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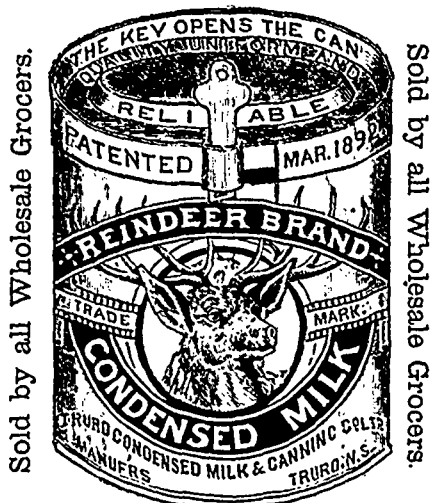
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WINNIPEG, MAY 16, 1893.

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Everybody eats groceries.

Most everybody you sell to would eat the best grade of goods, if they understood that it is true economy to do so.

Do you display your stock in such a way as to attract the eye, make the mouth water, make the tongue order, and make the hand proffer the cash?

Good goods temptingly displayed often need no salesman.

Dry goods and notion stores have discovered this fact and are profiting by it.

Human nature is the same—at least the feminine side of it with which you have most to do—whether it is buying dry goods or groceries.

There is no excuse for not taking advantage of the fact. Attractive packages are abundant and varied in the grocery trade. You can visit and look around the stores that cater only to fine trade and learn the art of displaying both package and bulk goods.

Don't rely on fancy labels though. A flashy label may cover a multitude of unsalable trash.

Have high-grade goods.

Show them up well.

Keep your assortments full.

Give good service.

Share profits with those who help you make them.

See your trade grow.—*Commercial Enquirer.*

Dominion Revenue.

The revenue of the Dominion for the month of April amounts to \$3,120,995, compared with \$3,163,233 for the same month last year. For ten months of the current fiscal year the revenue was \$30,955,623, an increase of \$1,054,447 compared with the corresponding period of 1891-92, while the consolidated fund expenditure for ten months has been \$25,010,929, or \$687,929 less; so that compared with the first ten months of the last fiscal year the finances of the country show a betterment of \$1,742,306, with two months of the year yet to run. Then

financial return to date indicates a surplus for the fiscal year of 1892-93 which closes 30th of June. The surplus on consolidated fund to date is \$5,944,699, and even if from that be deducted the sum of \$2,762,711 expended for railway subsidies, public works and the like and charged to capital account, there is still left a net surplus of \$3,181,933 which is likely to be increased somewhat during the current and coming months.

Maple Sugar Very Short.

Consumers of maple sugar in Montreal complain bitterly that the amount of adulteration this spring in the article is very much greater than during any previous spring. The main reasons for this have been the backwardness of the season owing to unfavorable weather, and the strong temptation that exists to turn over ordinary refined cane sugar, which costs only 4½ to 5c, mixed up with maple stock, which commands a rate of 7 to 8c. This fact, from the frequent number of complaints that are made, is too strong a temptation for some of the more unscrupulous makers to resist. The result of all this is that really choice high grade new maple sugar is a very scarce article this spring. The maple sugar crop in the province of Quebec has thus far proved an extremely short one, and now that the season is so far advanced, there is no likelihood of a shortage being made up. A good many farmers who tapped their sugar oves during the few warm days of March had their labor for nothing, as freezing weather followed. From many points in the Eastern Townships, where the industry is practised in its perfection, it is said that the output will hardly be half of some former years. Advices from Swanton, one of the chief sugar centres in Vermont, cite the same conditions, so that our makers are not the only sufferers.—*Grocer.*

The Origin of Life Insurance.

It is a curious fact that the "doctrine of probabilities," or the scientific basis upon which all insurance rests, had its origin in a game of cards. That is to say, the foundation upon which this great economy depends, and upon which it owes its claims to the confidence and patronage of the community, originated from investigations regarding games of chance. It happened in this way: About the year 1650 the Chevalier de Mere, a French nobleman, who was both a respectable mathematician and an ardent gambler, attempted to solve the problem of dividing equitably the stakes when a game of chance was interrupted. The problem was too difficult for him, and he sought the aid of the famous Abbe Blaise Pascal, a Jesuit priest, author of "Night Thoughts," and one of the most accomplished mathematicians of any age. Pascal solved the problem, and in doing so enunciated the "doctrine of probabilities," or laws governing so-called chances. Upon this depends not only the laws governing insurance of all kinds, but also the laws governing the motions of planets in space, and, in fact, all astronomical science. This doctrine or theory Pascal illustrated by the throwing of dice. When a single die is thrown the chance of turning up an ace is precisely one out of six, or one out of the total number of sides or faces. But if a large number of throws are made, it will be found that each face will be turned up an equal number of times. From this Pascal laid down the proposition that results which have happened in any given number of observed cases will again happen under similar circumstances, provided the numbers be sufficient for the proper working of the law of average. Thus the duration of the life of a single individual is one of the greatest uncertainties, but the duration or rate of mortality of a large number of individuals may be predicted with great accuracy by comparison with the observed results among a sufficiently large number of persons of similar ages, occupations and climatic influences.—*North American Review* for March.

The Elevator Companies are Happy.

The late opening of navigation is a good thing for elevator stockholders at Duluth, whether it is for vesselmen or not. The owners of the wheat stored in Duluth elevators do not relish it, however. There are sixteen millions and more bushels of wheat stored in the elevators there now. Winter storage on all this wheat expires May 15. Ordinarily a large amount of wheat is shipped out before that date, and no more storage charges accumulate for the holder to pay. This year not a bushel will get out of the elevators before that date, and after the 15th a half cent will be added to the elevator charges on the 16,000,000 bushels. The extra charges will amount to \$80,000. Of course, with the early opening of navigation the larger proportion of the wheat would still remain on the 15th, but it is safe to say that at least \$20,000 will find its way into the hands of the elevator companies because winter stayed with us so long.—*Market Record.*

Canned Monkey.

A Bangor family recently engaged a cook who was quite an artist with the kitchen utensils and the raw material at her disposal, although she was not on good terms with the cook books, being unable to read. She identified canned goods, for instance, by the pictures on the can labels; but once, at least, this did not work, and the result was amusing. A can of desiccated cocoanut was brought to the house by the groceryman, and it bore the well-known trade mark cut of the monkey daillying with a cocoanut. When her gaze fell upon that can she was astounded.

"Oh, lor!" she ejaculated, "I have seen canned corn, canned peaches, and most everything canned, but bless me if this ain't the first time I ever saw canned monkey."

Irrigation in California.

Large irrigation works in central California are proposed by the Sunset Irrigation District, according to the San Francisco *Chronicle*. The district was organized, it is said, under the Wright law to irrigate about 300,000 acres of land in Tulare and Fresno counties, along the western side of the San Joaquin valley. The water will be taken from the Zaida canal and stored in a long, narrow reservoir about 7 miles in length and 800 feet in width. Two gravity canals, one 23 and the other 45 miles long, are 45 miles long, are to run to the south and north respectively, and pumps driven by turbines will elevate water for two high-level canals, which could not be supplied otherwise.

The Canadian Magazine.

The *Canadian Magazine* for May is bright, varied, well illustrated and in every way a credit to Canadian literary taste. The contents are:—"Education vs. Cram," by A. H. Morrieon; "British hopes and British Dangers," by A. H. F. Lefroy; "Let us Smeit our own Steel," by William Hamilton Merritt; "The Canadian Girl" (illustrated), by H. W. Charlesworth; "Is Cholera Coming?" by Dr. Bryce, Secretary of the Ontario Board of Health; "The Canals of Mars," accompanied by Schiaparelli's map; "A Trip after Bark in Northern Ontario," by T. C. Birnie; "Fort Nelson and Hudson's Bay," by D. B. Read, Q.C.; "Books and Points," by Helen A. Hicks; "Tales of Wayside Inns," by Henry Lye, a romance; "To History Unknown," by Stella E. Ailing; besides several excellent poems. The *Canadian Magazine*, few Canadians, who want to be informed on the best thought and literature of their country, can afford to be without. Published by the Ontario Publishing Co., Ltd., Manning Arcade, Toronto, at \$2.50 per annum.

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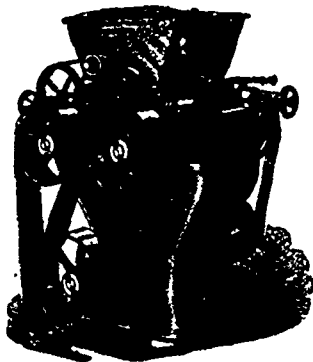
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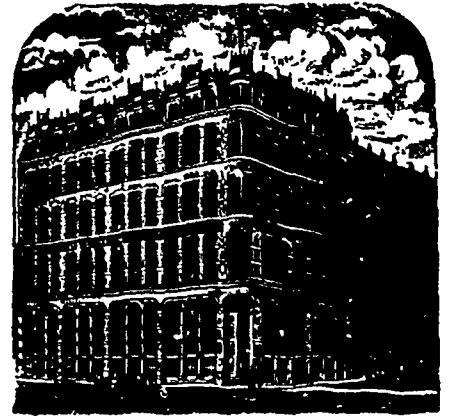
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Offer for immediate delivery the following bargains:
Gibeon Gingham, 5 cents—3 months.
St. Croix Gingham, 6, 3-4 cents—3 months.
29 inch Standard Check Shirtings, 10 cents, 3 months.
Also a large assortment of newest designs in
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...Full set of Samples with....

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OAKUM, PITCH,

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The Commercial

WINNIPEG, MAY 8, 1893.

BINDER TWINE.

Somebody seems to be seeking for political capital or personal notoriety out of the binder twine question, or perhaps it is only an effort to pose as a philanthropist and general friend of the farmer. Some correspondence was recently published in the *Winnipeg Free Press* regarding binder twine, over the signature of two M.P.'s, and this correspondence smacks decidedly of the ways of the politician. In the first letter a Manitoba M.P. endeavors to take unto himself all the credit for arranging a plan whereby the price of binder twine would be reduced to the farmer. We may add that the plan has not yet gone into practice; but this unimportant matter of detail does not hinder the said M.P. from making a big effort, over his own signature, to pose as a general philanthropist and farmers' friend. The letter is from N. Boyd, member of parliament for Marquette, Manitoba, in which he tells of his efforts to secure cheap twine for the farmers, by a new and remarkably business-like plan, quite worthy of a great economist. Mr. Boyd went to Ottawa, of course, last session, and there he met a member from the far east, who is interested in the manufacture of binder twine. According to Mr. Boyd's story, he proposed to the binder twine man that the manufacturers of twine should sell direct to the farmers, instead of reaching the farmers through the dealers. The plan proposed was to work upon the philanthropic propensities of the Canadian Pacific railway, and induce the company to go into opposition to the dealers in the binder twine trade. The company was to sell the twine at cost to the farmers, through its station agents, all over the country. What a business-like enterprise this is! Three great philanthropists uniting their efforts to assist along the poor, down-trodden farmer. Boyd, the inventor and patentee of the plan; the twine manufacturers, who are willing to make the great sacrifice of selling direct to the farmer (for spot cash, of course, and no risk taken), providing the expense of selling can be placed upon others; and lastly, the railway, which would neglect its legitimate calling to retail a commodity direct to the consumer, all for nothing. Boyd takes the credit; the twine people take the cash (cold cash only, they will not sell on credit in this way); and the railway company does the work.

Though there is an effort to take much credit for this scheme, the only sacrifice is on the part of the railway, which would give the time of its employees in the work of distributing and collecting for the twine. As we understand the matter, the railway company has not agreed to the proposal yet, and we hope that no such an agreement will be made. It is hardly a legitimate direction for railway enterprise, entering into competition with the merchants from whom it receives its traffic so largely. It will be observed that the twine company will agree to sell in this way only for cash. Those who

have no cash will be obliged to buy from the dealers as before. The tendency of this will be to draw cash which should go to the storekeeper. Farmers will scrape up their cash to buy twine through the railway company, and defraud the merchant out of his rights. Thus the manufacturers would do all the cash trade direct with the consumers, without bearing any expense of distribution, while the undesirable credit business would be thrown upon the dealers, who also have to bear considerable expense in handling the commodity, and who could not therefore compete for the cash trade, even if they sold at cost. These little sops to the farmers are only intended to take their attention from other and more vital matters.

As for the twine manufacturers, they are all right. They have no share of the expense of this mode of distribution, and they insist upon the cash. The balance of the supply will be sold to the wholesale dealers, who are good pay, and the credit trade will be thrown upon the retailers throughout the country. There is nothing very creditable in this, when the thing is sifted down, though an effort is made to make it appear like a wonderful development of philanthropy all through. In order to make the most capital out of the thing, Mr. Boyd misquotes the price of twine. He says Manitoba farmers were charged 15 to 20 cents per pound for twine, and that this price was so excessive, in comparison with the cost of the article, that he was led to propose this plan of getting the twine to the farmer to reduce its cost. The fact is, the price of twine in Manitoba last year ranged from 12 to 15 cents per pound, and this for small lots on credit, with a liberal discount for cash. For larger quantities a considerable reduction was made, so that by clubbing together, farmers could get their twine one cent less per pound, that reduction being made on 3,000 pound lots.

If this plan of retailing binder twine is adopted, the best thing the dealers could do would be to refuse entirely to handle the article, and thus leave the credit as well as the cash trade to the philanthropists. If this course were adopted, the bulk of the Manitoba crop would probably be ruined for lack of twine. Dealers now talk of greatly curtailing their orders, in view of the possibility of this arrangement going into effect, so that if there is a dearth of twine next harvest, whose fault will it be?

AN INTERNATIONAL TALK.

The Winnipeg Board of Trade has decided to send delegates to the reciprocity convention, which is to be held at St. Paul, Minnesota, in June. This convention has grown out of a movement which first took form in the convention at Grand Forks, North Dakota, last autumn. The business people of Grand Forks first took up the question of commercial relationship with Western Canada, and showed their earnestness in the matter by calling an international convention to discuss the various commercial questions of interest to the people on either side of the boundary. The result of the first gathering at Grand Forks was, that it was decided to call another convention at the large commercial city of St. Paul at an early date, and this is what is now being done.

The result of the presidential election, which has taken place since the Grand Forks convention was held, has been to materially improve the outlook for greater trade freedom between the two peoples. To this extent the St. Paul convention will be held under more favorable auspices than was the case with the first one at Grand Forks. There is now a good prospect for the breaking down of the artificial barriers to trade, which have been erected on each side of the boundary. The people of the United States have declared decisively for lower duties, and in this country also the current is setting in strongly in favor of tariff reform. We therefore have at the moment the trend of public opinion in each country moving toward the reduction of the tariff. The convention will certainly help materially in assisting this movement. It is practically certain that the convention will declare almost if not entirely unanimously in favor of greater trade freedom between the two countries. The effect of the convention is certain to increase the feeling in favor of tariff reform in general, and particularly in the case of products passing between the two countries.

There is another point which is worthy of notice, as showing the changed conditions which now exist, as compared with a short time ago. The last general election in Canada was a decisive declaration against anything in the form of a tariff compact with the United States. Since the general elections this feeling has grown, and commercial union, or unrestricted reciprocity as it is sometimes called, is now a dead letter in Canada. The presidential election in the United States republic was also a crushing defeat for the tariff compact party. The result was a decided declaration against tariff compacts and differential treaties. The people of each country have declared that they are opposed to the principle of tariff compacts, and it is therefore not likely that any effort will be made to bring forward this idea at the convention.

In this connection, the action of the Winnipeg Board of Trade is worthy of notice. The board has instructed its delegates to "oppose any movement in favor of a tariff compact between Canada and the United States which would interfere with the freedom of either country in making tariff or reciprocity arrangements with any other nation." In view of the possibility of any discussion coming up upon the question of commercial union, this instruction to the delegates of the Winnipeg board is very wise and necessary. But in the face of this wholesome declaration from the Winnipeg board, it is not likely that any discussion upon the tariff, will lead in the direction of commercial union. The Winnipeg delegates from the board of trade have further been instructed to support any movement for securing a reduction of import tariffs in both countries toward a revenue basis. This, with the instructions to oppose any proposal in the direction of a tariff compact, places the Winnipeg delegates upon a sound platform as regards the tariff. It also places them upon a platform which harmonizes with the policy of the present administration in the United States. The policy of the Washington government, it is well known, is in favor of a general reduction

in duties upon imports. The reciprocity policy of the late republican government is not in favor with the present administration. The reduction of duties at home, rather than seeking reciprocity treaties and tariff compacts with foreign countries, is now the policy to be followed. With these clear instructions, delegates of the Winnipeg board will be in a position to take a sound stand, and set forth a policy upon the tariff question with practically the unanimous consent of business community which they represent.

Next to the tariff the question of waterways is of vast importance to the people on each side of the boundary, in this part of the continent. This is one of the questions which will be earnestly discussed, and regarding which there is no room for differences of opinion. A deeper navigable channel from the head of the lakes to tide water, is a matter of vital interest to the northwestern states and this portion of Canada. People on each side of the boundary are equally interested in this matter, and every effort should be made to press the necessities of the case upon the proper authorities.

The convention is to be non-political in its nature. It will be composed largely, though not exclusively of delegates from commercial bodies, and the discussions throughout are certain to be of a harmonious and friendly nature. The result therefore cannot do otherwise than assist in cultivating a friendly feeling between the commercial interests on either side of the boundary. If nothing beyond this is accomplished, the convention will not be in vain, though the mere discussion of the tariff, waterways, and other questions of international interest, cannot otherwise than be of beneficial influence.

COMMERCIAL CONVENTION.

It would appear that the business community of Manitoba have not much interest at the moment in the question of holding a commercial convention in Winnipeg during exhibition week, in July next, as only two or three have responded to our invitation for expressions of opinion on the matter. A short time ago a correspondent wrote urging that an effort be made to hold another commercial convention in Winnipeg. We proposed exhibition week as a desirable time, as a great many business men will be in the city about that time. However, unless there is a mere general desire for a gathering of this nature than has yet been expressed, it would not be worth while making an effort to bring about such an event. There are many questions which could be discussed, which are of general interest to the business people of the country, and the mere discussion of these questions would result in good, by spreading information and brightening up ideas. We believe that if a convention could be held annually, it would be a great help, in placing business upon a better basis throughout the country. However, in order to make the thing a success, business men must take a lively interest in the matter.

EARLY CLOSING.

THE COMMERCIAL has recently discussed the question of the early closing of stores, and we will not now go into the matter at length.

Those in favor of early closing may not all be aware that there is an act upon the statutes of Manitoba which provides for the early closing of stores. The act is of a local optional nature, and can be brought into force in any town within the province, by the adoption of a local by-law in accordance with the provisions of the act. The act has been in force in the town of Portage la Prairie for some time, and this is how the *Liberal* newspaper of that town speaks of it:—

"The early closing system has been in force in Portage la Prairie since last fall, and gives the very best of satisfaction to both merchants and their employees. Prior to the first of January last a petition was circulated by the early closing association of the town, and the signatures secured of two-thirds of the local merchants. Acting upon the request of this petition the town council passed a by-law requiring all stores, except places which must remain open, such as drug stores, etc., to close at 6:30 every evening, excepting Saturday and days before holidays, for which the hour was fixed at ten o'clock. The by-law came into force upon the first of January last. Previous to that time for some months the stores had closed at 7:30. There is a fine of \$50 for violation of the by-law. The scheme is found to work admirably, and gives general satisfaction, and we hope to see it adopted throughout the province.

What Early-Closing Merchants Say.

Within the last few years the industrial world has become convinced that eight to ten hours' work per day is enough for any man; but notwithstanding the progress and force of public opinion the early-closing movement amongst retailers of Toronto and other large cities throughout the Dominion has thus far been only a partial success. Those merchants who have adopted the system of early closing have nearly all adhered to it; the majority of our largest retail stores have long ago adopted it, and we have yet to learn that the proprietors have suffered any pecuniary loss thereby. As the time is nigh at hand when retail merchants' associations usually consider this subject with a view to closing early, at least during the mid-summer months, we, perhaps, cannot do better than quote the following statements of leading Toronto and Hamilton merchants as to their experience in closing up at 6 o'clock every evening in the week—these practical testimonies are probably the best answers to all the familiar objections usually offered by retailers against early closing.

In their regular advertisement in the daily papers the other day the T. Eaton Company, of this city, make the following impressive deliverance on "Early Closing":—"The world has run around a cycle of years since merchants could afford to be indifferent to the welfare of salespeople, or independent of public opinion. There was a time when nobody closed at six o'clock at night, but we always meant to get tired in ten hours, and the years of small beginnings echo the sentiments we express to-day. Early closing is something more than mere sentiment. It is the application of sincerity in business—considering the interests of salespeople in connection with the best interests of customers. There's no reasonable reason why stores shouldn't close early every day in the week. We have tested the matter carefully and fully endorse this conclusion.

"For instance, isn't this the prevailing notion of a good salesman?—To be bright and clean-looking, to have a good face, a pleasant manner, to be modest but confident, ready and self-possessed, cheerful, cheery, polite, to take pleasure in giving pleasure, to adapt oneself to his customer, to carry the whole of one's stock in his head, to catch a customer's want

or notion or whim in a minute, to welcome service, to seem to have no end of strength and time and patience, to devote oneself to a dozen, twenty, forty customers one after another, and to consider the business of selling as if that were what the world turns on? And isn't it the customary notion that salesmen (and saleswomen) should work twelve, fourteen or fifteen hours if necessary—as long as there is possible trade to be got?"

"The means of communication are better and quicker to-day than ever before,—apparently about as good as they can be. Every shopper of every circumstance can do her buying between the hours of 8 a.m. and 6 p.m.—if they care to. And almost nobody will object to a little inconvenience when the interests of many thousand salespeople are at stake. In regard to early closing we mean to lend our whole influence in its favor. Without any regard to what others might do, we long ago adopted shorter work days for this store,—and business grows and grows in spite of that."

F. W. Watkins, of Pratt & Watkins, Hamilton, in a very instructive, readable letter on another page of this paper, gives the following advice on this question:—"Close on Saturday evenings at six o'clock. In face of doing the largest business in Hamilton, on Saturday night I resolved to close as early as on other days. I do not regret it. I would not go back to the old system under any consideration. My employees and I have better health; I do a larger and more satisfactory business now than under the old method of keeping open late, and everybody likes the new way best. Customers can be educated to buy their goods in the daytime; some few may be lost, but I consider that the trade will be made up in other ways. For example: we have instituted Monday as a 'bargain day,' which helps to keep up our sales."

In the presence of these testimonies of experience, how can retail dealers longer maintain that if they close their stores earlier they would suffer by loss of business? It has been proven that the greater portion of the public are in sympathy with early closing, and will make their purchases earlier in the day if they know by so doing they enable the storekeepers and their assistants to quit work at a reasonable hour. Apart from the question of sentiment it is only necessary that the retailers of all the towns and cities shall determine to close at a certain hour, then notify their customers accordingly, and carry out their decision without deviation. Surely retail dealers are ready to demand for themselves and their employees the consideration to which the poorest workman in America is entitled! We fear the main obstacle to early closing throughout the country is the lack of organization in the various branches of the retail trade. If the majority of retail dealers in the various branches of trade organize themselves and decide to close early, the minority will soon be compelled by the force of public opinion to follow their example, and the senseless competition, which compels so many shopkeepers to keep open until the streets are almost deserted, and all nature is gone to rest, will be done away with. Is it any wonder that many retail merchants complain of the great difficulty in getting young men as clerks, considering the number of hours clerks in small stores are expected to work? It is not surprising to find bright young men averse to becoming "counter-hoppers." They are usually paid by the week or month, and considering the number of hours they work their wages are by no means equal to those of many other young men who are no more skilled or intelligent, and who only work eight hours a day. It is not surprising, therefore, that when comparing themselves with those of other departments, they gradually but surely lose interest in their business, and are ever on the lookout for a more desirable situation. The sooner small retailers follow the example of the larger stores, and adopt the early closing movement, the better it will be for themselves, their families and their employees.—*Toronto Merchant.*

CONSIGNMENTS OF
WHEAT

SOLICITED.

Best possible facilities for Selling to Advantage.

Thomas McLaughlin, 210 Board of Trade, Toronto, Ont.

IMPORTANT!

Special Notice

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

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

PROMPT ATTENTION.

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

1893.

Jas. Hall & Co.

Brockville, December, 1892.

W. R. Johnston and Co.

(Late Livingston, Johnston & Co.)

WHOLESALE MANUFACTURERS

READY MADE

CLOTHING.

Cor. BAY & FRONT STS, TORONTO.

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



Glover & Brais,

—WHOLESALE—

Men's Furnishings,

MONTREAL.

Please wait and see our range of Fall Samples before buying. We excel all previous seasons Assuring you of our desire at all times to please and thanking you for past favors, we bespeak your ever more liberal patronage for the future.

SPRING SORTING ORDERS SOLICITED.

GLOVER & BRAIS.

N B.—Full range of samples with E. H. Taffe, Winnipeg.

JAS. COOPER.

J. C SMITH

Cooper & Smith,

MANUFACTURERS,

Importers and Wholesale Dealers in

BOOTS AND SHOES!!

36 38 & 40 FRONT ST. WEST

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BELTING
OAK TANNED "EXTRA" BRAND.
MONTREAL AND TORONTO.
THE J. C. McLAREN BELTING CO.

COCHRANE, CASSILS & CO.
Wholesale Boots and Shoes

Cor. Latour & St. Genovieve Sts.,
MONTREAL.
Manitoba and N.W.T. Agency: J. M. MACDONALD
McIntyre Block, Winnipeg.
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REGISTERED TRADE MARK

The Largest Factory of its kind in the Dominion.

LION "L" BRAND.

PURE VINEGARS.

Manufactured Solely under the Supervision of the
Inland Revenue Department.

Mixed Pickles, Jams, Jellies and Preserves

—PREPARED BY—

MICHEL LEFEBVRE & CO.,
MONTREAL.

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

GALT BLEND

BLACK TEA.

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

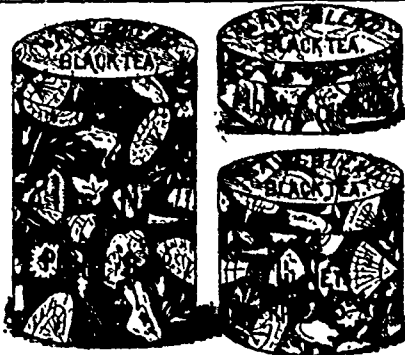
The best article in the market—No grocery stock is complete without it. Prices mailed on application.

THE TRADE ONLY SUPPLIED.

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

G. F. & J. GALT,

Wholesale Grocers,
WINNIPEG, MAN.



C. H. MAHON & CO.

—WHOLESALE—

Roots and Shoes

MITTS, GLOVES AND MOCCASINS.

ALSO FELT GOODS OF ALL KINDS.

C. H. MAHON & CO., Winnipeg.

HO! IMPROVED Compressed Mince Meat.

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

HORSERADISH—Put up in 16 oz. bottles, 2 doz. in a case. Price per doz. 35¢. Patronize home industry.

J. S. Carveth & Co., Winnipeg, Producers and Packers.

MERCHANTS!

SHIP US YOUR

Butter, Eggs and other Farm Produce,
And obtain Highest Prices
Market affords.

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

Orders, Consignments and Correspondence Solicited,

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

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.

HOGS WANTED

Hams, Bacon, Rolls, Long Clear,
Pure Lard, Lard Compound
and Prime

PORK SAUSAGES

W. ALLEN, Pork Packer, Winnipeg.

“SCHULTZE”

SMOKELESS POWDER

SOLE AGENTS FOR CANADA:

H. S. Howland Sons & Co.,

WHOLESALE HARDWARE,

37 Front Street West, - - TORONTO.

CIGARS!

Encourage Home Manufactures by smoking

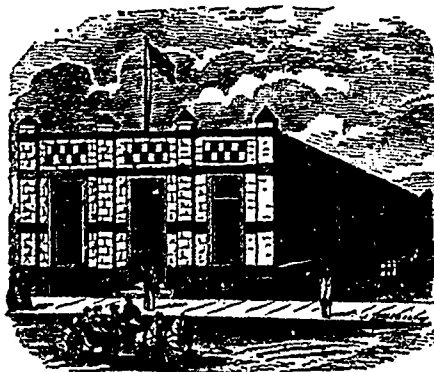
Republics, Columbia, Canucks, Selects & Specials

—MADE BY—

Bryan & Co

WINNIPEG, - MANITOBA.

TORONTO HIDE AND WOOL CO.,



298 ROSS ST., WINNIPEG.

James Carruthers & Co.

GRAIN EXPORTERS,

BOARD OF TRADE.

CORN EXCHANGE.

TORONTO, MONTREAL.

Galvanized Barb Wire!

AND WIRE NAILS.

(ALL MAKES.)

M. & L. Samuel, Benjamin & Co.

Wholesale Hardware and
Metal Merchants,

30 FRONT STREET WEST,
TORONTO, ONT.

Manitoba.

James Dickson, Austin, has assigned.

Smith & Taylor, furniture, Brandon, have assigned.

Wm. Burton, grocer, Carberry, has sold out to John Farley.

John K. Ross, lumber, Austin, has sold out to Bright & Wheeler.

E. A. Blakely & Co., drugs, Winnipeg, has sold out to Knowlton & Co.

C. D. Anderson & Co., grocers, Winnipeg, have sold out to Lemeux & Gosselin.

Demouville & Cinq Mars are opening in the lumber business at St. Boniface.

Winnipeg Produce & Commission Co., Winnipeg, is applying for incorporation.

Drake & Wilson, furniture and builders, Hartney, have sold out to J. E. Sparrow.

The Doring Brewing Co. (Ltd.), has opened a branch of its Toronto business at Winnipeg.

The McPherson Fruit Co., Winnipeg, have been granted incorporation as a limited company.

A. E. Ormond, jeweller, Winnipeg, advertises selling out by auction and retiring from business.

R. E. McGregor, of Rapid City, has sold his interest in the butchering business to Rhodes & Company.

Meikle & Coppinger, general store, Morden and Miama; reported to have sold out their Miama branch to Galan & Son.

The general stock of McInnis & Irwin of Strathclair, will be sold by auction on Tuesday, May 16, at Winnipeg. Stock amounts to \$5,113; fixtures \$266; real estate \$300; chattels \$175.

R. J. Gilliland, grocer, Portage la Prairie, intends erecting a large two story brick block on the corner immediately west of his present store. The contractors will be at work in a few weeks.

Emerson & Winder, manufacturers tents, awnings, etc., Brandon, have dissolved partnership by mutual consent; Winder retiring; Emerson admitting Hague into partnership and continuing.

The Neepawa Register says: We understand that a brewery is to be established in Neepawa. Mr. ... is, of Minnedosa, is the projector. Of all places in Manitoba this seems to be the strangest in which to establish an institution of this kind as Neepawa is a local option town.

The Portage board of trade has passed a resolution favoring the erection of an elevator at Winnipeg for cleaning and scouring grain, and H. S. Paterson and F. Phillips were appointed a committee to further the project in conjunction with the boards of Winnipeg, Brandon and other towns.

At a meeting of the Winnipeg Early Closing association last week, the canvassing committee brought in a favorable report, all the merchants with very few exceptions having signed the petition to close their places of business at 6:30 p.m. on and after the 15th inst. Three or four who have not signed the agreement are expected to this week.

Mrs. Affleck's boarding house, and Mr. Rogers' stable at Cartwright were burned on May 8. The fire commenced in the roof of the boarding house and the intense heat fired the stable. Most of the furniture was saved. Seven horses were got out of the stable in the nick of time. Rogers is partly insured. The total loss is. Mrs. Affleck \$1000, Mr. Rogers \$800.

The first meeting of the shareholders of the Great Northern Fire Insurance company of Manitoba was held at Winnipeg last week, when the following officers were elected:—President, Arch. Wright; vice-president, F. I. Fairchild; Secretary, Robt. Bathgate; Manager, L. L. Smith; Solicitors, Mulock and Roberts; Directors, A. Wright, F. I. Fairchild, R. P. Robin, Capt. Douglas and R. H. Nunn. The

capital stock matters of the company have been perfected, and the head office will be opened in the new Davis block next week.

Regarding the recent export shipment of cattle (the first this season) reported in THE COMMERCIAL last week, the *Manitou Mercury* says: "The first of the season's shipment of fat cattle to the old country by Ironside and Gordon, took place on Thursday, and consisted of 1 car from Cartwright, 1. cars from Pilot Mound, 5 cars from Manitou and 1 car from Morden. They were a lot of fine animals throughout. Gordon's cargo averaged about 1450. There were some fine stock in the Manitou shipment, a steer rising three years, fed by W. E. Baldwin, weighing 1725.

What developed into a most disastrous fire started in a stable in the rear of the office of Logan & Co., Carberry, on May 10. There is good reason for believing the fire was of incendiary origin. The losses and insurance are:—S. Windsor, tailor, stock, loss \$300, insurance \$500; H. Anderson, stock, loss \$500, insurance \$300; Dr. Shaw, building, loss \$900; Wm. Boyd, drugs, loss \$2,000, insurance \$1,000; R. Logan & Co., office, loss \$900, insurance \$600; E. R. T. Smith, photographer, loss \$300, insurance \$175; J. P. Curran, loss \$100; A. J. Dickie, bookseller, loss \$4,000, insurance \$500; C. W. Maloan, hardware, loss \$3,000, insurance \$2,700; R. E. Lyons, loss \$150; Wm. Munro, furniture stock, removed; G. Barret, office, loss \$100; John Stinson, offices, loss \$400; W. G. Perrin, barber, loss \$400, insurance \$200; Foresters' hall, loss \$300, insurance \$200; Geo. Gerrie, restaurant, loss \$1,000; A. W. Dalton, loss \$1,000, covered.

Assiniboia.

Blowey, furniture is opening business at Regina.

R. A. McLeod is opening in sash and doors at Regina.

L. C. Rogers, boots and shoes, Regina, is reported to be selling out.

Tenders will be received for the stock of the insolvent estate of A. G. Barton, of Balgonie, up to Wednesday the 17th day of May. The stock of general goods, fixtures, etc., amounts to \$4,462, including real estate valued at \$650, and \$527 book debts.

Work on the uncompleted portions of the Soo extension railway was to be commenced towards the end of the week. The contract for grading have been let to Egan Bros., Danison, Keith, Strovel and McAnnary & Gaudaur. About sixty miles have still to be graded and the work will be completed about July 18. About 180 miles of the grading have still to be surfaced and ironed and Supt. Whyte states that the road will be in operation September 1.

Northwest Ontario.

The bill for the opening of a land titles office at Rat Portage has passed its third reading at Toronto.

The Minnesota & Ontario Lumber Company, Norman, started their sawmill on May 10. The other sawmills are expected to start next week.

The Hudson's Bay Company contemplate the enlargement of their store at Rat Portage to double its present capacity. George Browne, architect, Winnipeg, has received instructions to prepare plans. The Company will also build at Keowatin this summer.

The *Progress* says: "The steamer Chieftain, while on her first trip to Fort Francis, struck a rock and a hole was made in her hull which caused her to sink in a few hours. By means of barges she was raised and taken to the Fort, where she again sank and will likely have to be placed on the dock for repairs.

Substitute for Rubber.

Another substitute for hard rubber has appeared in the field. According to the opinion of good judges, it is a combination of wood pulp and shellac. It certainly makes a pretty appearance, but whether it will be something that will really take the place of hard rubber is the question. For a number of years inventive genius has been at work to try and displace hard rubber by some cheaper article. Among the many substitutes was one known as diatite, which was a combination of diatomaceous earth (fossil flower) and shellac. This made excellent goods, but as it had to be struck up under the very heaviest pressure, the best constructed steel dies were found to give way under the severe usage, and, after a heroic struggle on the part of the inventors, diatite disappeared from the market.

Another scheme was to make an imitation hard rubber of wood pulp, impregnating the pores with an acid-resisting compound made of boiled vulcanized linseed, to which was added sulphur and shellac. This resisted the acid for a time, but, if the liquid was taken out of the jar, even for a short time, and the air allowed to get at the lining, it was found that, when next filled, it leaked like a sieve. Wood-pulp was later treated with asphalt, and for some of the ordinary uses goods were made of this compound that were very cheap and fairly durable. Perhaps the most conspicuous success in this line was what is known as vulcanized fibre, which is wood pulp impregnated with certain resisting compounds and made up under enormous pressure. This has hydroscopic qualities which make it inferior to hard rubber; these same qualities, however, make it most excellent for water packing, as it absorbs a certain amount of water and fills the joint so tightly that it packs perfectly.

Almost all the compounds have had a gum basis, and a singular compound made of recovered rubber and wood-pulp was used two or three years ago with excellent results. It, however, did not prove to be superior either in effectiveness or cheapness to the ordinary rubber compounds which did not contain a particle of pulp, showing conclusively that the excellence of the compound came from the rubber with which it was impregnated. The new compound is manufactured in East Boston, and for some of the smaller electrical work it is said that already large orders have been taken. The promoters, it is understood, are seeking for capital, and if they have solved the problem as they believe they have, they ought to be able to secure it.—*India Rubber World*.

Montreal Hardware Market.

Iron and Metal—The iron market has taken a sudden drop during the week. This no doubt is due to the spring steamers having arrived with heavy cargoes. Langloan is about the firmest, as it is on the scarce side, and although lower in price the stock that is held here is firm. The following are the quotations, ex-wharf: Summerlee, \$18.50 to 18.75, according to quality; Eglington, 17.50; Carbro, \$17; Siemens' No. 1, \$18.50; Langloan, \$20.50. Scrap is about the same as last week, with prices easy: Wrought scrap No. 1, \$15 to 16. Bar remains the same, \$1.90 to 1.95. Values in tin, terns and Canada plates are as usual. We quote:—Tin plates, coke, \$3.15 to 3.20; I. C. charcoal, \$3.75 to 4.75; Canada plates, \$2.55 to 2.60; terns plates, \$7.25 to 7.75; Orford copper, 12½ to 13c; ingot tin, 22½ to 23c.

Leads, etc.—The market in leads is about the same in tone as last week, with no new feature to note. The association met during the week, but nothing of importance was done.

A small hand-to-mouth business is all there is doing in oils. Buyers, on the whole, seem to be cautious about laying in heavy stocks, but now that the spring has opened, dealers expect things to change. Spot prices are purely nominal.—*Gazette*, May 5.

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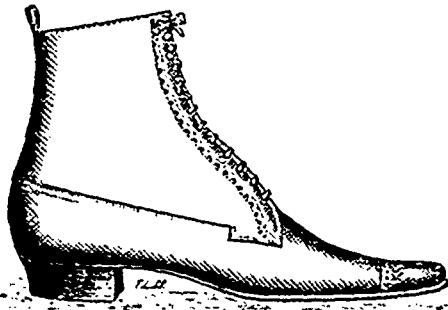
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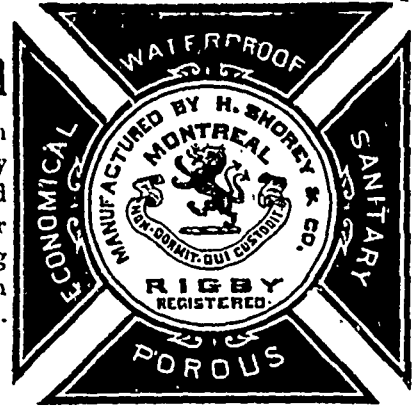
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BRITISH COLUMBIA.

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

British Columbia Business Review.

May 8, 1893.

The features of interest of most prominence in this province are the activity displayed in railway construction, the large amount of ship ping, especially from the Orient, and the rush to Kootenay. Business, however, is still dull, owing somewhat to the backwardness of the weather. Very little has been done in the rural districts, and building has not commenced as early as usual.

One of the events of the week was the board of trade banquet at Victoria in commemoration of the new buildings there erected by the Board of Trade Building Association. About one hundred were present at the dinner on the occasion, and several important speeches were made in reference to the business situation and some of the enterprises affecting it.

Supplies of eggs have arrived from the east and the market is now well supplied. Quota tions have declined to 18 cents, which is about the ruling figure at this season of the year. Creamery is unchanged, being quoted at 26 to 28 cents per lb. California roll remains steady at 25 cents. Cheese is also held at the old quotations, 13 to 13½ cents. Meats re main unchanged. Current quotations are as follows: Hams, 16c per lb; breakfast bacon, 17c; backs, 15 to 15½; long clear, 13½; short ribs, 13½c. Lard is held at the following figures: In tins, 17c per lb; in pails 16½c; in tubs 16c.

B. C. Market Quotations.

FLOUR, FEED, GRAIN, ETC.—There is little or no change in the quotations. The Ogilvie Milling Co. and Keewatin Milling Co. quote standard brands of Manitoba flour, in car lots only, at Victoria, Vancouver and Westmin ster as follows: Patent, per bbl., \$1.60; strong bakers, \$1.30. The Columbia Flouring Mills quote Eaderby flour in carload lots at Victoria, Vancouver and New Westminster: Premier, \$1.75; XXX, \$1.65; strong bakers, or XX, \$1.35; superfine, \$3.75. Quota tions small lots are: Flour, Manitoba patents, \$1.70; strong bakers, \$1.30; ladies choice, \$1.85; prairie lily, \$1.70; Oregon, \$5.00. Eaderby mills—Premier \$5.25; three star, \$5.00; two star, \$5.00; oatmeal eastern \$3.40; California granulated in gunnies, \$4.35; National mills, Victoria, \$3.75; rolled oats eastern \$3.00 to \$3.25; California, \$1.00; National mills \$3.75; cornmeal \$3.10; split peas \$3.50; pearl barley \$4.50. Rice—The Victoria rice mills quote wholesale Japan rice per ton, \$77.50; China rice do \$70; rice flour, do, \$70; chit rice, do, \$25; rice meal do, \$17.50; chopped feed \$30 per ton; bran, \$21; shorts \$25; Man. oats, \$28 to 32; B. C. oats \$26; wheat \$25 to 30; oil cake, \$50; hay, \$20. Wheat is quoted in car lots for feed No. 2 regular at \$26 per ton; oats \$27 in bulk and in sacks \$28; chop barley \$26. California milling barley, \$26 to 27 f.o.b. in San Fran cisco. California chop, \$32 to 33. Oak Lake patent Hungarian \$5.25; Oak Lake strong bakers, \$5.00. The Western Milling Co. quote bran in car lots \$19.50 per ton; shorts, \$20.50; mixed chop, \$25; rye \$39; patent flour, \$1.80; strong bakers, \$1.30; Graham flour \$1.40.

VEGETABLES—Potatoes have been fetching fabulous prices the last few days, and there is a veritable famine at the present time. The last lots bought \$45 per ton, and even \$50 has been offered. Several cars of Manitoba potatoes are on the way; but so far none have arrived. A small shipment of new potatoes has been re-

ceived from San Francisco, but they, too, are scarce, and held at fancy prices. Onions are also scarce, and Oregon onions are worth \$5 per 100 lbs.

FRUIT In the fruit market there is very little to note. A car load of apples has arrived, and are now quoted from \$6 to 7 per barrel. Oranges are unchanged, being quoted as fol lows: Navels, \$3.50 to 3.75 per box; Riverside seedlings, \$2.50 to 2.75; Los Angeles seedlings \$2 to 2.25.

SUGAR—Sugar has further advanced, an in crease of 3 16 cent per lb having been made since last week. Current quo tations by the British Columbia Sugar Re finery are as follows:—Powdered, icing and bar, 7½c per pound; Paris lumps, 7c; granu lated, 6½c; extra C, 5½c; fancy yellow, 5½c; yellow, 5½c; golden C, 5½c.

They quote syrup as follows: Finest golden, in 30 gallon barrels, 2½c; do, in 10-gallon kegs, 3c; do, in 5 gallon kegs, \$2.50 each; do, 1-gal lon tins, \$1.50 per case of 10; do, in ½-gallon tins, \$6 per case of 20.

These prices are subject to 2½ per cent dis count for cash in fourteen days, and cover de livery in Vancouver, Victoria, Nanaimo or New Westminster.

SHIPPING—The following is the tonnage of ships in port:—

Port.	No.	Tonnage.
Vancouver	7	10,013
Victoria	3	3,634
Esquimalt	1	1,069
Nanaimo	13	19,427
Cowichan	1	2,533
Total	23	36,781

LUMBER—Quotations for Douglas fir lumber in cargo lots for foreign shipment, being the prices of the Pacific Pine Lumber Associa tion:—

Rough merchantable, ordinary sizes, in lengths to 40 feet, inclusive, per M feet	\$ 8 50
Deck plank, rough, average length, 35 foot, per M	19 00
Dressed T. and G. flooring, per M	17 00
Pickets, rough, per M	9 00
Laths, 4 feet, per M	2 00

Local selling prices at Victoria have been advanced to a basis of \$10 per M feet. An agreement has been made among the city mills to establish a regular scale of prices on a more profitable basis from what they have lately been selling for. Recently prices have been very low, and dealers were selling at ruinous prices.

The Australian Steamship Line.

In view of the inauguration of a monthly steamship service between British Columbia and Australia, Collector of Customs A. R. Milne has received official advices from Ottawa on the subject, and has now some desirable in formation which may be of use to those who are looking forward to the new line as a means of increasing the export trade of British Col umbia in this direction. The official communi cation came from W. G. Parmalee, deputy minister of the department of trade and com merce. He advises Collector Milne that the two steamers proposed to be put on the route are the Miawore and the Warrimoo, 3,300 tons gross, the first named of which will leave Australia on May 11, and is due here on May 31 or June 1. In order to facilitate trade with the British colonies in the Southern seas Mr. Parmalee forwards copies of the tariffs of the following, viz: Victoria, New South Wales, Queensland, New Zealand, Cape of Good Hope and the Orange Free State. These are the tariffs issued by the "International Customs Tariff Bureau" in Brussels, of which Canada is a member. Already Collector Milne has received inquiries as to the customs regula tions of some of the countries named. These he has been able to answer satisfactorily, but in order to have information for all interested, he has sent away for a complete list of all foreign tariffs, which when received will be

kept at his office for public inspection and use. There are several lines of British Columbia manufactured goods in which it is thought a good trade could soon be worked up. One of these is boots and shoes. At present Aus tralia is supplied principally from England, but cheap freights from here would doubtless en able Canadian manufacturers to compete on favorable terms, more especially in the middle and cheaper grades of goods, such as are in more general demand in the colonies. How correct this expectation may be remains to be seen, but Mr. Milne says he has no doubt what ever that the ultimate result will be so satis factory that at the end of the year for which the contract has been made it will be found ad visable to make the line a permanent one. — *Colonist.*

Brief Business Notes.

J. J. Daly, hotel, Duncans, has sold out to C. H. Dickie.

S. W. Whitley, saloon, Victoria, advertises business for sale.

J. H. McMillan & Son, general groceries, Nanaimo, have assigned to Major & E'ridge, of Vancouver.

Last month the foreign shipments of the Wellington colliery amounted to 16,551 tons, whilst the East Wellington colliery's output was 2,490 tons.

There were last month collected at Nanaimo \$3,352.15 in customs duty, oil inspection and sick mariners' fees, as against \$5,119.60 for the same month of last year. Imports in all amounted to a value of \$12,187, against \$15,791 in April, 1892.

H. W. L. Pittendrigh has opened a fruit and confectionery depot on Columbia street, West minster.

Tim Huff, late of the crown stables, has pur chased the livery business of Gilley Bro., Westminster.

Nanaimo's horticulturists are delighted that the British Columbia Fruit Growers' Associa tion has decided to hold the next meeting in Nanaimo, in order to encourage the work of the new agricultural and horticultural society of that district.

It is reported that the Oregon Improvement Company have completed arrangements for the purchase of three thousand acres of coal land at the north end of Gabriola Island.

Courts of Assize, nisi prius,oyer and termsuer and general jail delivery will be held this year at Nelson, Kaslo and Donald. The dates fixed are: Nelson, May 30; Kaslo, June 2; Donald, June 15.

The Kaslo-Slocan Railroad Company are making active preparations to push their road to completion in the immediate future. The site for the company's offices is now being cleared and very soon tenders will be ad vertised for.

There will be registered a new company to do a wholesale business in books, paper, fancy goods, in Vancouver. It will be known as the Diplock Book and Stationery Company. The first issue of stock will be for \$50,000, with \$25,000 paid up.

The returns of the Vancouver custom house for April were as follows:—

Duty collected	\$18,874 85
Other revenues	1,757 97
Total	\$20,631 97

Exports.....\$35,277 00

The Inland Revenue receipts for Vancouver for April were.—

Spirits	\$4,184 30
Malt	686 26
Tobacco	1,905 00
Cigars	549 00
Petroleum inspection	60 30
Licenses	25 00

Total.....\$7,512 8

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The Johnston Fluid Beef Company.

Winnipeg Wholesale Prices Current.

PAINTS, OILS AND GLASS.		" " Black..... 25 to 30		" " Lard..... 70		" " Oil, Olive..... 1.10 to 1.40		" " Oil, U. S. Salad..... 1.10 to 1.25		" " Oil lemon, super..... 2.75 to 3.50		" " Oil peppermint..... 3.75 to 4.25		" " Oxalic acid..... .13 to .18		" " Potash iodide..... 4.25 to 4.50		" " Saltpetre..... .10 to .12		" " Sal rochelle..... .30 to .35		" " Shellac..... .85 to .40		" " Sulphur flowers..... .33 to .5		" " Sulphur roll, per keg..... .33 to .5		" " Soda bicarb, per keg of 112 lb..... 3.75 to 4.25		" " Sal soda..... 2.00 to 3.00		" " Tartaric acid, per lb..... .45 to .65		" " LEATHER.		" " Spanish sole, best, No. 1 per lb..... .23 to .30		" " Spanish sole, No. 1..... .23 to .28		" " No. 2..... .24		" " Slaughter sole, heavy..... .30		" " light..... .27		" " Harness, heavy, best..... .23 to .30		" " light..... .23 to .30		" " No. 1..... .23 to .28		" " heavy, best..... .33 to .45		" " light..... .35		" " Kip skins, French..... \$ 1.00 to \$ 1.10		" " domestio..... .75 to .85		" " Calf skins, French, premier choice..... 1.25 to 1.50		" " Split skins, domestio..... .75 to .85		" " Split, senior..... .25 to .35		" " junior..... .30		" " Cowhide..... .35 to .45		" " Cordovan, per foot..... .17 to .21		" " Bobble, cow..... .17 to .21		" " Buz..... .17 to .1		" " Runsets, saddlers', per doz..... 12.50		" " Linings, colored, per foot..... .12		" " METALS AND HARDWARE.		" " Tin, Lamb and Flag, 56 and 23 lb ingots, per lb..... .26 to .28		" " Strip..... .23 to .30		" " TIN PLATES—Charcoal Plates, Bright.		" " Bradley M. L. S. Per box.		" " I. C., usual sizes..... \$7.50 to \$7.75		" " I. X..... 8.25 to 8.50		" " Raven and P.D. Grades—		" " I. C., usual sizes..... 5.75 to 6.00		" " I. X..... 7.00 to 7.50		" " Charcoal Plates—Terne.		" " Dean or J. G. Grade—		" " I. C. 20 x 23, 112 sheets ..\$10.00 to 11.50		" " IRON AND STEEL—		" " Common Iron, per 100 lbs \$3.00 to \$3.25		" " Band..... 3.50 to 3.75		" " Swedish..... 5.25 to 6.00		" " Sleigh Shoe Steel..... 3.75 to 4.50		" " Best Cast Steel, per lb..... .13 to .15		" " Russian Sheet..... 12 to 13		" " BOILER TUBES—40 per cent. off list.		" " SHEET IRON—1 to 20 gauge.. 3.75 to 4.00		" " 22 to 24..... 3.75 to 4.00		" " 26..... 4.00 to 4.25		" " 28..... 4.25 to 5.50		" " CANADA PLATES..... 3.75 to 4.00		" " IRON PIPE—40 to 45 per cent. off list.		" " GALVANIZED IRON—Queen's Head—		" " 16 to 24 gauge, per lb..... .06 to .06 1/2		" " 26 gauge..... .06 1/2 to .06 3/4		" " 28..... .06 3/4 to .07 1/4		" " CHAIN—		" " Proof Coil, 3-16 inch, per lb 0.7 to 0.7 1/2		" " 5-16..... 0.6 1/2 to 0.7		" " 7-16..... 0.6 to 0.6 1/2		" " 8..... 0.6 1/2 to 0.6		" " Traoz, per doz pairs..... 4.00 to 8.00		" " ZINC SHEETS..... 0.7 to 0.7		" " ZINC SPALTER..... 0.73 to 0.8		" " LEAD—Pig, per lb..... 0.6 1/2 to 0.6		" " Sheets, 3 1/2 lbs. per square ft..... 0.6 to 0.7		" " SOLDIER—		" " Half-and-half (guar) per lb .32		" " ANTIMONY—Cookson's, per lb .25		" " AMMUNITION—Cartridges—		" " Rim Fire Pistol, Amer. dia, 357..... 50%		" " Cartridges, Dom., 50%..... 50%		" " Military, Amer., 5% advance..... 50%		" " Central Fire Pistol and Rifle, Amer., 12 1/2..... 50%		" " Cartridges, Dom., 30%..... 50%		" " Shot Shells, 6.50 to \$9.50.		" " SHOT—Canadian..... 0.6 to 0.6 1/2		" " WADS—Eloy's, per 1,000..... 25 to 75		" " AXES—Per box..... 6.50 to 12.50		" " AZLE GREASE—Per gross..... 10.00 to 15.00		" " WIRE—Clothes line, galv., p.		" " Wire Barb..... 4.25		" " ROPE—Sisal, per lb, 10 1/2 to 11 1/2,		" " Manila, per lb, 14 1/2 to 15 1/2,		" " Cotton, 25 to 27.		" " NAILS—Cut 5 in. and upwards, per keg base, price, 3.00.		" " Wire nails, 4.00.		" " HORSE NAILS—Canadian, dia., 60 to 45 per cent.		" " HORSE SHOES—Per keg, 4.50 to 5.00.	
White Lead, pure, ground in oil, Association, guarantec, in 25 lb irons and 100 and 200 lb. kegs..... \$6.25 to 6.5	White Lead, No. 1, per 100 lbs..... 5.75 to 6.25	White Lead, No. 2..... 5.00 to 5.50	White Lead, assorted, 1 to 5 lb. tins, per pound..... 1.00 to 1.20	White Lead, second quality..... 1.10 to 1.20	DRY COLORS, white lead, per lb..... 8	Red lead, per pound..... 7	Yellow ochre, per lb..... 3	Golden ochre, per lb..... 5	Venetian red, French..... 3 1/2	Venetian red, Eng..... 3 1/2	English purple oxides..... 4 1/2	American oxides, per lb..... 4	These prices for dry colors are for broken cts. 3c per pound less when full kegs or barrels are taken.	Zanzibar vermilion, kegs..... 18	Less than kegs, per pound..... 20	English vermilion, in 80 lb bags..... 95	Less than bags, per pound..... 1.00	VARNISHES, No. 1, furniture, gal..... 1.00	Extra furniture, per gal..... 1.25	Elastic oak, per gal..... 2.00	No. 1, carriage, per gal..... 2.00	Hard oil finish, per gal..... 2.00	Brown Japan, per gal..... 1.00	Gold Size, Japan..... 1.50	No. 1, orange shellac..... 2.00	Pure orange shellac..... 2.50	These prices are for less than barrels, and would be shaded for full barrel lots.	LINKED OIL, Raw, per gallon..... 67c	Bolled, per gallon..... 70	TURPENTINE, Pure spirits, in barrels, per gallon..... 70c	Less than barrels, per gallon..... 75	GLASS, S.S., in sheets, per pound..... 15	White, for kalsomining..... 20	BURNING OILS, Eocene..... 34	Sunlight..... 29	Silver Star..... 26	Water white..... 33	Opalero..... 29	Stove gasoline, per case..... 3.50	Benzine, per case..... 3.50	Benzine and gasoline, Per gallon..... 50	LUBRICATING OILS, Capital cylinder..... 58	Eldorado Engine..... 35	Atlantic red..... 35	Golden Star No 1..... 33	Extra..... 35	Eldorado Castor..... 36	Golden..... 32	Castor Oil, per lb..... 11	Fraser's axle grease, per gross..... 15.00	Mica axle grease, per case..... 3.75	Gem..... 3.20	Imperial..... 2.50	SUNDRIES, Coal tar, per barrel..... 8.00	Portland cement, per barrel..... 4.75	Michigan plaster, per barrel..... 3.25 to 3.50	Putty, in bladders, per pound..... 03 1/2	In barrels of bladders..... 03 1/2	Whiting, barrels, per 100 lbs..... 1.60	Alabastine, per case, 20 p'ks..... 6.75	Asbestine, per case of 100 lbs..... 6.75	WINDOW GLASS, 1st break..... 1.00	WOOD.	Tamarac, per cord..... \$4.00 to 4.50	Spruce, Pine, etc..... 3.50 to 4.00	Poplar, per cord..... 2.25 to 3.00	Prices are for car lots on track; 50c per cord more at yards; \$1 per cord more delivered in city from yard.	COAL.	COAL, Pennsylvania Anthracite, per ton..... \$10.50	Pennsylvania, soft..... 8.00	Lethbridge coal..... 7.50	The above are retail prices for coal delivered; price at yard 50c less. The retail price for Estevan or Souris coal delivered is \$4.50, and \$4 on track in car lots.	DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.	Alum, per lb..... 03 1/2 to .04 1/2	Alcohol, per gal..... 4.75	Bleaching powder, per lb..... 6.75 to 8	Blue vitrol..... 5 to 8	Borax..... 11 to 13	Bromide potash..... 50 to 60	Camphor..... 50 to 90	Carbolic acid..... 40 to 65	Castor oil..... 11 to 15	Chlorate potash..... 28 to 35	Chloric acid..... 65 to 80	Coppers..... 03 1/2 to .04	Cocaine, per oz..... \$9.20 to \$9.75	Cream tartar, per lb..... 25 to 35	Clorox..... 20 to 25	Epsom salts..... 03 1/2 to .04	Extract Logwood, bulk..... 14 to 18	boxes..... 15 to 20	German quinine..... 30 to 40	Glycerine, per lb..... 30 to 35	Ginger, Jamaica ground..... 35 to 35	Ginger, African..... 30 to 25	Howard's quinine, per oz..... 50 to 60	Iodine..... \$5.50 to \$6.00	Insol powder..... 35 to 40	Morphia sul..... 2.00 to \$2 1/5	Opium..... 5.50 to 6.50	Oil, Olive..... 1.10 to 1.40	Oil, U. S. Salad..... 1.10 to 1.25	Oil lemon, super..... 2.75 to 3.50	Oil peppermint..... 3.75 to 4.25	Oxalic acid..... .13 to .18	Potash iodide..... 4.25 to 4.50	Saltpetre..... .10 to .12	Sal rochelle..... .30 to .35	Shellac..... .85 to .40	Sulphur flowers..... .33 to .5	Sulphur roll, per keg..... .33 to .5	Soda bicarb, per keg of 112 lb..... 3.75 to 4.25	Sal soda..... 2.00 to 3.00	Tartaric acid, per lb..... .45 to .65	Spanish sole, best, No. 1 per lb..... .23 to .30	Spanish sole, No. 1..... .23 to .28	No. 2..... .24	Slaughter sole, heavy..... .30	light..... .27	Harness, heavy, best..... .23 to .30	light..... .23 to .30	No. 1..... .23 to .28	heavy, best..... .33 to .45	light..... .35	Kip skins, French..... \$ 1.00 to \$ 1.10	domestio..... .75 to .85	Calf skins, French, premier choice..... 1.25 to 1.50	Split skins, domestio..... .75 to .85	Split, senior..... .25 to .35	junior..... .30	Cowhide..... .35 to .45	Cordovan, per foot..... .17 to .21	Bobble, cow..... .17 to .21	Buz..... .17 to .1	Runsets, saddlers', per doz..... 12.50	Linings, colored, per foot..... .12	METALS AND HARDWARE.	Tin, Lamb and Flag, 56 and 23 lb ingots, per lb..... .26 to .28	Strip..... .23 to .30	TIN PLATES—Charcoal Plates, Bright.	Bradley M. L. S. Per box.	I. C., usual sizes..... \$7.50 to \$7.75	I. X..... 8.25 to 8.50	Raven and P.D. Grades—	I. C., usual sizes..... 5.75 to 6.00	I. X..... 7.00 to 7.50	Charcoal Plates—Terne.	Dean or J. G. Grade—	I. C. 20 x 23, 112 sheets ..\$10.00 to 11.50	IRON AND STEEL—	Common Iron, per 100 lbs \$3.00 to \$3.25	Band..... 3.50 to 3.75	Swedish..... 5.25 to 6.00	Sleigh Shoe Steel..... 3.75 to 4.50	Best Cast Steel, per lb..... .13 to .15	Russian Sheet..... 12 to 13	BOILER TUBES—40 per cent. off list.	SHEET IRON—1 to 20 gauge.. 3.75 to 4.00	22 to 24..... 3.75 to 4.00	26..... 4.00 to 4.25	28..... 4.25 to 5.50	CANADA PLATES..... 3.75 to 4.00	IRON PIPE—40 to 45 per cent. off list.	GALVANIZED IRON—Queen's Head—	16 to 24 gauge, per lb..... .06 to .06 1/2	26 gauge..... .06 1/2 to .06 3/4	28..... .06 3/4 to .07 1/4	CHAIN—	Proof Coil, 3-16 inch, per lb 0.7 to 0.7 1/2	5-16..... 0.6 1/2 to 0.7	7-16..... 0.6 to 0.6 1/2	8..... 0.6 1/2 to 0.6	Traoz, per doz pairs..... 4.00 to 8.00	ZINC SHEETS..... 0.7 to 0.7	ZINC SPALTER..... 0.73 to 0.8	LEAD—Pig, per lb..... 0.6 1/2 to 0.6	Sheets, 3 1/2 lbs. per square ft..... 0.6 to 0.7	SOLDIER—	Half-and-half (guar) per lb .32	ANTIMONY—Cookson's, per lb .25	AMMUNITION—Cartridges—	Rim Fire Pistol, Amer. dia, 357..... 50%	Cartridges, Dom., 50%..... 50%	Military, Amer., 5% advance..... 50%	Central Fire Pistol and Rifle, Amer., 12 1/2..... 50%	Cartridges, Dom., 30%..... 50%	Shot Shells, 6.50 to \$9.50.	SHOT—Canadian..... 0.6 to 0.6 1/2	WADS—Eloy's, per 1,000..... 25 to 75	AXES—Per box..... 6.50 to 12.50	AZLE GREASE—Per gross..... 10.00 to 15.00	WIRE—Clothes line, galv., p.	Wire Barb..... 4.25	ROPE—Sisal, per lb, 10 1/2 to 11 1/2,	Manilla, per lb, 14 1/2 to 15 1/2,	Cotton, 25 to 27.	NAILS—Cut 5 in. and upwards, per keg base, price, 3.00.	Wire nails, 4.00.	HORSE NAILS—Canadian, dia., 60 to 45 per cent.	HORSE SHOES—Per keg, 4.50 to 5.00.							

WINNIPEG MARKETS.

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

SATURDAY AFTERNOON, May 13.

The weather continued fine and warm up to Wednesday night, and reports were beginning to come in that wheat seeding was drawing to a close in the earlier districts, where the soil was favorable to early seeding. Never before has seeding been rushed as it has been in Manitoba this year. On Wednesday night a heavy rain set in, which continued throughout Thursday. While this rain was welcome over a large portion of the province, it would further delay seeding on the wet lands, where seeding is in a less advanced state than is the general rule. There is, however, much less danger now of damage from winds, and the large portion of the wheat crop which has been sown will now come forward rapidly. All fear of a flood of the Red River at Winnipeg has now subsided, as the river has undoubtedly passed its highest mark for the season, and is now likely to steadily recede, unless the flow is kept up by heavy rains, which would not likely do more than prevent the usual rapid fall of the river after the maximum is reached. Another (the second of the season) export shipment of Manitoba cattle went forward this week, consisting of nineteen cars, from the Manitoba Northwestern railway districts. The proposed combination of the pine lumber trade is again taking shape. The withdrawal of the Keewatin Company from the provisional agreement upset the plans for awhile, but another combination of all the remaining mills has been arranged. This will reduce the pine lumber trade to two concerns. In the grain trade, the principal feature outside of the crops, is the sharp advance in oats, due to export demand at higher prices. A sale of 83,000 bushels has been made here for export. Barb wire is up $\frac{1}{2}$ c, to $\frac{1}{4}$ c.

GRAIN AND PROVISIONS.

WHEAT—The position of wheat is stronger than it has been for some time, owing to continued unfavorable crop reports from Europe and some not particularly encouraging reports from the United States, though the official Washington report issued this week was more favorable than had been expected. Stocks of wheat are unprecedentedly large, to be sure, but in view of the present crop outlook, all this wheat may be needed. Wheat was higher on Monday in United States markets, and cables were higher, reflecting the unfavorable crop news from Europe, while crop reports from the Continent were unfavorable. Liverpool was $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1d higher. Kansas reported condition 30 per cent of last year's crop. The visible supply showed a decrease of 1,958,000 bushels, making the total 73,069,000 bushels, as compared with 36,190,000 bushels. On Tuesday wheat continued to advance in United States markets, and cables were mostly higher, except French, where a rise was reported. The Illinois state crop report gave a decreased area of 714,000 acres less than last year. Cables regarding the rain in France were conflicting, one cable reporting the drought ended, and rains in Austria and Hungary, but other reports stated only local showers. On Wednesday, United States markets were lower, but cables continued higher. The United States official crop report appeared today, was more favorable than expected, and weather conditions were favorable, causing an

easy feeling in the wheat markets. On Thursday there was a sharp break in prices at Chicago, due to bank failures, more favorable crop news, and fine weather. Cables on Friday again reported drought in England and Germany. United States markets recovered some of yesterday's decline.

In Manitoba the weather continued favorable up to Thursday, when there was a heavy down-pour of rain of long duration. This rain was not an injury in itself, and on lighter soil it would be rather a benefit. On such soil most of the wheat had been sown, and the rain would pack down the soil, prevent damage from wind, and give the grain a good start. Reports from various points up to Thursday stated that wheat seeding was almost finished in some districts, and the earliest fields were beginning to show green. The most of the reports gave one-half to nearly finished with wheat seeding, but a few reports were to the effect that seeding was still delayed on account of wet land. Such low districts, however, form but a limited portion of the total crop area.

On April 30 there were 3,235,425 bushels of wheat in Fort William and Port Arthur elevators, being an increase of 10,891 bushels for the week. Interior stocks are estimated at 3,000,000 bushels, making a total of about 6,250,000 bushels of Manitoba wheat in store at and west of upper lake ports. A year ago there were 2,325,000 bushels in store at the two lake ports.

FLOUR—There is still no change in flour to note. Prices in broken lots, to the local trade as follows: Patents, \$1.95 strong bakers' \$1.75; XXXX 75 to 95c; superfine 60 to 70c. Brands of some mills sell at 5 to 10c under these prices, even in small lots.

MILSTUFFS—The supply of bran has been more liberal, car lots having come forward from country mills to relieve the scarcity in the city. The large Ogilvie mill is expected to be ready for work next week, when the supply will be considerably augmented. Quoted in broken lots at \$12 for bran and \$14 for shorts, with the usual reduction for car lots.

OATS—The advance east in oats has been felt sharply here, and prices are higher. The advance in oats is due to the drought in Europe, which has led to a brisk export movement, at higher price. A sale of 86,000 bushels was made here for export. Prices are up about 5c per bushel. Cars on track, Winnipeg, are held at about 29 to 30c per bushel, and about 25c country points, per bushel of 34 pounds.

BARLEY—Car lots held at equal to 2S to 30c per bushel on track, Winnipeg, on local freight rates.

GROUND FEED—Held at \$14 to 16 per ton, as to quantity and quantity, with a probability of higher prices, as there has been no advance yet to meet advance in coarse grains. Oil cake meal, sacked, held at \$26 per ton, and oil cake at \$23.

OATMEAL, ETC.—Oatmeal held firm at \$1.95 to 2.10 per sack, according to brand, for rolled and granulated and standard meal, 5 to 10c lower, these being prices to retail traders. The advance in oats, if held, must soon lead to an advance in oatmeal. Cornmeal, \$1.65 to \$1.70 per 100 pounds. Split peas \$2.60 to 2.65 per 100 lbs. Beans, \$2.00 to 2.10 per bushel. Pot barley, \$2.50 per 100 lbs. Pearl barley, \$4.00.

CURED MEATS—We quote: Dry salt long clear bacon, 11 to 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ c; smoked long clear, 12 to 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ c; spiced rolls 11 to 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ c; breakfast bacon 14 to 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ c; smoked hams, 13 to 14c; the lower price for heavy hams; boneless ham, 13 to 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ c; mess pork, \$20.00 per barrel. Sausage quoted: Pork sausage, 9c; bologna sausage, 9c; German sausage, 9c; ham, chicken and tongue sausage, 9c per half lb. packet.

LARD—Lower. Pure held at \$2.60, in 20-pound pails, per pail; compound, \$2.35 per pail.

DRESSED MEATS—Dressed Beef is easy at 6 to 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ c, generally selling at 6c for city dressed. Pork quiet. Dressed hogs quoted at 7 to 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. Mutton, frozen cold stor-

age stock held at about 11c, and fresh 13 to 14c. Veal, 7 to 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.

EGGS—Have been a little easier, and dealers are paying 12c nett, which is a reduction of $\frac{1}{2}$ c, selling at 13c in small lots.

BUTTER—The butter market is rather easier, under increasing receipts, though the supply coming forward is by no means heavy. From 18 to 20c may be quoted as the usual range for good to choice dairy, though some ask more for selections.

VEGETABLES.—Winnipeg street market prices are: Potatoes 39 to 40c per bushel and scarce; turnips 25 to 30c bushel; cabbage 60 to \$1 dozen; Onions 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 4c per lb. Carrots 50 to 60c a bushel; beets, 59 to 60c bushel; parsnips, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2c lb.

POULTRY.—Considerable frozen stock held yet, in cold storage, at 13 to 15c for chickens, 12 to 13c for ducks, 11 to 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ c for geese and 14 to 15c for turkeys. Live chickens bring about \$1 per pair.

HIDES—Dealers are grumbling sorely about the condition in which hides have been coming forward lately. Country butchers seem to think that because the weather is not very hot, hides will not spoil, and they are careless about salting. As a consequence hides come forward hair-slipped. Hides should be spread out and salted at once, and the salt spread evenly over the hides, and not merely thrown on in bunches, as some hides show has been done. Dealers are much to blame for the quality of hides, as they follow the system of buying lots at a stated price all round. If dealers would buy all hides on inspection, more care would be shown by butchers in handling them. Besides hair-slipped, hides are cut and scored, and a good many murrain hides have recently come forward. One dealer said that not 10 per cent. of recent receipts inspected No. 1. A local tanner has been buying veal hides at 8c, but this is in advance of what dealers can pay, and the tanner would probably not take any large quantities at this price. Dealers are trying to buy lower, but quotations are unchanged. We quote inspected: No. 1 cows, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ c; No. 2, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ c; No. 3, 2c; No. 1 heavy steers, 5c; No. 2 steers, 4c; No. 3, 3c lb. Real veal 8 to 13 lb skins, 6 to 7c per pound. Kips about same as idea. Sheepskins worth 60c to \$1 for full wool skins, the top price for very large. Tallow, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 5c rendered; 2 to 3c rough.

WOOL—A little wool has arrived, but very few have sheared yet. The extreme range of quotations is 8 to 11c, or graded at 8c for very coarse, 9 to 10c for ordinary Manitoba fleeces, mixed quality, and 11c for straight pure downs.

HAY—Baled held at \$6 50 to \$7 on track at point of shipment, equal to \$7.50 to \$8 here.

Winnipeg Wheat Inspection.

Below is shown the number of cars of wheat inspected at Winnipeg for five weeks ending on the dates given, and compared with the same weeks of last year:—

Grade.	April 8.	April 15.	April 22.	April May 29.	May 6.
Extra Manitoba					
hard	0	0	0	0	0
No. 1 hard	10	6	6	4	12
No. 2 hard	29	12	8	21	27
No. 3 hard	8	3	5	8	1
No. 1 Northern ..	0	0	3	0	6
No. 2 Northern ..	0	0	0	0	7
No. 3 Northern ..	0	0	0	0	0
No. 1 White type.	0	0	0	0	1
No. 2 White type	0	0	0	0	0
No. 1 Spring	0	0	2	3	4
No. 1 Frosted	1	1	1	4	3
No. 2 Frosted	2	2	0	1	1
No. 3 Frosted	1	2	0	0	0
Rejected	15	8	9	6	5
No Grade	18	7	10	6	2
Feed Wheat	0	0	0	0	0
Total	81	41	47	53	62
Same week last year	205	129	91	73	59

On Friday last President Van Horne of the Canadian Pacific started out upon his annual tour of inspection across the continent, to be absent about a month, returning via Duluth and Chicago.

Chicago Board of Trade Prices.

Quotations below are per bushel for regular No. 2 wheat, which grade serves as a basis for speculative business. Corn and oats are per bushel for No. 2 grade; mess pork quoted per barrel, lard and short ribs per 100 pounds.

On Monday wheat was stronger, opening 1/2 to 1 1/2c higher, advanced 3/4c more, then declined 1/2c and closed 3/4c higher than Saturday for July and 5/8c higher for September. Provisions were stronger. Pork for May delivery sold up to \$20.50 per barrel. Closing prices were:--

Table with 3 columns: Commodity, May, July, Sept. Rows include Wheat, Corn, Oats, Pork, Lard, Ribs.

On Tuesday wheat continued stronger, but rather unsettled. The opening was 3/4 to 1 1/2c higher for July delivery, then declined 1/2c, recovered and advanced 1/2c, closing 1c higher. Pork made further gains, July selling up to \$21.25 for barrel. Closing prices were:--

Table with 3 columns: Commodity, May, July, Sept. Rows include Wheat, Corn, Oats, Pork, Lard, Ribs.

On Wednesday wheat was weak, opening 1/2 to 3/4c lower, declined 3/4c more, advanced 1/2c, declined again advanced 3/4c, but declined about 1c and closed 3/4c lower for July, 1 1/2c for September. Closing prices were:--

Table with 3 columns: Commodity, May, July, Sept. Rows include Wheat, Corn, Oats, Pork, Lard, Ribs.

Wheat declined sharply on Thursday about 2 1/2c, but recovered sharply and closed 1 1/2c lower for July. Bank failures and the official crop report were the weak features. Closing prices were:--

Table with 3 columns: Commodity, May, July, Sept. Rows include Wheat, Corn, Oats, Pork, Lard, Short Ribs.

On Friday wheat recovered and advanced about 1 1/2 to 1 3/4c, after opening slightly lower. Closing prices were:--

Table with 3 columns: Commodity, May, July, Sept. Rows include Wheat, Corn, Oats, Pork, Lard, Ribs.

On Saturday wheat opened at 77 1/2c, declined and closed at 76 1/2c per bushel for July delivery. A year ago July wheat closed at 81 1/2c.

Duluth Wheat Market.

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

- Monday—May 70c; July 73c.
Tuesday—May, 71c; July 74c.
Wednesday—May, 70c; July, 73c.
Thursday—May 69c; July 72c.
Friday—May, 70c; July 73c.
Saturday—May 69c; July 72c.

A week ago May wheat closed at 70c, and July delivery at 73c. A year ago cash wheat closed at 81 1/2c, and July at 83c.

Freight Rates and Traffic Matters.

The Montreal Trade Bulletin of May 5 says: Grain freights are very firm. Fresh engagements have been made at this port at 1s 11d to Glasgow and Liverpool for both heavy grain and oats. To London, there have been engagements at 2s 3d, and Bristol the rates are quoted at 2s 3d to 2s 6d. To the Continent, freights are also firmer at 2s 3d to 2s 6d. Sack flour is unchanged at 7s 6d to Liverpool and Glasgow and 9s 6d to London. Engagements of cheese have been made at 20s to Liverpool,

and Glasgow and London are quoted at the same rate. Cattle freights are quoted at 40 to 45s, an engagement being reported by a regular liner at 43s, including insurance. Hay, 25 to 30s. Deals, 35 to 37s 6d. Inland freights are steady at 5 1/2c per bushel on grain from Chicago to Montreal. Grain has been taken at 3s cocoa and 3 1/2c wheat from Chicago to Kingston. The Montreal Transportation Company and the Kingston and Montreal Forwarding Company are said to have over two million bushels on the way from Chicago and Duluth to Montreal.

Grain and Milling.

The by-law granting \$3,000 to aid in the erection of a flour mill at Prince Albert, Saskatchewan territory, has been carried.

Walker and Carson propose erecting a flour and oatmeal mill at Carman, Manitoba, with a capacity of 290 barrels of flour and 75 of oatmeal. They ask a bonus of \$7,000, and a municipal by-law will probably be submitted upon the bonus question.

William & J. G. Grey, mill builders, Toronto, are building a 75 barrel flour mill at Steinbach, Manitoba, for Reimar, Barkman & Co. John C. Lipsett, millwright, is superintending the carpenterwork on the building and millwright work.

The Crops in Europe.

The all but unbroken drouth which prevails in Middle, Southern and Western Europe, has hindered the growth of the spring-sown crops, also of the pastures and meadows. Wheat on the clay lands of England is reported to be looking healthy, but Barley, Oats, and Pulse stand sorely in need of April showers. In Scotland, rain fell just in time to give spring Grain a start. Barley was sown under favorable circumstances, and good progress is being made in planting Potatoes. In France, farmers are becoming apprehensive for the well being of spring sown crops. Wheat sown in the fall and early winter looks very well. Belgium and Holland do not seriously complain of the agricultural outlook. Germany is suffering from the backward season, the complaints chiefly having reference to Rye. Snow and cold rains in Austria-Hungary have interfered with field work—in some provinces replowing and reseeded were necessary—the Rye seed crop is in jeopardy. The sensational reports in one or two "London dailies" respecting the drouth in Italy, are scarcely confirmed by the accounts coming through commercial sources—the upper provinces stand in need of rain, which fell in central and southern regions. Drouth continues in three Spanish provinces, while in the rest of the Peninsula, the Wheat field, are in splendid condition. Unfavorable weather in the Danubian Principalities is again reported. The Russian Messenger of Finance in its issue of 16th inst., states that the condition of Wheat and Rye in south and southwest is far from satisfactory. Better things are spoken of the crops in southeast. The season is harsh, ungenial, late, and frost and snow have not yet disappeared. Mr. Jenkins in his weather chart prognosticates a wet September, while Dr. Falb, of Vienna, states boldly that in England September will prove exceptionally, abnormally and thoroughly wet. In addition, heavy rain is promised in July and August. It is an instructive comment on the lubrications of the weather prophets, though none of them appear to have foreseen the present brilliant weather. The general outlook for cereal crops leave much to be desired in the way of improvement. Wheat may suffer less from drouth than grain, but any serious injury to spring wheat would have a strengthening effect upon the market. The past week has seen an increase in the number of Continental inquiries for Australian and North Pacific qualities. Our neighbors are on the watch for opportunities to "get in" at the lowest point, as at present there seems to

be little confidence in the return of higher prices in the immediate future. Still values remain at about current quotations, several of the earlier arrivals from Australia may be taken for French ports. The first sailer of the La Plata fleet has called for orders—the new crop already to hand by steamer is well spoken of both as to quality and condition. Trade in all positions maintains an attitude of caution, prices are unusually low, but our prospective wants are in a fair way of being satisfied, therefore there is no temptation to indulge in speculative movements, especially with the experience of the last eighteen months being still fresh in our memories. Dornbusch, April 21.

John Bull's Financial Regrets.

A sorry affair is the report of the council of foreign bondholders, which has just been issued. We do not refer to the report itself, which for a document of the kind is clear, comprehensive and complete, but to the matter with which it deals. That we can scarcely congratulate upon the state of our foreign loan ledger is sufficiently shown by the following summary of the principal loans, chiefly held in this country, which are now in default:--

Table with 3 columns: Loan Name, Approximate Principal Outstanding, Approximate Interest Arrears. Rows include Argentina provincial loans, Argentina municipal loans, etc.

Total £51,380,812 422,670,032

Thus the stupendous amount of about £51,500,000 (\$272,000,000) which has been lent is at the present moment more or less in jeopardy, and £22,750,000 (\$111,250,000) which should have been received in interest is in arrears, much of it beyond all hopes of recovery. Certainly the foreign bondholders of this country have in recent years been hard hit.—The Pall Mall Gazette.

Richard Hilbert, boots and shoes, Nanaimo, has assigned.

The annual report of the trade and commerce of the city of Duluth, for last year, makes a bulky volume of 200 pages, largely taken up with statistical matter. The report is compiled by Geo. E. Wells, secretary of the Duluth Board of Trade. It shows that its preparation must have entailed a great deal of labor upon that official.

J. H. Glass, accompanied by his son F. J. Glass, arrived in the city on Saturday. Mr. Glass is handling the manufactures of Louis Cote & Bro., and J. A. & M. Cote, makers of boots and shoes. He has a speciality of his own invention along this trip, in the form of frost proof boots and shoes, known as the "Kamaska," and protected by patents.

The statement, says a Toronto paper that the maritime province sugar refiners are not competing in this market because they have divided the territory so as to prevent competition is not correct. As a matter of fact two or three large warehouses in this city are filled up with maritime refinery sugars, which are being held for higher prices, and which are confidently expected when the sugar season really opens.

The court of appeals at Toronto has heard the case prepared for its opinion regarding the validity of the section of the provincial act respecting assignments and preferences of insolvent persons, which provides that an assignment for the benefit of creditors shall take precedence of all judgments and executions not completely executed by payment subject to lien, if any, of the first execution creditors for the cost of his execution. The court held the section ultra vires of the legislature and therefore cannot stand.

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Stocks now Complete.

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Red Alsike and White Clovers
Alfalfa or Lucerne, Timothy, Millet,
Hungarian, Bromus Inermis,
Etc., Etc.

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Correspondence invited.

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CHAS. BOECKH & SONS,
TORONTO.

J. E. Dingman, Agent, Winnipeg

WATER POWER.

THE Mayor and Council of the Town
of Minnedosa, Manitoba, invite cor-
respondence from parties willing to
undertake the construction of a Dam and
working of Water Power on the Little
Saskatchewan River. On the basis of a
Report and Plan prepared by Geo. H.
Webster, Esq., C.E., Chief Engineer of
the Manitoba & Northwestern Railway
Company.

Mr. Webster's report provides for a
Reservoir or Power Canal, 600 feet long,
150 to 200 feet wide, and of a minimum
depth of 13 feet, with four good mill sites
adjacent thereto, and states that there is
every opportunity for the utilization of
a splendid Water Power, estimating that
the revenue derived at the low rental of
\$10 per horse power from the 400 horse
power to be provided will probably repay
the whole outlay in three or four years.

The Report and Plan may be examined
at the office of

ERNEST W. PEARSON,
Clerk and Treasurer

WM. B. HAMILTON, SON & CO.

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Stones, Mantle Pieces, Grates, Etc. Special designs fur-
nished on application. Corner Bannatyne and Albert
Streets, Winnipeg.

Baker & Leeson,

(Late of Douglas, Manitoba.)

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—AND—

Commission Merchants,

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Manitoba Consignments Solicited. Best
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CANNING, WALKER & CO.

Direct Importers and Dealers in

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC PLANTS

Shrubs, Seeds, Trees and Fruits. Dairy and
Farm Produce.

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Telephone 199. P.O. Box 711.

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COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Vancouver, - B.C.

Butter, Eggs, Cheese and Pork Products.
FRESH EGGS WANTED.

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C. EDWARDS, PROPRIETOR.

Rates, \$2.50 to \$3.00.

VANCOUVER, - B.C.

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Wholesale Dealers in

FLOUR, FEED and GRAIN

VANCOUVER, - B. C.

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The Brackman & Kerr Milling Co.,
(LIMITED)

Oatmeal and Ground Feed Millers.

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

FLOUR, FEED, GRAIN AND PRODUCE.

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

VICTORIA, - - B.C.

Brief Business Notes.

(From our B. C. Editor.)

Mackinnon & McFarlane, hotel, Vancouver, have been sold out by mortgagees.

D. W. Morrow, of Morrow, Holland & Co., insurance and financial agents, is dead.

The Victoria Plumbing Co. have taken over the business of A. J. Thomas, plumber, Victoria.

The proposal to amalgamate the Victoria and Phoenix breweries is almost an accomplished fact.

Mayor Haslam, Nanaimo, has been elected by acclamation to the House of Commons to succeed D. W. Gordon, deceased.

Rennie & Paterson, of the Columbia carriage works, Vancouver, have dissolved partnership, Rennie continuing the business.

Mr. Keefer, in charge of the Kootenay reclamation scheme, states that this year will witness the reclamation of no less than 12,000 acres of rich land.

T. R. Pearson, Westminster, has resigned the secretaryship of the Royal Agricultural and Industrial Association, and A. B. Mackenzie takes his place.

Victoria's customs returns for April amounted to \$79,325.34. The imports were valued at \$310,121, and exports at \$33,514. The inland revenue returns totalled \$13,778.61.

Articles of incorporation of the War Eagle Mining company were recently filed in Spokane, capital stock, \$50,000. The trustees are R. J. Roberts, Austin Corbin, George K. Reed and William H. Samson, all of Spokane, and A. A. Pugh, of St. Paul, Minn. The mines of the Company are in Trail Creek district, B. C.

The townsite of Nakusp, on Arrow Lake, the point at which the C.P.R. will begin building into the Slocan mines, has had a remarkable movement. In one week over three hundred lots were sold and the demand is still brisk. Its promoters predict that it will have as rapid an advance as Kaslo, on the other side of the summit of Slocan hills. Work on the railway will begin within a few weeks.

The Redondo Island iron mine is turning out some fine ore. There are now about 3,000 tons on the dump. Some 24 men are now at work, and under manager Alexander are fast developing what is bound to be a rich property.

If there is anything in present prices, says a local exchange, the lumber trade is at present flourishing in British Columbia, and the market is extending. A new name on the list of ports drawing its lumber supply from Vancouver is Marseilles, France, for where the Gryfe, now discharging stores at Esquimalt, will load at Hastings mill this month. There are at present four vessels loading at the Hastings mill, and one of these, the Heinrich, is taking a cargo for Hamburg, Germany, being the second ship ever known to convey lumber from British Columbia to that country. The other vessels at Hastings are the Blairhoile, for Sidney, N.S.W.; Siguard, for Port Pirie, and the Mary Low, for Peru.

Inebriety and Life Insurance.

One of a series of lectures on alcoholic drunkenness was delivered by Dr. Norman Kerr, in London, last month, at the rooms of the Medical Society. He took strong ground, as he always does, in favor of total abstinence, contending that even moderate indulgence in alcoholic beverages lessens the duration of human life and renders the body more susceptible to disease. Said the doctor: "We know that one prominent effect of alcoholic poisoning, whether spread over a longer or shorter period of years, is premature ageing. If there is one fact concerning alcohol better established

than another, it is that it operates in auto-dating the day of our death."

He quoted the claims by death expected during 1891 in the Sceptre Life Insurance Company (calculated by the Institute of Actuaries Homo table) as compared with those that actually occurred, which were as follows:—

General Section.—Expected claims, 115; actual claims, 93. Rate per cent., 80.86.

Temperance Section.—Expected claims, 61; actual claims, 30. Rate per cent., 49.18.

These figures prove that even strictly limited dietetic use of intoxicating beverages is prejudicial to health, tends to shorten life, and considerably increases the liability to disease. Besides, it lessens the recuperative power of the system in recovering from sickness. We do not recall an instance among the experiences of life assurance companies either in this country or Britain in which the ratio of mortality was not less among teetotallers than those who habitually use alcoholic drinks.—Exchange.

Andrew Allan, President. John McKechnie, Supt.
F. H. Dryden, Vice-President. W. R. Allan, Sec.-Treas.

THE VULCAN IRON COMPANY,

OF MANITOBA LIMITED

MILL ROLLS GROUND & CORRUGATED.
Agricultural Iron Work.

ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS,

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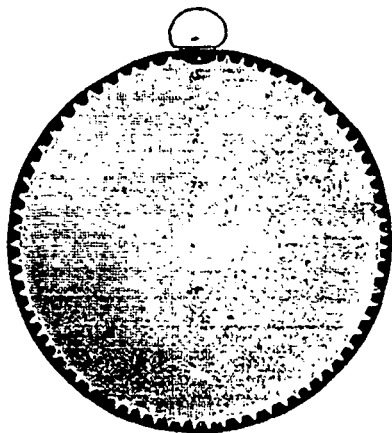
Commission Merchants,

Flour, Grain, Butter, &c.

Advances made on Consignments to British or Continental markets.

Crown Stove Mat.

SCORCH PROOF.



This useful article will be fully appreciated after one trial. All kinds of cereals, milk, chocolate etc., may be cooked in ANY UTENSIL without the least danger of scorching, if used on this mat. It is unequalled for toasting bread.

DIRECTIONS.

Place mat on top of stove, range or open fire, and put utensil upon it. If it becomes soiled it may be cleaned by heating it red hot. Do no wet or scrape it.

Peerless Enamelled Ware,
White Enamelled Ware,
Retinned Ware,
Japanned Tinware,
Pieced Tinware,

Galvanized Iron Ware,
Wire Goods.

German, English, and American Specialities in Metal Goods.

Thos. Davidson & Co

MONTREAL,

FOR MEN ONLY!

A Long Felt Want Supplied.

The Problem Solved at Last.

LOUIS COTE & BRO., of St. Hyacinthe, Quebec, will show to the trade for the coming season, an entirely new invention of MEN'S FROST PROOF Boots and Shoes, which is a combination of Leather and Rubber, combining all the advantages of Lumbermen's Gum Rubbers and Felt Boots, and entirely dispense with the necessity of Overshoes. This new invention is known as "The Yumaska Frost Proof Footwear," and is protected under patent No. 62994. Manufacturers are warned against infringement.

SHOE MERCHANTS AND GENERAL STORE KEEPERS, Wait? Don't place your orders for Gum Rubbers or Felt Boots until you have inspected our full line of samples.

Represented by

J. H. GLASS.

LOUIS COTE & BRO., Staple Goods.

J. A. & M. COTE, Fine Goods.

ARE YOU IN WANT OF

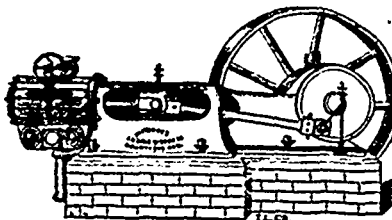
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ELEVATOR MACHINERY,

SAW MILLS, CHOPPERS,

SHINGLE MACHINES,

OR MACHINERY OF ANY KIND



IF SO, WRITE

WATEROUS ENGINE WORKS CO., Ltd., - WINNIPEG, MANITOBA,

GREENE & SONS COMPANY

WHOLESALE

FURS

HATS, CAPS,

Etc., Etc.

MEN'S

FURNISHINGS

Merino and Woolen Undewear

SCARFS, TIES, SHIRTS, COLLARS,

Waterproof Coats.

WAREHOUSE,

517, 519, 521, 523, and 525 St. Paul Street,

MONTREAL

Manitoba Fall Trade, 1893.

A. W. H. STIMPSON,

Grain Commission Merchant,

WINNIPEG - - MANITOBA.

OFFICE 182 MARKET ST., EAST.

P.O. Box 1313. Manitoba Grain Code Used.

LYMAN BROS. & CO.,

WHOLESALE

DRUGS AND MEDICINES

Every requisite for the Drug Trade promptly supplied.

TORONTO, ONT.

MUNROE & CO,

Wholesale Dealers in

Wines, Liquors and Cigars

OF THE BEST BRANDS

9th STREET, - BRANDON

THE DOUBLE MATURITY POLICY

— OF THE —

MANUFACTURERS LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The Double Maturity Policy of this Company embraces some of the most desirable features in Life Insurance, maturing as it does in full at death or age 65, or at period when reserve and surplus combined shall amount to the sum assured. It is without restriction as regards residence, travel or occupation; it is INDISPENSABLE AFTER THE FIRST YEAR, and is the best and most convenient form of accumulation for old age ever devised.

HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO.

W. R. MILLER,

Manager for Man., N.W.T. & B.O.,
WINNIPEG.

GEORGE GOODERHAM,

PRESIDENT

W. E. SANFORD M'FG CO., Ltd.

MANUFACTURERS OF

CLOTHING

45 to 49 King St

Princess Street.

HAMILTON & WINNIPEG.

LEITCH BROS.

OAK LAKE

"Anchor Brand"

FLOURS

—FROM—

No. 1 Hard Wheat.

BRAN, SHORTS

AND ALL KINDS OF

Chopped Feed and Grain.

—ADDRESS—

OAK LAKE

MANITOBA.

Redwood Brewery

Fine Ales, Extra Porter and Premium Lager.

Most Extensive Establishment of the kind in Western Canada.

AGENT FOR ARMOUR'S FLUID EXTRACT OF BEEF.

ED. L. DREWRY,

PROPRIETOR,

WINNIPEG, - MANITOBA.

☞ Highest cash price paid for good malting Barley.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

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

Jos. Andrews,

W. J. Cowan,

Sec-Treas.

Reeve.

Hamiota, April 4th, 1893.

ROBIN & SADLER
MANUFACTURERS OF
Leather Belting
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WATERPROOF BELTING
MONTREAL TORONTO
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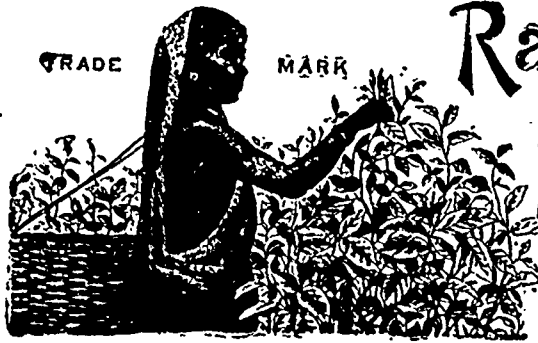
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AND IMPORTERS OF

Green and Dried Fruits.

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**Ram Lal's
PURE
INDIAN TEA**

GUARANTEED ABSOLUTELY PURE
AS MANUFACTURED ON THE
GARDENS IN INDIA.

Sold by Turner, Mackeand & Co., Wholesale Grocers, Winnipeg.

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FINE
BOOTS & SHOES
MONTREAL.**

Representative for Manitoba, N.W.T. and
British Columbia,
L GODBOLT WINNIPEG McIntyre Block

**LAKE OF THE WOODS MILLING CO.
LIMITED.**

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

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

All Grades of HARD WHEAT FLOUR in Barrels and Bags.

Offices at: MONTREAL. KEEWATIN. WINNIPEG.

E. A. Small & Co.,

—MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALEERS 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 LOCK POCKET PATENTED Attached to our Garments only.
See it before Purchasing Spring Goods

S. C. MATTHEWS.

W. C. TOWERS.

SPRING TRADE, 1893.

STILL TO THE FRONT.

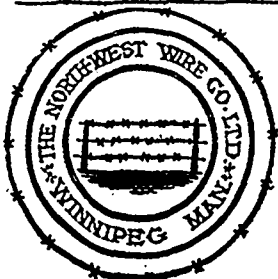
Letter Orders receive prompt personal attention.

MATTHEWS, TOWERS & CO.

WHOLESALE MEN'S FURNISHINGS,

VICTORIA SQUARE,
COR. ST. JAMES STREET.

- MONTREAL.



HOME INDUSTRY!

We have added to our manufacture of BARBED and PLAIN TWISTED WIRE FENCING and STAPLES, that of STEEL WIRE NAILS, and are now prepared to furnish Wire Nails, equal, if not Superior to any in the market, on as favorable terms as any other Canadian manufacturer.

See our Samples and Price List before ordering.

Northwest Wire Co'y., Ltd.

WINNIPEG.

OFFICE: 339 Main Street.
FACTORY, Cor. Pt. Douglas Ave. and Lorne Sts.

WALTER T. KIRBY,
Secretary-Treasurer

THOS. CLEARHUE,

BROCKVILLE, - ONT.

—WHOLESALE DEALER IN—

GLOVES,

MITTS and

MOCCASINS.

NOTE.—My travellers will have the pleasure of calling upon you shortly with a full range of samples for the season of 1893.

HOPE & CO.

—SEE OUR LINE OF—

Feathers AND
DOWN Pillows

AND ALL FANCY ARTICLES IN
THE DOWN LINE.

Cash Paid for Feathers.

183 6th Avenue North, - WINNIPEG

St. Lawrence Hall

MONTREAL, - - P.Q.

Every Attention paid to Guests. First-class
every Respect. Appointments Perfect.
Graduated Prices.

Toronto Grocery Market.

A further advance of 40 in sugars has been about the only thing to cause anything approaching excitement, but even in this particular line the demand is limited and is confined to small lots. Canned goods are still in fair request at steady prices, and the improvement in coffee outside noted last week continues. Valencia raisins and currants are in fairly good demand, but outside these two particular lines there is not much doing in dried fruits. Rice remains in the same uninteresting condition as for some time past, but for spices there is some enquiry. Syrups and molasses are moving fairly well. Teas rule quiet but firm, and cables announce Indian and Ceylon higher. A further advance is announced in cocoa. While trade at the moment is so quiet the prospects for a good summer trade have lost some of their brightness. In fact during the last couple of days there appears to be prospects of a tendency towards that direction. Payments are not satisfactory.

COFFEES.—The outside markets have been a little irregular, but latest advices report both the Rio and Santos markets firm, and during the last few days there has been a gradual improvement. There is still a scarcity of fine grades. There is no material change on the local market, demand being moderate and prices much as before. We quote: Rio 20 to 22c., East Indian 27 to 30 c., South America 21 to 23c. Mocha 26 to 30c., Santos 21 to 22.

COCOAS AND CHOCOLATES.—The market is firmer and an advance of 1c. has been made in some lines. Advices from Trinidad under date of April 19 state that there has been a slight increase in deliveries, which are however still disappointing, the continued drought having retarded the ripening of the pods. A few heavy rains which fell lately did a good deal of good, and should moderate rains follow liberal supplies are expected during the next two months. It is stated that the "pick just commencing is bound to fall short of expectations, and we must look to October crop to make up the large deficiency in the year's production."

There is not much demand except for Valencia raisins and currants. Valencia raisins are in good demand for the season, chiefly of the cheaper qualities. The idea is about 4 1/2 for second off-stalk and 5 1/2 for fine off-stalk; fancy selected are worth 7 1/2 and layers 6 1/2 to 7 1/2. Currants are in good demand at 5 1/2 to 5 3/4 for good sound fruit. There are a few cases of prunes moving, and the idea is 7 1/2 in cases. Dates are quiet and unchanged, 5 1/2 being the ruling figure. The market seems to be about cleaned out of figs.

Nuts.—There is nothing special to note. Both demand and stocks are light, while prices are unchanged. Brazil nuts, 11 to 11 1/2 a pound. Sicily shelled almonds, 32 to 35c a pound; unshelled, 16 to 17c; peanuts, 13 to 14c for roasted and 11 to 12 1/2c for green.

Rice and Spices.—No change is reported in rice. Until the new crop arrives in June not much movement or change in prices is anticipated; 3 1/2 is still the ruling figure for ordinary quality. Spices are in good demand at steady prices. Whole ginger is quoted at 20 to 25c, pure white pepper at 20 to 28c., and pure black at 14 to 16c.

Sugar.—The market continues to gather strength, but there is no corresponding response in the demand. People are seemingly buying just as little as they possibly can, some evidently being of the opinion that the market will be unable to maintain its present position. There is nothing apparently however to warrant such a view being taken. Some of the refineries have withdrawn quotations and the outside markets are higher for present delivery than for July delivery, while from the present price of raws the refiners would be entitled to higher prices than those now obtaining. The idea for granulated is 5 1/2 with the range running 3/4 higher, and in spite of the quietness, prices are firm at the figures quoted. A very

dark yellow sugar can be obtained on this market as low as 4 1/2c, but the ruling price for ordinary dark is 4 3/4, bright 4 1/2 to 4 5/8 and cream 4 3/4c.

Syrups and Molasses.—Syrups are in rather better supply, but demand continues light at steady prices; 2 1/2 to 3 1/2c is the idea, the outside figures being for common syrup. Demand for molasses is very small at prices ranging from 32c for Porto Rico to 38 to 48c for New Orleans.

Teas.—The local tea market continues quiet. Low grades of every kind are in light supply and dear. Blacks have advanced still further. Medium grades of all teas are now offering best value, and incomprehensibly better value than the low grades; so much so is this the case that it is held that either the latter have got to come down or the better grades advance. Old season Japan teas have been neglected, and holders are beginning to feel somewhat restless about getting rid of the balance on hand. Cables received on this market on Tuesday announced an advance of 1d in Ceylon and Indian Pekoes, broken Pekoes, and orange Pekoes.

Dried Apples.—Dull, and the little that is being done is confined to small lots. Jobbers are paying 4 1/2 to 5c and selling at 5 to 5 1/2c. **Evaporated apples.**—Not much doing and prices are easy; dealers are as a rule paying 8 1/2 to 9c and quoting 9 to 9 1/2c.

Canned Goods.—No new features have developed during the week. The good business noted a week ago appears to have been fairly well maintained, and prices are firm. The enquiry is chiefly for tomatoes and corn. Tomatoes sell as before at 35c to \$1. The recent expense in the police court regarding the soaked article seems for the moment to have affected the demand for canned peas, although not to any great extent. The trade expect however that business in this particular line will get down to a more legitimate basis now since the public have become enlightened through the recent legal proceedings. Prices rule as before at 85 to \$1 for ordinary and \$1.45 for sifted. Corn continues in the same active demand as noted a week ago, and stocks of this particular line are probably lighter than in either tomatoes or corn; ordinary are quoted at 85 to \$1 and extra at \$1.25. Beans are in fair demand and unchanged at 90c to \$1. Salmon, for the season, is in active demand; prices firm and unchanged, \$1.55 to \$1.65 for tails and \$1.70 to \$1.80 for flats being the idea for the first-class and red article, while a fairly good light pink can be obtained as low as \$1.30. Lobster is also in good demand for the season; \$2 to \$2.10 for tails and \$2.50 for flats are the ruling prices for good brands. Sardines are still attracting but small attention. Canned meats are beginning to move a little more briskly, and indications point to firm prices for the season. There is not much doing in peaches, and prices remain much as before at \$2.10 to \$2.25 for 2's and at \$3.25 to \$3.75 for 3's. Plums are in fair demand and unchanged at \$1.45 to \$1.55. Apples are in rather better demand than a week ago at 85 to \$1 for 3's and \$2 to \$2.25 for gallons.—*Greener, May 5.*

The Real Estate Boom at Buffalo.

The Buffalo Courier says: "One who reads the newspapers which are printed in any of the prosperous villages within a hundred miles of Buffalo will often notice paragraphs and advertisements which show that the local capitalists have invested or are invited to invest in Buffalo real estate. In fact a hundred miles is by no means the limit of this sort of investment, and such cities as Auburn, Syracuse and Erie have their companies and Offices for operating in Buffalo lots, and so have such villages as Medina, Batavia, Albion, Olean, Honellsville, Mayville and many others.

"The way the money in these towns and in nearly all the smaller towns in western and Central New York and western Pennsylvania is being scraped together and sent to Buffalo for investment reminds one of the similar gathering up of local capital a quarter of a century ago

for investment in the newly opened oil fields of Pennsylvania. Oil investment became a craze. There were more companies than there have been wells since. Every company promised millions, and ninety-nine in one hundred of them sunk all the capital put into them, and never returned a cent. People had not then learned what a lottery the oil business is. Any plot of waste land in western Pennsylvania was thought sufficient basis for floating a company sure of as rich returns as those from the great Nobles oil well. In some cases noted business men, who wanted double certainty, were so foolish as to employ clairvoyants to tell them where to dig. The end of the matter was that all the small towns in these parts were literally 'cleaned out' of every dollar of their floating capital just as they had been twenty years earlier in equipping gold-digging expeditions for California. Now they have had time to accumulate another surplus, and they are putting it into Buffalo.

"The indications are very strong that this time they will make something—perhaps enough to replace the losses of '49 in the search for gold and of '69 in the search for oil. Buffalo really has already proved to many investors better than gold mines or oil wells, and according to all appearances there is more to be made hereafter than has been made heretofore. Real estate men say that up to date no losses have been made in Buffalo real estate. Some have not made as much as they had expected to make and some have struck it richer than others, but all have made something. Therefore let the twice cleaned-out village capitalists feel confidence and take comfort in their Buffalo investments, for, if not too far from the business center, they are likely to turn out well.

Cut Nail Men Meet.

There was a quarterly meeting of the cut nail branch of the iron trade in Montreal on Monday last for the discussion of regular business. The representatives present were D. McLuttre, Ontario Rolling Mill Co.; J. Graham, Graham Nail Works; G. Mecgy, Pillow, Hersey & Co.; W. Abbott, Abbott & Co.; Joseph Peck, Peck, Benny & Co.; and McMaster, Montreal Rolling Mill Co. The meeting had to consider a report to the effect that some of the manufacturers in the maritime provinces were cutting under the agreement. The complaint was based on the report of a traveller to the effect that representatives of makers down below instead of cutting adopted the device of betting the prospective buyer as the case might be \$25 or \$50 that they would not get the order. Those who attended the meeting, however, informed *Hardware's* representative that the story was without foundation, and that no such practices had occurred. The traveller in the case in point had simply been misinformed, for the maritime province men had satisfied the association that they were acting conscientiously. No change in the basis of cost was decided upon, the former rate \$2.25 f.o.b. Montreal and \$2.30 f.o.b. Toronto and Hamilton, and \$2.45 for the maritime provinces being confirmed.—*Hardware.*

Crops in Iowa.

The weekly Iowa weather crop bulletin of May 6th says that for the third consecutive week the weather was cold and unfavorable. The first part of the month was exceptionally warm and favorable for seeding, and farmers made good progress. The last part was cold and stormy and retarded all field work, but conditions are more favorable than on May 1st 1892. Grass and Winter Grain have been benefited by the wet weather; but there are many reports of the rotting of small grain that had not germinated before the middle of April. Extent of damage cannot now be estimated. Reports from all parts of the State of the destruction of young Pigs by excessive cold and moisture, and it is probable that the spring Pig crop of Iowa will this year fall 20 to 25 per cent below the average.

O'LOUGHLIN BROS. & CO.,

HAVE NOW IN STOCK LARGE ASSORTMENT

WALL PAPERS.

SEE OUR SAMPLES!

NEW GOODS!!

LOW PRICES!!!

SEND IN YOUR ORDERS.

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

134 and 136 Second Avenue North, WINNIPEG MAN.

Montreal Markets.

Flour—The flour market has been very dull during the past week, but there are signs of improvement, as enquiries have been received from Quebec, the Lower Provinces and Newfoundland; and now that navigation is open, an increased business is looked for. The enquiries from Quebec show that the large stocks there referred to by us some weeks ago have been materially reduced. A large sale is said to have been made direct from the mill west of Toronto, for account of a Quebec firm, at the same figure laid down in Quebec as it would cost to lay it down here. This is how the railways manage to induce business to go past Montreal. Large quantities of flour will leave Montreal during the next week or ten days, which will considerably lessen stocks in store here. Straight rollers can be bought in car lots at \$3.35, and sales have been made of broken lots delivered at \$3.50 with choice rollers at \$3.55 to 3.60. Strong bakers continue to sell at irregular prices. Patent, spring, \$4.15 to 4.25; patent, win'er, \$4.10 to 4.20; straight roller, \$3.35 to 3.60; extra, \$3 to 3.25; superfine, \$2.60 to 2.90; fine, \$2.35 to 2.50; city strong bakers, \$4 to 4.15; Manitoba bakers, \$3.50 to 4.05; Ontario bags—extra, \$1.40 to 1.50; straight rollers, \$1.70 to 1.80; superfine, \$1.30 to 1.45; fine, \$1.10 to 1.20.

Oatmeal—The market is fairly steady, but the volume of business is limited. Car lots of rolled and granulated on track are quoted at \$4.00 to 4.10 per bbl on track as to quality. In a jobbing way we quote as follows: Rolled and granulated, \$4.05 to 4.20; standard \$3.90 to 4. In bags, granulated and rolled, \$2.00 to 2.10, and standard \$1.90 to 2.00.

Mill feed—The market for bran is quiet with car lots quoted at \$14.00 and we quote \$14 to \$14.50. Sales at points west of Toronto have been made at \$12 f.o.b. Shorts are quoted here at \$16.00, and moullie at \$19.00 to \$21.

Wheat—Sales are reported of No. 2 hard Manitoba wheat afloat Montreal, on p.t., but it is believed that prices were in the vicinity of 83c; No. 2 hard is offered at 74c Fort William, with a 7c freight to Montreal. Wheat is quoted steady at points west of Toronto, with sales of red and white winter reported at 66 to 67c to millers, but round lots are held firmly at 68c f.o.b.

Pork, Lard, etc.—There are still sellers of Canada short cut messpork at \$21.00 in round lots, notwithstanding that it would cost \$22.85 to lay down new Chicago regular mess in this market, and we quote Canada short cut at \$21.00 to 21.50, although one holder refuses to sell under \$21.50 for round lots and \$22.00 for small. There is more enquiry, and dealers look for an improved trade. In compound lard it seems that a good deal of cutting has been going on, as sales have been reported all the way from \$1.95 to 2.05, and one dealer says he

is getting \$2.10. Canada pure lard is quoted at \$2.35 to 2.40 per pail. Canada short cut pork, per bbl, \$21.00 to 22.00; Canada clear mess, per bbl, \$20.00 to 20.50; extra mess beef, per bbl, \$14.00 to 15.00; ham, city cured, per lb, 12½ to 13½c; lard, pure, in pails, per lb, 12c; lard, compound, in pails, per lb 10 to 10½c; bacon, per lb, 11½ to 12½c; shoulders, 10½ to 11c.

DAIRY PRODUCE.

Butter—The market is pretty well cleared of stock, both creamery and dairy, a few lots of old western and Kamouraska are available, but they, it is believed, will move out now that navigation is open. Some of the old returned creamery referred to last week has been moving off at 19 to 19½c. New creamery is absorbed pretty well as soon as it is received at prices ranging from 22 to 24c, while new eastern is taken readily at 21 to 22. New creamery, 22 to 24c; eastern townships, 21 to 22c; old creamery, 19 to 21c; dairy, 18 to 20c.

Rolls—New western rolls have sold at 20 to 21c.

Cheese—The principal feature of the week has been the opening of the country markets. At Bellville, on Tuesday, 1,260 boxes white and 505 boxes colored were offered, and sales reported of 1,120 boxes of white, balance of April, at 9½c; 70 boxes colored, 9½c; 350 boxes, 9½c. At Ingersoll, on Tuesday, 685 boxes were offered, and there were sold 214 boxes at 9½c, 76 do. at 9¼c, and 200 boxes at 9½c. At Woodstock on Wednesday, 530 boxes were offered and 140 boxes sold at 9½c, and 111 do. at 9 15-16c.

Hides.—The market for hides is about the same as that of a week ago, there being still a wide difference in prices paid by dealers, sales being reported this week at 5 to 5½c and 5½c for No. 1, while the top figure that can be wrung out of tanners is 5½c. Heavy steers continue to meet with fair enquiry at 7½c for No. 1 and 6½c for No. 2. Calfskins have sold at 8c, at which figure they be called steady. Lambskins are taken a 20c each, and sheepskins are quiet at 95c to \$1.25 each. We quote: Nos. 1, 2 and 3 hides to tanners 5½, 4½ and 3½c, and to dealers 5 to 5½c, 4 to 4½c and 3 to 3½c for Nos. 1, 2 and 3. Calfskins 8c; sheepskins, 90c to \$1.25, and lambskins 15 to 20c.

Wool—The market is firmer, and holders are getting better prices. A lot of 30,000 pounds of Northwest wool was bought this week by a Toronto merchant on p.t., but believed to be in the vicinity of 13c. The same buyer bid 12c on another lot of 20,000 pounds but did not get it. Cape wool is firm at 14½ to 16c, sales of quite a number of lots having been made at between that range. We heard of only one lot selling at 14c. We quote: Cap, 14 to 16½; Scoured B.A. wool, 23 to 38c; Canadian fleeces, 19 to 22c, and Northwest wool, 12 to 14c as to grade.

Eggs—The market continues to rule easy under liberal receipts, and sales are reported at

11 to 11½c as to quantity. Packers are said to be putting down a fair quantity. Buyers are paying 9c west of Toronto and 9 to 10c east of Toronto. It is not expected that the first steamers leaving port will take out any shipments.

Maple Products.—Syrups in wood 5 to 6c per lb., and in tins 55c to 60c. Sugar 6 to 7½c.

Dried Fruit.—There is no material change to note; prices remain unchanged at:—Dried apples, 5½ to 6c; evaporated, 8 to 9½c; peaches and apricots 19 to 21c.—*Trade Bulletin*, May 8th.

The Reciprocity Convention.

The second international reciprocity convention, called to meet at St. Paul on the 5th and 6th of June, will no doubt be a much more numerous body than was the first convention which was held last September at Grand Forks, and which was limited in its competition to delegations from Manitoba, North Dakota, Minnesota and Wisconsin. The Grand Forks meeting was able and earnest and it gave a strong impetus to the movement for freer commercial intercourse between Canada and the United States. It set the ball rolling in good shape. At St. Paul next month there will be, from present indications, an assembly that will represent the commercial bodies of the principal cities and towns on both sides of the border, all the way from the Pacific to the Atlantic. The business classes in both countries, with few exceptions, want to trade freely with each other. The politicians are rather shy of the movement and are not likely to appear at the convention in any great numbers. They are responsible for the present barriers of tariff duties that keep the people of the States and the Dominion apart and they are afraid of any mover at that seeks to change the existing condition of things.

St. Paul will take good care of the convention. It will occur on the two days preceding the Great Northern celebration and delegates will, if they desire, be able to take in the parade and other performances of that interesting event. Many delegates from the west will make it convenient to go to the World's Fair at Chicago. St. Paul will be full of bustle and life during the week from June 5th to June 10th. The city will then be looking its best in its summer robes of foliage and flowers and we can assure all intending visitors that they will find a sojourn here a delightful episode. The convention, it should be borne in mind, is not in any sense a political move, but is based wholly on business interest. All commercial bodies believing that larger trade relations between the two countries will be for the interests of both and in the line of pushing forward the march of civilization on the American continent should not fail to send representatives.—*North-west Magazine*.

HUTCHISON,
(Care of Mills & Hutchison, Montreal.)

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222	Queen Pen, fine point.....	700
232	Lodger Pen, fine point.....	700
242	Beaver Pen, turned up point.....	600
252	Commercial Pen, medium point.....	600
262	Electric Pen, fine point.....	900
282	Public Pen, fine point.....	450
302	Falcon Pen, medium point.....	400
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QUOTATIONS MUCH LOWER THAN EVER BEFORE.

Toronto Markets.

Millfeed—Quiet, with a fair demand. Shorts sold west at \$13, and east at \$14. For bran there were buyers at \$11 Toronto freights, and sellers \$11.50.

Wheat—White and red were generally held at 63c outside, but here and there sellers were reported at 63 to 67c for odd cars. Spring was firm, with a good enquiry; 64c was paid on the Midland; 63c was bid north, with sellers at 6c Goose quiet at 63c north and west. On call 71c was bid for No. 1 fall without sellers. Manitoba wheat is coming forward very slowly, and arrivals North Bay are nearly all reported to be of lower or ungraded wheats. No 2 hard offered on call at 87c North Bay, and 86c was bid. There were several sales from Midland and Owen Sound at 82c delivered west, and at 84c east.

Barley—Dull, with an enquiry for good feeding at 35c outside.

Oats—Firm and in demand. On track here 36c was paid. White sold west at 32c, and 33c was bid Midland.

Grain and Flour—Car prices are: Flour (Toronto freights), Manitoba patents, \$4.30 to 4.50; Manitoba strong bakers', \$3.90 to 4.25; Ontario patents, \$3.25 to 3.50; straight roller, \$2.95 to 3.25; extra, \$2.60 to 2.70; low grades per bag, \$1.00 to 1.25 Bran—\$12.50 to 14. Shorts—\$13.50 to 15. Wheat—west and north points—White, 65 to 69c; spring, 62 to 64c; red winter, 66 to 68c; goose, 61 to 62c; spring Midland, 63 to 65c; No 1 hard, North Bay, 86 to 87c; No 2 hard, 83 to 85c; No 3 hard, 77 to 78c; No 1 frosted, 62 to 65c; peas (outside) 58 to 60c. Early (outside)—No 1, 41 to 42c; No 2, 37 to 37c; No 3 extra, 34 to 35c; No 3, 30 to 32c; two-rowed, 54 pounds, averaging about No 3 extra in color (outside), 32 to 37c. Rye (outside) 50 to 52c. Buckwheat (outside) 60c Oats, 35c to 36c.

Eggs—Receipts were large, but the local demand was good, and the price kept steady at 11c for case lots of fresh stock.

Potatoes—No movement; cars good Ontario stock appear to be worth about 76c on spot; dealers ask 90c per bag for small lots out of store.

Dried Apples—Dull; job lots bright stock are quoted at 5c. Dealers pay 4c for farmers' offerings.

Produce—Quotations are: Beans, per bus, out of store, \$1.35 to 1.50; dressed meats, per lb.—Beef, fices, 4c to 5c; hinds, 7c to 8c; veal, 8 to 9c mutton, 7c to 8c; lamb, 11 to 12c. Dried apples—Jobbing at 5c; evaporated, 9 to 9c. Eggs—Fresh, 11c. Hay—Timothy, on track, \$9.50 to \$10. Straw, \$5.60 to 6.00. Hides—Cured, 5c to 5c; green, No. 1, cows, 4c. Skins—Sheepskins—\$1 to 1.35; calf, 5 to 7c. Hops—Canadian, 1892 crop, 15 to 19c; yearlings, 14 to 16c. Honey—Extracted, 8 to 9c; sections, 13 to 14c. Potatoes, per bag—Out of store, 90c; on track, 75c per bag. Poultry—chickens, per pair, 60 to 75c; geese, per lb., 8 to 8c; ducks, per pair, 60 to 75c; turkeys, 13 to 14c per lb.

Dressed Hogs—Dressed hogs steady. Receipts were fair. Packers paid \$8.00 to \$8.25. There were a few rail hogs, but the receipts this way are very light.

Provisions—Quotations are: Mess pork, Canadian, \$20 to \$20.50; short cut, \$21 to \$21.25; bacon, long clear, per lb, 10c to 10c; lard, Canadian, tierces, 12c to 12c; tubs and pails, 13 to 13c; compound, do, 10 to 11c. Smoked meats—Hams, per lb, 13c; bellies, per lb., 13c; rolls, per lb, 10c to 10c; backs, per lb, 12 to 12c.

Butter—The local market was a little stronger to day, owing to moderate receipts, but prices were unaltered. Choice large rolls, sold generally at 17 to 18c, and medium to good grades, at 15 to 16c. Hardly anything but rolled butter was offered to-day, and prices for other kinds are mainly nominal. Quotations are: Butter; Good to choice selected dairy, tubs,

16 to 18c; extra choice, 20 to 21c; medium do, 16 to 18c; large rolls, extra to choice, 17 to 18c; good to choice do., 15 to 17c; medium, 15 to 16; creamery, in tubs and crocks, 18 to 20c; rolls, 20 to 27c; cheese, choice colored, jobbing at 11 to 11c.

Cattle, export—Some very fine cattle offered to day, and high prices were paid for these. A couple of loads extra choice shipping stock sold at 5c per pound, and few small picked lots of choice cattle brought 5c per pound, but the bulk of the offerings sold 4c to 5c. Butchers' cattle—There was a fair local enquiry at about Tuesday's prices. Common cattle sold at 2c to 3c per lb; good at 3c to 3c; choice to extra choice at 3c to 4c per pound.

Sheep and Lambs—The demand was fair at unchanged prices. Sheep sold at \$6.00 to 7.50 per head, and good yearling brought 6 to 6c per lb, but the latter were very scarce. Quite a number of spring lambs were offered; the demand was slow at \$1 to \$5 apiece.

Hogs—Although there were about 1,300 hogs here, the market was steady, if not firm. Tuesday's prices were well maintained, and in some instances 10 to 15c per cwt more was paid for choice, straight, fat hogs, the demand being very active for these. Choice hogs generally sold at \$6.50 per cwt off the cars, but a sale of 92 nice animals, averaging 200 lbs, was reported at \$6.50 per cwt. Quite a number of hogs which were purchased a week ago at \$7 per cwt, were brought in to-day, but nothing sold at this price on spot.—Empire, May, 6.

Wheat Stocks 40 Per Cent Heavier This Year.

For the first time during the current calendar year April reports of decreases of available stocks of wheat in the United States showed a disposition to equal like records for the month in preceding years. East of the Rocky mountains stocks of wheat fell away 8,031,000 bushels last month, while in April, 1892, the decrease was 10,349,000 bushels, and in 1891 6,963,000 bushels, and so on. The total decrease, both coasts, during April this year was 9,282,000 bushels, against 10,468,000 bushels in April last year, as compared with 9,762,000 bushels in April, 1891, and slightly smaller decreases in April, 1890 and 1889. But April's energy in consuming available supplies of wheat, as if trying to make up for lost time, barely maintains her own average, for when decreases of available supplies of wheat for four months of the year are considered it is found that the falling off east of the Rocky mountains was only 9,022,000 bushels, against 20,059,000 bushels in four months of 1892, 13,948,000 bushels in the first third of 1891, 20,841,000 bushels in 1890, and as compared with 18,378,000 bushels decrease in four months of 1889. The falling away of stocks on the Pacific coast was much more normal, and when decreases on both coasts for four months are considered the total is found to be only 14,790,000 bushels this year, as compared with 26,312,000 bushels last year, 22,960,000 bushels in 1891, 24,635,000 bushels in 1890, and as contrasted with 22,392,000 bushels in 1889, about three-fifths of the average decrease during the first third of the latter half of the cereal year.

The significance of this is more apparent when it is recalled that during the latter six months of 1892 there was a net increase of available stocks of wheat, both coasts of the United States and Canada, amounting to 78,370,000 bushels, which tremendous increase, a gain fully 50 per cent larger than the heaviest previous similar gain, has been met during four succeeding months by a net falling away of less than 15,000,000 bushels.

Wheat stocks	East Rocky Mountains	Pac. coast	Totals, U.S. and Can.
May 1, 1893.....	95,710,000	3,537,000	99,247,000
May 1, 1892.....	49,382,000	2,488,000	51,870,000
May 1, 1891.....	33,662,000	4,211,000	37,873,000
May 1, 1890.....	33,327,000	3,828,000	37,155,000
May 1, 1889.....	34,361,000	1,750,000	36,111,000
May 1, 1888.....	48,436,000	9,030,000	57,466,000

As shown by the foregoing exhibit, the aggregate stocks of wheat in the United States and Canada, both coasts, on May 1 (April 29) was 99,247,000 bushels, nearly double the quantity so held one year ago, when wheat stocks were the largest throughout the country ever reported on a similar date.

Within late years total net decreases of available supplies of wheat in the United States and Canada between May 1 and June 30, the close of the cereal year, have seldom, if ever, exceeded 15,000,000 bushels, from which it may be inferred that, with even normal decreases from this time to the end of the cereal year, there is a prospect for carrying over not less than 80,000,000 bushels of wheat on July 1, as compared with only 35,000,000 bushels July 1, 1892, 22,000,000 bushels on that date, 1891, 30,000,000 bushels in 1890, 21,000,000 bushels July 1, 1889, 36,000,000 bushels July 1, 1888, 54,000,000 bushels July 1, 1887, 42,000,000 bushels in 1886, and 49,000,000 bushels on July 1, 1885. So far as the probabilities go, they favor a total in excess of 80,000,000 bushels available on July 1 next, which means much more than twice the average quantity carried over on that date during the past eight years.

Special cable advices from Bradstreet's from Beerbohm, London, containing totals of stocks of wheat held in Europe and afloat for Europe on the 1st inst., enable Bradstreet's to furnish the following compilation of

THE WORLD'S WHEAT STOCKS.

	No. bushels May 1 1893.	1892.
Wheat Stocks United States and Canada	99,247,000	51,870,000
Wheat Stocks Europe and afloat	72,792,000	74,024,000

Grand totals, European, afloat and American stocks 172,032,000 125,894,000

An aggregate of 172,032,000 bushels in the United States, Canada, Europe and afloat for Europe on May 1, is seen to be 47,000,000 bushels more than was similarly held on a like date in 1892, an increase of about 40 per cent of the world's available stocks. As compared with May 1 in preceding years the increases are, of course, much heavier, amounting to 77,050,000 bushels as contrasted with May 1, 1891, an increase of 80 per cent; to 90,000,000 bushels more than the aggregate on May 1, 1890, an increase of 110 per cent, and to 86,000,000 bushels more than the total on May 1, 1889, a gain of 100 per cent.

Accompanying tabular exhibits have made it sufficiently plain that the decrease in available stocks of wheat in the United States during April amounted roughly to about 9,000,000 bushels, while the total net increase in stocks afloat for Europe and in Europe during the same period in round numbers amounted to about 3,000,000 bushels, leaving, as already explained, a total net decrease of American, European and afloat for Europe stocks during April of 6,100,000 bushels, which is to be compared with April decreases of 17,500,000 bushels in 1892, 4,400,000 bushels in 1891, 8,100,000 bushels in 1890, and with a falling off of 5,000,000 net during April 1889. Thus, while the total net falling away in the American and European supplies of available wheat during April, 1893, was about 6,100,000 bushels, only one-third as much as in April, 1892, the April decrease of 1893 is nevertheless about equal to the average for that month in the three years immediately preceding 1892.—Bradstreet's.

C. Drinkwater, secretary of the Canadian Pacific, had an interview with the comptrollers of customs, when the matter of relaxation of customs regulations forbidding settlers to dispose of their cattle within two years of their arrival in Canada, was discussed. It is not at all unlikely some change in this respect may be made in order to enable those farmers who are migrating from the States to our Northwest to dispose of their stock at quarantine and so enable them to purchase other cattle without having to wait the full period of the expiration of three months.

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| 1 Hickok C. Double Ruling Machine. | 12 Circular Wood Blocks, \$1 each. |
| 1 Hickok Duplex C.K. Ruling Machine. | 1 Marbling Bath Stand, 14x26, 6 Combs. |
| 1 Hickok Ruling Machine. } with striker. | 1 Drying Rack, 32x65. |
| 2 Toronto Ruling Machine. } | 50½ lbs. Marbling Colour. |
| 1 Morrison Perfection G. Wire Stitcher, with Morrison attachment. | 17 Tables, Wood, 44 in. x 11 feet 4 in., 6 legs. 4 drawers. |
| 1 Brehmer Wire Sewing Machine 4 heads, 4 in. thick. | 48 Stools. |
| 2 Singer Thread Sewing Machines. | 180 feet 3 feet 6 in. Bench. |
| 1 Brehmer, 1 head, 4 and 6 paging Machine. | 30 Glue Brushes. |
| 1 Austin Steam Power Sawing Machine, 5 saws. | 2 Clocks. |
| 1 Mansfield Millboard Cutter, 32 in. | 1 Lot Gilding Tools—Fillets, Rolls, Letters—Brass and Lead—Corners, Centres, and Side Pieces. |
| 1 Sanborn 12 in. Card Cutter Shear. | 1 Drawer Case, 36 in. x 80 in. |
| 1 Donnell Blank Book Folding Machine. | 1 Eddy Three Horse-power Motor, with Self-oiling Hanger. |
| 1 Sanborn Embosser or Smasher, steam or gas 17x21. | 70 feet 1½ in. Colk Rolled Shafting. |
| 2 Hand Embossers, Gas, 12 in. square. | 121 feet Drop Self-oiling Hangers. |
| 1 Acme Cutter, 36 in., Self Clamp. | 85 feet 1½ in. Turned Shafting. |
| 1 Acme Cutter, 36 in., Hand and Self Clamp. | 12 Self-oiling Hangers, 18 in Drop. |
| 1 Sheridan 36 in. Auto Cutter. | 1 Countershaft, 3 feet over Sewing Machine and 1-18 in. and 2 Small Pulleys. |
| 1 Howard Backing Machine, 22 in Jaw. | 7 Foot Countershafts and 2 Hangers. |
| 1 Sanborn Gas Heated Blank Book Back Making Machine. | Dodge Wood Pulleys—2 12 in. x 4 in. Face. |
| 1 Howard Compound or Gear Standing Press, 4 rods. | 1 28 in. x 4 in. " |
| 3 Standing Presses, 6 rods. | 1 16 in. x 8 in. " |
| 1 Gilding Press, Iron Screws. | 1 6 in. x 5 in. " |
| 3 Iron Gilding Presses, oscillating. | 1 11 in. x 6 in. " |
| 1 Iron Bench for Rounding on, 33x36x5. | 1 19 in. x 6 in. " |
| 2 Lay Presses, wood. | 1 24 in. x 10 in. " |
| 5 Sewing Benches, 1 Iron Rod. | 1 10 in. x 4 in. " |
| 1 5 B. Letter Press. | 1 13 in. x 4 in. " |
| 1 8 Letter Press. | 1 15 in. x 9 in. " |
| 14 Copper Glue Kettles, Gas Stoves and Tubing. | 1 Pulley, Iron, 34 in. x 7 in. Medard Steel Rim. |
| 7 Backing Hammers. | |
| 44 Sheets Planished Tin Boards. | |
| 25 19x24x½ Iron Pressboards. } 217 lbs. | |
| 26 16x20x½ " " } | |
| 16 24x30x½ " " } | |

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TIME CARD.

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

North Bound			South Bound		
Brandon Ex. Tues. & Sat.	St. Paul Express Daily.	Miles from Winnipeg.	STATIONS.	St. Paul Express, Daily.	Brandon Ex. Tues. & Sat.
9:55p	4:10p	0	Winnipeg	11:45a	1:00p
9:45p	4:00p	8	Portage Junction	11:54a	1:10p
9:30p	3:45p	9	St. Norbert	12:09p	1:24p
9:17p	3:31p	15	Cartier	12:25p	1:37p
1:50p	3:13p	23	St. Agathe	12:41p	1:55p
1:50p	3:04p	27	Union Point	12:49p	2:02p
1:39p	2:51p	32	Silver Plains	1:01p	2:15p
1:20p	2:39p	40	Morris	1:20p	2:36p
	2:18p	46	St. Jean	1:35p	
	1:57p	50	Letellier	1:57p	
	1:29p	65	Emerson	2:16p	
	1:16p	68	Pembina	2:25p	
	9:35a	103	Grand Forks	6:00p	
	5:35a	223	Winnipeg Junction	9:56p	
	8:35p	470	Minneapolis	6:30a	
	8:00p	481	St. Paul	7:05a	
	9:00a	583	Chicago	9:35a	

MORRIS-BRANDON BRANCH.

East Bound.			West Bound.		
Freight Mon. & Fri. Wed. & Sat.	Passenger Tues. & Sat. Thur. & Fri.	Miles from Winnipeg.	STATIONS.	Passenger Mon. & Fri. Wed. & Sat.	Freight Tues. & Sat. Thur. & Fri.
11:40a	9:55p	0	Winnipeg	1:00p	8:00a
7:30p	1:15p	0	Morris	2:30p	7:30a
6:40p	12:53p	10	Low Farm	3:05p	8:15a
5:46p	12:27p	21	Myrtle	3:31p	9:05a
5:24p	12:16p	25	Roland	3:43p	9:25a
4:46p	11:57a	33	Rosebank	4:02p	9:58a
4:10p	11:43a	38	Miami	4:15p	10:25a
3:23p	11:20a	49	Deerwood	4:33p	11:15a
2:58p	11:03a	54	Altamont	4:50p	11:48a
2:18p	10:49a	62	Somerses	5:10p	12:28p
1:43p	10:33a	68	Swan Lake	5:24p	1:00p
1:17p	10:19a	74	Indian Springs	5:39p	1:30p
12:59p	10:07a	79	Marisapolis	5:50p	1:55p
12:22p	9:10a	88	Greenway	6:00p	2:28p
11:51a	9:35a	92	Balder	6:21p	3:00p
11:04a	9:12a	102	Belmont	6:45p	3:50p
10:26a	8:55a	109	Hilton	7:22p	4:29p
9:49a	8:40a	117	Ashdown	7:35p	5:03p
9:35a	8:30a	120	Wawansca	7:47p	5:16p
8:48a	8:06a	129	Rounthwaito	8:14p	6:00p
8:10a	7:45a	137	Martinville	8:35p	6:48p
7:30a	7:30a	145	Brandon	8:55p	7:30p

West bound passenger trains stop at Belmont for meals.

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE BRANCH.

Taking effect Tuesday, Dec. 20, 1892.

East Bound.			W. End		
Mixd. No 144 Mon. Wed Fri	Pass No 138 Tues Thur Sat	Miles from Winnipeg.	STATIONS.	Mixd No 141 Mon Wed Fri	Pass No 137 Tues Thur Sat
12:15p	12:10p	0	Winnipeg	4:15p	3:40p
11:50a	11:52a	3	Portage Junction	4:25p	4:00p
11:38a	11:33a	11	St. Charles	4:45p	4:20p
11:07a	11:23a	14	Headingley	4:50p	4:35p
10:36a	11:12a	21	White Plains	5:07p	5:00p
10:05a	10:54a	28	Gravel Pit	5:25p	5:27p
9:35a	10:49a	31	Lassile Tank	5:31p	5:35p
9:38a	10:40a	35	Eustace	5:40p	6:49p
9:11a	10:20a	42	Oakville	5:50p	6:15p
8:25a	9:45a	55	Portage la Prairie	6:25p	7:01p

Passengers will be carried on all regular freight trains.
Pullman Palace Sleeping and Dining Cars on St. Paul and Minneapolis Express daily.

Connection at Winnipeg Junction with trains for all points in Montana, Washington, British Columbia, Oregon and California. Close connections at Chicago with Eastern lines.

For further particulars apply to

CHAS S. FEE, H. SWINFORD
G. P. & T. A., St. Paul. General Agt., Winnipeg.
H. J. BELCH, Ticket Agent, 463 Main St., Winnipeg.

SPONGES!

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

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

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

CONDENSED JOINT TIME TABLE

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

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

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

CONNECTIONS.

Canadian Pacific Railway. — Trains leave Dunmore Junction: For Atlantic coast at 10:25 a.m. For Pacific coast at 6:02 p.m.
Great Northern Railway. — Trains leave Shelby Junction: For Kallispell, Bonner's Ferry, Spokane, etc., at 10:48 a.m. For St. Paul at 2:32 p.m.
Great Northern Railway. — Trains leave Great Falls: For Helena and Butte at 10:42 a.m. For St. Paul at 1:45 p.m.
Macleod and Fincher Creek. — Stage leaves Lethbridge every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 9 a.m.
Choteau Stage for Choteau, Bellefleur, Bynum, etc. connects with trains No. 5 and 6.
N. B. — Passengers to and from Kallispell, Bonner's Ferry, Spokane, etc., will note that close daily connections are made with Great Northern Railway at Shelby Junction.
E. T. GALT, W. D. BARCLAY, H. MARTIN,
Gen. Manager. Gen. Super't. Gen. Traffic Ag't.

CANADIAN EXCURSIONS.

Excursion tickets to Canada will be on sale via St. Paul and the "Northwestern Line," to Chicago at offices of the Great Northern and Northern Pacific R. R. from points in Minnesota and Dakota north of and including Crookston and Grand Forks on November 29th, December 6th, 13th & 20th, inclusive, and December 27th, and from points in Manitoba daily from November 25th to December 31st, 1892, inclusive.
To Montreal and points west in Quebec and Ontario, but not to points north of Gravenhurst and west of Carlton Junction, the rate will be \$10.00 for the round trip.
Trains from Manitoba and Dakota arrive in St. Paul in the morning, in time to connect with the "Northwestern Line" fast day train leaving St. Paul at 8:00 a.m., arriving in Chicago 9:35 p.m., making connections with late trains out of Chicago to the East.
Buy your tickets over the "Northwestern Line" It is also the only line running a train from St. Paul every morning both week days and Sundays to Milwaukee and Chicago. Other trains of "The Northwestern Line" leaves St. Paul 5:35 p.m., arrive Chicago 7:45 a.m., and leaves St. Paul 8:10 p.m., arrive Chicago 9:30 a.m.
M. M. WHEELER, T. W. TEASDALE,
Travelling Agent. Gen'l Passenger Agent, St. Paul.