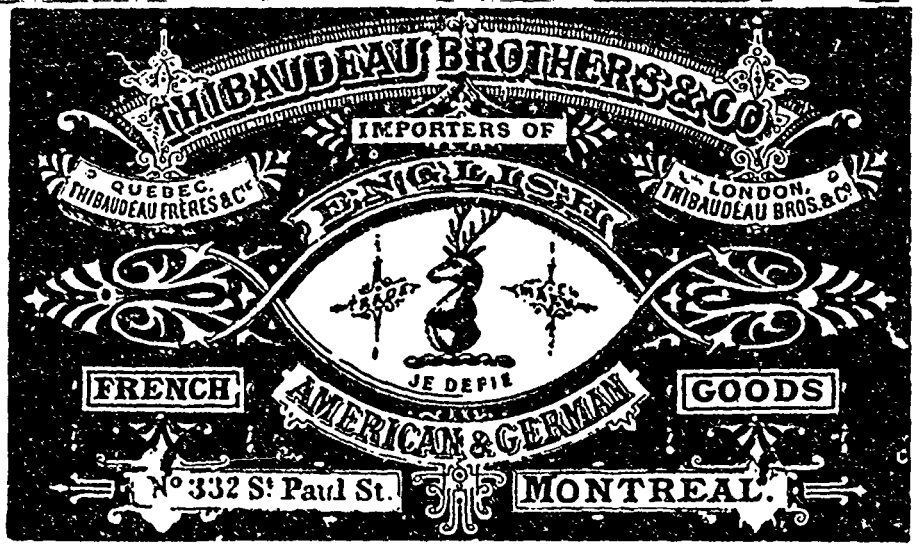
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Begin to thank their many friends for letters of enquiry and orders they have received, and to inform them that they are pushing on the work of opening out, and fixing their stock. They hope, however, to get through soon, and be in a position to receive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

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"OGILVIE'S FLOUR."

MESSRS THE OGILVIE MILLING CO., WINNIPEG, MAN.

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

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OGILVIE'S HUNGARIAN,

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WINNIPEG, - MANITOBA.

British Columbia Business Review.

Vancouver, April 14, 1896.

Reports come from all parts of the province of an improvement in trade. Ready money is easier, but collections are slow. There are very active preparation for the salmon trade. Seven new canneries will be in operation this year. The government are establishing a hatchery on the Skeena river, and another one will be built for the Fraser, which will make three in active operation in 1897. The spring salmon run has been light. The lumber trade still keeps brisk. New charters are continually being secured. There is a dearth of mining news this week, as reports of developments and preparations crowd out news of actual results. There has been scarcely any change in quotations for the past two weeks.

British Columbia Markets.

(BY WIRE TO THE COMMERCIAL.)

Vancouver, April 18, 1896.

Butter.—Dairy butter, 18 to 20c; creamery 22 to 24c; Government creamery, 27c; Manitoba cheese 10½c per lb.

Cured Meats.—Hams 11½c; breakfast bacon 12c; backs 11½c; long, clear 8½c; short rolls 9c; smoked sides 10c. Lard is held at the following figures: Tins 9c per pound; in cails and tubs 9½c. Mess pork \$14; short cut \$15.

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

Vegetables.—Potatoes new, 8c to \$10 per ton; onions silver skins, 1½c; cabbage, 1½c; Ashcroft potatoes, 75 to 76c; carrots, turnips and beets, ¾ to 1c a lb.

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

Fruits.—California seedling oranges, \$2 \$2.50, navels, \$3.00; California lemons, \$3.50; Oregon apples, \$1.75.

Evaporated Fruits.—Apricots 11c per lb; peaches 7½c; plums 7c; prunes, French, 4c; loose Muscatel raisins 4c; London layer raisins \$1.65 box.

Nuts.—Almonds, 18c; filberts, 12½c; peanuts, 10c; Brazil, 12½c; walnuts, 10 to 16c lb.

Meal.—National mills rolled oats, 90 lb sacks, \$3.00; 45 pound sacks, \$3.10; 22½ pound sacks, \$3.30; 10.7 sacks, \$2.00. Oatmeal, 10-10's, \$3.00; 2-50's, \$2.75. Off grades, 90 lbs, \$2.25; 2-45's, \$2.35. Manitoba Rolled Oats, 90's, \$2.25 45's \$2.35.

Flour.—Manitoba patent, per bbl. \$1.70; strong bakera, \$1.40; Oregon, \$1.50; Oak Lake patent \$1.50; do strong bakera \$1.30.

Grain.—Washington State wheat \$30.00 per ton f. o. b. Vancouver, duty paid. Oats 15.00 per ton.

Ground Feed.—National mills chop, \$21 to \$23 per ton; ground barley, \$22 ton; shorts, \$19.50 ton; bran \$16.50; oil cake meal, \$26 ton; F. O. B. Vancouver, including duty paid on import stuff.

Hay.—Nominal at \$3 per ton.

Dressed Meats.—Beef, 7½ to 8c; mutton, 9c; pork, 6 to 7c; veal, 7 to 10c per lb.

Live Stock.—Steers, 3½ to 4½c lb; sheep, \$4.00 to \$1.50; hogs, 5½ to 5½c.

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

Sugars.—Powdered and icing, 6½c; Paris lump, 6½c; granulated, 5½c; extra C, 5½c; fancy yellows 4½c; yellow 4½c per lb.

Syrups.—30 gallon barrels, 1½c per pound; 16 gallon kegs, 2½c; 5 gallon kegs, \$1.50 each; 1 gallon tins, \$1 per case of 10; ½ gallon tins, \$1.75 per case of 20.

Teas.—Congo: Fair, 11½c; good, 18c; choice, 20c. Ceylons: Fair, 25c; good, 30c; choice, 35c per lb.

British Columbia Business Notes

Contractor Jas. Hartney left Vancouver suddenly last week. Some \$10,000 worth of creditors are trying to locate him, their worst fears being aroused.

An Australian says an Englishman tried to buy up the camphor of Formosa for yen 3,000,000. His offer was refused.

The Bank of British Columbia has obtained judgment against Dan McGillevary for \$65,000.

Jno. McQuellan of Vancouver has been appointed consul for Ecuador for all Canada. He will endeavor to promote better trade relations between Canada and Ecuador.

It is reported from Seattle that there is to be a general advance in freight rates to the Pacific. Business that paid for three years ago is now done for 50 cents.

The dairymen of British Columbia are asking the provincial Board of Trade to aid them in urging the Canadian Pacific Railway to reduce rates on the Pacific division.

The Bank of British North America and the Bank of Montreal have established branches at Rossland.

There has been a drop of 5 per cent in the coal trade during March. Prices of coal on the coast are as follows: Wellington, \$8; Seattle, \$1.50 Coos Bay, \$5; Southfield, \$7.50.

R. G. McKay, real estate agent, Vancouver, has been left \$40,000 by the death of an uncle in Bridgport, Conn.

The license victualers of Vancouver are attempting to get their saloon license reduced from \$500 to \$200 and shop licenses from \$100 to \$200. They claim the present high licenses are illegal.

The boards of trade of the province are petitioning the Canadian Pacific Railway to take off the store car running between Kamloops and Narch Bend as a detriment to trade.

By a letter from Col. Prior, M.P., Victoria, it is ascertained that the Dominion government will at once make application to Washington for bonding privileges through the Lynn canal B. C. to facilitate Yukon trade. Active operations are in progress for the purpose of opening up the great country of Canada, scarcely know beyond the fact of the magnificent assurances given to explorers.

The Lieutenant Governor is to be interviewed by the Board of Trade of Victoria as to what way the Board could best co-operate in reference to the advancement of trade between the various parts of the empire. The question was raised by a communication from the London Chamber of Commerce. Robt. Ward will be delegate with full power representing the Victoria Board of Trade at the June congress of the Chambers of Commerce of the Empire. The Vancouver, British Columbia Board of Trade will also have a special delegate.

Stories of the rapid growth of western mining towns seem hard to believe by outsiders. Rossland had a marvelous growth but Trail B. C. is going to beat Rossland. Trail is about four months old. It has a million dollars worth of building, including a smelter, 10 hotels, eight saloons four restaurants, 8 general stores, a hardware store, two meat markets four barber shops, two news stands, one bank, one jewelry store, two blacksmith shops, a brewery, bottling house, billiard hall, two real estate offices, two stables, several dray lines, newspapers, churches, schools, post office, telegraph and telephone offices, two stations, a bakery and numerous buildings and factories under process of construction. The population is 1500 by count.

A very important meeting of the Victoria board of trade was held this week. A letter of

condolence will be sent to the family of A. J. Langley, wholesale druggist, Victoria, who died on Thursday last. A report of the Winnipeg immigration convention, by the board's representative, caused a long debate on the best means of inducing immigration. A resolution was passed urging the Dominion and local governments to aid the immigration scheme on the lines suggested by the Western Immigration Association. Branches of the association will likely be formed in this province. A letter was received from the interior referring to the boundary between Canada and the United States in the Yukon country. It was stated that a map sent to the department marking in red ink the boundary claimed by each country was evidently incorrect, as no definite claim has ever been made by the United States government.

Live Stock Trade.

Cattle space from Montreal for May shipment has been taken at 45s insured, for Liverpool and London.

The Montreal Gazette on April 18 says: Gordon & Ironside made the first purchase of export cattle here to-day this season. It consisted of one load of fourteen head of choice heifers at 8½ to 4c lb.

In the East End Abattoir market, Montreal, on April 18, the supply of cattle was small and the demand showed a decided improvement. Prices advanced ½c per lb. Choice steers and heifers sold at 8½ to 4c; good 8½c; fair 8 to 8½c; common 2½ to 2½c per lb, live weight. The bulls were good quality, and they met with a ready sale at 2½ to 3c per lb. Spring lambs were scarce and in demand at \$2.50 to \$5 each. Yearlings sold at 2 to 4c per lb, live weight.

At Liverpool on April 18 the market was stronger, owing to short supplies, and prices advanced ½c per lb on cattle and 1c on sheep. Best states were quoted at 10½c, Argentines 10c and sheep 18c. At London best states cattle 10½c, and sheep 10½c. A private cable from Liverpool quoted choice Canadians at 10½c and States at 10½c.

At the Point St. Charles market, Montreal, on April 18 the receipts of live hogs were 800, for which the demand was good, and prices were 15c per 100 pounds higher, the offerings being cleaned up at \$1 to \$1.15 per 100 lbs.

Simpson Bros. will make a shipment of Manitoba stocker cattle from Winnipeg on April 20, to their western range.

About 1,000 head of young cattle from the East were shipped west to the ranges last week, by Mr. Lane.

At Toronto, on April 14, the highest prices paid for butcher's cattle were 8½ to 8½c for loads, and a few picked head brought 8½c. Poor lots sold as low as 2½c; sheep 3 to 3½c per lb; grain fed lambs 5 to 5½c. Best bacon hogs sold at 8½c; heavy hogs 8½c.

At Chicago, on April 16, hogs sold at 8.80 to \$3.75. Heavy hogs sold the lowest. Light sold at \$3.60 to \$4.

The Ottawa board of trade is sending out circulars to all the boards of Canada with the object of forming a Dominion board of trade. Ottawa is suggested as the headquarters of the board.

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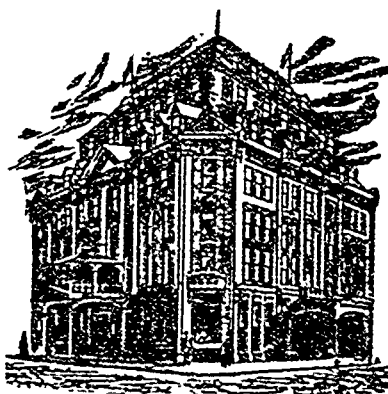
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COMPRESSED MINCE MEAT in neat packages, 3 doz.
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Choice Horseradish in 16 oz Bottles
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Fresh Pork Sausage, German Sausage, etc.

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WINNIPEG WANTS

PRODUCE

We are always open for

BUTTER

AND EGGS

At Highest Market Value. Write for full marks
Quotations to

PARSONS PRODUCE COMPANY

WINNIPEG, MAN.

THE BUSINESS SITUATION.

WINNIPEG, Saturday, April 18, 1896.

The continued cold, damp weather is having a very depressing effect upon business. Damp, cold weather has prevailed all the week and to-day is no improvement. Besides retarding business, it is preventing seeding. The farmers have not been able to make any progress with their spring work, and this is causing an uneasy feeling. Bank clearings at Winnipeg this week show an increase of 6 1/2 per cent over the corresponding week of 1895 and about 40 per cent over the like week of 1891.

The only feature in staple goods reported by Bradstreets this week is a weakness in leather.

WINNIPEG MARKETS.

WINNIPEG, SATURDAY AFTERNOON, April 18.

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

COAL.—Prices are unchanged. Winnipeg prices are as follows: Pennsylvania anthracite, \$8.50 per ton delivered to consumers; Souris lignite, \$1.25 per ton, delivered to consumers, and \$3.85 at the yard here; Lethbridge bituminous \$6.50 to consumers; western anthracite, \$8.50 per ton to consumers.

CORWOOD.—There is scarcely anything doing in car lots. Some stocks are held in the city, but it would be difficult to secure much now. Poplar is very scarce. Prices are firm, and retail prices have advanced about 25c. We quote prices as follows for car lots on track here; Tamarac, good, \$1.00; mixed or poorer tamarac, \$3.50 to \$3.75; pine \$3.25 to \$3.50; spruce, \$3.00 to green cut, \$3.75; poplar, dead, \$2.25; poplar, green cut, dry, \$2.50 per cord.

DRIED FRUITS AND NUTS.—Grenoble Walnuts, 16c; Tarragona almonds, 16c; princess paper shell almonds, 22c; Sicily filberts, large, 12c; Brazil nuts, 15c; peanuts, roasted, 15c; peanuts greens, 19c; Ontario black walnuts, 8c; butternuts, 9c; hickory nuts, 10c per pound; figs, new, 9 lb. boxes, 14c; figs, superior, 35 lb. boxes, 19c; figs, fancy imperial, 55 lb. boxes, 22c per lb.; dates, new, 6 and 7c per lb.; apricots, 13 1/2 to 14c; dried apples 6c; evaporated apples 8c per lb.

DRUGS.—Cream tartar holds firm. Norwegian cod liver oil was reported easier abroad. There is no change here, prices being the same as reported last week.

GROCERIES.—The great strength in sugar is the feature of the grocery trade. Several advances have transpired at New York lately, and it seems hardly likely that prices in Canada will remain long as they are, in the face of the strong situation elsewhere. The war in Cuba has paralyzed the sugar producers of that country. Granulated was quoted at 4 1/2c at eastern Canada refineries, in small lots, at the date of latest advices, and yellows at 3 1/2 to 4 1/2c. Willett & Grey, of New York, in their last circular say: "It would be well to carry full lines of sugar, for a high range of prices during the entire sugar campaign is certain."

GREEN FRUITS.—Severe frosts were reported from California on April 16 and 17, causing damage to grapes, cherries, apricots and prunes, in the central part of the state. The grape crop suffered the most, and it is said there will not be more than half a crop in some districts. Apples suitable for shipping are very scarce now, and about the only variety that are safe to ship are russets. Grapes now in transit are costing higher, and when stocks now here are cleared out, an advance is expected. Malaga grapes are

out of the market. Pineapples have continued very scarce and have only been obtainable at intervals. Bananas are in good supply. New maple syrup and sugar is now here. Lemons are easy. Prices are: Lemons Messina \$1 to \$1.75 per box; California navel oranges, \$1.25 to \$1.50 per box; California seed lings, \$3.25 to \$3.50; Bananas, \$2.50 to \$3.50 per bunch as to size, a few very small bunches sell as low as \$2.00; Apples, eastern Canada \$5.50 to \$3 per barrel; pineapples, \$3.50 to \$5 per dozen as to size; Apple cider, 35c per gallon, in 30 gallon barrels; comb honey \$5.25 per case of 24 sections. New maple sugar, 13c per lb.; maple syrup, \$1.25 per wine gallon, in gallon tins.

LUMBER.—The wet, disagreeable weather is greatly retarding the lumber trade and keeping back building operations here. Reports from the coast say that the export lumber business there is good.

HARDWARE, PAINTS, ETC.—There are no new features in the local trade. The advance of 10c on nails as mentioned last week, goes into effect on May 10.

GRAIN AND PRODUCE.

WHEAT.—GENERAL SITUATION.—Wheat prices in leading markets have been fairly well maintained this week, but without experiencing any very marked changes. The usual quantity of contradictory crop reports—a feature of the season—are received. Exports of wheat, flour included, from both coasts of the United States this week, amount to 2,017,000 bushels, against 1,754,000 bushels last week; 3,165,000 bushels in the week a year ago, 3,019,000 bushels in the week two years ago; and as compared with 3,963,000 bushels in the corresponding week of 1893.

WHEAT.—LOCAL SITUATION.—There has been very little doing in wheat locally. In Manitoba country markets practically nothing has been doing, the roads being in very bad condition from the continued wet weather. The season is very backward. Scarcely any seeding has been done yet. There was a heavy fall of wet snow throughout the west and northern sections of the wheat country on Wednesday, besides much drizzling rain and bleak, black weather during the week. With these conditions prevailing in the middle of April, wheat seeding will be late—in fact, is late now. However, a good warm summer will bring crops through all right, if the weather improves soon. Receipts at Fort William for the week ended April 11 were 68,506 bushels; shipments 3,816 bushels; in store 3,693,000 bushels. Stocks in store a year ago were 930,000, and two years ago 2,338,013 bushels. Receipts at Fort William for the corresponding week last year were 10,309 bushels and shipments were 1,934 bushels. Prices are about the same on a basis of about 67 to 68c for No. 1 hard, afloat Fort William, May delivery.

FLOUR.—There has been no change in prices. Sales by millers here are made at \$1.85 to \$1.90 for patents and \$1.65 to \$1.70 for strong bakers per sack of 98 pounds, delivered to city retail dealers; second bakers \$1.40 to \$1.45; XXXX \$1.15 to \$1.20, delivered. Brands of country mills are offered at 5 to 10c under these quotations.

MILLSTUFFS.—City mill's are now selling at \$3 per ton for bran and \$10 for shorts, delivered in the city, in small lots.

OATS.—Oats have continued quiet and prices about the same, though offerings have been light, owing to bad roads. We quote car lots on track, country points at 11 to 13c, as to quality and freight rates. In the Winnipeg market, for local consumption, 16 to 17c per bushel of 34 pounds is paid to farmers, and up to 18c has been paid for a few loads of choice milling.

BARLEY.—There is scarcely any movement in barley and the demand is almost nil. We quote car lots nominal at 18 to 16c, in the

the country for No. 3 and under. For local trade 17 to 18c has been paid, per bushel of 48 pounds, for a few loads, to farmers.

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

GROUND FEED. Prices range from \$10 to \$12 per ton, as to quality, the top price for rolled oat feed, and the lowest price for mixed mill feed.

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

FLAX SEED.—No business reported in flax seed.

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

BUTTER.—There is a fair local demand in a limited way for nice, fresh stock. Off qualities are very slow sale. Prices have been firm this week, and city dealers have been jobbing at 12 to 15c as to quality for either rolls or tubs. Single selected packages bring 1c more. In some cases 17 and even 18c per lb has been obtained for extra fine goods. No creamery in the market.

CHEESE.—Cheese is jobbing here in small lots at 9 1/2 to 10c.

EGGS.—Owing to cold weather the price has been well maintained this week, and dealers have been selling at 11c per dozen all the week. All received so far have been wanted for immediate local consumption.

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

CURED MEATS.—Hog products are steady. Smoked meats are quoted: Hams, assorted sizes, 11c; breakfast bacon, bellies, 11c; 40.. backs, 10 1/2c; picnic hams, 8c; short spiced rolls, 7 1/2c long rolls, 7c; shoulders, 7c smoked long clear, 8 1/2c; smoked jowls, 5 1/2c. Dry salt meats are quoted: Long clear bacon, 7c per lb; shoulders, 6c; backs, 8c; barrel pork, heavy mess \$13.00; clear mess \$13.00; short cut, \$16.00; rolled shoulders, \$14 per barrel. Pork sundries, fresh sausage, 7c; bologna sausage, 6 1/2c; German sausage, 6 1/2c; ham, chicken and tongue sausage, 10c per package; pickled hocks, 2 1/2c; pickled tongues, 5c; sausage casings, 30c lb.

DRESSED MEATS.—Mutton is higher again for unfrozen stock. There is some frozen stock held in cold storage. Dealers are selling at 10c for fresh and 8c for frozen stock. City dressed beef is held at 5 1/2 to 6c, as to quality. Hogs are easier, and quite a number were picked up at 4 1/2c this week.

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

POULTRY.—Prices are: Chickens, 12c per lb; turkeys, 14c; geese 12c; ducks 10c per lb, for nicely dressed stock.

HIDES.—The hide market is in a very unsatisfactory state, owing to the steady decline in prices in outside markets. Any stock held here has cost local buyers considerably higher than they could get for it anywhere at present. Prices have been maintained here, but the tendency is lower, and if any further declines occur outside it will likely lead to a sharp drop here. A circular received from Minneapolis yesterday quoted only 2 1/2c there

for No. 1 light green hides, which is considerably lower than Winnipeg prices. Still some high prices have been paid here. It is reported that a lot of western green range hides, branded, sold at about 4c this week, which is regarded as a low price for this class of stock. Calf are also very weak, and 5c is regarded as a good price here now, though higher is sometimes paid. Calfskins declined 1c at Montreal last week to 4c and 6c. We quote: Country hides, flat, 8½ to 4c; green city hides, No. 1 4½c, No. 2 3½c; calf, 8 to 15 lb. skins, 5 to 6c per lb.; deacons, 10 to 20c each; kips 8½ to 4½c; sheep and lambskins, recent kill, 50 to 65c; tallow 4c rendered, and 2c rough.

WOOL.—Wool markets are reported as very dull in the United States and prices easy. Territory wools are in excessive supply, and a large quantity will be carried over.

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

SENECA ROOT.—An occasional small lot of old root has been picked up at 17c per lb.

LIVE STOCK.

Nothing doing in export cattle this week, but Gordon & Ironside and Mullins & Wilson will each have train loads to go forward next week. Really choice, well fed cattle appear to be none too plentiful this spring. Some cattle have been in for local butchers, the best costing about 3c off cars here.

HOGS.—Prices remain steady at 4½ off cars here for good average lots of packing hogs.

SHEEP.—A couple of lots were in for local butchers. We quote 4½ to 4¾ off cars here, for real good, grain fed sheep and yearlings. Spring lambs, \$4 each.

HORSES.—A couple of car loads of western horses, from Maple Creek, were in, and occasional cars are received from Eastern Canada. There has been a good demand for farm teams, at a range of \$150 to \$250 for teams.

Dairy Matters.

The Montreal Gazette says that from all accounts there will be few or no April cheese made this year. Last year the factorymen commenced operations toward the close of March, and by the 30th of April had turned out quite a respectable quantity of cheese. This year they are apparently determined not to do so, and the effect will be a much healthier opening.

Reports from the country, says the Montreal Gazette, of April 11, state that factorymen who last year were making cheese are working on butter, and that they have got good encouragement already, as several of them have contracted abroad with local jobbers for their April output at 20c at the factory. This is certainly a better return than they would receive for fodder cheese. It also indicates that there is no accumulation of butter here. Prices steady at 22c to 22½c for fresh made creamery, and 19c to 20c for selected Township dairy.

Robt. Scott, of Shoal Lake, Man., has returned from a trip to China and Japan. Last Christmas Mr. Scott left for the far east to look into the prospects in China and Japan for a market for the products of the Manitoba dairies and creameries. He took over some Manitoba butter in tubs as an experiment, and examined butter shipped from France and Australia at all these points. Manitoba butter was of a higher standard than any seen, but was not properly shipped. It should be sent over like the French butter in hermetically sealed tins, which open with a key. At Shanghai the market was stocked with California and French butter. At Nagasaki the fleets are supplied with butter, and there is a considerable amount purchased. It is as good a market as any in Japan. Kobe has a limited market. The ships call in and get

supplies. There is quite a European population, and all the butter that is used is put up in tin cans. Yokohama is the best market in Japan. Cheese and butter are received from all the world, and Manitoba butter is regarded there very highly. In China the Australian government has a man employed introducing their butter and a bounty of four cents a pound is paid by the government on all sold in China. This is with the idea of looking to the trade of the future. Mr. Scott does not think that the Chinese will ever be butter eaters, but in time the Japs will adopt the custom. The trade in China will be confined exclusively to Europeans and Americans. Next season Mr. Scott intends to take over a quantity of Manitoba butter in tins, after the French style. These tins will be manufactured in Winnipeg.

The executive committee of the Manitoba Dairy association met at Winnipeg on Thursday to decide on an agent to act for the association during the coming summer in the matter of securing market quotations, superintending the placing of dairy products in cold storage, etc. There were fourteen applications. These were all read and discussed and then a ballot taken, when it was found the election had fallen to James C. McDonald, formerly in the employ of J. Y. Griffin & Co. of Winnipeg. The duties will commence about the 15th of June, and the agent will be located at Winnipeg.

Winnipeg Prices a Year Ago.

Wheat.—No. 1 hard, c.i.f. Fort William May, 70.
Flour.—Local price, per sack, Patents, \$1.25; Bakers, \$1.65.
Bran.—Per ton, \$12.
Shorts.—Per ton, \$13.
Oats.—Per bushel, car lots, local freights, 30 to 30c.
Barley.—Per bushel, 40c, local freights.
Flax Seed.—
Butter.—Country Dairy 10 to 12c in a small way.
Cheese.—small lots 10c.
Eggs.—Fresh, 7½ to 8c in small lots.
Beef.—City dressed, 5½ to 6c.
Mutton.—Fresh, 10c.
stock, 7c.
Hogs.—Dressed, 5½ to 6c.
Cattle.—Butchers, 3 to 3½c. Export, 3 to 4c.
Hogs.—Live, off cars, 4½c.
Sheep.—4½c.
Seneca Root.—
Poultry.—Chickens, 8c, turkeys, 10c, geese, 9 to 10c, ducks 8c.
Hides.—No. 1 cows, 4½ to 5c.
Potatoes.—30 to 85c per bushel.
Hay.—\$4.00 per ton, car lots

Toronto Grain and Produce Market

Wheat.—Manitoba wheat is steady: No. 1 hard sold on track Midland to-day at 75c; it is quoted at 82c grinding in transit, 67 to 68c afloat Fort William May, 80c North Bay, and No. 2 hard is quoted at 78c North Bay, and No. 1 Northern at 79c; No. 3 hard is quoted at 74c North Bay; No. 1 northern and No. 2 hard are quoted at 73c Midland. On 'change to-day 79c was bid for No. hard North Bay, with sellers at 80c; No. 1 hard was offered at 67½c afloat, Fort William May, with 65½c bid for 10,000 bushels; it was offered at Collingwood at 74c, with 78c bid; No. 2 hard was offered at 65½c afloat Fort William, May; No. 1 northern was offered Midland at 73c, and 68½c was bid for No. 3 hard.

Flour.—Cars of straight roller are quoted at \$3.50 west.

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

Barley.—40c for No. 1, 35c for No. 2, and 30c for cars of feed outside.

Oats.—Are dull but steady, at 21 to 21½c for mixed, white sold on the northern to-day at 22c.

Butter.—Prices are steady and unchanged. We quote: Choice dairy tubs, 14½ to 16c; medium dairy tubs, 9 to 11; low grade dairy tubs, 8 to 9c; choice large rolls, 16 to 17c; dairy pound prints, 16 to 18c; fresh made creamery tubs, 19 to 21½c, creamery pound prints, 21 to 22c.

Eggs.—The market opened at 12½c and fell off a little and close buyers could make purchases at 12c.

Dressed Hogs.—Prices declined a little \$1.95 being the top price paid Globe, April 15.

An Object Lesson in Horse Breeding

A very decided service has been rendered the horse breeding interests of the Dominion by the "Farmer's Advocate," Winnipeg Man., in issuing a magnificent new premium engraving, a copy of which we have received from the publishers, the Wm. Wold Co. It is fittingly styled "Canada's Glory," and includes eleven of the finest light horses on the Continent. The four great breeds—Thoroughbred, Hackney, Standard bred, and Coach,—are all represented; the individuals depicted being from Nova Scotia, in the East, to the far Northwest. We feel sure that it would be even a more popular picture with the masses than its old companion piece, "Canada's Pride," which the "Advocate" issued a few years ago. It should be in the home of every lover of a good horse in both country and town, because wherever it goes it will be not only an ornament but a real educator of the popular taste in that direction, and in these days farmers and others cannot devote too much attention to high ideals in breeding stock of any kind.

Winnipeg Clearing House.

Clearings for the week ending April 16 were \$1,051,943; balances, \$187,551. For the previous week clearings were \$983,084. For the corresponding week of last year clearings were \$631,045, and for the week two years ago, \$760,699. For the month of March clearings were \$4,286,623 as compared with \$2,929,433 for March, 1895, and \$3,510,411 for March, 1894.

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

	April 16,
Montreal	\$9,325,987
Toronto	6,911,900
Halifax	1,116,281
Winnipeg	1,051,943
Hamilton	700,287
Total	\$19,159,476

W. H. Pollock, member of the firm of Fowler & Pollock, jewellers, Winnipeg, is dead.

The millinery business formerly conducted by Mrs. Pearson, at Selkirk, Man., has been sold to Mr. Furner, of Winnipeg.

The Ontario and Western Lumber company will start its mill at Norman next week. The four other mills of the company will commence operations on May first.

An Ottawa telegram of April 17 says: Hugh Armstrong has made an application to the fisheries department for the privilege of using pound nets to catch sturgeon in Lake Winnipeg and the Lake of the Woods. The request cannot be conceded. There has been such a large catch of fish on Lake Winnipeg the last few years that the fishing companies have voluntarily agreed to use less nets than they are permitted to do under their license.



Security Cold Storage Warehouse

330 Elgin Avenue,
Winnipeg, Man.

BUTTER EGGS AND CHEESE
STORED AND HANDLED.
PRICES LOW.

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

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

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

Highest Market Price for Produce.

ADDRESS **J. J. PHILP,**

Warehouse: 330 Elgin Ave,

P.O. Box 586, WINNIPEG.

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

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

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

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

Respectfully yours,

April 2nd, 1895.

J. J. PHILP.

LYMAN BROS. & CO.,

WHOLESALE

DRUGS AND MEDICINES

Every requisite for the Drug Trade promptly supplied.

TORONTO, ONT.

Wanted

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

E. P. BLACKFORD & CO.,

Toronto, Ontario.

OUR PATENTS ARE VALID

In the United States Court at Detroit, Mich, the Hon. Judge Swan handed down a decree holding VALID the PATENTS of the Computing Scale Co., in a suit against Imitators.

This Decision further proves that IMITATORS HAVE NO STANDING BEFORE THE PUBLIC AS WELL AS THE COURTS.

WE OWN ALL THE IMPORTANT PATENTS

Every Day's Delay without our Scale loses you Money.
So Mail us your Order at once.

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

MILLS & HASTINGS, General Agents, 760 and 761 Garden City Block, CHICAGO, ILL.

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

Chicago Board of Trade Prices.

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

On Monday wheat opened easy, but advanced and closed about 1c higher than Saturday, influenced by larger decrease in stocks, unfavorable crop reports and local covering. Closing prices were:

	April	May	July
Wheat.....	61½	65½	66½
Corn.....	20½	80½	81½
Oats.....	19½	19½	20½
Moss Pork..	8 55	8 60	8 80
Lard.....	5 00	5 05	5 20
Short Ribs..	4 45	4 50	4 65

On Tuesday wheat was firm at the opening in sympathy with higher cables and backward weather in the spring wheat regions. Later prices turned weak and sold off under realizing sales. Closing prices were:

	March	May	July
Wheat.....	61½	65	65½
Corn.....	20½	80½	81½
Oats.....	19	19½	20½
Moss Pork..	8 55	8 60	8 80
Lard.....	4 95	5 00	—
Short Ribs..	4 85	4 87½	4 52½

Wheat was again irregular on Wednesday. The opening was firmer, but declined, influenced by easy cables and more favorable crop reports, but again turned strong and advanced. Closing prices were:

	April	May	July
Wheat....	65	65½	66½
Corn.....	20½	80½	81½
Oats.....	19	19½	20½
Moss Pork..	8 52½	8 57½	8 77½
Lard.....	4 95	4 97½	5 12½
Short Ribs..	4 85	4 87	4 55

On Thursday wheat started in easier, on favorable crop news. Then a reported cold wave started prices upward. Closing prices were:

	April	May	July
Wheat....	65½	65½	66½
Corn.....	20½	80½	81½
Oats.....	—	19½	20½
Pork.....	—	8 60	8 75
Lard.....	—	4 95	5 10
Short Ribs..	—	4 87½	4 52½

On Friday prices opened easier, but turned strong and advanced, influenced by export demand and reports of chinch bugs in the winter wheat. Closing prices were:

	April	May	July
Wheat....	66½	66½	67½
Corn.....	80	80½	81½
Oats.....	20	20½	20½
Moss Pork..	—	8 72½	8 92½
Lard.....	—	4 95	5 10
Short Ribs..	—	4 42½	4 55

Wheat opened easier on Saturday, and the tendency was downward. Closing prices were:

	April	May	July
Wheat.....	65½	65½	67
Corn.....	27½	80½	81½
Oats.....	19	19½	20½
Moss Pork..	—	8 60	8 80
Lard.....	—	4 92½	5 07½
Short Ribs..	—	4 85	4 50

A week ago to-day. May wheat closed at 64½c and a year ago at 59½c and two years ago, also at 64½c.

Minneapolis Flour Market.

The Market Record of April 16 reports flour steady and fairly firm with prices as follows in barrels, f.o.b.: First patents, \$3.25 to \$3.50, Second patents, \$3.20 to \$3.80, First clear, \$2.45 to \$2.50; second clear, \$2; Export baker's, \$2.46; second export baker's \$2 to \$2.10; Red Dog, per ton 140 lbs. jute, \$10.25. These prices are the same as a week

ago, except that the inside range for first patents is not as low as it was, and second patents are 20 to 25c higher.

Mistuffs.—Bran in bulk \$1.75 to \$7. Bran in sacks, 2 0 lbs, \$8. Bran in sacks, 100 lbs, \$8 50; Shorts \$1.50 to \$3 75; Middlings, fine \$3 to \$3.25.

Duluth Wheat Market.

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

Monday—May, 61c, July, 65c.
 Tuesday—May, 63c to July, 64c.
 Wednesday—May, 61c, July, 63c.
 Thursday—May, 61c, July, 65c.
 Friday—May, 63c, July, 66c.
 Saturday—May, 61c, July, 66c.

A week ago Saturday price closed at 63½; for May. A year ago May delivery closed at 61½. Two years ago May closed at 62c, and three years ago at 66½c. No. 1 hard was quoted at about 1½c over No. 1 northern, No. 2 northern, 2½ to 3½c lower than No. 1 northern for cash wheat.

New York Wheat.

On Saturday, April 18, May delivery closed at 73½ and July delivery at 72½. A week ago May closed at 73½.

Minneapolis Wheat.

No. 1 Northern wheat closed on Saturday as follows: May delivery at 61½c, and 63½c for July.

Prices of Oats for 30 Years.

The following shows the yearly range in prices of No. 2 oats at Chicago, for the years indicated, compiled by the Cincinnati Price Current:

	Oats.	
	Low.	High.
1860.....	16	38
1861.....	13	24
1862.....	16	43½
1863.....	30½	72
1864.....	57	81
1865.....	25	66
1866.....	21½	41½
1867.....	38½	90
1868.....	41½	74
1869.....	35½	71
1870.....	32½	58½
1871.....	27	51½
1872.....	20½	48½
1873.....	23½	40½
1874.....	37½	71
1875.....	29½	64½
1876.....	27	85
1877.....	22	45½
1878.....	18	27½
1879.....	19½	36½
1880.....	22½	85
1881.....	29½	47½
1882.....	30½	62
1883.....	25	43½
1884.....	21½	34½
1885.....	21½	36½
1886.....	22½	95
1887.....	23½	81½
1888.....	24½	27½
1889.....	17½	26½
1890.....	19½	45
1891.....	23½	57½
1892.....	27	35½
1893.....	22	82
1894.....	27	50
1895.....	16½	31½

United States Crop Report

The United States department of agriculture's report on the condition of winter grain and health of live stock up to April 1st is as follows: "The condition of winter wheat in nine leading states is as follows. Pennsylvania 64; Ohio 56; Michigan 82; Indiana 75; Kentucky 70; Illinois 81; Missouri 75;

Kan as 88; California 91; average for the entire country 77.1; last year 81.4; and 84.7 in 1894. The condition of rye was in New York 91; in Pennsylvania 78; in Wisconsin 78; average for the entire country 82.9. Dry weather at seeding time, from which scarcely a county was exempt, largely retarded or prevented germination. Throughout the winter grain producing region the winter covering of snow was exceptionally scanty, rye suffering in most states less than wheat. Drouth in early winter and alternate freezing and thawing afterward greatly injured the crop east of the Mississippi. In Nebraska, Kansas and westward there was less winter killing than usual, owing to the mild season, and present indications are reported favorable. The Hessian fly is reported in a very few counties along the Atlantic slope.

Condition of horses 57.6; of cattle 98; of sheep 93.5; of swine 93.3. Last year's figures were 93.9; 94.6; 95.5; and 92, from which an improvement is shown in every case. Of horses 2 per cent. are reported as having died from disease during the year, while the losses of cattle were 3.1 per cent; of sheep 4.8 per cent; and of swine 12.8 per cent; last year's percentage being 2.2, 4.2, 5.5, and 9.2. The lower mortality of cattle and sheep is explained by the mild winter, the percentage of deaths from exposure having fallen from last year's 2.1 and 2.9 to 2.1 and 2.0."

British Columbia.

W. H. Caxley, hotel, Chilliwack, is succeeded by J. D. Working.

Morrison & Myers, butchers, Kamloops, have dissolved; J. H. Morrison continues.

The stock of Sloan & Scott, dry goods, Nanaimo, has been sold to Chas. E. Steverson & Co.

Simpson & Co., produce &c., Nelson, have dissolved; F. Simpson continues; style F. Simpson & Co.

Lequime Bros. & Co., general store, Okanagan Mission, have dissolved; Leon Lequime retires.

John Murray, general store, Spencer Bridge, is dead.

Blackie & McKinnon, provisions, etc., Victoria, have dissolved; W. Baekie continues.

Mrs. J. H. Falconer, manufacturer vinegar, etc., Victoria, advertises effects for sale.

A. J. Langley, of Langley & Co., wholesale and retail drugs, Victoria, is dead.

J. G. Campbell, tailor, Vancouver and Kamloops, has sold his Kamloops business to C. W. White.

J. Wallace, hotel, Cartwright, advertises his business for sale.

The stock of Stirling & McCaul, general store, Emerson, has been sold at 70 cents on the dollar to Lawrie Bros.

E. Butler and T. Peters, butchers, are opening in business at Grenfell.

The mortgagee is in possession of the stock of J. M. McLaughlin, Holland.

E. S. Knowlton, drugs, etc., Winnipeg, has sold out to Dixon & Kelly.

An Ottawa dispatch says: Two members of the Dominion dairy commissioners' staff will proceed to the Territories early in May to hold meetings in connection with the establishment of creameries. Mr. Ziffelt will first address meetings in the country between Fleming and Moose Jaw and through Eastern Assiniboia to the Souris district. Another man, probably Mr. Ruddick, will hold meetings along the Manitoba & Northwestern railway, and the proposed route of the Great Northwest Central railway. This year the territory selected for the creameries will be organized and next year the creameries will be established and put in operation.

THE PAINT COMPANY OF CANADA — CAPACITY NEARLY EQUAL TO ALL THE OTHER PAINT HOUSES COMBINED.

THE CANADA PAINT CO., LTD.

Proprietors of the Leading Brands of Vermilions, Window Blind Greens, Oil Wood Stains, Mixed Colors and Paints, White Leads

Manufacturers of Canadian Magnetic Iron Oxides, Indian and Venetian Reds, all shades Diamond Graphite Paints and Specialties

MANUFACTURERS OF

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The only 'First Hands' in Canada for the LEVIGATED MINERAL COLORS.

Manufacturers of Decorators' and Painters' Materials, Paper Stainers' Colors, Wall Paper Colors, Lithographers' Colors and Varnishes, Artists' Tube Colors, Carriage Builders' Primers, Fillers, Fine Colors, Varnishes, Paints, Triple Strength Tinting Colors

Owners of Quebec Paint Lands and Graphite Mines

THE CANADA PAINT COMPANY, Ltd., 272 WILLIAM ST., MONTREAL
BRANCHES AT MONTREAL, TORONTO AND VICTORIA, B. C.

'RIGBY' POROUS WATERPROOF CLOTHING AND CLOTH.

We are making Men's Cape, Long Sacque and Spring and Fall Overcoats, Bicycle Suits, Coachmen's Livery Overcoats and Ladies' Golf Capes of the Rigby Porous Waterproof Cloth.

We are selling Rigby Cloth in Costume Cloths, and Ulsterings of various weights and colorings for Ladies' Wear, also Tweeds and Worsteds for Men's Suitings.

It costs very little extra to have clothing waterproofed by the Rigby process, and does not alter the feeling or texture of the material. There is no rubber in the compound, and the marvellous thing about Rigby is that it remains porous. Patterns and price lists will be forwarded on application from the trade only.

H. SHOREY & CO., WHOLESALE CLOTHIERS,
MONTREAL, QUE.

E. A. SMALL & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALE

MEN'S BOYS'
AND
CHILDREN'S

CLOTHING.

MR THOS. FOSTER, Agent,
P. O. Box 217, WINNIPEG.

Victoria Square, MONTREAL.



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The Largest Factory of its kind
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LION "L" BRAND

PURE VINEGARS.

Manufactured solely under the supervision
of the Inland Revenue Department.

Mixed Pickles, Jams, Jellies AND PRESERVES,

Prepared by

MICHEL LEFEBVRE & CO.,
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Established 1849. Gold, Silver and Bronze Medals.
20 1st Prizes.

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MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALE
DEALERS IN

Men's, Youths', Boys'
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CLOTHING.

18 Front
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FANCY & STAPLE DRESS GOODS

FANCY SILK AND WOOL MIXTURE DRESS GOODS in Persians, Taffetalines, shot and plain colors, Poplins, ditto, Reys, ditto, Glorias, ditto, Crapes, Black and Colors.

FANCY COLORED WOOL DRESS GOODS in Tweeds, Cover Coatings, Drap de Dames, Drap Almas, Shepherd Checks, Rage Sable, Granite, Cotele Croquella, Cotele Cheval.

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

FANCY COTTON DRESS GOODS in Muslins, Zephyra Art organdy, Brocaded and s'ripe Plisse, Printed Crepons, Japonaises Levantines, Simle Porcales, French Cambrics, Batiste Faccounee and Neigeuse, French Sateens, Plain and Fancy Stripe Linen Grenadines.

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

Manitoba, N.W.T. and British Columbia
Agent

J. M. MACDONALD, McINTYRE BLOCK.

Stocks of Breadstuffs.

According to the returns of Broomhall's Corn Trade News, Liverpool—which are the most complete collected in Europe—cabled to the Chicago Daily Trade Bulletin, the aggregate supplies Breadstuffs in Europe and afloat therefor on April 1, 1895, exhibited a decrease of 4,500,000 bushels during March, against a decrease of only 300,000 bushels during February, and 3,500,000 bushels during March, 1895. The aggregate supplies were reported at 69,000,000 bushels, against 73,500,000 bushels on March 1, and 79,700,000 bushels on April 1, 1895. The quantity reported afloat on April 1, showed an enlargement of only 400,000 bushels during March. Supplies en route to the United Kingdom were reduced 700,000 bushels, and those "for orders" 600,000 bushels, while those for the Continent were increased 1,700,000 bushels. The aggregate supplies afloat were 10,100,000 bushels less than reported one year ago, the decrease being mainly to the United Kingdom and "for orders." The aggregate stocks of breadstuffs in the principal countries of Europe on April 1 were 4,900,000 bushels less than on March 1, and 600,000 bushels less than on April 1, 1895. Supplies in the United Kingdom were enlarged 1,200,000 bushels, and those to Belgium, Germany and Holland, 1,100,000 bushels; while in France they were reduced 800,000 bushels, and Russia 5,900,000 bushels. Compared with the returns of one year ago, the supplies in the United Kingdom are 500,000 bushels less; in France, 1,300,000 bushels less; in Belgium, Germany and Holland, 800,000 bushels more, and in Russia, 400,000 bushels more. Russia has reduced her supplies 13,000,000 bushels since January 1. The aggregate supplies in store and afloat for the United Kingdom on April 1, were 2,600,000 bushels less than reported on April 1, 1895, and those credited to the Continent 1,600,000 bushels less. The quantity afloat "for orders" was 6,900,000 bushels less than reported on April 1, 1895. The crop situation in Europe is generally reported good.

The aggregate supplies of flour and wheat in the United States and Canada on April 1, 1896, at the points reporting to the Daily Trade Bulletin and the Minneapolis Market Record, exhibit a decrease of 6,757,300 bushels during the month of March, against a decrease of 10,615,800 bushels during February, 10,699,600 bushels during March, 1895, and 4,545,900 bushels during March, 1891. The aggregate stocks of flour in the United States and Canada exhibit a reduction of 23,160 barrels during March, against an increase of 40,800 barrels during February, and an increase of 81,100 barrels during March, 1895. The decrease was due largely to rather free shipments from Newport News and New Orleans, which were offset to some extent by accumulations in the Northwest. The aggregate of flour at the seaboard markets on April 1, 1896, were 430,569 barrels, against 449,809 barrels on March 1, and 424,635 barrels on April 1, 1895. The total supplies of flour at all the markets on April 1 were 289,000 barrels more than reported one year previous.

During March the total supplies of wheat in the United States and Canada, at the points reporting, decreased 6,051,500 bushels, against a decrease of 10,829,100 bushels during February, and 11,087,000 bushels during March 1895. Supplies were reduced liberally throughout the East, and moderate decreases reported throughout the West and on the Pacific coast. Stocks in Canada were somewhat enlarged. Supplies in the interior elevators of the Northwest were reduced 2,169,000 bushels, a portion of which reappeared in the larger markets of the Northwest. The aggregate supplies in the Northwest are 14,478,000 bushels larger than reported one year ago.

The aggregate supplies of breadstuffs in Europe and afloat therefor, and in the United States and Canada on April 1, 1895, at the points reporting, were equal 18) 629,700 bus. against 191,887,000 bushels on March 1, and 198,246,700 bushels on April 1, 1895. Stocks during March were reduced 11,257,300 bushels against a reduction of 10,915,800 bushels in February and 11,211,000 bushels during March 1895.

Wheat Stocks

The visible supply of wheat in the United States and Canada, east of the Rocky Mountains, for the week ended April 11, 1896, shows a decrease of 992,000 bushels, against a decrease of 2,215,000 for the corresponding week last year, a decrease of 1,515,000 bushels the corresponding week two years ago, and a decrease of 1,197,000 bushels three years ago.

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

	1895.	1894.	1893.	1892.
	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.
Jan. 2...	88,681,000	80,223,000	81,238,000	43,907,000
Feb. 5...	83,376,000	79,863,000	81,393,000	43,161,000
Mar. 4...	78,765,000	75,669,000	79,083,000	41,556,000
April 1...	74,308,000	71,458,000	77,654,000	41,036,000
May 6...	62,196,000	65,168,000	73,069,000	36,190,000
June 3...	52,229,000	69,324,000	71,690,000	27,910,000
July 1...	41,610,000	64,657,000	62,316,000	24,620,000
Aug. 3...	36,517,000	61,010,000	59,124,000	24,079,000
Sept. 7...	38,751,000	69,163,000	66,110,000	33,760,000
Oct. 7...	41,322,000	73,614,000	63,375,000	51,258,000
Nov. 4...	52,920,000	80,047,000	71,896,000	61,717,000
Dec. 2...	63,903,000	83,179,000	73,691,000	72,680,000

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

	1896.	1895.	1894.	1893.
Jan. 4...	69,842,000	87,336,000	79,953,000	81,786,000
" 11...	63,945,000	56,015,000	80,433,000	8,030,000
" 18...	67,928,000	85,236,000	81,332,000	82,227,000
" 25...	67,623,000	81,665,000	80,234,000	81,437,000
Feb. 1...	66,731,000	83,376,000	74,843,000	81,390,000
" 8...	66,119,000	82,322,000	79,160,000	80,978,000
" 15...	65,926,000	87,733,000	73,667,000	8,214,000
" 22...	6,011,000	70,476,000	77,257,000	79,433,000
March 1...	64,069,000	78,701,000	76,569,000	79,033,000
" 7...	62,690,000	77,770,000	71,075,000	79,103,000
" 14...	62,123,000	76,830,000	73,900,000	79,000,000
" 21...	61,318,000	73,730,000	72,163,000	78,200,000
" 28...	61,018,000	74,380,000	71,480,000	77,043,000
April 4...	61,322,000	77,705,000	70,761,000	7,293,000
" 11...	60,330,000	70,457,000	69,217,000	70,190,000

Bradstreet's report of stocks of wheat in Canada on April 4 is as follows:

	Bushels.
Montreal.....	92,000
Toronto.....	31,000
Kingston.....	10,000
Winnipeg.....	378,000
Manitoba interior elevators	3,153,600
Fort William, Port Arthur & Keewatin.....	4,312,000

Total stocks in the United States and Canada as reported by Bradstreet's were as follows, on April 4 1896:

	Bushels.
East of the Mountains.....	89,156,000
Pacific Coast.....	4,296,000
Total stocks a year ago were:	bushels.
East of the Mountains.....	91,286,000
Pacific Coast.....	11,801,000

Bradstreet's report for the week ended April 11, shows a decrease of 1,586,000 bushels in stocks of wheat east of the mountains, making the total 87,600,000 bushels on the latter date.

World's stocks on April 1, 1896, (United States, Canada, in Europe and afloat for Europe) were 180,629,000 bushels, which is about 11,500,000 bushels less than the corresponding total one year ago, and more than 18,000,000 bushels less than were so held two years ago. These figures include flour.

Winnipeg Wheat Inspection.

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

Grade.	Mar. 14	Mar. 21	Mar. 28	Apr. 4	Apr 11
Extra Manitoba hard.....	0	0	0	0	0
No. 1 hard.....	143	138	48	7	0
No. 2 hard.....	35	30	21	8	6
No. 3 hard.....	39	42	30	21	5
No. 1 North'n.....	26	27	12	0	0
No. 2 North'n.....	2	6	0	1	0
No. 3 North'n.....	0	2	1	0	1
No. 1 white fyte.....	2	3	2	0	0
No. 2 white fyte.....	0	0	0	10	0
No. 1 Spring.....	5	3	2	1	0
No. 2 Spring.....	0	2	2	0	0
No. 1 fosta d.....	24	31	21	16	4
No. 2 frosted.....	15	13	6	6	2
No. 3 Frosted.....	1	8	2	1	0
No. 1 Rejected.....	16	23	12	8	1
No. 2 Rejected.....	33	46	31	14	4
No Grade.....	1	0	4	7	0
Feed.....	1	5	8	1	0
Total.....	354	403	208	80	33
Same week last year.....	81	100	131	137	113

Oats—For week ended April 11—No. 1 white, 0; No. 2 white, 5; No. 3 white, 0; No. 2 black, 0; No. 2 mixed 2; feed, 12; rejected, 0; total, 19.

Barley—For week ended April 4—No. 2, 0; No. 8, 0; feed, 2; total, 2.

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

Financial and Insurance Items

G. W. Girdlestone, of Winnipeg, formerly in the fire insurance business here, has been appointed manager for British Columbia for the Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association. He left for Vancouver on Wednesday to assume the duties of his new position.

The executive council of the Canadian Bankers' association have passed a resolution in favor of all banks in future making a monthly charge for conducting the accounts of customers who keep small balances at their credit, and who draw freely on their accounts. The practice of making a charge will probably now become general all over Canada.

An order in council has been passed by the Dominion government disallowing the act of the Manitoba legislature regarding companies incorporated outside of the province of Manitoba. The act referred to was passed by the Manitoba legislature in 1895. The act provides that such companies shall take out licenses before carrying on business in Manitoba. It affects especially insurance and loan companies, who cannot hold real estate unless complying with the provisions of the statute.

At the annual general meeting of the shareholders of the Ontario bank, to be held next June a by-law will be submitted for the reduction of the capital stock from \$1,500,000 to \$1,000,000. General manager McGill has advised this on the ground that losses by the bank in previous years have not been properly allowed for hitherto. It is proposed to pay a dividend of 2½ per cent for the half year ending May 31st, next, the dividend to be estimated on the reduced capital. The \$1,000,000 will be divided into 10,000 shares of \$100 each.

The Slocan hotel at New Denver, British Columbia, was destroyed by fire on April 17. Guests lost clothing and baggage. C. Doherty, Wm. Burns and Mary Meland were seriously injured jumping from the third story. Others were slightly injured. Loss, \$8,000; no insurance.

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1896

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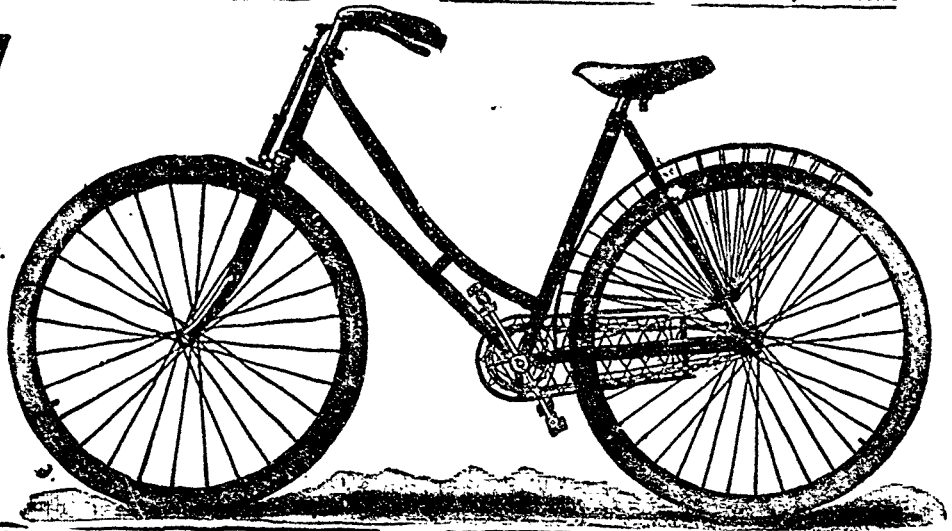
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.... New Cabbage and Spanish Onions.

A. C. MACPHERSON, Pres.

R. B. SCOTT, Sec.-Treas.

Confederation Life Association.

The annual meeting of the Confederation Life Association was held at the Head Office of the company, Yonge, Richmond and Victoria streets, Toronto, on Tuesday, the 17th instant, at the hour of 9 p.m. There was a good attendance of policy holders, shareholders, and members of the agency staff.

On motion, the Hon. Sir W. P. Howland, C. B., K. C. M. G., was called to the chair, and Mr. J. K. Macdonald, managing director, appointed secretary of the meeting.

The report and financial statements relating to the business of the company for the year 1895 were submitted as follows:

REPORT.

During the past year the directors have had under consideration 2,540 applications for insurance to the amount of \$3,736,150. This includes five applications for \$8,000, which were deferred at the close of 1894; 2,389 for \$3,474,150 were approved, while 151 were declined, not being up to the standard; and 17 for \$32,000 were incomplete at the close of the register and were deferred. Adding to the above issue the revived policies of previous years, which had been written off, and the bonus additions, the total issue for 1895 was 2,421 policies for \$3,544,920. The total business on the books at the close of the year was \$26,611,718, under 17,590 policies on 15,413 lives. From this it will be seen that though the year was quite unfavorable for the life insurance business and many companies fell behind in the volume of new business as compared with the previous year, and while the total insurance written by all the companies for the year is a good deal less, we have been able to maintain an equal volume with a lesser expenditure by several thousand dollars than in 1894.

The claims by death were 107, calling for \$171,847 under 121 policies. In view of the amount at risk, it will be observed that the death-rate was very favorable, a fact which bears continued strong testimony to the care exercised in the admission of only good, healthy lives.

The financial statements which form part of the report will be found to furnish full information regarding the position of the association.

The past year, on account of the continued and intensified commercial depression, called for more than usual care in conducting a business such as ours, combining insurance and investment; it cannot, therefore, fail to be a source of gratification to our policy-holders and shareholders to observe the very substantial advances made in all those features which indicate real progress and careful management. Some of these are:

1st—Maintaining an equal volume of new business, and carrying on the old with a total expenditure over four thousand dollars less than in 1894.

2nd—Increased income.

3rd—Increased assets.

4th—Increased surplus, notwithstanding the payment to policy holders during the year of over \$87,000 in profits.

These facts will prove the wisdom of the policy pursued by your directors and management to secure a fair volume of business at a fair cost. The business has been sought for on strictly business principles, and means unfortunately too frequently used to procure applications, such as rebates, are strictly prohibited.

The report of the auditors, who have continued to give regular and careful attention to their duties, will be found appended to the report.

It is a source of deep regret that we have to announce the death, since the completion of the audit for the past year, of Mr. William E. Watson, F. C. A., who has intelligently and faithfully discharged the duties of joint auditor for a period of six years.

Your directors are pleased to report that the office and field staff continue to discharge their respective duties in a zealous and efficient manner.

All the directors retire, but are eligible for re-election.

W. P. HOWLAND

President.

J. K. MACDONALD,

Man. Director.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

Receipts.	
Premiums	\$ 852,874 87
Interest and rent (net)	209,767 65
	<hr/>
	\$1,062,642 02
Disbursements to policyholders:	
Death claims	\$165 879 17
Endowment claims.	75,444 00
Annuities	4,905 40
Surrendered policies	63,650 11
Dividends	87,195 19
	<hr/>
	\$ 397,073 07
Expenses, commissions, etc.	196,281 80
Dividends to stockholders	15,188 00
Balance	451,148 85
	<hr/>
	\$1,062,642 02

BALANCE SHEET.

Assets.	
Mortgages, debentures and real estate	\$4,282,180 34
Loans on stocks, policies, etc.	643,142 70
Cash in banks and at head office	176,216 80
Net outstanding and deferred premiums	166,187 70
Interest and rents due and accrued	106,761 85
	<hr/>
	\$5,324,438 89
Liabilities.	
Assurance and annuity funds	\$4,757,451 00
Death claims, dividends, etc.	182,738 86
Capital stock paid up	100,000 00
Cash surplus above all liabilities	334,254 03
	<hr/>
	\$5,324,438 89
Cash surplus above all liabilities	\$ 334,254 03
Capital stock	1,000,000 00

Total surplus security for policy-holders.....\$1,934,254 03

J. K. MACDONALD,

Managing Director.

AUDITOR'S REPORT.

We beg to report that we have completed the audit of the books of the association for the year ending December 31st, 1895, and have examined the vouchers connected therewith, and certify that the financial statements agree with the books and are correct.

The securities represented in the assets (with the exception of those lodged with the Dominion Government, amounting to \$1,500, and those deposited with the Government of Newfoundland, amounting to \$25,000), have been examined and compared with the books of the association, and are correct and correspond with the schedules and ledgers.

The bank balances and cash are certified as correct.

W. R. HARRIS,

WM. E. WATSON, F. C. A., } Auditors

Toronto, February 27th, 1896.

The President, Sir W. P. Howland, in moving the adoption of the report and statement submitted, said:—It is a matter of sincere satisfaction to those on whom you have imposed the duty and responsibility of conducting and managing the affairs of this important company, to be able to place before you, considering the unfavorable circumstances which attended the business for the past year, statements which give evidence of fair and reasonable progress and improvement in every branch of the company's business. The new business obtained amounted to

\$3,554,920, showing a fair increase over that of 1894. Our income for 1895 was \$1,062,642, showing an increase over the previous year of \$59,820; we also show an increase in assets of \$153,605. Our total surplus security for policy-holders at the end of the year was \$1,934,254, an increase of \$32,581, besides having paid, as stated in the report, over \$87,000 in profits to policy holders.

The foregoing results have been obtained under most unfavorable conditions and in the face of keen competition. The progress made in all branches of the company's business should prove, I think, not only satisfactory to its policy holders and shareholders, but furnishes striking proof of the careful management and application on the part of those who are charged with the responsible duties of managing its affairs. Furthermore, it proves the favorable position which the company occupies in the minds of the public.

If there is any information desired regarding any matter referred to in the statements, I am sure the managing director will be very happy to answer any questions which may be asked. (Applause)

Mr. W. H. Beatty, Vice-President—I have much pleasure in seconding the adoption of the report, and, after referring to the advances which had been made in the different branches of the company's business during the past year as set forth in the report, which did not, in his opinion, require enlarging upon, he said, in conclusion: I cannot help alluding to the loss which the company has sustained in the death of a gentleman who was very near and dear to me. I refer to the late Hon. Edward Murphy, who represented us in Montreal as a director on our local board for many years—a man who earned the esteem not only of his own co-religionists, but of all other classes in the country.

The resolution was carried unanimously. Votes of thanks were unanimously tendered to the directors, management and agency staff for their services during the year, several of the policy-holders present referring in complimentary terms to the report and statements submitted, and in recognition of the care and attention which had evidently been exercised by the management over the affairs of the company during the past year.

The retiring board of directors were all re-elected, and a meeting of the new board was held immediately after the annual meeting adjourned. Sir W. P. Howland, C. B., K. C. M. G., was re-elected president, and Messrs. Edward Hooper and W. H. Beatty, vice-presidents.

A Toronto report says: Trade has been very fair this week, both in general hardware and tinware, as well as granite ware. There has been a special demand for spades and shovels, harvest tools, draining tools, post-hole augers. Cut nails have advanced 10c per keg, the change taking effect May 1st. Horse nails are also higher, the discount now being 50 per cent. In metals trade has been a little slow, with the exception of tin plate galvanized iron, ingot and Straits tin. Prices are quite firm in this line. Screws lower again, the discount being from 7½ to 80½ per cent, according to kinds.

Owing to continued large receipts of skins and the heavy stock already held, in which the demand is limited, prices at Montreal declined 1c per lb., recently to 6c for No. 1 and 4c for No. 2. Sheepskins were firm, and in some cases as high as 90c has been paid, and the range 70 to 90c each. The demand for hides is slow from tanners and sales are being made. This is the first season, and in consequence the quality of the hides coming in is not very good, which probably accounts for the slow demand of some extent. Prices are: No. 1, 5½c; No. 2, 4½c, and No. 3, 3½c.

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We have made ample preparations for this and can
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Our Mr. F. G. Crawford will call on you shortly,
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BUTTER, EGGS, FRUITS AND PRODUCE

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P.O. BOX NO. 298.

Quote prices on first quality Dairy Butter or consign it
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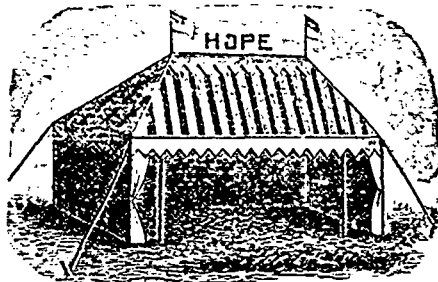
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WINNIPEG, MAN.

British Columbia.

F. J. Deane, special correspondent of the Province newspaper, of Victoria, British Columbia, representing the British Columbia board of trade, made the following address at the late immigration convention at Winnipeg:

Gentlemen.—In the necessarily limited time at my disposal it would be impossible for me to give you anything like an adequate account "The Resources of British Columbia," the subject of my address as set down in the programme. To deal with a subject of so great importance hurriedly and superficially would not only be ill-advised in the best interests of the great province I have the honor to represent at this convention, but entirely out of place as through the proper channels of the Western Canada Immigration association that has been so auspiciously inaugurated here to-day, we of British Columbia will have every opportunity to set before you in the most thorough manner possible, definite information concerning our vast and varied natural resources. I shall therefore confine my remarks to the consideration of certain points materially affecting the future working of this immigration association.

I must, however, ask you once and for all time to disabuse your minds of the "Sea of Mountains" illusion concerning British Columbia. It is true that British Columbia is a mountainous country, but those mountains represent to us a wealth which we could not exchange for the provinces of Manitoba and the Northwest Territories combined. Not in addition to our mountains we have extensive areas of magnificent agricultural lands, immense stores of timber, and fisheries that cannot be surpassed. The presence here of Prof Odium and myself are evidences of the British Columbia's sympathy in this movement to secure the speedy settlement of the Canadian Northwest. An immigration association such as we have organized can only succeed by united, harmonious action on the part of the several provinces and territories affiliated therewith, and from Port Arthur to Victoria there must be one object, and one aim, actuating all concerned if the best results are to be obtained.

What I want to impress upon you now is the fact that the people of Manitoba and of the Northwest Territories are directly interested in the development of British Columbia and vice versa. Most of you here present are farmers and we have heard a great deal of the wonderful productiveness of the soil in your particular districts and of the peculiar advantages this or that section offers for cattle raising, dairying and similar pursuits. This is all very well and your efforts to attract others to share in your prosperity are praiseworthy in the extreme, yet you must not lose sight of the fact that the essential requirement for profitable farming is good markets for your products. To attract set-

tlers you must be able to prove to them not only that the soil is productive, but that they can dispose of their products profitably. Here is where your direct interest in the development of British Columbia comes in. With its great wealth of precious metals, coal, lumber and fisheries, British Columbia must ere long become the greatest industrial centre in the Dominion of Canada, or for that matter, on the North American continent. Our mines are now being rapidly developed and capital is going in from all parts of the world particularly from the United States, to carry out this important work. With the progress being made in other directions, the constantly increasing trade with China, Japan and the Australasian colonies, the ever-growing export trade in lumber and coal, the unmistakable indications are that British Columbia within a comparatively short period will be one of the greatest wealth producing countries in the world, and second to no province in the Dominion as an industrial centre. This being so the importance to the farmers of Manitoba and the Northwest Territories of cultivating trade relations with British Columbia cannot be overestimated. Already these relations are assuming proportions of no mean extent, and they will be as steadily increased as British Columbia becomes settled up and her unrivalled natural resources are developed. Therefore, it is distinctly in your interest to aid in this work. Remember too, that you can offer no better inducement to intending settlers than that right alongside of the farm lands you desire them to occupy is a big mining country. You should one and all as good business men, make yourselves thoroughly acquainted with the resources and requirements of British Columbia and by circulating these facts far and wide attract the right class of settlers to our province, and at the same time place yourselves in a position to secure a share of the trade that is bound to spring up with the populous mining and manufacturing centres soon to materialize.

To give you in passing some idea of the richness of our mines, I will quote a few figures and facts. In the Trail Creek district of West Kootenay, where is located the famous town of Rossland—but a yearling, yet containing a population of 8,000 souls and possessing a water-works system, an electric lighting plant, three newspapers, and 18 or 20 hotels—there have been recorded 2,200 mining claims, within a radius of 20 miles of the towns just mentioned. In this district and within twenty minutes walk of the town of Rossland are the celebrated "War Eagle" and "La Roi" mines, which are paying their fortunate owners dividends of from \$25,000 to \$50,000 monthly. Right in this neighborhood are a score of other mines equally rich. Seven miles below Rossland, on the Columbia river, is the town of Trail, with its population of over 1,000 people gathered there within

a few months, where has been erected a smelter, with a capacity of 250 tons per day, to heat the ores of this district. At Nelson, the capital of West Kootenay, are the great Halls' mines, the "Silver King" being probably one of the richest silver mines in the world. Here is another smelter. Higher up at Pilot Bay is yet another smelter, fully engaged in heating the ore from the big "Blueberry" mine. In the Slokan country we have unlimited stores of silver lead ores and could you see such mines as the "Slokan Star," "Noble Five," and "Ruth," to mention but three out of the score, you might possibly be able to form some conception of the immense value of our "Sea of Mountains."

British Columbia's contribution to the world's gold supply last year exceeded \$1,000,000, \$2,500,000 of which came from Kootenay alone. This year a low estimate of our production is \$10,000,000. Up in the far-famed Caribou there is renewed interest in both placer and quartz mining, and that district will soon again be contributing its millions to the world's wealth. On Vancouver Island, in Alberni district is another extensive gold mining camp, yet in its infancy but promising in the near future to equal those on the mainland.

And then our coal mines, with an output of 1,000,000 tons per annum. So far it is only the coal fields on Vancouver Island that have been at all systematically developed, but upon the construction of the Crow's Nest Pass railway, the known coal fields in that area will be opened up and a big coke-making industry will follow with the constantly increasing number of smelters as a market. I could tell you much more in this strain, of wonderful copper and iron deposits, of our rich marble and granite quarries, but as I said at the outset, you will be put in possession of this information properly compiled through the medium of this association, just as quickly as the returns can be secured, and placed at the disposal of the central office.

I will just point out to you that our foreign trade in lumber last year amounted to \$1,000,000, that it is constantly on the increase with South America, the Orient, and Australia. You in Manitoba use our lumber, and our shingles cover the roofs of a very large proportion of the buildings between the Pacific coast and the Atlantic. All over Canada our lumber is in use, unequalled for its strength and durability.

It would be impossible to tell you anything much of our great fisheries. You all eat our canned salmon, and further east our halibut is finding an excellent market. As a matter of fact our deep sea fisheries are practically untouched. Could we settle all along our coast a fishing population who could dispose of their catch to steamers visiting them at

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Montreal Grocery Market.

The position of the sugar market is becoming stronger as the season goes on, and refiners have every confidence of much higher prices in the near future. The supply of raw sugar from Cuba is almost exhausted, and all other markets are practically closed for the time being, consequently the only stock now available is what is held by Europe, and as soon as she becomes aware of the fact, and the outside markets will have to draw from her, a sharp advance in the raw article is anticipated. The tone here continues very firm, and although values show no material change, the impression among refiners is that they must soon follow suit with the other markets. The indications are that there will be considerable excitement and activity in sugar this season. At present a fair amount of business is doing. We quote: Granulated at 4½c in 250 barrel lots, and 4¼c in smaller quantities. Yellows range from 8¾ to 4¼c, as to quality, at the factory.

The market for syrup continues very quiet, owing to the fact that stocks in refiners' hands are very light, and prices are firmly held at 1½ to 2¼c per lb., as to quality, at the factory.

In molasses business has been very quiet. The demand for future delivery is slow, as buyers are holding off in anticipation of lower prices. The jobbing trade is also quiet, but prices rule about steady at 86 to 87c for Barbadoes, and 84 to 85c for Porto Rico.

The demand for rice has continued slow and the market rules quiet but firm in sympathy with foreign advices. The following quotations are what millers sell at: Jap n standard, \$1.25 to \$1.40; crystal Japan, \$1.75 to \$5; standard B, \$3.45; English style, \$3.80; Patna, \$1.25 to \$5, and Carolina at \$5.50 to \$7.50.

There has been no material change in the spice market, prices having ruled steady and business quiet. The following quotations are what jobbers can buy at only: Penang black pepper, 6 to 7½c; white pepper, 10 to 12½c; cloves, 7½ to 9c; cassia, 8½ to 9½c; nutmegs, 60 to 90c; and Jamaica ginger, 15½ to 18½c.

The coffee market continues to rule very quiet, business being chiefly of a jobbing character at unchanged prices. We quote: Maracaibo, 19 to 20c; Rio, 18 to 18½c; Java, 24 to 27c; Jamaica, 17½ to 18½c; and Mocha, 27½ to 30c.—Gazette, April 11.

Winnipeg Board of Trade.

A largely attended meeting of the full board was held on Wednesday last. President F. H. Matheson reported the proceedings of the council since the last general meeting. Correspondence has taken place with the customs department which had finally resulted in the removal of the customs postal package office in Winnipeg, from the custom house to the post office building, where it properly belongs. This removal will be effected as soon as the quarters in the post-office are prepared; The council is still in communication with the department at Ottawa in regard to the removal of the customs office to a more central part of the city. A committee of the council is considering an application for the assistance of the board, made by certain residents of Rockwood municipality, in the neighborhood of Foxton, to endeavor to secure for them an extension of the Canadian Pacific Railway branch line. Urgent appeals have again been made to Sir Mackenzie Bowell and the minister of public works in regard to the appropriation for the St. Andrew's Rapid's improvements. The council have also had correspondence with the Hon. Mr. Daly regarding the removal of the sixty days quarantine now imposed on settlers' cattle coming into Manitoba from the United States. Mr. Daly is informed that

as soon as Hon. Dr. Montague, minister of agriculture, returns from England, it is likely the government will finally deal with the matter. The council reported the following as having been elected members of the board, together with other names previously published: A. F. Banfield, F. Rimer, W. G. Nichols, Wm. Whyte, John Girvin, W. J. Boyd, Jas. Riley, W. H. Pambrun and W. R. Baker. Altogether about 60 new members have come in within a few weeks. A letter from the Revelstoke board of trade was read, asking the board to take up the matter of the Canadian Pacific Railway Co. running a store car between Kamloops and Donald, to the detriment of legitimate trade along their line, and stating that the Revelstoke board of trade protested strongly against the Canadian Pacific Railway as a common carrier entering into the mercantile field. The matter was referred to the council for action.

In answer to G. F. Carruthers relative to the matter of the extension of the Stonewall branch to Stockton, the president stated that the council had appointed a committee of three gentlemen to look into it and see if there was sufficient reason to justify the board in going to the government to ask aid for the extension of the road. The president stated that the government would be willing to give \$1 750 per mile, the usual cash bonus, but that the company did not consider that sufficient.

The president stated that the council had appointed Stephen Nairn and F. L. Patton as delegates to attend the third congress of chambers of commerce, to be held in London, England, in June. An outline programme of the proposed proceedings of the congress was presented with the invitation to appoint delegates. A resolution was passed instructing the delegates as follows, in regard to some of the subjects likely to come up at the congress.

As to No. 1, commercial relations between the mother country and her colonies and dependencies. Considering the means established for intercommunication between the various parts of the empire and the great quantity of agricultural produce that can be supplied by western Canada, it is desirable that the trade between Great Britain and her colonies should be stimulated, extended and increased, and the freest trade relations possible established. The advantages to be derived therefrom warranted the freest exchange of commodities within the empire on a preferential trade basis consistent with revenue necessities.

4. As to bills of lading reform we would favor full responsibility by all common carriers.

5. As to commercial education we would favor any general system calculated to bring commercial affairs more into line as a branch of popular education.

6. As to No. 6, this board would favor a uniform decimal system of weights, measures and currency.

10. As to intercolonial trade relations we would approve of the closest possible trade relations between all the different colonies and dependencies of the empire.

11. We would strongly favor the appointment of a permanent board of arbitration for the settlement of international disputes.

We realize the advantage and desirability of a uniform procedure on bills of exchange throughout all parts of the empire

7. That this board strongly favor a uniform postage rate of one penny within the empire.

The following resolution was introduced, to be forwarded to the secretary of the London Chambers of Commerce, to have the same placed upon the programme for discussion at the congress in June next.

Resolved, that this congress views with regret the disposition on the part of many

people of influence in Great Britain to direct the tide of surplus population leaving that country to foreign lands, thus drawing from the strength of the empire to build up alien powers. That this congress looks upon such a tendency as not only wasteful of the vitality of the empire, but altogether unnecessary seeing that the British colonies and dependencies offer fields for immigration as attractive, if not more attractive than can be found in any other foreign country. That within the bounds of the British empire the emigrant can find any variety of climate, and reach success in any pursuit, and yet retain all the privileges of a British subject. Therefore this congress deems it the duty of the imperial and colonial governments, as well as all patriotic citizens of the empire to use every means available to encourage emigration to the colonies from the mother land, and to discourage in every possible way the directing of such emigration to foreign countries.

This resolution was received with general favor and adopted unanimously.

A committee was appointed to prepare information for the delegates.

F. W. Thompson moved the following resolution of condolence at the death of the late Sir John Schultz:

Be it resolved, that the Winnipeg board of trade places on record its great appreciation of the most valuable services rendered to Canada, and particularly to Manitoba, Kewatin and the Northwest Territories and northern districts by the late gentleman, and that a copy of this resolution be forwarded to Lady Schultz, with an expression of the sympathy of the members of this board to her in her affliction.

A. M. Nanton moved and J. H. Ashdown seconded a motion endorsing the application to the Dominion government for assistance by the Western Canada Immigration Association.

Moved by T. A. Anderson and John Russell.—Resolved, that the boards of trade in Manitoba be informed that this board will have delegates present at the congress of chambers of commerce of the empire, to be held in London in June next, and that they are cordially invited to forward any view they may have to offer on the subjects to be discussed at the congress, and that this board will give full consideration to such views, when finally instructing their delegates.

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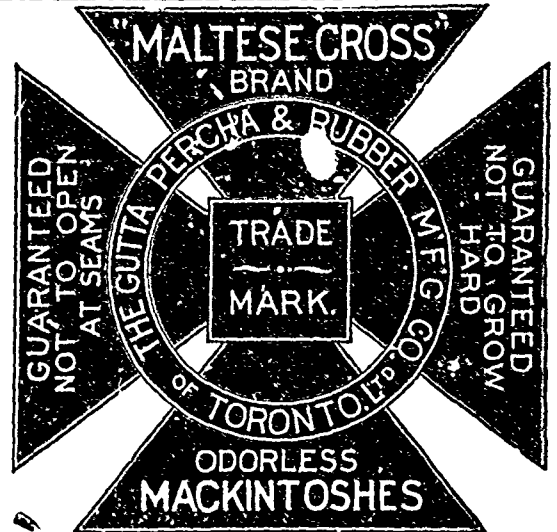
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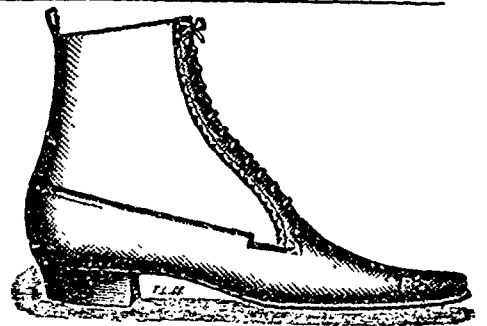
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British Columbia.

Continued from Page 719

fixed dates, these steamers being supplied with proper refrigerating facilities, an immense impetus would be given to this industry. The cost of marketing the fish would be greatly lowered, giving us better chances to compete with the American dealers. To give you an idea of the extent of our halibut fisheries, I can vouch for the fact that it is no uncommon thing for one little steamer, manned by some fifteen men, to catch over 200,000 pounds in three days off the north coast.

You cannot fail to realize what all this means. Let our mines be developed, our lumber trade expanded and our shores populated by a thriving fishing community, and what a splendid market there will be for your products. We can supply you with much but our purchases in return will be commensurate. To-day we import three-fourths of our food stuffs, though unnecessarily so, as were our agricultural lands properly settled up we could produce in certain lines all we require, but under any conditions we must look to Manitoba and the Northwest for many of the necessities of life.

British Columbia wants to see the territories and provinces to the east of her grow, the quicker their development the better for us. For we shall supply you with fruit, fish, lumber, hops and later on, with tobacco—these two latter products grow to great advantage in certain of our valleys.

Our interests are mutual, the prosperity of the one means the prosperity of all, hence British Columbia can heartily co-operate with this grand immigration scheme, which, it is to be sincerely hoped, will prove as successful as the most enthusiastic of the delegates here assembled could desire.

The Flour Trade.

Of all the different lines of business in this country to-day that are suffering for want of profits, among the most conspicuous is no doubt the milling business. Conspicuous not only because it is one of the largest, or because its products come more directly into use among the people, but because of the apparent calamity in the condition. Of all businesses in this country it would appear that of flour making should be one of the most prosperous. Here we have a line of business manufacturing a commodity of universal use. Making it right out of the wheat that grows at their very doors, turning it out of mills made after the most modern patterns and by men known to be the best millers, the most willing workers on earth, acknowledged to be such, managed by men who are business men from the ground up, and yet no lines of business today are suffering from greater apparent evil.

Millers are constantly looking for the evil and for a remedy. All kinds of schemes are being proposed, all kinds of resolutions are being passed, Congress is being petitioned, committees are being appointed. This sort of a thing has been going on all during the past two or three years and yet no relief has been found. And that is not all. In England where they have about 40 to 70 million bushels of English wheat to grind each year it is found that the millers there cannot grind that wheat at a profit. And yet those English mills are grinding American wheat at a greater loss than what they are sustaining in grinding their own. The Buda Pesth mills are running, but only on the strength of governmental assistance. In France the mills are running partly on the strength of bounties and favorable tariffs. Spanish mills are running but to some extent on the strength of the extortion which the Spanish government allows them to practice on the Cubans.

There must be something radically wrong—something irregular, out of order; conditions must be out of joint somewhere to cause the milling business of the world to be thrown into such a strange position. It would appear that this the most useful of all industries were in the disfavor of "the gods." That would be the conclusion naturally reached in other days. But that explanation does not satisfy the miller to-day who has his fortune invested, nor the operative who depends upon this industry for his living. Something more definite is demanded. Everyone asks the question, "What is the trouble?" There is certainly a riddle for the milling world to answer. All answers that have thus far been presented in the shape of petitions to congress, proposed laws, etc., will not solve that riddle. They are simply capable of warding off for a time the answering of it. But sooner or later it must be answered correctly.

There must be an evil deeper rooted than can be eradicated by the action of laws, when an industry the world over falls into this condition. Laws cannot make milling pay. They can be fixed so that the mills will run for a time but sooner or later the very laws which were passed for its benefit will prove its curse. An industry prospers only when it has a right to prosper, when it prospers within itself. The milling business should prosper within itself. "What is the trouble?" Let the millers of this country and every other country look into their business, notice carefully all that they have done in the last ten years, take inventory of their acts, see whether or not they, in their eagerness to gain trade, have not placed some other miller where he has been obliged to sell at cost, or worse, at a loss. It may be that there they will find a clue. Follow it up and perhaps a remedy will suggest itself.—Minneapolis Market Record.

Manitoba Fisheries.

The Selkirk Record says: "Few people even in Selkirk have any idea of the extensive preparations being made in connection with the carrying on of the fish business on Lake Winnipeg next summer and the large amount of capital being expended in connection therewith. The work in the new freezer for the Selkirk Transportation and Cold Storage Co. has been commenced, and is now being pushed vigorously forward. The freezers formerly used by the Manitoba Fish Co. on the slough are being remodelled and refitted so as to suit the ammonia system of freezing. The stone for the foundation of the new power house is on the ground and will soon be built in. The boiler and engine and machinery is expected in a few days and will be placed in position as soon as possible after arrival. In addition to this the steamer City of Selkirk is being lengthened and made more suitable for bringing in the fish from the fisheries. The total cost of all these improvements will reach \$35,000. Next on the list comes the steamer and tug being built for the Reid & Tait Fish Co. and to be used in their business. Large gangs of men are employed in pushing their work to completion, so as to be in readiness when the fishing season opens.

Add to this the usual cost of spring repairs to steamers, tugs, sailboats and other equipments made by the several fish companies operating here and the total will amount to at least \$80,000—not a bad showing at all for the little town of Selkirk.

Notwithstanding all this, we have men going about doing nothing, who would gladly obtain some clue whereby they could strangle some of the fish companies and men connected with this important industry. A coat of tar and feathers is too good for such individuals.

Upwards of 1,000 persons in this district are dependent on the fisheries for their daily bread, and when any person tries to injure the fisheries, he is trying to rob the people who are dependent on them of their subsistence.

Again, a person who tries to interfere with our fisheries is trying to interfere with the prosperity of our town, and all citizens should unite in forcibly telling him to mind his own business—if he has any."

Prof. Odium, who was one of the British Columbia delegates to the Winnipeg immigration convention, has been engaged by the Dominion government to go to England to lecture. The engagement is for two years.

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