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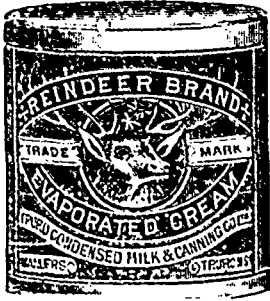
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# The Commercial

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

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

WINNIPEG, MAY 21, 1894

## Manitoba.

J. R. Watson, blacksmith, Austin, has given up business.

James Ferguson, crockery, e'c, Winnipeg, has assigned.

T. Almaok, butcher, Binscarth, is succeeded by Hugh Skeoch.

Sampson Bros., general store, Altamont, has sold out to W. Madill.

J. W. Barter, butcher, Hartney, reported succeeded by Farwell and St. John.

J. W. Carroll, grocer, Winnipeg, has admitted one Howard into partnership.

Miss Armitage, millinery and dress maker has opened in the above line at Morris.

Jasper Nation, men's furnishings, Brandon, has assigned to Fred. Nation. (brother)

D. C. Fleming, butcher and flour and feed dealer, Shoal Lake, has moved to Binscarth.

A cheese factory is said to be assured at Souris. R. J. Crisp is the principal projector. Elliot & McJannet, furaiture, Pilot Mound, have not dissolved partnership, the report to that effect being in error.

Itobb & Livingston, butchers, Portage la Prairie, has dissolved partnership. Norman Livingston will continue the business.

The Winnipeg office of John L. Cassidy & Co., of Montreal, represented here by Charles Moore, has been moved to 228 King street.

Stevens & Burn, founders and machinery manufacturers, have moved their Winnipeg office to 228 King street, corner of Pacific Avenue.

The contract for the erection of two stores for F. Osenbrugge, to be built on the west side of Main street, Wionipeg, near York, has been let to W. L. Smith for about \$10,000.

A cheese factory is being established on the farm of Chas. Cuthbert at Portage Creek, near Portage la Prairie, by the Portage Croek Cheeas and Butter Association. Chas. Cuthbert is president, Chas. Green vice-president.

Bulman Bros., engravers, Winnipeg, have removed to 136 Bannatyno avenue east. They are putting in one of the latest lithographic presses, and will be able to compete successfully in both photo-engraving and lithographing.

It is reported that several of the men recently released from duty at the Canadian Pacific railway shops, Winnipeg, have been reinstated, and a number are about to take advantage of the idle period by visiting friends in the old country.

On Saturday evening the large dry goods store of Lang, Strachan & Co., Winnipeg, was very seriously damaged by fire. The proprietors value the stock at \$55,000, and say that the damage amounts to almost half of this sum. The insurance amounts to 30,500. The clothing stock of J. Corbett & Co. was damaged by smoke. The block, which is owned by G. F. Carruthers is not seriously damaged, the dry goods being damaged mostly by fire and water.

At Holmfield, on May 13, fire broke out in W. Wack's house, occupied by Samuel Robinson and family, through a defective chimney. A heavy east wind was blowing at the time and the flames spread rapidly, and before they could be controlled had consumed S. Rutherford's house, George Fizzal's house and stable, F. J. Messur's store and contents, J. Heibert's store, occupied by Hanaford & Ake as general store, both building and stock destroyed. The buildings of Wack, B'utherford and Fizzal were uninsured. Messner carried \$2,700 insurance, and Heibert's store was also insured, but Hanaford & Ake had no insurance on their stock.

H. S. Rolston has arrived at Brandon to take over the business of the Imperial Oil company at that place, says the Times. Previous to this their oils have been handled by Wm. Johnson & Co, implement dealers. Their business in the west is largely on the increase, and it is their intention to establish a branch warehouse here on the line of the Canadian Pacific railway from which they can conveniently and promptly supply the city trade and also ship along the branch lines and to outlying districts. When arrangements are completed merchants will be supplied with oil in bulk, which will do away with any leakage and also the cost of barrels. Mr. Rolston will be in charge of the branch here as manager.

## Alberta.

Geo. Thompson, druggist, Edmonton, has assigned.

A. W. Carey, hotel, Red Deer, has sold out to Folger & Wilon.

## Assiniboia.

E. Wisner, butcher, Qu'Appelle, has given up business.

Joseph Shelford, blacksmith, Qu'Appelle, has given up business.

David Graham, butcher, Broadview, has sold out to J. A. Trusler.

Whiffen & Barnes, hotel, Qu'Appelle, has been closed out by the landlord.

## Northwest Ontario.

The total assessment of Rat Portage this year is \$939,545; the population 3,183. There are 581 children between the ages of 5 and 16 exclusive; 315 between 7 and 13, and 102 between 16 and 21.

## Grain and Milling Items.

Application will be made for the incorporation of the Virden Milling Co., constituting J. F. Frame, W. J. Kennedy, J. J. Caulfield, W. J. Wilcox, H. Cathcart Simpson, J. Saunders, and Robert Trumbell, all of Virden. The object is to build and operate a flour mill and grain elevator at Virden, Man., with a capital stock of \$12,500 divided into 500 shares of \$25 each.

G. S. Middaugh, of Dunville, Ontario, has been enquiring as to the prospects for establishing a flour mill at Edmonton.

## Insurance and Financial Notes.

It is reported that Mr. Breeden, manager of the Bank of British North America at Winnipeg, will be succeeded by D. Simpson, a gentleman who has recently arrived from the east to take charge of the bank.

A. H. Dickens, late of the Commercial bank, has been appointed manager of the Bank of Ottawa at Rat Portage.

For the second time within a brief period the insurance companies will be called upon to make up a heavy loss on account of the damage of a large merchandise stock in Winnipeg. Following represents the insurance of the dry goods stock of Lang, Strachan & Co., which is said to be damaged about \$25,000:—

Norwich Union (Carruthers & Brock)	\$3,000
Hartford (Carruthers & Brock)	1,000
British America	3,500
Phoenix	4,000
Western	2,500
Northern	2,000
North British and Mercantile (Carruthers & Brock)	2,000
Eastern (Allan & Williams)	6,000
Quebec	2,500
London Assurance (Augur & Book)	3,000
London and Lancashire (R. Strang)	1,000

Total .....\$30,500

## Freight Rates and Traffic Matters.

The Montreal Trade Bulletin, of May 11, says: "The ocean freight market on grain was seldom in a sicker condition than at present, the bulk of the American stuff apparently going via Buffalo and the Erie Canal. Rates are quoted at 1s 3d to 1s 6d Glasgow and London, 1s 4½d Liverpool, and 1s 3d to 1s 6d Bristol. Sack flour has been taken at 7s 6d Liverpool, 8s 6d Glasgow, and 9s London, for local as well as western account. Provisions are quoted at 12s 6d Liverpool, and 15s to 17s 6d London and Glasgow. Butter and cheese 25s, Cattle 40s to 45s. Deals 40s to United Kingdom ports."

The Duluth Market Report of May 12 says: "Charters on wheat were made this week at lower and at higher figures than during last week. About 72,000 bushels of wheat were shipped, about half of which was taken by liners. The week started in with a 2c vote on wheat to Buffalo. Some of the liners wanted cargoes about the middle of the week and they took some stuff at 1½c per bushel. Strength in ore freights and some demand for tonnage to carry ore at 80c per ton from Lake Superior ports caused an advance in grain rates in the latter half of the week. A few charters were made at 2½c, and shippers were willing to pay 2½c this morning for boats that could be guaranteed to move grain out of the elevators before the evening of the 15th, when an additional ½c per bushel storage charge accrues. Charters to Kingston have been made during the past 24 hours at 3½c, vessels paying tolls. A number of vessels have taken on fuel coal here during the week."

A telegram from St. John, New Brunswick, says: "The Valley cotton mill, owned by Parks and company, has closed down, throwing 500 people out of employment. Inability to compete with the Upper Canadian combine and over production is the cause of the shut down."

It is reported that at Chicago surplus funds were never known to be in such abundance as at present, and that bankers are offering to loan freely at 3 per cent. on call with big blocks going on duty at 2½ per cent., while one of the trust companies placed a loan of \$200,000 at 2 per cent. Chicago always goes the whole hog.

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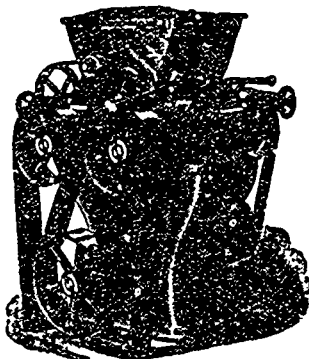
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**H. A. NELSON & SONS.**

TORONTO AND MONTREAL.

Represented by MR. W. S. CRONE.

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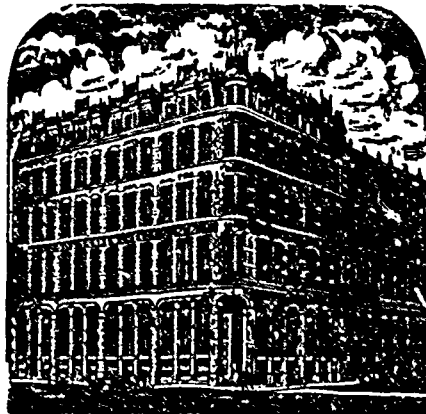
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# The Commercial

WINNIPEG, MAY 21, 1894.

## THE EXPERIMENTAL FARM.

Continuing the review of the annual report of the Manitoba farm, taken up in The Commercial last week, we notice first the subject of sowing bad seed. Mr. Bedford says that some farmers lost their whole crop last year owing to the lack of germinating power in the grain. This he traces to the use of damp seed. Grain grown here he says usually shows a high germinating power, but it is sometimes stacked too damp, or becomes damp in stack, and grain only slightly heated is unfit for seed. A large number of samples of seed grain were tested at the Central farm, and this work is made a special department, samples being tested free for farmers.

Fodder crops is an important feature of the Brandon farm, and fodder corn is extensively grown, fifteen varieties being tried last year, yielding from three to thirteen tons of green fodder per acre. Mixed oats, peas and other grains were also sown, giving from about two to four tons per acre of dry fodder. A number of varieties of millet returned from 1,300 pounds to two tons per acre of dry fodder, Hungarian grass giving the best yield of any of the millets.

Considerable attention has been given to grasses. A number of plots were sown with different varieties of grasses in 1890-92, including several varieties of native grass. The native grasses gave the best yield, varying from 1½ tons to nearly two tons per acre. Austrian bromo grass gave 1 ton, 333 pounds and timothy only 1.080 pounds. Mr. Bedford thinks the best plan for grass seed in this country is to sow late in the summer on fallowed land, without any other crop. Some of the native grasses seem likely to prove very valuable for this country. The question of fodder is an important one, as farmers will have to depend more on cultivated crops and less on the wild prairie hay, as the country settles up. It is therefore of great importance that the varieties best suited to this country should be discovered.

A patch of sunflowers were grown, which gave 11,120 pounds of green heads per acre, which were used for fodder, and 4½ cords of stalks, which were used for fuel, but they were not considered suitable for winter fuel. The corn and sunflower heads are cut green for the silos, to provide green feed during the winter season. They have proved successful.

The dry weather of the latter part of last summer was not favorable to root crops in the western districts of Manitoba, and at the experimental farm, roots were considered scarcely half an average crop. Turnips yielded from 100 to 350 bushels per acre, those sown early in June giving a much better return than the later sowing on June 19. Early sown mangolds and beets also turned out much better than those sown later, those sown on June 6 yielded from 316 to 430 bushels per acre, while those on June 20 gave 246 to 274 bushels per acre according to variety. Early sown carrots yielded 102 to 154 bushels, and late from 95 to 146

bushels. About 45 varieties of potatoes were grown, and yielded from 95 to 253 bushel per acre, which as stated, is considered a very light yield.

An interesting class of experiments carried on at the Brandon farm is with fruits. Quite a number of apple trees have been planted, in 1889 and following years. Of these the Anis variety is considered the most promising. Many of the trees have stood the winters well, and are reported in good condition, though they have not reached the bearing point yet. It is to be hoped that a number of varieties will be discovered which will do well in this climate. Quite a number of crab apples were winter killed, but a few, particularly the transcendant, have proved hardy, and give good promise. In plums, the De Soto and Nicholas varieties are promising. The cherry plantation is reduced each year from winter-killing, and only one variety gives any promise. Currants of all kinds have proved quite hardy, and also some kinds of gooseberries and raspberries have done well, giving good crops of fruit. The Turner and Philadelphia are the most promising varieties of raspberries. Many varieties of forest trees have been tried for ornamentation, wind-breaks, etc. Among the best are the Russian poplar, Russian willow and native maple and elm. Among the shrubs, varieties of Caragana, lilac, spiraea, barberry, etc., stand the climate well.

In the live stock department the experiments were few, but important. One experiment was made in feeding frosted wheat to hogs. Two Berkshire hogs were purchased, at 5 cents per pound, live weight. They were fed all the chopped No. 3 badly frosted wheat they would eat clean, mixed with cold water. It took an average of six pounds, one ounce of wheat, during months' feeding, to make one pound of pork. The hogs were sold at the same price as they were purchased for, and gave a return equal to 49 cents per bushel of the wheat consumed, which was 20 to 30 cents more than the grain would sell for in the market. This experiment was made under unfavorable circumstances, the building being very cold. A similar experiment was made with chopped barley, under similar conditions, the result showing that it took four pounds, eleven ounces of barley to make one pound of pork, averaging a return of 50 cents a bushel for the barley. Further experiments were made in feeding steers with frozen wheat. Nine steers were purchased for 2½ cents per pound, live weight, age about 2½ years, grade cattle, and they were sold in the spring at 3½ cents, live weight, per pound. They were fed for five months. The steers were fed in three separate lots, of three each. The first three steers were fed cut wheat straw and No. 3 frozen wheat chopped. They realized equal to 60 cents per bushel for the wheat fed. The second lot of steers were fed frozen wheat chop, cut straw and turnips. After deducting the value of the turnips, this lot realized equal to 68 cents per bushel for the wheat. The third lot were fed barley chop, cut straw and turnips, and realized equal to 42 cents per bushel for the barley consumed.

The result shows that prime beef and pork can be made from very badly frosted wheat, and return a price for the grain more than

double the ordinary market value. The price obtained for the barley, by feeding, was almost double the usual market price. These experiments should be of great value to Manitoba farmers, as indicating what can be done in feeding grain which it is unprofitable to sell in the ordinary way. Farmers should secure a copy of the report and study out these valuable experiments in detail, which we are only able to briefly enumerate here. Parties can secure the complete report by sending 25 cents to S. R. Dawson, Queen's printer, Ottawa, which is much less than the cost of the book.

## PREFERRED CLAIMS.

It is a very annoying thing for a creditor to discover that an insolvent trader has given preferential claims upon a portion of his estate. The loss of a large sum through the failure of a customer is always bad enough, but when the loss is increased through the existence of a preferred claim given in favor of some other creditor, the loss is double annoying. The wholesaler, under such circumstances, has the mortification of feeling that he has been duped, which adds a sting of insult to the financial loss. Some of the failures which occurred in Manitoba this spring, had features of this nature connected with them. In the case of the failure of a western firm, for instance, it was found that the book debts had been made over to a creditor nearly a year before. This, of course, was very annoying to the other creditors, who had gone on supplying goods to the retail firm, in ignorance of the fact that their ordinary security had in any way been impaired.

It is not a fair thing for a trader to give a preferred claim to any certain creditor, especially when it is a secret claim. Of course parties who give such preferences always take an optimistic view of the situation. They feel that everything will come out all right in time, and that they will be able to meet their obligations. They are just a little hard pressed at the time, and in order to appease a creditor who is pushing them, they give a preferential claim upon their assets, expecting that they will be able to wipe it out in time. Before giving any such preference, the merchant should consider carefully what the result will be if things do not turn out all right. If they would take this view of the case, they would remain firm when asked to make a preference in favor of any one of their creditors, even if the creditor should take proceedings against them. It certainly seems dishonest for a merchant to give one creditor a preference, and then go on accepting credit from other houses.

In connection with the proposed insolvency law, the question of preferred claims should be considered. The secret transfer of book debts or other preferences of a similar nature should be prohibited. The practice is quite too common, dishonorable as it is, and it should be made illegal.

## GRANTING A DISCHARGE.

The proposed new insolvency bill, as first introduced, fixed the minimum percentage which an insolvent should pay in order to secure a discharge at 33 per cent. The bankers' associa-

tion objected to this as being too low, and asked that it be fixed at 75 per cent. In the debate upon this clause of the act a compromise motion was adopted, having the minimum to obtain a discharge at 66 per cent. This is certainly a very difficult point to decide. Indeed, it does not seem perfectly clear that a discharge should depend upon the exact amount an insolvent trader is able to pay. Circumstances alter cases, and there are special features in connection with different cases of insolvency. One trader who could pay 25 per cent of his liabilities, might be more deserving of a discharge than another who could pay 75 per cent or more of his liabilities. A great deal depends upon the circumstances which led to the failure. The trader who is forced into insolvency through an unforeseen sinking in values, or through misfortunes which no amount of business prudence and skill could forestall, is deserving of special consideration. In fact, it seems rather arbitrary to fix any amount which an insolvent must pay in order to obtain a discharge. The amount which an estate can pay is of course a matter of importance to the creditors, but otherwise it is not of as great importance in obtaining a discharge as the honesty and business ability of the insolvent. The man who is believed to be thoroughly honorable, and who has good business habits, should not be placed on the same footing with the incapable, dishonorable or reckless trader, in respect to the amount which he is able to pay. Though it is a point which should be taken in to consideration in granting a discharge, the amount paid by the insolvent should only be considered in connection with other facts relating to the failure. It therefore does not seem reasonable that any exact amount should be fixed upon in considering the question of granting a discharge.

**EDITORIAL NOTES.**

**FARM IMPROVEMENTS**, a Minneapolis trade paper, recommends the plan adopted by the Winnipeg wholesale dealer for disposing of bankrupt estates, and thinks it might be applied to the implement trade, with the object of overcoming the demoralizing effects of the slaughter of bankrupt stocks.

**DOKOTA lignite**, which is similar in quality to the coal of southeastern Assinibioia, mined at and near Estevan, is being tested in St. Paul, Minnesota, for steam purposes, by the Walter A. Wood Harvester company. Illinois coal is sold in St. Paul at \$2.90 per ton, and if the Dakota coal is found to be suitable for steam purposes, it is expected the railways will make a rate which will enable it to be sold in St. Paul lower than the Illinois article.

A **LARGE** number of additional changes have been made in the Wilson tariff bill at Washington, including advances on several lines of agricultural products. Eggs, which it was at first proposed to make free, have been placed at 3c per dozen. The duty is also advanced on butter and several other lines of agricultural products. Changes have been made so frequently in the United States tariff bill, however, that it is hardly worth while discussing the measure until it is finally disposed of, if indeed the bill is ever to become law.

**The Wool Outlook.**

Last week we published the circular of Mr. Hallam, of Toronto, concerning the wool outlook. Following is the annual wool circular of Long & Bisby, another Ontario firm, upon the same subject:—

"The past twelve months will long be remembered by those in the wool trade as a period of stagnation and disappointment. The domestic clip of 1893 was bought up and is largely held by country buyers and dealers, anticipating the removal of the duty on wool entering the United States.

"The Wilton bill, now before the United States Senate, may or may not become law in the next few months. If it does, it cannot help the wool market of Canada to any great extent, as wools grown in the United States are now being imported into Canada in considerable quantities, and are taking the place of Canada clothing and down wools, which to day are unsaleable at the price paid last season.

"It is estimated there are (1,000,000) one million men in the United States in enforced idleness, while at least (250,000) two hundred and fifty thousand more are engaged in strikes.

"The purchasing power of this large number of wage earners is almost nil, and this condition must seriously affect all other industries.

"The strikes in the coal regions, if not settled in a few days, will cause a fuel famine and necessarily close a great many factories now running, and so increase the great army of unemployed.

"Australia, Argentina and the United States are the largest wool producers. When reviewing the affairs of these countries, and noting the financial depression and the great shrinkage of values, it is a matter of pleasure—one may say surprise—to know that Canada has been so little affected. Her financial institutions have proved to be of the best, willing and able to take care of the business of the country. Money is plentiful and easy to obtain by those worthy of credit. Under a moderate tariff her factories for some years have been busy. While not producing millionaires, she has been furnishing employment and happy homes to thousands of wage-earners. That this state of affairs could continue, while the whole world was complaining of dullness and loss of trade, could not be expected.

"Within the past year the Dominion Government began seeking information having in view a reduction of duties where it could be done without destroying existing industries, it being generally understood that the Finance Minister would propose a great many changes when the House, now in session, met. Merchants and importers, not knowing to what extent the contemplated changes would affect their business, stopped buying, or rather refused to place orders with our mills.

"Some of the latter, through fear of lack of employment or jealousy of their competitors, tried to force the sale of their products, and in order to induce buyers to operate, quoted prices down (notably in flannels, blankets and some lines of underwear) below the cost of production, and to day these articles are the cheapest ever known. So if the farmer has to accept a low price for his wool, the purchasing power, per pound of wool, of the necessities of life is as great as at any time in the history of the trade. From England we have the report vouched for by several banking houses that the quantity of goods of all kinds being financed by them in the Yorkshire district is large beyond precedent, which goods have been accumulating for many, many months, waiting the settlement of the United States tariff.

"The fact that these goods, as well as large quantities of wool, are held ready for the expected change, may cause, when thrown on the market, a further depression of values.

"Now that the United States, with their armies of tramps and unemployed, their unsettled tariff and financial policy, being the only natural buyer of our combing wools, and

they under existing circumstances not being able to take at present or in the near future even a small per cent of the clip of 1893, which is still on the market, the question naturally arises, "What is safe to pay for the clip of 1894?"

"With these facts before us, and the prospects of the future anything but flattering, we would advise great caution, and would say that wools should be bought at 1 to 2 cents per lb less than last year, and be sold whenever there is a profit.

"No doubt some buyers will speculate on the prospect of free wool and pay more than the article is worth, as they did for the clip of 1893; but as the wool trade produces each year a number of this class, we will be agreeably surprised if they are not more numerous this season than in the past."

**The Winnipeg Industrial.**

The various committees are now hard at work preparing for the annual summer fair of the Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition association, which opens on July 23. The prize list will be issued in a few days, and can be had on application to the secretary. The sub-committee of the grounds and buildings visited the grounds on Monday and completed the arrangement for the planting of trees, repairing the race track, etc. About 1,000 trees will be planted at once. Instructions have been given to have the track put into first class shape as quickly as possible.

**Winnipeg Clearing House.**

Clearings for week ending May 17, were \$778,042; balances, \$106,497. For the previous week clearings were \$837,572.

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

	Clearings.	
	May 11th.	May 3rd.
Montreal .....	\$11,396,607	\$9,286,959
Toronto .....	5,933,622	5,570,570
Halifax ..	1,254,581	1,227,930
Winnipeg ..	837,572	632,077
Hamilton ..	703,374	686,517
Total .....	\$20,126,738	\$17,405,053

**Crop Prospects in Europe.**

The weather in the United Kingdom during the past week could hardly have been more favorable for the crop of all kinds, and farmers are writing in a more cheerful vein, more especially as stock is rather improving in value. The low wheat prices, however, continue to furnish material for plenty of complaint, although from sheer scarcity English wheat is relatively much dearer than foreign, 2s being the average of fair 63 lb. red wheat. In France, also, the crop prospects are excellent, and farmers are now inclined to complain rather of an excess of moisture. Very favorable reports come also from Belgium and Germany, heavy rains in the latter country having done much good. In Holland, however, our Groningen correspondent writes that the winter crops wheat and rapsseed, have suffered more than had been anticipated from the severe frosts in January, and some replowing has been necessary. Very favorable weather is reported to have been experienced in Rumania, but the rainfall had been hardly sufficient. In Bulgaria the outlook is, however, described as not very satisfactory. In Austria-Hungary the prospects have improved, and in Italy, according to the latest official report, the rain had done much good, and the wheat crop was in excellent condition. In South Russia, according to our Odessa correspondent, good crops have been practically assured by the heavy rainfall which had been followed by comparatively warm weather. Smyrna advises of April 27 state that rain was wanted for the spring crops.—Beerbohm, May 4.

**KIRKPATRICK & COOKSON**

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Commission Merchants,  
Flour, Grain, Butter, &c.

Advances made on Con-ignments to British or  
Continental markets

**James Hall & Co.**

BROCKVILLE, O.T. WINNIPEG, MAN

Manufacturers and Wholesale  
Dealers in

**Gloves, Mitts,  
Moccasins,  
Arctic Socks, &c.**

In addition to our regular line we have the  
exclusive control of the Celebrated Chester &  
Workers Suspenders for the Dominion. Neat-  
est, Strongest and Best Suspender in the  
market at popular prices.

Customers may have sorting orders in any of our lines  
filled promptly from stock at our  
Winnipeg Branch, 150 Princess St.

**W. R. Johnston and Co.**

(Late Livingston, Johnston & Co.)

WHOLESALE MANUFACTURERS

OF READY MADE

**CLOTHING.**

Cor. Bay & Front Sts., TORONTO.

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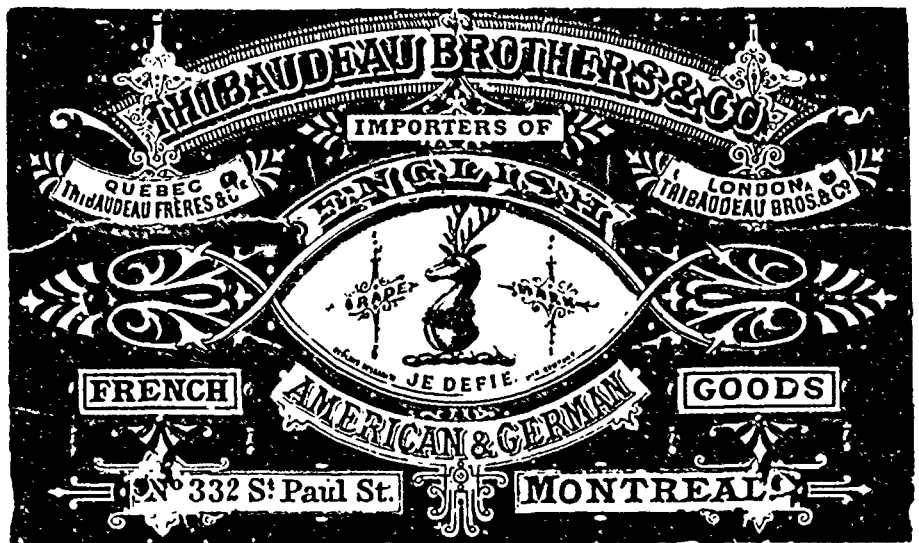
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WHOLESALE MEN'S FURNISHINGS,  
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"EXTRA" BRAND.**

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AND TORONTO.  
THE J. C. McLAREN BELTING CO.

The Largest Factory of its kind in the Dominion.



**LION "L" BRAND.**

**PURE VINEGARS**

Manufactured Solely under the Supervision of the  
Inland Revenue Department.

**Mixed Pickles, Jams, Jellies and Preserves**

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**BLACK TEA.**

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

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

THE TRADE ONLY SUPPLIED.

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

## G. F. & J. GALT,

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WINNIPEG, MAN.



# Hudson's Bay Company,

Fort Garry Mills, Winnipeg.

Registered Brands:

## Hungarian and Strong Bakers Flour

Chopped Feed, Oats, Bran, Shorts, etc.

Sole agents in Manitoba, Northwest Territories and British Columbia for

### MYERS ROYAL HORSE AND CATTLE SPIGE

In use for a quarter of a century. For full particulars, circulars, &c., address Chas. H. Steele, Manager, Winnipeg.

# LARD!

Ask your grocer for our Red Cross Brand of PURE LARD. Also our fine Flavored Sugar-cured HAMS and BACON.

Ship us your BUTTER and EGGS, and obtain highest market prices.

Egg Cases for Sale.

ORDERS AND CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

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

## Butter and Eggs Wanted!

—AT—

**Allen's, Pork Packer,**  
McDERMOT STREET.

Try our Sugar-cured Hams, Bacon, Boneless Hams and Pure Lard. Egg cases for sale. Orders and Correspondence solicited.

WINNIPEG WANTS.

# PRODUCE!

We are always open for

## BUTTER

## EGGS.

AT HIGHEST MARKET VALUE.

Write for full Market Quotations to

**PARSONS PRODUCE COMPANY**  
WINNIPEG, - MAN.

# CIGARS!

For a Pleasant Smoke try **REPUBLICS.**

For Perfect Satisfaction try **LA HISPANIA**

—MADE BY—

## Bryan & Co

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# JAMES McDOUGALL & CO.

Wholesale Domestic and Imported

## WOOLLENS

Always on hand a Full Line of  
FOREIGN and DOMESTIC  
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AND TAILORS TRIMMINGS.

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Northwestern Agent:

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Winnipeg.

# James Carruthers & Co.

## GRAIN EXPORTERS,

BOARD OF TRADE CORN EXCHANGE

TORONTO, MONTREAL.

## HO! IMPROVED Compressed Mince Meat.

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

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

**J. S. Carveth & Co., Winnipeg,**  
Preparers and Packers.

## Country Produce Wanted ON CONSIGNMENT.

We will handle your Butter, Eggs, &c.

Send in your orders for **FIRE CRACKERS** and Fireworks for **24th MAY.**

Order early so we may buy accordingly.

Mention 'The Commercial' when writing.  
**THE WINNIPEG PRODUCE & COM. CO., LTD.**

# DAIRY UTENSILS.

We manufacture the most improved styles in

Milk Can Trimmings, and other Dairy Utensils  
Pans, Pails,

**Thos. Davidson & Co.,**  
MONTREAL.

THE BUSINESS SITUATION.

WINNIPEG, SATURDAY AFTERNOON, May 19

The weather has of late been more favorable for seeding, in those districts where delay has been caused by the soil being too wet, and better progress has been made this week in the backward sections. Last night was the coolest in this district for some time, the temperature reaching frost, but it would not do any damage. The local situation remains quiet. It is said some of the men let out at the Canadian Pacific Railway shops are already being taken back. The coal strike in the United States is affecting railways and factories in Canada as well as in the States. Several eastern factories have been obliged to close down for want of fuel, and the Grand Trunk Railway shops have all been closed, and only passenger, mail and perishable freight is being handled by that railway, owing to the same cause, throwing thousands of men out of employment. Bradstreet this week says: "The general tendency of prices of staples is downward, the only advances other than those in Bessemer pig iron and steel billets, due exclusively to the strike of soft coal miners, being those for naval stores at Savannah and sugar at New York and New Orleans. There is no improvement in general business at Montreal, demand from jobbers being of a hand to mouth character. The outlook is not encouraging, as woolen mills in the province of Quebec are shutting down for want of orders, and cotton mills are likewise feeling the depression."

Winnipeg Markets.

[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.]

**GREEN FRUITS.**—The strawberries which came to hand this week were in very bad condition, being soft and tasteless, and unfit to ship. Dealers were therefore unable to fill orders from the country, and the fruit had to be sold for what it would bring on spot. The poor quality of the berries is supposed to be due to heavy rains south. When fruit can be obtained from more northern points, the quality will no doubt be better. Large lots of lemons are on the way from Montreal, where they were purchased at the sales of a ship load received direct from the Mediterranean. Prices are easier and will be lower for some of the fruit to arrive, a portion of which is not of keeping quality. Tomatoes were scarce this week. Pie plant is 1c lower. Last sound strawberries were quoted at \$4.50 to \$5 per case, with an easier tendency. Prices are: California oranges, \$3.50 to \$3.75. Lemons, new Messinas, \$4 to 4.50. Bananas, \$2 to \$3 per bunch. Pineapples, \$3 per dozen. Strawberries, \$1.50 to \$5 per case of 24 boxes. Tomatoes, \$5 per crate of 30 pounds. Pie plant, 4c per pound, with a lower tendency. California comb honey, \$3.50 per case of 48 sections. New maple sugar, 12 to 13c per pound in 1 lb. cakes. Maple syrup, 75c to \$1 per gallon in wood, and \$1 to 1.25 in tins, as to quality.

**GROCERIES.**—Samples of new Japan teas, first picking, arrived by the last China steamer to Vancouver. First shipments of Japan teas are expected by the next steamer. A decline of 4c per pound is announced in the factory price of Bifer and Lily smoking tobaccos. It is stated that the change was on account of the fact that the manufacturer of the tobaccos has laid in a stock of leaf sufficient to carry him over for two years, while the price of the leaf ruled very low. Following gives the jobbing price here for some brands: Dark, Prince of Wales, 50c; laurel, 3s, 52c; brier, 7s, 52c, brunette solace, 12s, 48c; index, double thick, 7s, 49c; honeysuckle, 8s, 58c; British consuls, 4s, 62c. The Eastern Cannery Association has raised the price at Toronto of

corn to jobbers from 85 to 87½ for all quantities less than car lots, or going to make up car lots. The packers say that stocks of both corn and tomatoes will run short before the season is over. Tomatoes are quoted to jobbers at 82½c, and peas at 80 to 90c.

**FISH.**—Lake Superior trout have been scarce. Fresh caught Lake of the Woods whitefish have been in the market for a week or ten days, but no Lake Winnipeg fishing can be done yet. There are large stocks of frozen winter caught fish on hand. Pickerel, mullet, etc., are being supplied from the river. Lake Winnipeg frozen whitefish are quoted at about 5c and pickerel 3 to 4c; fresh caught whitefish 6 to 7c; Lake Superior trout 9c; British Columbia salmon 15c; halibut 11c; smoked herrings 8c; smoked white 8c; finnan haddie 8c; red herrings 20c per box.

CANNED MEATS:—

Corned Beef	..... 1 lb. tins, per case of 1 dozen	\$2 65
Roast Beef	..... 1 " " "	2 75
Brawn	..... 1 " " "	2 65
Pigs Feet	..... 2 " " "	2 25
Luach Tongue	..... 2 " " "	7 65
"	..... 1 " " "	7 50
Ox Tongue	..... 1 " " "	6 70
Chip, ed. Dried Beef	..... 1 " " "	5 25
Compressed Ham	..... 1 " " "	5 60

**FLUID BEER, ETC.**—Following are prices of the goods put up by the Johnston Fluid Beef Company of Montreal.—Johnston's Fluid Beef—No. 1, 2 oz. tins, per dozen, \$2.75; No. 2, 4 oz., \$1.50; No. 3 8 oz., \$7.85; No. 4, 1 lb., \$12.85; No. 5, 2 lb., \$24.30. Staminol—2 oz. bottles, per dozen, \$2.55; do, 4 oz., \$5.10; do, 8 oz., \$7.65; do, 16 oz., \$12.75. Fluid Beef Cordial—20 oz. bottles, \$10. Milk Granules—In cases of 4 dozen, \$5.10. Milk Granules with Cereals—In cases of 4 dozen, \$4.25.

**COAL.**—There is no change in coal, which is quoted at \$10.50 for Pennsylvania anthracite, \$9 for western anthracite and \$8 per ton for Lethbridge bituminous. These are retail prices, delivered to consumers in the city. Souris coal sells at \$4.25 retail, and \$3.75 on track for the Estevan mines. Roche Perce mine, Souris coal, is quoted 25c higher per ton than from the Estevan mines, or \$4.50 to consumers and \$4 on track.

**WOOD.**—There is very little business in car lots. Tamarac is held at \$4 to \$4.50 per cord on track here in car lots as to quality. Oak can be bought at about \$3.75 to \$4, mixed pine, spruce, etc., can be had at \$3.50 to \$3.75. Poplar has sold at from \$2.50 to \$3.00 on track as to quality, green cut poplar brings the top price.

**BINDER TWINE.**—The prospect is for low prices this season. In the United States there are heavy stocks of twine being carried over by the trust, which is being sold very low, in some cases less than cost. Some imported twine will be handled here this year. Local dealers are conservative in their views about twine, and there is not any great desire to push business, as it has been done so much on a credit basis in the past. In fact, implement dealers express their intention of handling just as little twine as possible, supplying only their regular good pay customers. The expectation that the margin of profit on twine will be very small, combined with the unsatisfactory outlook for credit business, makes the implement dealers feel that the less business they do the better it will be for them. There is certainly no incentive to push business and take the risk of credit losses, if the margin is to be so close to cost price as dealers seem to think it will be.

**WOOL.**—A small quantity of new clip, Manitoba fleeces has come in, but very little shearing has been done yet. Prices are not settled yet, and local dealers have hardly arrived at a basis of prices. The outlook is not encouraging. It was expected that the proposed new tariff in the United States would improve the market for Canadian wools, and some Canadian dealers were keen buyers a year ago on the prospect of free wool in the States. The tariff bill, however, has not yet been adopted, and it may be a long time yet before it is pass-

ed, if it ever gets through at all. But even if the new United States tariff were passed, it would not help the wool market here as prices are lower in the States than they are in Canada, owing to the great decline in prices during the past year in that country. In Canada large stocks of last year's clip are still held, and owing to the reduction in the price of woolen goods, home manufacturers will want to buy lower. Importations of clothing wools from the United States have also weakened the home market. Altogether the outlook is for lower prices than last year. Local dealers are offering 8 to 9c as to quality for unwashed Manitoba fleeces, and probably 10c would be paid for good down wools. In another column of this issue we publish a wool circular issued by a leading Ontario wool firm, which gives a statement as to the outlook.

**HARDWARE, ETC.**—The following further tariff changes have been made: Picks, mattocks, grub hoes, adzes, hatchets, and poles for the same, and edge tools of all description, 35 per cent ad valorem; shovels and spades, shovel and spade blanks, and iron or steel cut to shape for the same, 50 cents per dozen and 25 per cent ad valorem; cane, reed or rattan, split or otherwise manufactured, 17½ per cent ad valorem; veneers of wood not over one-sixteenth of an inch thick made from woods native to Canada, 10 per cent ad valorem; buggies, carriages and pleasure carts costing not more than \$50, \$5 each and 25 per cent ad valorem. Cut rails have been reduced 5c to \$1.85, jobbing price in the East. The coal strike in the United States is affecting the iron markets, forcing some mills to close for lack of fuel, consequently prices have been given a firmer turn on some lines.

**LUMBER.**—The Mississippi Valley Lumberman, the journal of the Minnesota Lumber trade, expresses the opinion that the Minnesota lumbermen will not enter the Manitoba market to any extent for some time to come, but it says that the Puget Sound red cedar shingle manufacturers are preparing to make a sweep of the Canadian markets, now that they can come in free of duty. British Columbia has shipped cedar shingles to Manitoba freely for the past few years, and according to this they are to have competition from the Pacific states manufacturers in this market, though the British Columbia manufacturers are still shut out of the United States. The new United States tariff, if it is ever passed, however, proposes to put shingles on the free list. The article from the Mississippi Valley Lumberman is published elsewhere in this issue of The Commercial. Regarding cedar shingles, it is said that prices are very low in the Puget Sound district at present, where competition is very keen, and goods are sometimes sold at slaughter prices. No announcement has been made yet as to any reduction in freight rates on lumber from the Lake of the Woods mills to Winnipeg and western points, but lumbermen seem to be very hopeful of a reduction in freights, an object which they have been working hard to obtain since the change in the duty was announced. In fact one large manufacturer spoke this week as though he had received a tip that rates would be materially reduced.

The lumber items in the now tariff were reached in the debate on the tariff at Ottawa this week. The principal point discussed was that of an export duty on logs, there being quite a strong feeling in favor of imposing an export duty. Finance Minister Foster offered an amendment that lumber planed on one side be admitted free, the same as rough lumber. This was adopted, but it is understood that this does not include matched lumber, which will be subject to the 20 per cent duty, with lumber planed on two sides. The old duty of 20 per cent is also to be re-imposed upon shingles, which will nip in the bud the intentions of the Puget Sound shingle men to flood the country with their cedar shingles, though it is provided that shingles will be ad-

Continued on Page 851.

### "The Honest Farmer."

A writer in an Eastern paper comes down upon the farmers in the article given below. They must be a bad lot those Eastern farmers, to deserve such criticism. Of course the article would not apply to Manitoba farmers. The writer says:—

The honest farmer, the yeoman of the country, the backbone of the country, the horny-handed son of toil—these are the names by which he is known to politicians stumping for votes; to lightning rod men and shoddy peddlers vending their wares; to insurance agents canvassing for policies; and in fact to every one who has an object in taffying the cultivator of the soil.

The country merchant who has dealings with him every day in the year, and who knows him best of all, is strangely reticent on the subject when behind his own counter, but when far from home has been known to indulge in a horse laugh and gaze in astonishment at the user of such appellations.

That there are some honest men among the farmers no one who knows anything of them can deny; there are some who in that respect are a credit to the country, but they are in such a small minority that their light shines all the brighter in the surrounding darkness. The term "honest farmer," when applied to the farming community by those who have no axe to grind in the matter, is supposed to mean the reverse of the literal interpretation of the words.

The way that the honest farmer victimizes the country storekeeper is simply fearful to behold. The heathen Chinese can't hold a candle to him. His best and rosiest apples somehow nearly always get to the top of the bag; the butter his wife and daughters make is well salted to make it keep and make it weigh, with two pounds or so of brine at the bottom of the keg to prevent its tasting of the wood. The eggs gathered in the harvest fields are too highly flavored for use on the farm so they are traded for groceries and dry goods; the choicest potatoes are sold to the cash buyer for export, the small ones and the scabby ones are swapped for goods, and should the unfortunate merchant want a load of hay for his horse the driver is frequently weighed with the hay. He has been known to sell leaf at 10 cents per lb inside of a turkey, and harrow teeth at 7 per lb in the throat of a hog. He believes in buying in the cheapest and selling in the dearest market; nothing wrong about that provided the stuff he sells is of the right quality, but he usually gets the highest market price from the country storekeeper for rubbish that the cash buyer won't touch, and the storekeeper is liable to lose his custom if there should happen to be any sand in the currants or if the dress is not fast colors that he has bartered for the truck.

He trains up his family to follow in the foot steps of their illustrious ancestor, so that when they have homes of their own they may be worthy of the name of "honest farmer." A sample of their training may be seen during the raspberry season, when the wives, daughters and small boys go berrying. The average weight of a pail of raspberries is about 15 lbs, but many of them reach the store weighing 19 or 20 lbs, having been doctored with water in the ditch near the berry patch. Pails of berries can often be seen on express trains coming to the city in a state of ferment, frothing at the mouth as if mad at the treatment they had received, but quite good enough in the honest farmer's estimation to be made into jam for the city folks to eat.

He has been pampered, petted and flattered by politicians and others who wish to make use of him for their own selfish ends, that he believes himself to be not only the mainstay of the country but almost the only honest individual in the country. There is no dishonesty, in his estimation, in plundering those who he believes would plunder him if they had the chance. Every combination of merchants,

**Greene & Sons Company,**  
Manufacturers and Importers of

**Gentlemen's**      **FURS.**

Fall, 1894.      &      Fall, 1894.

**HATS,**      **Furnishings.**

Our Travellers are  
**NOW ON THE ROAD.**  
517 to 525 St. PAUL ST. - MONTREAL.

## E. A. Small & Co.,

—MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALE OF—

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

Albert Buildings, Victoria Square, MONTREAL.

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

#### THE WINNIPEG ELECTRO PLATING COY.

Announce their Factory open for Electro Plating in all its branches. First-class work at reasonable prices. Special discount to the trade. Send for price lists. All work guaranteed. Remember we have the only Electro Plating Plant west of Toronto.

THE WINNIPEG ELECTRO PLATING CO  
A. C. FOSTER, 433 Main Street.

P.S.—Responsible agents wanted in every town and city in the west

#### Fasten to this Fact.

The only train affording a full business day in Minneapolis and St. Paul and still reaching Chicago next morning in advance of all trains on other lines, is the **Atlantic and Southern Express** via **The North-Western Line**. It has Wagner Buffet Sleeper and **Free Reclining Chair Car**, and leaves Minneapolis, Daily except Sunday, **5 45 p.m.**; St. Paul **6 25 p.m.**; arriving Chicago **8 00 a.m.**

manufacturers and others is, according to his ideas, organized for the express purpose of plundering him, so he forms a combine of his own and petitions parliament to pass laws prohibiting all but the honest farmer from forming combinations.

#### About Tea.

A New York journal called *Printers' Ink* has the following regarding a Winnipeg house:—One of the best things that I have seen recently, indeed, one of the best things I ever saw, is a little book about tea, which is sent out by G. F. & J. Galt, of Winnipeg, Manitoba. It is handsomely printed, with flexible leather binding, and contains chapters entitled "How to Build up a Tea Business," "China Tea," "Japan Tea," "Indian Tea," "Ceylon Tea," "Tea Statistics," "Tea Blending and Experiment Blends," "Packet Teas," and "Advertisement."

It contains a great deal of valuable information for any dealer in tea, and appeals to me strongly, both because of its practical character and its handsome appearance.

## BUNTIN, GILLIES & CO.

WHOLESALE

### STATIONERS,

AND PAPER DEALERS

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Office, School & Society Stationery

### PRINTERS' STOCK

Bookbinders' and Box Makers' Materials  
Wrapping Paper, Paper Bags and Twines.

HAMILTON,      ONTARIO.

### MILL FOR SALE.

Sealed tenders for the purchase of the Roller Process Flouring Mill at Arden, Manitoba, will be received by the undersigned until noon on Tuesday, May 22nd, 1894.

The Municipality does not undertake to accept any tender.

The mill was erected in 1890 and is now running. Capacity, 125 barrels. Abundance of water, cheap fuel, in one of the best grain districts of the Province. Purchase to be subject to the conditions of a municipal by-law.

Particulars on application.

M. E. BOUGHTON,

Sec. Treas. Lansdowne Municipality  
Arden, Man., April 17, 1894.

**\$50** TO \$100, FIRST PAYMENT, WILL buy a good farm in the Winnipeg district. Balance very easy terms. Apply at the Commercial office, by letter, personally.

mitted free from any country admitting Canadian shingles free of duty.

**RAW FURS**—Fur sales begin at London on June 4 and continue to June 8 inclusive. Quotations below will about cover the range of prices in Winnipeg. The value of a skin varies as to size, color and condition of fur. The top price is for large skins, of prime quality. Occasionally an extra large fine skin is received which will bring even more than the top quotation:—

Badger, per skin	.....\$	05	to	\$	60	
Beaver, black	.....	50	to	20	00	
Beaver, brown	.....	50	to	20	00	
Beaver, grizzly	.....	1	00	to	16	00
Beaver	.....	2	00	to	7	00
Beaver castoreo, per pound	.....	2	50	to	5	00
Ermines, per skin	.....	01	to	62		
Fisher	.....	50	to	7	00	
Fox, cross	.....	75	to	6	00	
Fox, kit	.....	10	to	00		
Fox, red	.....	25	to	1	50	
Fox, silver	.....	5	00	to	70	00
Lynx	.....	25	to	3	00	
Marten	.....	75	to	2	50	
Mink	.....	25	to	1	50	
Musquash	.....	02	to	10		
Otter	.....	1	50	to	9	00
Raccoon	.....	50	to	85		
Skunk	.....	05	to	50		
Timber wolf	.....	25	to	3	00	
Prairie wolf, large	.....	25	to	75		
small	.....	25	to	55		
Wolverine	.....	50	to	3	50	

**DRUGS**—The principal feature in the drug trade is the big advance in Norwegian cod oil, which has advanced from 30 to 50 per cent. Following prices are for small parcels, and will be shaded considerably for full package orders:— Alum, per pound, 3½ to 4½—etc.; alcohol, \$4.75; bleaching powder, per pound, 6 to 8c; blue vitrol, 5 to 8c; borax, 11 to 13c; bromide potash, 55 to 75c; camphor, 75 to 85c; camphor ounces, 80 to 90c; carbolic acid, 40 to 65c; castor oil, 11 to 15c; chlorate potash, 28 to 35c; citric acid, 60 to 75c; coppers, 3½ to 4c; cocaine, per oz, \$8.50 to \$9.00; cream tartar, per pound, 28 to 35c; cloves, 20 to 25c; epsom salts, 3½ to 4c; extract logwood, bulk, 14 to 18c; do., boxes, 18 to 20c; German quinine, 30 to 40c; glycerine, per pound, 20 to 25c; ginger, Jamaica, 25 to 40c; do., African, 20 to 25c; Howard's quinine, per ounce, 50 to 60c; iodine, \$5.50 to 6.00; insect powder, 35 to 40c; morphia sul., \$1.90 to 2.25. Opium, \$4.50 to 5.00; oil, olive, \$1.25 to 1.40; oil, U. S. salad, \$1.25 to 1.40; oil, lemon, super, \$2.75 to 3.50; oil, peppermint, \$4.00 to 4.50; oxalic acid, 13 to 16c; potash iodide, \$1.25 to 1.50; saltpetre, 10 to 12c; sal rochelle, 30 to 35c; shellac, 45 to 50c; sulphur flowers, 3½ to 5c; sulphur roll, per keg, 3½ to 5c; soda bicarb., per keg of 112 lbs, \$3.75 to 4.25; soda, \$2.00 to 3.00; tartaric acid, per lb, 45 to 55c.

**PAINTS, OILS AND GLASS.**

**PAINTS, OILS, ETC.**—Turpentine is firm. The firmness previously referred to at Savannah has been emphasized by another advance there of 1c per gallon, according to late reports. Prices are also reported 1c higher at Montreal, but prices are very low there, owing to the somewhat demoralized condition of the trade since the breaking up of the association. United States petroleum oils have been reduced in the East to the extent of the recent reduction in the tariff of 1½c per gallon, and a similar reduction in this market will no doubt follow shortly. In Manitoba the Imperial Oil Co. is establishing a supply depot at Brandon, which will have the effect of allowing of a saving in delivering oil at western points and permit of a tank delivery system at Brandon, which means a reduction in the cost of handling, as compared with handling in barrels. Following are quotations here, but as soon as larger supplies are in by the lake route there will probably be some change.—White leads, pure, ground in oil, Association guarantee, \$6 per 100-lb kegs; white lead, No. 1, per 100 lbs,

\$5 50; white lead, No. 2, \$5.00; assorted, 1 to 5-lb tins, per lb, 10c.

**PREPARED PAINTS.** Pure liquid colors, per gallon, \$1.35 to \$1.40; second quality, \$1.10 to \$1.20.

**DRY COLORS.** White lead, per lb, 8c; red, 7c; yellow ochre, 3c; golden ochre, 5c; Venetian red, French, 3½c; Venetian red, English, 3½c; English purple oxides, 4½c; American oxides, per lb, 4c. These prices for dry colors are for broken lots. ½c per lb less when full kegs or barrels are taken. Zanzibar vermilion, kegs; 13c; less than kegs, per lb, 20c; English vermilion, in 30 lb bags, \$1.00 per lb; less than bags, per lb, \$1.10.

**VARNISHES**—No. 1 furniture, per gal, \$1; extra furniture, \$1.35; elastic oak, \$2; No. 1, carriage, \$2; hard oil finish, \$2; Brown Japan, \$1; gold size, Japan, \$1.50; No. 1, orange shellac, \$2; pure orange shellac, \$2.50. These prices are for less than barrels, and would be shaded for full barrel lots.

**SUNDRIES**—Glue, S.S., in sheets, per pound, 15c; glue, white, for kalsomining, 20c. Stove gasoline, per case, \$3.50; benzine, per case, \$3.50 benzine and gasoline, per gallon, 50c. Axle grease, per case, \$3.75; gem axle grease, per case, \$3.20; imperial axle grease, per case, \$2.50. Coal tar, per barrel, \$8; Portland cement, per barrel, \$1.25; Michigan plaster, per barrel, \$3.25 to \$3.50; putty, in barrels per pound, 3c, less than barrels 3½c; whitening, barrels, per 100 lbs, \$1.25 to 1.35; alabastine, per case, 20 packages, 7; asbestine, per case, of 100 lbs, \$7.

**WINDOW GLASS**—1st break is nominally quoted at \$1.90, but cut prices are made for fair-sized orders.

**LINSEED OIL**—Raw, per gal, 65c boiled, per gal, 68c.

**TURPENTINE**—Pure spirits, in barrels, per gal, 65c; less than barrels, per gal, 70c.

**LUBRICATING OILS**—Capitol cylinder, per gal., 58c; eldorado engine, 33c; Atlantic red, 31½c; extra, 30c; eldorado castor, 34c; golden machinery, 29; black, 25 to 30c; lard, 70c; castor oil, per lb, 11c.

**BURNING OILS**—Quotations, delivered from tanks, are as follows: silver star, 16c, crescent 20c, oleophone 22c. In barrels, for shipment to country points, add 1½c per gallon to above prices. Canadian oils are now advertised retail in the city at 20c for ordinary grade, and 25c for crescent. United States oils in barrels are quoted at 28c for cocene and 24c for sunlight.

**DRY GOODS**—There is nothing new to note in this branch. Travellers will be going out next months with full lines of fall samples, but it is not expected that advance orders will be placed very freely this early in the season. Important changes have been made in the textile list, in the new tariff, during the debate at Ottawa this week, the principal feature being an increase on clothing, by the imposition of a specific duty of 5c per lb and an ad valorem duty of 25 per cent. The old duty was 10c per pound and 25 per cent, which was charged in the new tariff to a straight ad valorem duty of 32½ per cent. This has again been changed, as noted above. The effect of the specific duty is to bear heavily on the cheaper qualities of clothing. Further changes in the dry goods list are as follows: Socks and stockings of all kinds, n.e.s., 10c per pair and 35 per cent. Manufactures composed wholly or in part of wool, worsted, the hair of the alpaca goat or other like animal, viz., blankets and flannels of every description, cloths, doeskins, cashmeres, tweeds, coatings, over-coatings and felt cloth, n.e.s., 5 cents per pound and 20 per cent; all fabrics composed wholly or in part of wool, worsted, the hair of the alpaca goat or other like animal n.e.s., 30 per cent.; yarns, woollen or worsted n.e.s., 30 per cent.; clothing, ready made and wearing apparel of every description composed wholly or in part of wool, worsted, the hair of the alpaca goat or other like animal n.e.s., 5 cents per pound and 25 per cent; shirts, n.e.s., 35 per cent.

**GRAIN AND PRODUCE.**

**WHEAT**—This has been a very bad week for the bulls of the wheat markets, prices having made some bad breaks, particularly on Tuesday and Thursday. The week opened quiet in United States and with no change of importance in prices. The visible supply showed a decrease of 1,616,000 bushels, making the total supply at principal points in the United States and Canada, east of the mountains, aggregate 63,510,000 bushels, as compared with stocks of 72,682,000 bushels a year ago, and 35,111,000 bushels two years ago. United States exports for the month of April were officially reported to be 11,227,000 bushels, and 141,370,000 bushels for the ten months of the fiscal year. On Tuesday United States markets were very weak and lower, on weak cables and an increase of 392,000 bushels in wheat on passage. On Wednesday favorable crop reports was a weakening feature California and Nebraska reported drought, but all other parts were favorably reported upon. Thursday was about the worst day of the week for the bulls, United States markets declining 1½ to 1c lower, on weak cables, good crop reports, slack exports and free speculative selling. The Cincinnati Price Current reported favorably upon the crops in its weekly review, saying, "winter wheat outlook maintained and spring wheat very encouraging." On Friday wheat was weak most of the day, but improved toward the close and made a slight gain, United States markets closing ¼ to ½c higher, though sales were made about 1c lower than Thursday, during the day. Better speculative feeling contributed to the advance. Exports of wheat have decreased, the total (both coasts of the United States and Canada) amounting to 2,420,000 bushels, against 2,515,000 bushels last week, 3,885,000 bushels in the week a year ago, 3,623,000 bushels two years ago, 2,500,000 bushels three years ago, and 2,373,000 bushels in the like week of 1890.

The local situation has been depressed by the weakness abroad. There is no business doing. Wheat held in Manitoba country elevators, which amounts to about 2,000,000 bushels, is still moving forward very freely, considering that navigation is open, but prices are no inducement. Shipments from Fort William stocks have been principally lots sold earlier, to go forward on the opening of navigation. The weather has been more favorable for seeding this week, and better progress has been made in those sections which have been delayed by wet land. Notice has been given of a reduction of 1c, from 8 to 7c, in the lake and rail rate on bulk wheat in cargo lots from Fort William to Toronto and points west of Toronto, in Ontario. Prices here are nominal, at about 60 to 60½c for No. 1 hard, basis afloat Fort William.

**FLOUR**—Still holds at the prices quoted last week, and without any new features in business. Quotations in small lots to the local trade, delivered in the city are as follows: Patents \$1.65; strong bakers, \$1.55; XXXX 75 to \$1.00 as to quality. Prices per sack of 98 pounds.

**MILLSTUFFS**—Still continue scarce, but supplies are expected to be more free soon. We quote bran \$12 to \$13, and shorts at \$14 to \$15 per ton, as to quantity.

**OATMEAL, ETC.**—Rolled oatmeal is quoted at \$2.25 in small lots for 50 lb. sacks; standard, in 98 pound sacks, \$2.40 and granulated, \$2.40.

**GROUND FEED**—Prices now range from \$20 to \$22 per ton as to quality for oat and barley feed.

**OATS**—Business is quiet, and prices about the same. We quote 27 to 28c per bushel of 34 pounds for ears of feed quality in the country. Car lots on track Winnipeg, at 31 to 33c.

**BARLEY**—Would bring 40 to 45c per bushel in this market, but scarcely any offering.

**FEED WHEAT**—A good sample of feed wheat will bring 40c per bushel of 60 pounds.

## HOW IS IT

What do you mean? I say how is it that we are the people to supply you with all kinds of Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Home Wall Colors, Job Lines of House Paint that are very good value at the low figure offered. Brushes, Artist's Materials, Glass, Stoves, Furnaces, and Tinware, and give every satisfaction. BECAUSE that is our aim, and our ambition, our prices are right, our goods of the finest and best quality. Our promptness of delivery unequalled. Your trade, like our own, increase by handling our goods. Send for quotations to our address,

**WILSON & CO.,**  
Box 1406. 180 Market St., E.

## A Total Eclipse!

# JOHNSTON'S FLUID BEEF

—ECLIPSES—

ALL MEAT EXTRACTS.  
AND HOME MADE BEEF TEA.

It is Fifty Times as Nourishing

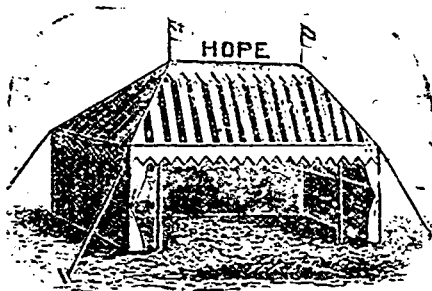
And Makes a Strengthening and Invigorating Beverage. Prepared by

**The Johnston Fluid Beef Company.**  
MONTREAL.

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TENTS,  
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PAULINS,  
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COVERS,  
MATTRESSES,  
WOVE WIRE  
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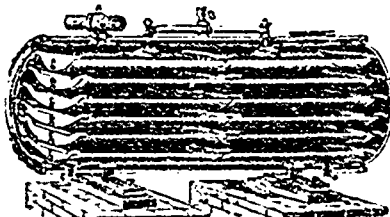
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Guaranteed.



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**WATERGOS ENGINE WORKS CO., Ltd., WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.**

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MANUFACTURERS OF

Lumber, Shingles and Lath,

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MILLS AT KERWATIN. OFFICE: OPPOSITE O.P.R. PASSENGER DEPOT. WINNIPEG

# RUBLEE, RIDDELL & CO.

Commission Merchants

AND IMPORTERS OF

Green and Dried Fruits.

16 OWEN STREET,

WINNIPEG

# JOHN L. CASSIDY & COMPANY,

—IMPORTERS OF—

China, Crockery and Glassware,

Offices and Sample Rooms:

339 and 341 St. Paul Street, MONTREAL

Branches: 62 Princess St., Winnipeg, Man.  
Government St., Victoria, B.

**ROBIN & SADLER**  
MANUFACTURERS OF  
*Leather Belting*  
SPECIALTIES  
DYNAMO BELTS  
WATERPROOF BELTING  
MONTREAL TORONTO  
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# A. RAMSAY & SON

MONTREAL.

—MANUFACTURERS OF—

**UNICORN BRANDS**

—OF—

Mixed Paints,  
White Lead,  
Coach Colors,  
Oil Colors,  
Varnishes,  
Kalsomines,  
Oil Stains,  
etc., etc.



TRADE MARK

ESTABLISHED 1842

Get Them.



# COMMERCIAL JOB DEPT

Awarded First Prize for Job Printing  
Winnipeg Industrial '91 and '92.

**FLAX SEED AND MEAL**—The price holds at 75c per bushel of 56 pounds here, and 70c in country markets. For seed purposes up to \$1 has been paid, and \$1.25 is asked for fine seed quality. Ground oil cake meal quoted at \$24 to 25 per ton.

**BUTTER**—The butter market has at last shown a tendency to decline, and if receipts came forward at all freely, prices will drop very fast, as the quality of butter now received being spring fodder goods, dealers do not want any more on hand than they can find an immediate sale for. The quality of receipts at this season of the year is of course not good keeping quality, and the only thing which has kept up prices has been an actual scarcity. Receipts are also largely rolls, while from this out tubs would be preferred. Prices are lower, being down as much as 2 to 3c per lb. from the top of a week ago. From 22 to 23c is about the best prices which can now be quoted, and with free receipts, prices will be lower next week.

**CHEESE**—Held at 12½ to 13c, selling price in a small way.

**EGGS**—Prices have been lower, as predicted a week ago. Single case lots have sold at 10c, though packers also paid 10c for some bought this week, but the tendency is now to buy for 9c, or 9½c at the outside. In fact grocers have sold in a few case lots at 9 and 9½c.

**CURED MEATS**—Prices are: Hams, 10½c for heavy and 11 to 11½c for ordinary sizes; breakfast bacon, backs, 11½; bellies, 12½c; dry salt long clear bacon, 8c; smoked long clear, 9c; spiced rolls, 8½c; boneless hams, 12c; mess pork, \$15.00 to \$17.00 per barrel. Sausage is quoted: Fresh pork sausage, 8c; hologna sausage 8½c per pound; German sausage, 8½c; ham, chicken and tongue sausage, 10c per half lb. packet. Pickled hogs tongues, 6c lb. Pickled pigs feet, \$1.40 per pair; pickled hocks, 3c lb.

**LARD**—Pure lard held at \$2 for 20-lb pails, and \$5.00 in 50 lb. pails; compound at \$1.70 per 20 lb pail; compound in 3, and 5 pound tins, \$6.40 to \$6.50 per case of 60-lb. Pure leaf lard in 3, 5 and 10 pound tins, quoted at \$7.00 per case of 60 pounds.

**DRESSED MEATS**—The only change is in veal, which is lower. Beef is unchanged at 6 to 7c, fairly good is offered at 6c. Mutton is held at 7 to 10c, cold storage being offered at 7 to 8c, and fresh dressed at 10c. Hogs, 5½c for country dressed, with city dealers selling at 6c. Veal at 7 to 8c.

**PULTRY**—Following prices are quoted. 14c for turkeys, 11c for geese and 12½c for ducks, and 10c for chickens.

**VEGETABLES**—Potatoes 40 to 50c for loads on the market, per bushel. Other vegetables are quoted: Turnips, 25 to 30c; carrots, scarce at \$1 to \$1.50 per bushel; beets, 40 to 50c; parsnips, 2c per lb; onions, 3 to 4c per lb scarce. Cabbage, new, 4 to 5c per pound; pie plant sold at 4c per lb., with a lower tendency. Egyptian onions are offered at 4c. Tomatoes, \$5 per crate of 30 pounds.

**HIDES**—Prices continue dull and depressed, and there seems to be no prospect for any improvement, especially as prices here are proportionately higher than in the east. We quote Winnipeg inspected hides as follows:—No. 1 cows, 2½c; No. 2, 1½c; No. 3, 1c; No. 1, heavy steers, 3c; No. 2 heavy steers, 2c; No. 3 steers 1c. Calf, 8 to 13-lb skins, 4 to 5c per pound. Kips about the same as hides, sheep-skins 40 to 70c for new full wool skins as to quality. Tallow, 4½c rendered; 2 to 3c rough.

**HAY**—Baled is held at \$5.50 to \$6 per ton, on track country points, and \$7 to \$8 at Winnipeg.

**LIVE STOCK**—The feature of the live stock market is the continued shipment of hogs eastward, to Montreal principally. There seems to have been a remarkable increase in the quantity of hogs in the country, which is a very gratifying sign. Good prices are being realized east. There is no local demand here at present, beyond butchers' requirements, as no packing

is being done just now, but the packing house will begin the summer season packing next month. Further export shipments of Manitoba cattle have been made. It will be noted by our reports on another page that the British markets are in bad shape and very unfavorable for shippers. The tendency of local prices for butchers' stock is easier. Cattle which would have brought 3½c a while ago, would not bring over 3c now. Good steers and heifers would bring up to 3½c, and secondary about 3c.

**Chicago Board of Trade Prices.**

Wheat was quiet on Monday and there was not much variation in prices, which were weak at the opening, declining ½c, but advanced later ½c and closed ½ to ¾ higher than Saturday. May corn galed ½ to ¾ and May oats ¾c over Saturday. Provisions were about the same. Closing prices were:—

	May.	July.	Sept.
Wheat.....	50	57½	59½
Corn.....	37½	38½	39½
Oats.....	33½	29½	25½
Pork.....	12 22½	12 27½	
Lard.....	7 45	7 07½	7 07½
Short Ribs.....	6 37½	6 35	6 35

Speculative trading was active on Tuesday, at lower prices. Prices opened a shade lower and sold down about 1c then advanced ½c and closed ½ 1½c lower than Monday, under free liquidation. Closing prices were:—

	May.	July.	Sept.
Wheat....	55	59½	59½
Corn.....	37½	37½	38½
Oats.....	32½	29½	25½
Pork.....	12 00	12 06	
Lard.....	7 30	6 97½	6 97½
Ribs.....	6 25	6 22½	6 22½

There was considerable speculative trading in regular No 2 wheat at weak prices, though closing prices were ½ to ¾ higher. Cash wheat sold at 54½ to 55c for No 2 and 50½ to 53c for No 3 spring. No. 2 red winter sold at 56, No 3 at 51 to 51½, and No 4 red at 46c. Speculative prices closed as follows. —

	May.	July.	Sept.
Wheat.....	54½	59½	59½
Corn.....	37½	37½	38½
Oats.....	33½	30½	25½
Pork.....	11 95	12 00	
Lard.....	7 30	6 95	6 97½
Ribs.....	6 22½	6 20	6 20

On Thursday wheat held steady during the early part of the day, but broke sharply toward the close, owing to the dull demand for shipping, and speculative selling. Prices closed about 1½c lower. Closing prices were:—

	May.	July.	Sept.
Wheat.....	54½	59½	57½
Corn.....	36½	37½	33
Oats.....	33	30½	25½
Pork.....	11 70	11 80	11 90
Lard.....	7 20	6 82½	6 85
Ribs.....	6 15	6 12½	6 12½

On Friday the market was weak and unsettled and prices lower for wheat, declining about 1c, but recovered before the close on a firmer speculative feeling. Closing prices were:—

	May.	July.	Sept.
Wheat....	53½	58½	57½
Corn.....	36½	37½	33
Oats.....	33	30½	25½
Pork.....	11 75	11 85	11 95
Lard.....	7 20	6 87½	6 90
Ribs.....	6 17½	6 15	6 17½

On Saturday, May 19, wheat closed at 54½c for May, 56½c for July and 58½c for September. A week ago July wheat closed at 57½c.

**New York Wheat.**

On Saturday, May 19, wheat closed at 59½c for July. A week ago May wheat closed at 58½c and July at 60½c.

**Minneapolis Wheat.**

No. 1 Northern wheat closed on Saturday at 58½c for May. July delivery closed at 58½c and Sept. at 56½c. A week ago May wheat closed at 60½c, and July at 59½c.

**Duluth Wheat Market.**

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

Monday—May, 60½c; July, 60½c; Sept., —
Tuesday—May, 60½c; July, 60½c; Sept., 63c
Wednesday—May 59½c; July, 60½c; Sept., 58½c
Thursday—May, 59½c; July, 60½c; Sept., 67½c
Friday—May, 60½c; July, 60½c; Sept., 67½c
Saturday—May, 63c; July, 59½c; Sept., 59c.

A week ago prices closed at 59½ for May delivery per bushel, and 60c for July. A year ago May wheat closed at 67c, and July at 70c per bushel.

**Toronto Live Stock Prices.**

**Export Cattle**—There were about 15 loads here to-day and all sold early. Some of to-day's sales were: 18 head, averaging 1,280 lbs, \$4.30 a cwt; 18 head (mixed), including several bulls, averaging 1,500 lbs, 3½c a lb, 21 head, averaging 1,420 lbs, 4½c a lb; 21 head, averaging 1,320 lbs, \$4.20 a cwt.

**Butchers' Cattle**—Buying was quite active. Prices were steady. Some of to-day's sales were: 21 head, averaging 1,025 lbs, \$5½ a head, less \$3; 25 head, averaging 950 lbs, \$3.30 a cwt; 21 head, averaging 1,000 lbs, 3½c a lb; 22 head, averaging 1,080 lbs, 3½; 19 head, averaging 1,005 lbs, \$3.30 a cwt; 14 head, averaging 950 lbs, \$3.15 a cwt; 21 head, averaging 1,025 lbs, \$3½ a head.

**Stockers and Short Keeps**—There is a fairly good demand for both light stockers and half-finished shippers for country feeding, but the offerings are very limited. A few odd lots were picked up to-day.

**Sheep and Lambs**—Demand very slow. Most were cleaned up. Demand is flat and prices easier. Choice grain fed yearlings, with wool on, are quoted at 4½ to 4¾, and with wool off, at 4 to 4½. Sheep slow at from \$3.50 to 4.50 for butchers and \$5 to 5.25 for extra heavy straight fats. Spring lambs sold at \$3 to \$4 a head. One bunch sold at \$3.85. A bunch of 13 rough sheep and yearlings sold at \$3.75.

**Hogs**—Prices steady and rather better than on Friday for choice bacon hogs. Long lean hogs, of 160 to 280 lbs, for bacon purposes, sold off car to-day at \$4.90 to \$5, with one or two instances of \$5.10 for fancy lots. Thick fats off car sold at \$4.90; stores at \$4.65 to \$4.75; sows and rough heavies at \$4.25 to \$4.50, and stags at \$2.50 to \$3.

**Milk Cows and Springers**—About 20 Demand from local dairymen fair. Nearly all sold at prices ranging from \$25 to \$50. One fair milker sold at \$42 and a pair of medium brought \$71.—Empire, May 15.

**Communications.**

Jas. McMillan & Co., Minneapolis, write The Commercial as follows:—We intend to open a branch at Winnipeg for the purpose of picking up lots of furs that come into that market, also to be in position to handle the seneca crop. Winnipeg is quite a large receiving market for the latter named article, and we feel that in order to be able to buy it to the best advantage we must be there on the ground. We have already begun to advertise this branch in our circulars, business cards, etc., and shippers in that part of the country will have the privilege of shipping their goods to the Winnipeg branch and receiving their returns directly from there. They will receive net as much as if they shipped to Minneapolis, and in this way they will get their returns more promptly than if they shipped to the main house. Winnipeg is also a central market for Canadian furs, which are of the very best quality; and next fall, by having a house there, we will be on an equal footing with any other company.

We write this thinking it may be of some interest to you. Enclosed please find our business card, also our monthly circular of May 1st.

Yours truly,

Jas. McMillan & Co., incorporated.

## Something New in Footwear.

It is sometimes said that to succeed in business one must get up something new or make some new departure. It must not be taken for granted, however, that every one who invents something new is going to succeed. In the patent office are models of thousands and thousands of new things which have never brought their inventor anything but labor, worry and expense. The something new to ensure success must be something the people want and are found to have when they are shown its value. J. H. Glass, well known throughout Manitoba and the West generally to the shoe trade, believes he has got this something new which the people want and have been looking for for years. At any rate he is enthusiastic enough over the invention to convince one before the goods are shown that he really has a good thing, and in a salesman's enthusiasm of this nature is always very convincing to the customer. Mr. Glass, who is now in the West, is representing J. A. & M. Cote, manufacturers, of St. Hyacinthe, Quebec, and his specialty is a new line of footwear, invented and patented last season. This is a boot made on an entirely new principle, known as the "Yamaska rubber sole frost proof foot wear." Samples of these goods were out last year in the West, and Mr. Glass has dozens of testimonials from Western merchants who handled the goods for the first time last year. The boot is claimed to be frost-proof, water-proof, more flexible than ordinary leather goods, durable, and the rubber sole gives a solid footing on ice or slippery substances. The inner sole is of solid leather, with an outer sole of solid rubber, enveloped in such a way as to make the boot proof against moisture, while the wearer is at the same time relieved of the evil effects of a rubber or overshoe, with its accompaniment of sore, swollen and sweaty feet. The shoe is lined with wool and is claimed to be warmer than felt goods, while it can be worn in wet weather. The goods were made last year in the heavier lines only, suitable for teamsters, lumbermen, etc., but several finer grades, made on the same principle, and suitable for all classes of people, are now being shown, with a special line for railway men. Mr. Glass reports that he is meeting with a good demand for the goods for the fall and winter trade. This line of footwear, judging from the samples shown The Commercial, certainly appears to have many points for recommendation, especially for damp and cold weather. It is highly recommended in a recent issue of the Shoe and Leather Journal.

## The Southeastern Railway.

GOVERNMENT DECLINES TO AID THE ROAD.

The report of the inspectors sent out to examine the land grant of this railway, has been submitted to the local government. It is not considered favorable, in consequence of which the following reply was received by the promoters on Friday from the government:

Messrs. Ross, Cameron & Graham, Winnipeg.

GENTLEMEN,—With reference to the application of the Manitoba & Southeastern Railway Co. for assistance, I beg to advise you that the government has had under consideration the report of its inspectors upon the land grant of the railway company, and have found the same unsatisfactory. It does not appear that the land grant will furnish adequate security for the assistance asked for

I have the honor to be

Your obedient servant,

THOMAS GREENWAY,

Railway Commissioner

A meeting of citizens will be held in Winnipeg to consider the answer of the government, this (Monday) afternoon.

## Late Western Items.

Wm. Brown, of the Central House, near Gretna, Man., an old pioneer and the largest farmer in the Mennonite reserve, died suddenly last week.

A new livery business has been started at Deloraine, Man., by Kellott & McKenzie who have purchased the Royal stable from W. Williams.

The question of establishing a woollen mill at Selkirk, Man., says the Record, is assuming a business basis, and we are pleased to say that a public meeting is to be held this evening to discuss the question.

The Magee Extract Co. is the name of a new business recently established in Winnipeg, for the purpose of manufacturing essences and extracts of all kinds. The business was begun on a small scale a short time ago, as an experiment. Permanent quarters have now been secured at 223 Alexander street, and the business will be carried on on a larger scale. A commission business will also be carried on, several agencies for eastern and United States manufacturing houses having been secured.

When Mayor Dagg, of Selkirk, Man., was on a last fall, says the Record, he endeavored to induce an organ manufacturing institution to build a factory in Selkirk, and has so far succeeded that it is probable in the near future a factory employing about 25 men will be established here. On all organs brought from the east the railway companies charge double first-class freight, not only on the organs but on the boxes that enclose them, and only about ten organs can be placed in a car. It is the intention to manufacture the organs in the east and ship them here in the "knock down," and have them put together and cases built for them here. In this way about one hundred organs can be shipped in a car, with a lower rate of freight as well as saving the freight on the boxes. Labor is cheap here, fuel is cheap, and lumber cheaper than it can be bought any place in the province.

## Mineral Canada.

The St. Louis Age of Steel says:—"The mineral wealth of Canada is as yet a comparatively untouched reserve of its numerous resources. In abundance, quality and geographical distribution the favors are marked for our northern neighbors. All factors essential or contributory to their economical and successful development are in admirable concurrence. The basis of a national industry is broad and unquestioned, and is only waiting the pioneering pick, the forge and the furnace to unearth its wealth and increase its industrial prosperity. It is slowly but surely hewing its way across the continent. Swamp and forest and broad plateau are being traversed with railroads; lakes and rivers invaded by the ship that follows the canoe of the Indian and the voyager, and the nucleus of future towns and cities is being merged along the latitudes, finding their western way to the sea lines of the Pacific. Sooner or later population will spread its wave of life over its vast inhabitable solitudes, and what there is of fertility in its soil, timber in its forests and iron or coal in its bowels, will respond to the enterprise and needs of man. In this vast territory of three and a half million square miles are stored nearly all the variety of iron ores known to metallurgy. In Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, in Upper Canada and Ontario, in Manitoba and to British Columbia, these resources are generously grouped. Coal, limestone and hardwood are as a rule locally grouped with these iron ores, and nature is ready when man is able to utilize its resources. The conditions of progress, if equal to opportunities and not hampered by economic or political obtusity, will furnish for generations to come a home market for all the iron, raw or manufactured, in Canadian lines. According to statistics, Canada uses 250 pounds of iron per capita, a consumption of 600,000 tons. There are

15,000 miles of railways, which, when laid with standard 72-pound rails, would absorb 1,500,000 tons of rails, the renewals of which, on the calculation of an average service of fifteen years, would make an annual demand of not less than 100,000 tons of iron products. One need not be a prophet to forecast that in other ways less national or wholesale, but more numerous and general, that the home consumption of iron products would urge the activities of progress to a normal and healthy degree of business. It is not to be assumed that this of any possible immediate realization. It will be a matter of growth and possibly the better for not being forced or precipitated, but if wisely nurtured and directed the mineral side of Canada will be the basis of its industrial progress."

## Tea Impostures.

Over in England, the land where the tea cup rivals the beer glass, it seems that tea has been discovered contaminated with lead; undoubtedly from being wrapped in packets containing the metal. Food and Sanitation, London, says:—

"In the light of recent discoveries at Southampton that tea is adulterated with lead, it seems desirable that some attention should once more be given to this article. The custom's examination, it was believed, had squelched tea adulteration, but such finds as those at Southampton may well cause grave uneasiness, and leads the public to ask if tea adulteration be really a thing of the past. Our inquiries go to prove that tea sophistication is very largely practiced, despite the vigilance of those concerned with suppressing it. At least, two great propriety packet tea firms, to our own knowledge, have no use in the patent tea restoring machine, which gives to damaged or "gone off" tea the appearance of first-class new tea. Whether the use of this recent invention explains the discovery of lead in tea at Southampton, or the process of "faking" is harmless, is a matter that ought to be inquired into, in as much as lead is a dangerous poison and its presence in so many samples may well cause grave public alarm. Popular as is "the cup that cheers, but does not inebriate," tea-drinking will quickly be shrunk from in horror if its devotees have to risk lead poisoning in their favorite beverage. Enough sins are alleged against tea without this kind of lead contamination."

The Kootenay Mail says large numbers of families are coming up the river every week on the Columbia and Kootenay company's steamers, bound for Alberta. They come mostly from the Palouse district, in the State of Washington. They bring in large quantities of implements and first class live stock, which are transferred to the Canadian Pacific railway at Revelstoke.

At Ingersoll, Ont., on May 15, at the cheese market the offerings were 1,543 boxes second and third week of May make. No sales; bid, 10½c; salesmen holding for 10½ and 10¾c.

The Parliamentary committee on agriculture and colonization has adopted the report of the sub-committee recommending that the government should grant a bonus to any company which would provide refrigerator steamers or other means of placing Canadian fresh meat in the English market. Prof. Robertson, Dominion dairy commissioner, addressed the committee reviewing his work in the various provinces during the past year.

The Supreme Court of the United States has rendered a decision in the famous "drummer case," which has as an issue the right of local authorities to impose a license or tax upon traveling salesmen whenever local sentiment demanded it. The supreme court decides that such a license is unconstitutional and that hereafter the traveling salesman can go where he will in the United States without being molested by local regulations.



**A Common Error.**

CHOCOLATE are by many supposed to be one  
AND and the same, ONLY that one  
COCOA is a powder (therefore more  
easily cooked) and  
the other is not

**THIS IS WRONG**

Take the Yolk from an Egg,  
Take the Oil from the Olive,  
WHAT IS LEFT?

A RESIDUE. So with COCOA.

—IN COMPARISON—

COCOA is skimmed milk.  
CHOCOLATE pure cream.

C. A. CHOUILLOU,

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HUNGARIAN  
PATENT FLOUR.

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And dealers in Grain.  
Best Hard Wheat only used.

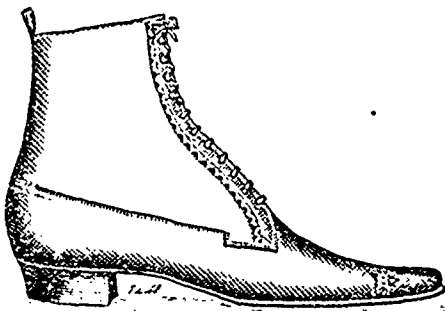
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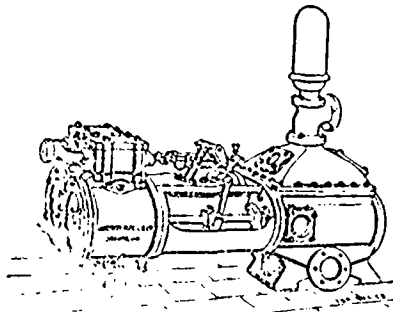
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Shoe that fits your foot so nicely and comfortably that  
you are not conscious that it is the first time you have  
worn them. Such boots are made by the J. D. King Co.,  
Ltd in sizes and half sizes, and from two to six different  
widths. You will find our boots sold by all the principal  
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FOR ALL PURPOSES.

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Split Peas and all kinds of Chop Feeds.

QUOTATIONS SOLICITED for Barley, Oats,  
Wheat and Peas for milling and feed purposes in sack or  
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COMMISSION MERCHANTS,  
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Butter, Eggs, Cheese and Pork Products  
FRESH EGGS WANTED.

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LIMITED)

Oatmeal and Ground Feed Millers.

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—DEALERS IN—

FRUITS AND ALL KINDS OF PRODUCE.

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P.O. BOX 536.

AGENTS Siddegate Oil Works, B.C., D. Richards, Laundry Soaps,  
Woodstock, Ontario; Toller, Rothwell Co., Montreal, Parisian  
Washing Blue.  
We have a large cool warehouse with good facilities for handling  
Butter and Produce in quantities.

Consignments Received in all Lines. Correspondence  
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A PERFECT SYSTEM OF

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That the North-West-  
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train service from  
Minneapolis and St. Paul  
to Sioux City, Omaha,  
Kansas City, Duluth and Superior, and is the  
only line running Pullman Sleepers to all  
these cities, besides affording first class day  
service. Try this line also to Ashland.



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We can Supply you with Sacks for Every Purpose

**WHEAT SACKS** our **SPECIALTY**

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

## LEITCH BROS. OAK LAKE "Anchor Brand" FLOURS

—FROM—

No. 1 Hard Wheat.

BRAN, SHORTS

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Chopped Feed and Grain.

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OAK LAKE  
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Dealer in Hides, Skins, Furs, Wool,  
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**SPECIALTIES:**

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## "MONSOON" PURE INDIAN TEAS.

Always reliable, never changes. In cases of 60  
1 lb caddies, or 120 halves.

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Growers' and Importers,  
Write for Samples, TORONTO.  
GEO. PARR, Agent, 316 Edmonton Street.  
WINNIPEG, - - MAN.



TRADE MARK.

**Winnipeg's Steady Growth.**

J. W. Harris, assessment commissioner for Winnipeg, reports the total assessment for this year as amounting to \$22,061,340, being an increase of over one third of a million dollars upon the assessment of last year, due principally to the natural growth of the city by the erection of buildings and other improvements. Lands to the value of \$100,000 have been withdrawn from taxation for parks and other public purposes. There has also been a reduction in valuation of lands lying in the outer and unoccupied portion of the city. These decreases have, with the exception of a slight increase shown from business tax, been met and exceeded by the value of new buildings erected, by the amount of the increase already referred to. The assessment by way of business tax amounts to \$3,237,240. Exemptions amount to \$4,372,080. The population of the city now numbers 34,994, being an increase over that of last years of nearly three thousand (2,825.)

The new edition for 1894 of the Manitoba and Northwest Territories Gazetteer and Directory gives the following estimate of the population of the city of Winnipeg for the past nineteen years:—

1876	3,240
1877	3,250
1878	3,273
1879	4,500
1880	6,468
1881	7,977
1882	11,759
1883	22,523
1884	24,700
1885	22,315
1886	20,287
1887	21,164
1888	23,496
1889	24,114
1890	25,002
1891	26,500
1892	30,000
1893	33,000
1894	35,500

**The Soft Coal Strike.**

The journal, Black Diamond, has the following to say of the coal miner's strike in the United States:—

"Two weeks of the suspension in the soft coal districts have passed without any material change in the condition of affairs. In many respects this shutting down, or strike, if so it may be called, is a surprise, not only to the operators, but practically to the miners and their executive officers. Nothing of the kind was ever anticipated. Fields that on former occasions have remained at work notwithstanding the influence brought to bear upon the employees by outside forces, are out. Offers of an increase of pay are rejected. It is practically, to say, a prima facie signal from the combined soft coal miners that the price of coal, the wages paid for mining it, have been driven down by unreasonable competition, inter-state, of course, to a point when wages and invested capital are lost sight of.

Presumably the strike will last another week, yet even then if an adjustment is arrived at, it will take some time thr. after through conferences to fix up a basis satisfactory to all, and even when that is done it will be some time before the even flow of work is resumed. The matter affects railroads as well as mines, and it would not be surprising if before the end of next week some of the railroads, at least their freight traffic, would be practically tied up. The trouble is very paradoxical in its nature.

With the exception of the Ohio and Pennsylvania regions who are undoubtedly striking for the old scale rates, and who, it appears, will win that fight, the rest are out from sheer sympathy, yea, it has even been reported, and upon excellent authority, that advances that

have been offered upon the existing scale have been refused by the men. This shows a spirit of determination hitherto never exhibited, and, after all, it commands respect.

Soft coal has been selling at too low a figure; it has been constantly brought down in price. The time is that its value as an article of necessity should be recognized. It stands to reason, of course, that under circumstances of this kind, and with the supplies extremely scarce, prices soar practically beyond what one could keep trace of. Coal that sold three weeks ago at \$2 f.o.b. sells now at \$4, and is eagerly bought even at such a figure. To what point these prices will rise if the strike continues is in a measure gauged by the price of anthracite coal, because it stands to reason that owners of buildings who have hitherto bought soft coal exclusively for the running of elevators and other purposes will as the strain increases resort to the use of egg or grate anthracite coal.

Many shippers and dealers find themselves in the most unpleasant position that after having found sources whence to get coal even at a very high figure, and placing their orders, that the product in transit is confiscated by the railroads—a most perplexing difficulty, yet which, after all, could not be obviated, although it occasions sometimes a good deal of profanity. It is indeed to be hoped that the conference that is called in Columbus on the 15th of this month may result in an equitable settlement of all the difficulties that exist.

**Dissolving the Combines.**

The Ontario linseed oil and turpentine associations, which are practically one organization, the same firms making up the membership in each, were started some two years ago. Their primary object was to regulate prices. The margin of profit which it was aimed to secure was from 10 to 12 per cent., which, it is claimed by the members was not exceeded except where a member here and there had done a little speculating. Most members looked upon the associations as having been beneficial both to themselves and to their customers, on account of the steadiness which they imparted to trade.

The decision to dissolve the linseed oil and turpentine associations was arrived at on Friday last. The causes which lead to the dissolution are manifold. The collapse of the eastern association undoubtedly had its influence; but the chief reason may be ascribed to foes without and discord within the associations. As a result of the dissolution, turpentine is down about 5c per gallon in price, and linseed oil 1c per gallon. The members of the late organizations are trying to maintain the old terms of 30 days net, but the fact that some at least of the Montreal houses are sending out circulars quoting linseed oil and turpentine on 4 months' basis does not assist them in the premises.

The paint and oil trade is now practically without an association. True there is still in existence the white lead association of Canada, the Ontario lead and barb wire Co., the Toronto lead and color company, Sanderson Percy & Company, composing its western section; and the Montreal rolling mills company, McArthur, Corneille & company and Canada paint company, A. Ramsay & Son, Bayliss Manufacturing company composing its eastern section. But this association merely exists for the purpose of ensuring the quality of white lead, it having some years ago eliminated the clause in regard to the regulation of prices, which was subsequently taken up by the now defunct White Lead Association. As far at least as prices are concerned, the wholesale paint and oil men are now without any organization regulating them.

The Mirror Plate Association, the third organization to dissolve, has only been in existence about five months, and was composed of

these three firms: The Hobbs Hardware Co., the Cobean Manufacturing Co., and Toronto Plate Glass Importing Co.

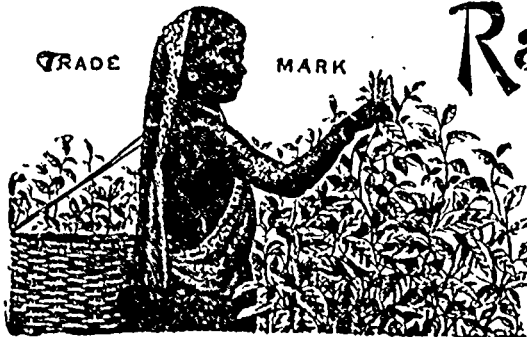
Shortly before the association was formed one of the parties to it made contracts throughout the country at prices about 25 per cent. below those subsequently fixed by the association. These contracts, too, seemed to have no time limit set upon them. This accordingly shut out the other members from competing for the custom of those dealers with whom contracts had been made. With this discovery one of the firms interested asked to be allowed to quote those dealers with whom contracts had been made the same prices at which these contracts had been made. This request being refused, the firm in question resigned its membership; and at a meeting held last week the association was dissolved.—Toronto Hardware.

**A Crop Outlook.**

The season having opened so early in Eastern Assiniboia this year the farmers have taken advantage of the opportunity not only to sow increased acreages but to work the land thoroughly. Up to yesterday the season has been about as favorable as the most exacting farmer could wish—mild and rainy and the ground is in excellent condition. Reports from all parts of Eastern Assiniboia show that wheat is already peeping through the soil, and on many farms it is as much as an inch high. As one old farmer remarked to the Spectator, "There never was a better show for a good crop since I came West." The general rule in this district is that the area sown is considerably in excess of previous years.—Moosomin Spectator.

**Irrigation.**

Irrigation is as old as the hills. Far back in those days when dynasties of kings ruled in the valley of the Nile, and left to posterity the inheritance of the pyramids, Egypt was made to blossom like a garden on account of the natural irrigation of the Nile. Indeed, several of the "Ten Commandments," or rather forty-nine, that the worshippers of Osiris had need to follow in order to obtain reward after death related to the use of the Nile overflow; so important a part did these waters play in the productive economy of the race of Rameses and Pharaoh. Egypt to day would be a desert like the Saharan wilds on the west, or the Arabian wastes on the east, were it not for the preservation in ditches of the waters of the Nile. When America was a new country, and rich prairie farms could be had for the asking, irrigation was not a question of much importance. To-day, however, it is a most trenchant one. When the waters of the little creek flowing past Sutter's mill in California were found to be rich in gold, people flocked to that state. San Francisco sprang up as if by magic, and in a few years a thriving commonwealth was in existence on our Pacific coast. But as the easily worked deposits of gold gave out the people already there found the agricultural possibilities of our Pacific commonwealth even grander than her mineral production. Small orchards of prunes, oranges or pears, and little vineyards were found to be very remunerative. Land in southern California became very valuable, all the more so as the area capable of raising fruit was more or less circumscribed. But it was found that by the use of irrigation large neighboring tracts of waste land could be reclaimed, and in hundreds of instances irrigation has been found to produce wonderful results. The supporters of the irrigation idea have a great national society, and support an able representative in the shape of the Irrigation Age. Irrigation opens up vistas of wealth for our western states. In Nevada, California, Arizona and New Mexico thousands of acres in sage brush can be made into the world's vineyard by the introduction of irrigating machinery. Our southwestern empire may become of time one of the most important sections of the country.—American Artisan.



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WINNIPEG, Oct. 5th, 1893.

Messrs. Ogilvie Milling Co.,

GENTLEMEN:—I have great pleasure in giving you my opinion of the two grades of flour, Patent and Bakers, you are now manufacturing. It excels all other flours that I have ever used, and makes more bread per barrel, and gives me splendid satisfaction in my business, and I am very glad to express my opinion after a number of years experience in flour. Yours is certainly the best I have ever used, H. LISTER, Baker.

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YOU HAVE

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Each bag guaranteed. Sown with our  
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**OGILVIE'S HUNGARIAN,**

Unequaled for fine Cakes and Pastry. Stands un-  
rivalled for Bread Making. Make the sponge thin. Keep  
the dough soft. Do not make it stiff. For pastry  
use little less flour than usual.

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MONTREAL.



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- For **WHEAT**
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Mailed on Application,

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A BARGAIN.

Steam Engine in first-class order, and only used a short time. Size, 24 inch bore and 30 inch stroke. Heavy pattern suitable for saw mill work. Made by William Hamilton, Peterborough, Ont., also a very fine Feed Water Heater for same.

STUART & HARPER,

Machinery Dealers, Winnipeg, Man.

## BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Vancouver Business Review.

May 14, 1894.

Owing to a combination of unforeseen circumstances the money market has again tightened up, wholesale firms stating that just for the present it appears harder to get money than ever before.

Three hundred hands have been dismissed from the employ of the C. P. R., and many thousand dollars a month taken out of circulation. To offset this, C. D. Rand, promoter of the Burrard Inlet and Fraser Valley road, claims to have made all arrangements to proceed with the construction of this line, which will give work to a large number of men.

President Van Horne, who is in Vancouver at this writing, holds out little encouragement to the labor classes. He says nothing of importance in the way of construction will be done in Vancouver for another year. It has been decided not to go on with the erection of the terminal buildings or the extension of the wharves.

Although the Provincial elections do not come off until July, both oppositionists and Government supporters are holding weekly meetings and considerable enthusiasm prevails. The labor party have linked themselves with the oppositionists, and the Labor candidate placed on the Opposition ticket. As a special inducement the government have promised a dry dock and university to Vancouver should she send government representatives to Victoria, which is supposed to be an offset to the erection of new Parliament buildings in Victoria. Outside the dry dock in prospective there are no public works likely to be carried on here for the next twelve months, though many handsome blocks have been contracted for in the city.

The Australian papers to hand record terrible devastation and suffering by floods in Queensland, but report though the maize crop has been destroyed the sugar cane crop has not been injured. Wheat in Australia is the lowest in the history of the trade. It is said that for one pound sterling a man can buy enough of this commodity to satisfy his needs for a year.

Gradually thawing frozen meats by fans, regulating the process over five days, is said to have been tried with marked success in Australia.

The black spot in apples has been overcome in Tasmania by manuring with fertilizers containing abundance of potash.

The last Australia steamer brought a large

## Every Mackintosh

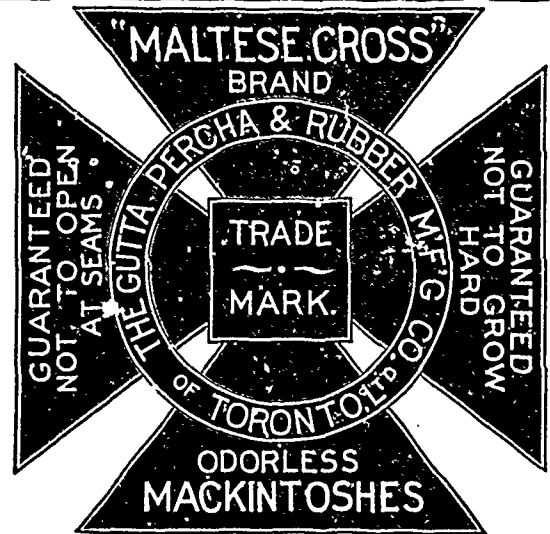
Bearing this Trade Mark is

Thoroughly Guaranteed.

These are not merely "dew proof" or "shower proof" goods they are THOROUGHLY WATER-PROOF and will absolutely withstand all changes of climate.

For Sale by all the Leading Wholesale Houses.

Try them and you will Buy Again.



shipment of Tasmania apples. While these are not as good as the Eastern apples, they are superior to any consigned here, barring the Ontario article.

The butter market was not affected by the last consignment from Australia, which was very small. There are abundance of Frisco strawberries and cherries on the market, which have a ready sale at fancy prices.

Shipping is very active, there being at present some eight vessels in port, most of them loading lumber.

### B. C. Market Quotations.

**BUTTER**—Eastern creamery butter, 26c; California cheese, 14c; California butter, 22 to 26c.

**CURED MEATS**—Hams, 13c; breakfast bacon, 14c; backs 13c; long clear 10c; short rolls, 11c. Lard is held at the following figures: In tins, 12½c per pound; in pails and tubs, 11c, pure 12c; mess pork, \$18; short cut, \$22.

**FISH**—Prices are: Spring salmon 7c; steel heads, 6c; flounders, 4c; smelt, 6c; seabass, 5c; cod, 6c; halibut, 8c; smoked salmon 12c; smoked halibut, 10c; bloaters, 10c; kippered cod, 10c; colicans, 6c.

**VEGETABLES**—Potatoes, 20 per ton; onions, red, 2c; cabbage, 2c; carrots, turnips and beets, ½ to 1c a lb.

**EGGS**—Eastern eggs, 10c; fresh, 15c; ranch, 18; Oregon, 14c.

**FRUITS**—Lemons, California, \$2.75 to 3.50; oranges, navals, \$3.25 to 3.50; seedlings, \$2.25 to 2.75; Australian apples, \$2.50; bananas, Honolulu, \$1.50 to 2.00 per bunch; pineapples, per dozen, \$4; cherries, per pound, 20c; strawberries, per box, 20 to 22c.

**LOUR**—The Ogilvie Milling Co. and Keowatin Milling Co. quote, in car load lots at Victoria, and Vancouver. Patent, per barrel, \$4.00; strong bakers, \$3.75. The Columbia Flouring Mills quote Eaderby flour in carload lots at Victoria, Vancouver and New Westminster: Premier, \$3.90; XXX, \$3.75; strong bakers or XX, \$3.40; superfine, \$3.10. Oregon, \$2.75; Oak Lake, patent Hungarian, \$4.10; strong bakers, \$3.90.

**GRAIN**—Manitoba oats, per ton, \$29; United States oats, \$30; British Columbia oats, out of market; wheat, \$25; hay, \$10. California malting barley, f. o. b., San Francisco, \$20.

**MEAL**—Oatmeal—National mills, Victoria, 90 lb sacks, \$2.60. Cornmeal, per 98 lb sacks, \$2.15; per 10 10, \$2.55.

**GROUND FEED**—Manitoba chopped feed, \$28 per ton; feed wheat, United States, \$16 per ton; Canadian chop barley, \$21; California chop, \$22.50.

**Millstuffs**—Bran, \$21.50; shorts, \$23; oi cake, \$32.

**DRESSED MEAT**—Beef, 9½c; mutton, 9 to 10c; pork, 8 to 10c; veal, 10 to 10½c; lamb, per head, \$4.

**LIVE STOCK**—Calves, 7½c; steers, 4½ to 5c; sheep, 4c; hogs, 6 to 7½c.

**SUGARS**—Remains steady. Powdered and icing, 6½c; Paris lump, 5½c; granulated 4½c; extra C, 4½c; fancy yellow, 4½c; yellow, 4c; golden O, 3½c.

**SYRUPS**—30 gallon barrels, 2½c per pound; 10 gallon kegs, 2½c; 5 gallon kegs, \$2 each; 1 gallon tins, \$4.25 per case of 10, ½ gallon tins, \$5.75 per case of 20.

### Brief Business Notes.

R. Craig, blacksmith, &c., Nanaimo, burned out.

D. C. McKenzie, furniture, Nanaimo, burned out.

T. F. Barrett, harness maker, Nanaimo, burned out.

H. C. Sloggett, physician, Nanaimo, moving to Laegly.

Marks & Van Ness, hotel, Nelson, loss by fire; uninsured.

Joseph Hunter, electric light works, Nanaimo, burned out.

A. M. & S. W. Seed, general store, near Vernon, sold out.

J. M. Donaldson, blacksmith, Nanaimo, sold out to Ralph Craig.

C. J. Schenck, brick manufacturer, Nanaimo, reported left town.

McIlvanie & Edis, saw mill and general store, Lumby, started.

Fox & Parks, saloon, Nanaimo, sold out to J. Hampson and J. Tuustall.

William Sharp, hotel, Comox, reported away; succeeded by Geo. C. McD. n. d.

R. W. McIntosh, hotel, New Westminster, assigned in trust to W. T. Seiv.

Geo. Bell & Co., general store, Eaderby, dissolved; Geo. Parkinson withdraws.

Jas. Hutcheson & Co., dry goods, Victoria, stock damaged by fire; fully insured.

Bruce & McDonald, hotel, Union Mines, dissolved and sold out to Jno. H. Picket.

F. W. Hart, furniture and undertaker, Vancouver, sold out undertaking business to John Kent.

## Tie to this Truth.

When you start out on a journey you will get **The Best Service. The Greatest Luxury. The Most Complete Comfort** if your ticket reads via **The North-Western Line**. For full information as to through rates and routes and for Sleeping Car Berths, call on your Home Agent, and for Map Folder Free, address **T. W. TEASDALE, G.P.A.,**

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## Wall Papers for 1894!

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GOOD LINES.

LOW PRICES.

SPLENDID VALUES.

Samples with Quotations submitted upon Application.

### Wholesale Paper, Stationery and General Jobbers, AND PRINTERS.

41 Princess Street,

WINNIPEG.

#### Toronto Markets.

Wheat—Odd cars west at 60c, and there were offerings at 59c. Spring on the Northern, sold at 61c and on the Midland at 62c. Manitobas are quiet and unchanged. Odd cars of No. 1 hard were passing west at 72c. No. 2 is not offering.

Flour—Dull and heavy. Straight roller, Toronto freights, offers at \$2.70.

Mill Feed—Demand locally is falling off. Car lots of bran sold, Toronto freights, at \$16 and middle freights west at \$15. City mills quote ton lots of bran at \$16 and of shorts at \$17.

Oats—Car lots on track here are quoted at 37c.

Barley—Demand for feed grades is moderate at 39c for car lots west and 40c for lots east.

Grain and Flour—Car lot prices are: Flour (Toronto freights)—Manitoba patents, \$3.70 to \$3.75; Manitoba strong bakers, \$3.45 to 3.50; Ontario patents, \$2.90 to \$3.00; straight roller, \$2.60 to 2.85; extra \$2.40 to \$2.50; low grades, per bag, 85c to \$1. Bran, \$16 to 16.50. Shorts—\$16.50 to 16.75. Wheat (west and north points)—White, 58 to 60c; spring, 59 to 60c; red winter, 58 to 60c; goose, 56 to 56½c; No 1 hard, 72c; No 2 hard, 71c. Peas, 55 to 56c. Barley (outside)—No. 1, 40 to 41c; feed, 39 to 40c. Oats, 33 to 34c. Buckwheat (east)—42c. Rye (east)—45c. Corn, on track, 50c.

Eggs—Five and ten case lots of fresh to'd to-day at 10c and single cases at 10½ to 10¾c. Lined stock slow. Quotations are: Fresh, 10 to 10½; checked, 8 to 8½c, and lined, 6 to 6½c.

Produce—Quotations are: Turkeys, per lb, 10 to 11c; geese, per lb, 7 to 8c; chickens, per pair, 40 to 70c; ducks, per pair, 70c to \$1; dried apples, per lb, 6½ to 6¾c; evaporated apples, per lb, 10 to 10½; beans, hand picked, white, per bag, \$1.20 in small lots and \$1.15 in round lots; beans, Lima, per lb, 4½ to 4¾c.

Dressed Hogs—Rough heavy sell at \$5.50 to 5.75 and choice medium weights in lots at \$6 to 6.25. Select single carcasses are taken by butchers at \$6.25 to 6.50.

Cured Meats—Quotations are as follows: Mess pork, Canadian, \$15.00; short cut \$16.50; shoulder, mess, \$14.50; clear mess, \$14.50; bacon, long clear, case lots 7¾c; ton lots 7¾c; lard, Canadian tierces, 8¾c; tubs, 9c; pails, 9½c, and compounds in pails, 7¾c, and tubs, 7¾c; smoked hams, 10½ to 11c; bellies, 11 to 11½c; rolls, 8½ to 9c and backs, 10 to 10½c; picnic hams, 8¾c; green hams, 9½c.

Butter—Receipts of all sorts are ample, and of large dairy rolls excessive. Quotations are: Dairy tub, choice to extra choice, 16 to 17c; good to choice, 16 to 15½c; store packed tubs, choice, 14 to 15c; inferior to medium, 11 to 13c; large dairy rolls 14 to 16½c; pound rolls, 17 to 18c; creamery pounds, 22 to 23c; creamery tubs, 21 to 22c.

Cheese—Quotations are: Factory made full creams, September and October, 11½ to 12c; April make, 11 to 11½c.—Empire, May 12.

#### Montreal Markets.

Flour—Ontario patents have been sold for export at points west of Toronto on a through rate. Ontario straight rollers are offered on track here in car lots at \$2.90 to \$2.95, and we quote up to \$3.10 for broken lots delivered. Strong bakers' flour is quiet at former rates. We quote prices as follows:—Patent spring, \$3.60 to \$3.75; Ontario patent, \$3.25 to 3.60; straight roller, \$2.95 to \$3.10; extra, \$2.65 to \$2.85; superfine, \$2.40 to \$2.60; fine, \$2.15 to \$2.35; city strong bakers, \$3.40 to 3.50; Manitoba bakers, \$3.25 to \$3.40; Ontario bags—extra, \$1.35 to 1.40; straight rollers, \$1.50 to 1.55; superfine, \$1.25 to 1.35; fine, \$1.05 to 1.15.

Oatmeal—Car lots can be bought at easier prices. In a jobbing way prices are as follows: Rolled and granulated, \$4.20 to 4.35; standard, \$3.95 to 4.15. In bags granulated and rolled are quoted at \$2.10 to 2.15, and standard at \$1.95 to \$2.

Bran, etc.—The market is easy at \$18 for car lots on track, buyers offering \$17.50. The early grass is perceptibly affecting the market for bran. Shorts, however, are scarce and firm at \$18.50 to \$19.

Wheat—No. 2 red winter is held at 65c here, but buyers will not bid within 4 or 5c of that figure. No. 1 hard Manitoba is quoted at 76 to 78c, and No. 2 at 74c, but these figures are too high for export.

Oats—There has been some demand for export, a lot of 10,000 bushels being taken for the West Indies. For the local trade, further sales of car lots have been made at 40 to 40½c. No. 3 are quoted at 39½c.

Barley—There is very little doing, either in malting or feed grades, the former being quoted at 50 to 53c, and the latter at 44 to 45c.

Pork, Lard, etc.—The market keeps very firm: for pork, choice heavy Canadian short cut pork having sold at \$18 for round lots and \$18.50 for smaller quantities. Stocks of Montreal packed are being reduced, and it looks as if they would scarcely hold out till next November, when the new pack commences. Lard is steady, with sales of car lots of compound at \$1.42½ and smaller lots at \$1.45 to 1.50 per pail. Canada short cut pork, per bbl, \$18 to \$18.50; Canada, clear mess, per bbl, \$17 to \$17.50; extra mess beef, per bbl, \$12.25 to 12.50; plate beef, per bbl, \$16.25 to 16.50; hams, per lb, 10 to 11c; lard, pure, in pails, per lb, 9½ to 10c; lard, compound, in pails, per lb, 7½ to 7¾c; bacon, per lb, 11 to 12c; shoulders, per lb, 8½ to 9c.

Butter—A round lot of choice creamery sold at 21c a few days ago; but this price is now a very outside figure for round lots, while, of

course, small parcels to the retail trade command higher prices. Choice western creamery is offered to parties here at 15c f.o.b. Chicago, which is equal to 19½c laid down here. Finest eastern townships has been sold in 25 and 35 tub lots at 19½ to 20c, with more money paid in a retail way. The few small lots of western that have been received, including Morrisburg and Brockville, sold at 18 to 19c.

Cheese—There is a good demand for cheese, and 11c has been freely paid in this market for finest western. The cheese made west of here since last Monday will all be grass goods, which means a heavy May make. The market at present is firm and active, choice western fodder goods being wanted at 11c.

Eggs—The market has a weak tone. The basis of transactions has been 10½ to 11c, with a weaker tone.

Maple Products—Maple syrup is quoted in wood at 4 to 5c as to quantity. In cans, 5 to 5½c are at the quoted rates, or 50 to 60c per can. Maple sugar is quoted at 6 to 7c.

Hides—Calfskins are in liberal supply, and dealers are still paying 5c, although the demand from tanners is very slow. Sales of lambskins have transpired at 15c, which is a ruling rate, although some butchers are asking 20c, without getting it. We quote prices as follows: Nos. 1, 2 and 3 light hides, to tanners 4, 3 and 2, and to dealers, 3½, 2½ and 1½c. Heavy steers, 4½ to 6c; calfskins, 5c; sheepskins, 75 to 80c; lambskins, 15c.—Trade Bulletin, May 11.

#### Toronto Live Stock Prices.

Butchers' Cattle—Supply was rather in excess of demand and prices were somewhat easier. There were more than the usual number of lots passing under the 3c mark, and these included some fairish killing cattle. One mixed lot, bulls and steers, sold at \$2.55, low price of the day. Good to choice loads sold at 3½ to 3.2 5c; extra choice at 3¾c and fancy picked lots and loads of mixed butchers and shippers sold up to 3¾c.

Export Cattle—There were about 15 loads here to-day. Shippers in attendance were numerous, but the news from old country markets had a depressing effect, and there was little or no competition. A load of prime thick bullocks was held at 5c, but none of the shippers would look at them at this figure. The range was from 3 to 3½c for bulls; 3½ to 4c for steers and 4½c might have been paid in an exceptional case.

Hogs—Demand was brisk, and all sold at Tuesday's prices. Thick fats and long lean hogs, off car, sold from \$1.90 to \$5.00; stores brought \$4.50 to \$4.75; sows and rough heavies, \$4.15 to \$4.30, and stags from \$2.00 to \$3. There is a good active demand for all sorts at current prices.—Empire, May 11.

**Montreal Hardware and Paint Trade.**

In iron and metals trade has improved during the past week, there being a better demand for most lines and a fairly active trade has been transacted. Latest advices from the States say that the coal strike has affected the output to such an extent that some of the mills have been obliged to shut down, in consequence of which prices are higher there. On spot values if anything are firm in sympathy with other markets. Bar iron is selling at \$1 75 to 1.85 according to quantity; sheet iron at \$2 35 to 2.40; hoops at \$2 30; cast steel at 9½ to 12c; galvanized sheets at 4½ to 5c; Morowood's Lion brand 6 to 6½; tinned sheet iron, 24 gauge, at 6c; tinplates, I.C. cokes, at \$3 25; charcoal at \$3.50 to 4.00; Canada plates at \$2 35 to \$2 40;terne plates, \$5.50 to 6 75; copper at 10c; tin at 18½ to 19c; spelter at 4½ to 4¾; antimony at 10½ to 12c; lead at 2½ to 3c; sheet zinc, 5 to 5½c. London markets are cabled as follows:—Ingot tin, £75 5s; best selected copper at £42 10s; lead at £9 2s 6d; antimony at £36; Scotch warrants at 4s 10d; and spelter at £15 12s 6d. The Liverpool market for tin plates is dull and unsettled. Steel coke finish are quoted at 10s 6d, coke 10s 9d and charcoal 12s 6d.

The feature is the great scarcity of turpentine at present and the market apparently is bare of stock. The demand for this article has been good but buyers have been unable to fill their wants. Advices at hand report several lots on the way which will arrive by the end of the week. In regard to values they are stronger and fully 1c higher, they being quoted at 46 to 48c per gallon. We quote:—Turpentine, 46 to 48c; resins, \$2 50 to 5 00, as to brand; coal tar, \$3 25 to 3.75, cotton waste, 5 to 7c for colored and 7 to 10c for white; oakum, 5½ to 7½, and cotton oakum, 10 to 12c. Cordage, sisal, at 6½ for 7 lb and upwards, and 14c for deep sea line. Pure manilla, 9c for 7-16 and upwards, and 9½ for smaller sizes.

The feature of the petroleum market has been the decline in United States oil of 1 to 1½, which is due to the change in duty. The demand during the past week has been good for small lots, and a fairly active business is reported at the reduction. We quote: Canadian refined at 11½ in shed in Montreal, for round lots, and 12c for small quantities. American petroleum, 14 4 5c in car lots, 15½ in 10 barrel lots, 15½ in 5 barrel lots, and 16c for single barrels, net cash; American benzine, 23 to 25c; Canadian benzine, 10½c Petroleum; 12½c Montreal.

There has been no improvement in the market for oils, turpentine and leads and colors, in fact, the cutting in prices during the past week has been more severe than ever. Linseed oil has been the feature, and we have to note a further decline of 1 to 2c per gallon. In seal oil we do not hear of any further business being done for future delivery, buyers holding off to a great extent until the position of affairs becomes more settled. The demand for all lines continues slow, and business is principally of a jobbing character, buyers only taking sufficient stock to fill actual requirements. Linseed boiled is quoted at 56 to 58c, and raw at 54 to 56c. We quote:—Choice brands white lead Government standard, \$4.75; No 1, \$4.50; No 2, \$4 25; No 3 \$4; No 4, \$3.75; dry white lead, 4½c; red lead, pure, 4½c; do No 1, 4c; zinc white pure, \$7.25; No 1, \$6.25; No 2, \$5 25; glass, \$1.25 first break; \$1.35 second break, per 50 feet; \$3.25 for first break per 100 feet; linseed oil, round lots, raw, 54c; boiled 56c; putty in bulk, \$1 85; seal oil, 42 to 44c.—Gazette, May 11.

**Monthly Statistical Statement.**

According to the report of the Liverpool Corn Trade News—one of the best commercial authorities in Europe—cabled to the Daily Trade Bulletin, the aggregate supplies of breadstuffs afloat for and in store in Europe, on May 1, 1893, were only 400,000 bushels less than reported one month previous, but are still

9,600,000 bushels in excess of those reported on May 1, 1893. Supplies appear to have shifted to some extent—stocks in store being materially reduced, and the quantities afloat proportionately enlarged. The aggregate quantity of flour and wheat for Europe on May 1, exhibit an increase equal to 6,100,000 bushels. Of this increase 800,000 bushels is destined for the United Kingdom, 2,600,000 bushels to the continent, and 2,700,000 bushels for "orders"—the latter virtually representing that held for speculation or re sale. The aggregate afloat is 1,300,000 bushels larger than reported on May 1, 1893. On the other hand, the supplies in store were reduced 6,500,000 bushels during April. Of this reduction, 900,000 bushels was credited to the United Kingdom, 1,500,000 bushels to France, and 4,200,000 bushels to Russia, while stocks in Belgium and Holland were enlarged 100,000 bushels. The aggregate supplies in store were 8,200,000 bushels larger than reported on May 1, 1893. France appears to be better supplied in proportion at present than the United Kingdom, having on hand 15,700,000 bushels, against 7,500,000 bushels one year ago, while the latter has on hand and afloat 29,500,000 bushels, against 32,200,000 bushels one year ago.

Reports to the Daily Trade Bulletin indicate that supplies of breadstuffs in the United States and Canada were materially reduced during the month of April—in the aggregate about 9,232,000 bushels. The reduction in March was only 4,546,000 bushels, and April, 1893, was 11,437,500 bushels. The supplies of flour in the United States and Canada increased 65,511 barrels during April. Stocks were materially reduced in the Eastern markets, and remained about stationary in the Central West. In the Northwest supplies were increased, as millers were manufacturing rather freely, and sending their productions to the lake ports awaiting movement east by the water route. Stocks were enlarged considerably at Milwaukee and Duluth. In March, stocks were reduced 73,560 barrels. In April, 1893, supplies were increased 267,112 barrels. Stocks in Canada were reduced 41,992 barrels, consequently the supplies in the United States were enlarged 107,503 barrels.

The returns of the stocks of wheat in the United States and Canada show a reduction of 9,526,400 bushels during April, against 5,214,500 bushels during March, and 11,437,500 bushels during April, 1893. Supplies in Canada were reduced 366,150 bushels, and those in the United States, 9,160,250 bushels. The reduction was quite general east of the Rocky Mountains, while stocks on the Pacific coast were slightly enlarged, especially in California. The aggregate supply of wheat on May 1 at the points reported was 16,093,300 bushels smaller than one year previous. The total supply of flour and wheat is reported at 18,246,600 bushels smaller than reported on May 1, 1893.

The aggregate supplies of breadstuffs in America and Europe, and afloat therefor, on May 1, 1894, were reported at 206,913,800 bushels against 216,545,000 bushels on April 1, and 215,560,400 bushels on May 1, 1893. Supplies are now 9,631,200 bushels less than last month, and 8,646,000 bushels less than one year ago.

**Binder Twine.**

Farm Implements, a journal published at Minneapolis, Minnesota, says:—"Prices for binding twine are weak, though not quotably lower. The prices made by the United States Cordage Company are being met by the independent concerns, made possible by the low price for fibre. The United States company are pursuing the proper policy and the only one which can possibly be successful, of selling the stock of twine on hand before manufacturing more, and their grit is admirable. Their mills are idle, and they must turn down many orders on that account, but until the market is clear they do not propose to throw more stuff on to it. Trade will never be healthy until the glut is removed."

**British Columbia Brief Business Notes.**

(Received Too Late for Last Week)

Mr. Leach, of Seattle, has sold 5,000,000 feet of logs to the Hastings Mills Co.

T. J. Trapp & Co., hardware, New Westminster; stock advertised for sale.

Sarah E. Gallagher (Mrs. W. J.) Publisher, Nanaimo; W. J. Gallagher assigned.

Estate of Hughitt & McIntyre, Genoa and Victoria, saw mill, lumber, etc.; stock of lumber at Victoria sold to E. Morrison.

R. J. Lukey, printer, Nanaimo, contemplates starting at Wellington, in partnership with J. Lowry.

H. A. Yates has been appointed general agent of the Connecticut Fire Insurance Company for British Columbia.

Henry F. and Kenneth McLean, formerly in the dry goods business in Winnipeg, intend opening at Nelson.

The American barkentine Katie Hillwyer has loaded a cargo of lumber at Hastings Mills for Santa Rosalie, valued at \$3,258.

The barkentine Chehall is loading lumber at Hastings Mills for Adelaide and the Astoria for England.

The S.S. Victoria from the Orient, has arrived with 13 saloon and 275 steerage passengers and 2,000 tons of cargo.

J. B. McLaren, E. H. Port and F. G. Turner, of New Westminster, have organized the Fraser River Fish Co. Ltd., with a capital of \$25,000.

S.S. China has arrived with 107 saloon, 15 intermediate, 579 Chinese in steerage, and 1331 tons cargo.

The barque Thermopylae has left the Fraser river for Shanghai, and carried 600,000 feet of lumber from the Brunette saw mills.

Okell Morris Fruit Preserving Co., Ltd., Victoria, extraordinary meeting of shareholders called for 10th inst.

The customs and inland revenue returns for Vancouver for April are: Inland revenue receipts, \$7,182 27. Customs—duty collected, \$25,630 20; other revenue, \$1,740 95; imports, free, \$92,307; do., dutiable, \$87,053. The exports amounted to \$17,505.

An arrangement has been made for the construction of an electric railway for the city of Nanaimo, with an extension to the town of Wellington. The line will be about ten miles in length, and the equipment the best system now in use. Amongst those interested are several Victorians, from whom it is learned that the road will be pushed through without delay, and likely to be in operation by the 1st of September.

At Nanaimo on May 6, fire broke out in the power house of the Electric Light company, which was completely destroyed, with all the contents. The fire spread rapidly to the adjoining buildings McKenzie's furniture factory, Hirst Bros. general store and two private dwellings were destroyed before the fire could be controlled. The losses are as follows: Electric Light Works, \$50,000, insurance, \$12,000; R. Craig, carriage works, \$30,000, insurance, \$9,000; R. Wemborn, machine shop, Mrs. George, fruit store, saddler harness shop, and other minor losses which bring total up to \$100,000, with insurance as above.

The following are the Customs returns for the port of New Westminster for April:

Duty collected	\$10,622 33
Other revenue	120 02
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$10,743 35</b>
Imports, free	\$22,025 00
"    dutiable	33,413 00
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$55,438 00</b>

Exports \$62,514 00  
During the corresponding month in 1893, the collections were \$8,662, the increase being thus \$2,081.35.

## Live Stock Market.

The Liverpool cable on May 14, says: The market continues to rule weak owing to enormous supplies of cattle along with a weak demand. Best Canadian steers and heifers, 9½ to 9¾c.

At the Montreal stock yards on May 14, the feature of the market was the improved demand for export stock notwithstanding the discouraging cables, and about 200 head were bought at 3½ to 4½c for steers and 2½ to 3½c for bulls per lb, live weight. The demand from butchers and speculators was good and sales transacted freely at 3½ to 3¾c for tops. Fair stock sold at 3 to 3½c and culls at 2 to 2½c per lb, live weight. The supply of sheep and lambs was light, for which there was an active demand from local buyers and values were firm. Sheep sold at 3½ to 4c, and lambs at 4½ to 5c per lb, live weight. The receipts of hogs were light and in consequence a firmer feeling prevailed, prices being fully ½c per lb. higher than last Thursday, and the market was cleaned up of all stock at 5½c per lb live weight.

The Montreal Gazette of May 14 says:—The discouraging cables which have been received during the past three weeks still continue to come in, to-day's being the worst so far this season. Consequently the first shipment of Canadian cattle, which arrived by the steamship Lake Huron at Liverpool on Saturday, will probably meet with one of the lowest markets this season, and as all Canadian stock have to go into Wallasey's lairage at Liverpool, this will make a difference of at least 10s to 15s per head in the returns to shippers. A private cable from Liverpool says: "Market glutted with United States cattle. Choice Canadian steers and maiden heifers, 4½d to 5d." A cable from John Swan & Son, of Edinburgh says: "The prospects are poor for any improvement in prices. Good cattle selling at 4½d to 5d." A private cable from London quoted tops at 5d and another from Glasgow quoted 5½ to 5½d. The large receipts at the different points in the States are due to the fact that the farmers have to sell their stock at anything they can get to realize money on account of the depressed state of affairs now prevailing. Another train load of Manitoba stock arrived at the Canadian Pacific yards this morning, which consisted of 100 cattle and 800 hogs, for Gordon & Ironside. The cattle will be shipped and the hogs sold on spot. The freight market during the week has been in a demoralized state, which is due to the fact that some of the largest shippers who secured all the space they possibly could at the beginning of the season have since weakened to a large extent and thrown it on the market. This is due to the weak cattle market abroad, and a big decline has taken place, and rates are now 10s to 15s below what they were this time last week. The Beaver, Dominion and Allan lines are getting 10s without insurance, while outside boats are accepting 30s to 35s.

## White Lead Prices.

Toronto Hardware speaks as follows of the eastern white lead trade: "Known to all men in the trade are the demoralized prices on white lead. Those who are in a position to know assert that the figure at which this article is now being sold no more than covers the cost, even provided the grinders use the poorest kind of dry lead in the manufacture. It is obvious that this state of affairs cannot obtain for any great length of time any more than can a vessel long hold water with a hole in its bottom. It is a well known fact that the nearer the price of an article gets to the cost of producing it, the greater is the probability that the quality will be sacrificed to price. In other words, the article is likely to be adulterated, of poor quality, or to have inferior workmanship expended upon it. White lead cannot be adulterated without running foul of the Govern-

ment. But cheap white lead can be produced without resorting to adulteration, just as there are more ways of killing a dog than by hanging. The grinder can use the poorest quality dry lead and oil in the manufacture. And this is what he will have to do, if, in fact, he has not already begun to do so, if the selling price and the cost of production are so near each other as we are led to believe they are."

## The Demoralized Paint Trade.

Dealers in paints, oils and lines of all kinds allied to these are, if our Montreal correspondent is assured aright, having a lively time of it in that city just at present. Ever since the White Lead Association gave up the ghost two or three weeks ago, matters have been in a very unsettled state. The first inkling of trouble was when, as noted already by this paper, a leading Montreal manufacturer sent out circulars broadcast through the country offering white lead at a out of 50s. Of course it was asserted as against this offer that there were goods and goods, and that the cut rates did not represent the best brands of pure white lead. No doubt this was correct, but the fact of the offer being made was sufficient to influence buyers; and whatever may be asserted to the contrary the fact remains that the top prices now named by everyone in the trade is not what it was three weeks ago.

But in addition to this comes the collapse of the Paint Grinders' Association to further unsettle matters, and now, to put it plainly, business in the paint and oils trade is in a demoralized state. There is no reliable range of values to go by, the competition being participated in by almost every one in the trade, and it has come to that pitch that buyers themselves hardly know what to do. It is not only in leads and colors that irregularity exists, but the contagion has spread to other lines. Both linseed oil and turpentine have been shaded materially recently; and in seal oil also the situation is equally unsettled. Offers of new stock are not free, but we understand it has been offered for delivery in the near future at 9 to 10c less laid down than the price that has ruled business on stock ex store. Naturally this has had its influence with such buyers as are aware of the fact. It is worthy of note also that the requirements for seal oil appear to be less every successive season in many ways, other and cheaper substitutes taking its place. All in all the general situation of affairs in this branch of trade is interesting in more ways than one.—Toronto Hardware.

## Dullness in Canned Salmon.

The Grocer's Montreal correspondent has had occasion to refer before to the sparing way in which buyers of raw sugars were laying in supplies at that centre this spring. It is not only in raw sugar, however, that this characteristic of caution is notably apparent as compared with the course of events last spring. The difficulty that agents of B. C. canned salmon have experienced in placing orders this spring is another forcible illustration. Despite the fact that they have one and all been steadily shading their figures on the coast, they have been unable so far to place anything like the quantity of goods that they had booked last season. And it must be remembered also that buyers last year operated more cautiously than in any of the preceding years. So far as The Grocer correspondent could learn on a tour made Saturday morning last, the quantity of B. C. canned salmon booked so far was not one half of the quantity for the corresponding period last spring. One agent remembered that during the first part of April last year he had placed fully 16,000 cases, whereas this year up to the end of the month he had only obtained buyers for a few thousand or so. Last year on an offer of 4,000 boxes of a leading brand laid down at \$1.25, he had found a ready buyer. This year he had offered the same goods at \$1.15 and met with

complete indifference. Another agent who represents one of the very A 1 brands has only placed about ten car loads so far, and those at prices which are fully 50c under those obtained last spring. In fact the steady and sharp decline in the offers of sales agents in Montreal has been one of the best proofs of the complete indifference of buyers. Opening offers were about \$4 per case on the coast this spring, and from that figure they have steadily declined to \$3.75 on leading brands at which basins most of the business that has so far transpired has been put through, and now with the small quantity they have ordered buyers are again indifferent and expect to secure further concessions, \$3.75 for superior and \$3.50 for ordinary brands being the idea of cost. Last year about \$3.80 was the inside price on ordinary grades and \$4 on standard brands, so that the difference is recognized at once. With regard to the run of fish this year, of course nothing definite is known yet by Montreal agents. Last year the pack was 620,220 cases made up as follows: Fraser river, 17 firms, 457,797 cases; Skeena river, seven firms, 59,883 cases; Rivers Inlet, three firms, 38,059 cases; Nassau river, three firms, 16,100 cases, and Lowe and Gardiner's inlets and Alert bay, with one company each, 8,724, 6,476 and 3,700 cases respectively, making the total above given. This output was distributed as follows: Liverpool, 306,981 cases; London, 148,332 cases, making a total to Great Britain of 455,313 cases; Eastern Canada, 114,792 cases, and Australia 8,830 cases, leaving a balance on hand and local sales of 11,294 cases, which gives the total above mentioned.—Grocer.

## The Power of Interest.

We learn, upon the authority of the Philadelphia Record, that the £1,000 bequeathed by Benjamin Franklin to the city of Boston now amounts, with the accretion of one hundred years, to \$130,000. By the terms of the will \$330,000 has become available; the remaining \$100,000 will be available for expenditure one hundred years hence—1994. The will provided that the money might be expended for "any thing that would improve or beautify the city, advance the comfort or happiness of its citizens, attract visitors, or protect the city from enemies." It has been decided to use the fund for the erection and equipment of the Franklin Trade School, to be thereafter maintained at the expense of the municipality. An examination of similar schools in Philadelphia and other cities will be made before the plans shall be finally decided upon.

Franklin left two sums of money, one to the city of Philadelphia and the other to the city of Boston. The theory of the ratio at which compound interest would accumulate was tested by these bequests. The practical results came far short of the theory, and in the two cases mentioned differed greatly one from the other. When sanguine people or enterprising companies fancy that money put out at compound interest can always be kept employed and productive without loss of time, and consequently of interest, occasioned by breaks in investment, they assume what is impossible in actual practice. And those who rely on their statements have not seldom cause to regret it. In the very case we quote, that of the two cities, the sums being equal, one earned very much more than the other, because it happened to be found possible to keep it invested more steadily than the sum left to the other city.

## Silver.

Quotations for silver are at present based entirely on fluctuating purchases for India and China. The market consequently varies from day to day within narrow limits, the general situation showing no change. The India oil this week sold a considerable amount of bills at the low rate of 13 1/161 per cent. Silver prices, May 11—London, 25½d; New York, 63½c.

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### Utilization of Garbage.

As the question of disposing of garbage is under discussion in Winnipeg at present, the following from Iron Age will be of interest.—In several cities of the United States there have been established various forms of crematoria and destructors for garbage, but hitherto this material has not been turned to any very profitable account, as is the case in several European cities. The following details respecting the Livet process of utilizing city refuse will, therefore, be found interesting. This process is being favorably regarded in Europe, where it has been adopted in several quarters:

The Livet apparatus, as described by English journals, involves the rapid and economical generation of heat in furnaces and the utilization of dust and refuse for electric lighting. There is no novelty about the special objects of this process, which are: 1. The disposal of solid town refuse, whether wet or dry, by burning. 2. The utilization of the conversion of the products of the combustion of the said refuse into steam. 3. The employment of the steam so generated for electric lighting, for pumping sewage and for a variety of other purposes. 4. The manufacture of a kind of cement or mortar out of the residue or by products of combustion, or the use of them, in combination with tar or bitumen, for footpaths and sidewalks, or the employment of the clinker for the foundation or bottoming of ordinary roads. The special feature of this furnace is that the form of the flues is such as will utilize the increasing weight of the products of combustion of gases as they travel toward the chimney, promote a high velocity of the air passing through the furnace bars, produce a rapid combustion with intense heat, and cause the gases themselves to pass sufficiently slowly through the flues to part with all their useful heat before they escape into the atmosphere.

The process is greatly facilitated by the fact that the solid refuse of English cities contain about 80 per cent. of mixed clinders and ashes, and thus provides in a great degree the materials for its own ignition and combustion. The method adopted in English cities is to deliver the refuse free of charge at the furnace mouth in a raw state, and shovel feed it into the fire without any preliminary drying, sifting or screening—an important point in the process. There is no unpleasant odor, as the high temperature and great force of draft secure complete combustion. The average quantity of rubbish burned per hour per square foot of grate surface of the Livet generator is 33 pounds, and 4 pounds of water is evaporated per pound of rubbish containing 20 per cent. of moisture. There is an excellent arrangement by which the flues are kept perfectly free and unclogged, even after months of use; the progression of the gases is partially arrested at the end of each flue, and the objectionable light dust is deposited in suitable expansion chambers or pits, which can be cleaned out as required.

The value to a city of an effective apparatus for refuse utilization is shown in the recent installation at Halifax, England, which is equal to the production of current for supplying 10,000 incandescent lamps of 10 candle power for six hours a day, when 3,000 tons or one-third of the rubbish of the city is burned. If the capacity of the plant were equal to burning all the rubbish produced, one lamp to each inhabitant could be supplied for three and a half hours daily.

### Government Crop Report.

The May report of the statisticians of the United States Department of Agriculture, after consolidating the returns, places the condition of winter wheat at 81.4 per cent., as against 86.7 the previous month, a falling off of 5.3 points. In 1893 at the same date the condition was 75.3, a little over two point lower than the previous month. The averages for the principal states are: Ohio, 90; Michigan, 83; Indiana, 90; Illinois, 89; Missouri, 83; Kansas, 75; Nebraska, 59; and California, 52. While the improvement during most of April has been considerable in most of the states, the damage done by the cold weather in March has been shown to have been more than reported at that time. Advices from Kansas and Nebraska indicate that it has been augmented by drouth and high winds, and much of the area has been abandoned and plowed up and put in other grain. In California the long continued drouth, accompanied a great portion of the time by high winds, has proved disastrous. In other states the plant is doing very well, considering the setback caused by the cold weather.

### Gone Forever.

High prices are gone forever, and while we confidently hope to see better prices in the near future, we never expect to see them at old-time figures. Perhaps there is no greater fallacy in business circles than the idea that low prices are beneficial to business men; on the contrary they are ruinous. They do not benefit the manufacturer—that needs no proof. They do not benefit the jobber, as he is obliged to sell an increased quantity of goods, incurring larger expenses for traveling, store and clerical force than before. It does not benefit the retailer, for the reason that if he sells a hatchet at 65c that cost him 50c, he makes only 15c; whereas, if he sells a hatchet for a dollar that costs him 75c, he makes 25c. The percentage of profit is about the same, but the actual profit is 66 2/3 per cent larger or more. More than this, low prices mean a reduced value for the same amount of business; and it takes the same force of employees to handle the same volume of business. The profit is estimated upon value, and if a store is selling \$100,000 worth of goods per annum, and the value of goods is so reduced that the same bulk of goods amounts to only \$75,000 per annum, the same force will be required to sell the goods and do the work, but it is readily seen the amount of profit left to pay the employees is so much less.—New York Hardware Journal.

### Aroma of Coffee.

The aroma of coffee develops especially during the process of roasting; its fatty oil oxidizes, is burned, and is changed into essential oil, or caffeine, a species of ether that can be isolated by distillation, and which we can sometimes see with the naked eye on the surface of the ordinary infusion. But coffee, like many other natural products, such as wine, tobacco and cocoa, requires a certain length of time after being gathered before it reaches its full maturity. Experience has shown that the development of its aromatic principle is acquired by keeping it in a green state from one crop to another. But it is well known that for about the last half century the caffeine seems to be lacking in the infusion of coffee, which has no longer the exquisite qualities due to its aroma.

If now, on the one hand, we consider that the production of coffee is necessarily limited by the conditions of climate requisite for its growth, and that, on the other hand, the planter, in order to supply the demand which is constantly on the increase, is now obliged to deliver the crop as soon as it is gathered, we can do nothing but infer that the cause of the degeneration of coffee lies in the fact that it is supplied to the trade too soon, while it has not yet developed its constituent principles, and particularly its caffeine.

The inference from this is evident. If we wish that our coffee should regain the quality through which formerly it was considered such an exquisite beverage, we shall have to go back to the traditional process of only supplying it to the trade when the caffeine has acquired its full development, which can only be given to it by time, and by being kept in a green condition from one crop to the next.

We must not, however, expect that dealers are going to follow this rule, but, at any rate, consumers can do it for themselves, by only roasting and using coffee which they have kept in a green condition for at least a year.—New York Herald.

### Pushing the Dairy Interest.

Prof. Robertson, Dominion dairy commissioner, has left Ottawa for Manitoba and the west. He intends to be in Winnipeg on Tuesday, the 22nd of May, and will address a meeting of the Board of Trade on that occasion on the policy and plan of the department for the extension of dairying throughout Manitoba. He will be at Indian Head on May 24. Moose Jaw will be visited on May 26, when a meeting will be held to discuss the matter of establishing a branch experimental dairy station there. He will visit Regina on Saturday, May 28. One of the travelling dairies being sent out by the Dominion government will commence its tour at Moosomin on May 23. Prof. Robertson will be there on that date, and will also be at Brandon on Tuesday, May 29th, from which point the other travelling dairy will begin its work in the province of Manitoba.



**Stealing Mountains**

While Yankee politicians recklessly indulge in loud talk regarding the annexation of Canada to the United States, one of their railways is taking practical steps to accomplish the same purpose. It is not known whether the designs of the Great Northern are on the whole Dominion, but we do know that it is fully appropriating part of the Canadian Rockies to itself. In its official publication "The Great Northern Bulletin", it reproduces a picture of the "Three Sisters" as Montana scenery, while as a matter of fact these fair triplets are located near Canmore, in Canada, and have been there for some time—even when Adam was a little boy, and long before Jim Hill thought of becoming a railway magnate. They were likely to remain there too, unless the Great Northern insists in carting them over the international boundary line some dark night. The taste of the Great Northern in claiming our Canadian sisters and palming them off as its own is greatly to be admired, but we imagine that Mr. Van Horn will decidedly object to the audacious abduction of this particular family group which is so attractive to travellers on the C. P. R. The Great Northern ought to be satisfied with its big Hill without wanting our bigger and prettier mountains.

Matthews, Towers & Co, importers and manufacturers of furnishing goods, Montreal, have moved to the fine new board of trade building in that city. They occupy one of the large first floor apartments in this grand building, with elevator to floors above. This firm formed only three years ago, has already extended its trade from one coast of the Dominion to the other. In the new board of trade building they have a most desirable and central location, combining elegance with convenience.

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Alberta..... Tuesday.  
Athabasca..... Saturday.  
Connecting trains leave Winnipeg Monday and Friday at 18.20 o'clock.

**A U S T R A L I A**

From Vancouver to Honolulu and Sydney.

S. S. Arawa ..... June 16  
S. S. Warrimoo ..... July 16  
and every month thereafter.

**China and Japan**

From Vancouver to Yokohama and Hong Kong

Empress India ..... June 4  
Empress Japan ..... June 25  
Empress China ..... July 16  
And every month thereafter.

ROBERT KERR,  
General Passenger Agent.  
WINNIPEG.

**NORTHERN PACIFIC R.R.**

**TIME CARD.**

Taking effect on Monday, March 5, 1894.

Read Up.				Read Down.			
North Bound				South Bound			
Freight No. 108 Daily.	St. Paul Ex. Press No. 107 Daily.	Miles from Winnipeg.	STATIONS.	St. Paul Ex. Press No. 108 Daily.	Freight No. 104 Daily.	Miles from Winnipeg.	STATIONS.
1.20p	4.00p	0	Winnipeg.....	11.00a	5.30a	0	Winnipeg.....
1.05p	3.49p	8	Portage Junction.....	11.12a	5.47a	8	Portage Junction.....
12.42p	3.85p	9	St. Norbert.....	11.26a	6.07a	9	St. Norbert.....
12.22p	3.21p	15	Cartier.....	11.38a	6.26a	15	Cartier.....
11.54a	3.01p	23	St. Agathe.....	11.54a	6.51a	23	St. Agathe.....
11.31a	2.54p	27	Union Point.....	12.02p	7.02a	27	Union Point.....
11.07a	2.42p	32	Silver Plains.....	12.15p	7.19a	32	Silver Plains.....
10.31a	2.25p	40	Morris.....	12.0p	7.45a	40	Morris.....
10.03a	2.11p	46	St. Jean.....	12.45p	8.25a	46	St. Jean.....
9.23a	1.51p	50	Letellier.....	1.07p	9.12a	50	Letellier.....
8.00a	1.30p	65	Emerson.....	1.30p	10.15a	65	Emerson.....
7.00a	1.16p	69	Pembina.....	1.40p	11.15a	69	Pembina.....
11.05p	9.16a	163	Grand Forks.....	5.2p	8.25p	163	Grand Forks.....
1.30p	5.25a	423	Winnipeg Junction.....	9.25p	1.24p	423	Winnipeg Junction.....
	3.45p	493	Duluth.....	7.21a		493	Duluth.....
	8.30p	470	Minneapolis.....	6.20a		470	Minneapolis.....
	8.00p	481	St. Paul.....	7.00a		481	St. Paul.....
	10.80p	883	Chicago.....	9.35p		883	Chicago.....

**MORRIS-BRANDON BRANCH.**

East Bound.				West Bound.			
Ex. No. 130 Mon, Wed. & Fri.	Ex. No. 128 Tues. & Sat.	Miles from Morris.	STATIONS.	Ex. No. 127 Mon, Wed. & Fri.	Ex. No. 129 Tues. & Sat.	Miles from Morris.	STATIONS.
1.20p	4.00p	0	Winnipeg.....	11.00a	5.30p	0	Winnipeg.....
7.50p	12.25p	0	Morris.....	2.30p	8.00a	0	Morris.....
6.53p	12.02p	10	Low Farm.....	2.55p	8.44a	10	Low Farm.....
5.49p	11.37a	21	Myrtle.....	3.21p	9.31a	21	Myrtle.....
5.23p	11.25a	25	Roland.....	3.37p	9.52a	25	Roland.....
4.39p	11.03a	33	Rosebank.....	3.50p	10.33a	33	Rosebank.....
3.53p	10.54a	38	Miami.....	4.05p	10.54a	38	Miami.....
3.14p	10.33a	49	Deerwood.....	4.23p	11.44a	49	Deerwood.....
2.51p	10.21a	54	Altamont.....	4.41p	12.10p	54	Altamont.....
2.15p	10.03a	62	Somersot.....	5.00p	12.51p	62	Somersot.....
1.47p	9.49a	69	Swan Lake.....	5.15p	1.22p	69	Swan Lake.....
1.10p	9.35a	74	Indian Springs.....	5.30p	1.54p	74	Indian Springs.....
12.57p	9.24a	79	Maricapolis.....	5.42p	2.18p	79	Maricapolis.....
11.57a	9.10a	85	Greenway.....	5.53p	2.52p	85	Greenway.....
11.12a	8.53a	92	Baldur.....	6.15p	3.25p	92	Baldur.....
10.37a	8.16a	109	Hilton.....	7.00p	4.15p	109	Hilton.....
9.42a	7.53a	117	Ashdown.....	7.18p	4.53p	117	Ashdown.....
8.42a	7.45a	123	Wawabess.....	7.35p	5.23p	123	Wawabess.....
7.59a	7.31p	129	Elliotte.....	7.44p	5.47p	129	Elliotte.....
6.58a	7.13p	137	Rounthwalto.....	7.55p	6.04p	137	Rounthwalto.....
6.50a	6.53a	145	Martinville.....	8.08p	6.37p	145	Martinville.....
			Brandon.....	8.27p	7.18p		Brandon.....

Number 127 stops at Baldur for meals.

**PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE BRANCH.**

East Bound.				W. End			
Read up Mixed No. 144 M., W. & F.	M., W. & F.	Miles from Winnipeg.	STATIONS.	Read Down Mixed No. 141 M., W. & F.	M., W. & F.	Miles from Winnipeg.	STATIONS.
5.30 p.m.		0	Winnipeg.....	9.00 a.m.		0	Winnipeg.....
5.15 p.m.		3.0	Portage Junction.....	9.15 a.m.		3.0	Portage Junction.....
4.45 a.m.		11.5	St. Charles.....	9.44 a.m.		11.5	St. Charles.....
4.20 a.m.		15.5	Readingly.....	9.54 a.m.		15.5	Readingly.....
4.07 a.m.		21.0	White Plains.....	10.17 a.m.		21.0	White Plains.....
3.15 a.m.		25.2	Bustaco.....	11.05 a.m.		25.2	Bustaco.....
2.43 a.m.		42.1	Oakville.....	11.36 a.m.		42.1	Oakville.....
1.45 a.m.		55.5	Portage la Prairie.....	12.30 p.m.		55.5	Portage la Prairie.....

Stations marked—†—have no agent. Freight must be prepaid.

Numbers 107 and 108 have through Pullman Vestibuled Drawing Room Sleeping Cars between Winnipeg and St. Paul and Minneapolis. Also Palace Dining Cars. Close connection at Chicago with eastern lines, connection at Winnipeg Junction with trains to and from the Pacific coast.

For rates and full information concerning connections with other lines, etc., apply to any agent of the company, or

CHAS. S. FEE, H. SWINFORD,  
G. P. & T. A., St. Paul. General Agt., Winnipeg  
H. J. BELCH, Ticket Agent, 456 Main St., Winnipeg.