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CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ..... \$1,464,800  
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RESERVE FUND ..... \$595,047

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ESTABLISHED 1882.

A General Banking Business transacted. Accounts of Merchants, Traders, Manufacturers, Corporations and Individuals received on favorable terms. Interest allowed on deposits. Drafts issued on all the principal points in Canada, also on New York, Chicago and St. Paul. Sterling and American Exchange bought and sold. Letters of credit issued for use in Great Britain and elsewhere. This Branch has special facilities for making Collections in Manitoba and North West Territories. Lowest rates are charged, and prompt remittances are sent.  
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CAPITAL, - \$1,500,000.00.  
RESERVE FUND, - \$850,000.00.

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

**UNION BANK OF CANADA.**

HEAD OFFICE, - QUEBEC.

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RESERVE FUND - - - 225,000

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Moosemin Branch A. E. CHRISTIE, Manager.  
Lethbridge Branch F. R. GOODWIN, Manager.  
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Neepawa Branch THOS. MCCAFFRY, Manager.  
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Liverpool—Bank of Liverpool (Limited).  
New York—National Park Bank. Boston—Lincoln National Bank. Minneapolis—First National Bank.

Collections made at all points on most favorable terms. Current rate of interest allowed on deposits.

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WINNIPEG.

**Osler & Hammond,**

18 KING STREET WEST, TORONTO.  
(Members Toronto Stock Exchange)

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FINANCIAL AGENTS**

-AND DEALERS IN-

DEBENTURES, LAND &c.

Real Estate Bought and Sold. Money to Loan.

E. B. OSLER. H. C. HAMMOND. A. M. NANTON.

-THE-

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F. Manning, Frank Burnett.  
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Capital Paid up..... 1,900,000.00  
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William Ramsay, Robert Jaffray, T. R. Wadsworth,  
Hugh Ryan, T. Sutherland Stayne  
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B. Jennings, Asst. Cashier. E. Hay, Inspector.

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Fergus. Niagara Falls. St. Catharines. Welland.  
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Municipal, School and other Debentures negotiated.

✂SORIP BOUGHT AND SOLD.✂

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INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

**RUBLEE, RIDDELL & CO.**

Commission Merchants

AND IMPORTERS OF

Green and Dried Fruits.

15 OWEN STREET,

WINNIPEG

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WHOLESALE FRUITS.

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We sell at lowest figures. Prices on application.

New Lettuce on hand and selling rapidly. Order sample, 5 doz. Basket. You can do well on it.

Warehouse,

493 Main Street, Winnipeg.

New Style Patent Key Canned Meats, Rex Brand

—PACKED BY THE—  
Cudahy Packing Co., South Omaha, U.S.A.

ORDER  
REX BRAND  
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REX BRAND  
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Retailers insist on having REX BRAND from your jobber. Every can guaranteed, and quality Strictly Uniform and Choice.

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The Ames, Holden Company,

WHOLESALE

Dealers in

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WINNIPEG

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DIRECT IMPORTERS OF

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GLASSWARE

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CHANDELIERS.

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SILVER-PLATED WARE & FANCY GOODS

330 MAIN ST. WINNIPEG.

MILLER MORSE & CO

—WHOLESALE—

Hardware, Cutlery,

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Princess St., WINNIPEG.

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HARDWARE IMPORTER,

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WINNIPEG, - MAN.

—DEALER IN—

Iron, Steel, Hardware, Paints,

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Brick, Fire Clay, Portland Cement,

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MACKENZIE & MILLS,

WHOLESALE GROCERS

Special attention given to

Teas, Coffees, Canned Goods,

DRIED FRUITS, Etc.

CORNER KING AND ALEXANDER STREETS

WINNIPEG, MAN.

Ask Your Wholesale Grocer

—FOR—

Railroad and Steamship Brand

—OF—

MATCHES.

GUARANTEED SECOND TO NONE!

H. A. NELSON. & SONS

TORONTO. MONTREAL.

Mackenzie, Powis and Co.,

WHOLESALE GROCERS.

FIRST CROP

NEW SEASON JAPANS!

Now in Store, consisting of Extra Choice  
Best to Good Medium Grades at  
Lowest Prices.

— ALSO NEW —

Congous, Assams and Ceylons.

Cor. McDermot & Princess Sts., WINNIPEG.

ALABASTINE

To Mix in Cold Water.

Alabastine makes a permanent porous stone-like cement, that hardens with age, and every coat added from time to time in keeping wants in repair, improves them. It is made ready for use by mixing in COLD WATER.

SIXTEEN BEAUTIFUL SHADES AND WHITE.

Don't buy imitations when the Genuine Article is so Cheap.

G. F. Stephens & Co.  
Winnipeg, - Manitoba,

Wholesale Agents for Manitoba and the Northwest.

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—MANUFACTURERS OF—

CLOTHING.

AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Men's Furnishings, Hats, Caps  
Manufactured Fur Goods and  
Contractors' Supplies

WAREHOUSES:

WINNIPEG, Man. VANCOUVER, B.C.  
Factory—MONTREAL.

# The Commercial

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

Tenth Year of Publication  
ISSUED EVERY MONDAY

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

WINNIPEG, APRIL 18, 1892.

## Merchants' Taxes.

The merchants of Ontario will not this year be put on an equal footing with their fellow-citizens in the matter of municipal taxation. Two bills aiming to do them that simple justice were brought before the present session of the provincial legislature. One of them, that introduced by Mr. Waters, was withdrawn upon the motion for its second reading, in deference to the sense of the house that it was too radical and comprehensive. The other, Mr. Tait's was withdrawn on account of the attitude of the municipal committee upon it. It was moderate in its scope, and had the support of the mercantile interests of the province. It was a proposal to amend the Assessment Act by the provision that the capital of any person which is invested in any wholesale or retail mercantile business, and the stock-in-trade, book debts and other assets held for the purposes of or in connection with said business, shall not be taxed, but the income or profits derived from such capital shall be liable to be assessed. Briefly, it proposed to change the basis of merchants' taxes from capital to net income. Two sessions ago a measure to change the basis of merchants' taxes from capital to rental value of premises was passed by the Ontario legislature. This is known as the Permissive Act. It was rendered inoperative by a provision which made its adoption a matter of local choice. Municipal councils were made the custodians of the merchants' rights, and those rights had to be suspended when votes and a strong and sure source of revenue come up for consideration. Something was gained, however. Before the passing of the Permissive Act both the provincial legislature and the municipal councils stood between the merchants and justice. After that measure became law the municipal councils were the only obstacle in the way of equal rights to the merchant.

Grossly unfair as it is to make capital the basis of taxation, it is not so bad as a purely arbitrary basis, one which there is no rule of getting at but the caprice or judgment of the assessor, which is almost certain to err on the long side. Guess work, with a percentage added, is the real basis on which our merchants have been taxed. If their actual capital had been really the basis, the total revenue derived from them would most probably have been very much less. But why should capital be taxed? In every other application but that of merchandise and manufacture it has long been emancipated in this province. Money on deposit is also supposed to be taken, but it is hard to get at. Capital, then, unless employed in commerce, manufacture, and rarely when on deposit, is never taxed in this province. Bank stocks, mortgages, bonds, debentures, general securities, grain in transit, the capital of the farmer in stock and plant, are untaxed. Our system of taxation is a rather hybrid one. It was copied in the first instance from that of New York State where all capital is taxed. But it departs from that of New York in its exemption of bank stocks, mortgages, debentures, etc. In these exemptions it imitates the principle that prevails in Europe, where taxation for local purposes is entirely on rental value. No country or part of a country in the world has anything like our merchants' tax. Ontario alone makes a discrimination against the merchant class. The merchant cannot escape it as the man whose money is on deposit can. An illustration, by the way, of the injustice of taxing capital on deposit, is illustrated by a real incident that came under notice. A widow happened to mention to the assessor that she had \$60,000 in the bank. It was at once taxed, while of all the rest of the money on deposit in that bank, probably no other yielded a municipal tax. The rich bank directors have the use of it at about 3 per cent., but pay no tax but on dividends.

A differential tax which takes in the merchant class alone is not a less arbitrary and illogical thing than a special tax which would take in only one particular nationality in the community. Imagine all Englishmen required to pay a tax on their capital, while the capital of Irishmen, Scotchmen and all the rest would be exempt. Which class is selected is immaterial. It is as indefensible in one case as in another. Nationality is as rational a principle of selection as occupation. Nor do extra privileges go with extra burdens. The real estate class have the privileges, though they pay only on the value of the land and premises. If a trader fails with the goods of a wholesaler on his shelves, does the wholesaler who pays taxes both on his premises and his capital have any special protection? He does not. On the contrary, he must look on while the landlord exercises his preferential right distraining for rent on the very goods the wholesaler is a creditor for. The business man has no extra vote in virtue of his taxes on capital.

The country merchants suffer most, for their tax on realty is most generally on their own capital, as they are most usually the owners of their own stores. Take the instance of a man who has \$10,000 capital to start with, and uses this to buy a lot and erect a store. To get the money to buy a stock of goods he gives a mortgage on his realty as security for a loan of say \$5,000. Such a man pays a tax on nearly twice this capital. He has a capital of \$10,000, but pays a tax on \$18,000.

The personality tax is absurdly unequal, because it rests upon the very irregular stratum of human voracity. Take three merchants, A, B and C, in the same town, doing a business of equal magnitude. A lives sumptuously and just manages to hold his assets and liabilities in a state of chronic balance. He candidly shows the condition of his affairs to the assessor, and is credited with having no personality to assess. He therefore escapes the tax. B is a shrewd, economical business man, and has all his stock paid for, but being something of a liar, he pro-

fesses to have a very small margin of the stock to call his own. His personality tax is accordingly a small affair. C is a thrifty, frugal man, making money fast, and the assured owner of every cent's worth in his business. He is a very honest man, and owns up to the property he has in the store. The man bears the full brunt of the personality tax. The knavish and the improvident trader escape, but the honest and prosperous man is caught every time. And C gets no more benefit from the municipality than A or B does.

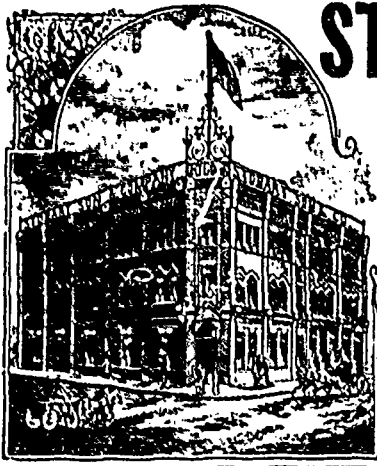
A grocer and millionaire live on opposite sides of the same street. The capital in the grocer's store is heavily taxed, but is the capital in the millionaire's house? It is not. The grocer is trading on a capital of \$5,000, while his wealthy neighbor has works of art and costly furniture within his house to the value of \$100,000. But the struggling capitalist what is taxed. Yet who gets the special privileges when they go round? If the family in the mansion leaves for the seaside the police department is asked to have a man constantly near the house to protect it and the untaxed property it contains. The request is graciously granted. If the grocer, who pays a heavy tax on the premises and an unjust one on his capital, presumes to ask such a favor he is chided for his effrontery. In Ontario we follow merchandise with taxes as if it were a proscribed calling. The carter who draws goods from warehouse to station must pay a tax on his lowly business, but the class of people who deign to wear the streets out with their carriages in pursuit of pleasure pay no tax on the capital they have in horses and carriages. In Philadelphia everything is the other way. The exemptions are in favor of the small owner of furniture and horses—Hardcore.

## The Progress of Indian Railways.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* says: "The results of Indian railways for 1891 are very favorable. Additions of 975 miles were made to the mileage of open lines, which are now 17,203 miles in all. Gross earnings increased by 331 lakhs, or 16 per cent.; net earnings increased by 234 lakhs, or 22 1/2 per cent. The aggregate net earnings on all lines came to 53 per cent. on the total capital outlay. In 1890-91 the Indian Treasury lost 68 lakhs on the whole railway account. This year there will be no loss on this account, notwithstanding that the fall in silver has caused an expenditure of 50 lakhs more than last year in converting the rupee earnings into gold dividends, and notwithstanding that 90 lakhs of surplus earnings over 5 per cent went into the pockets of guaranteed railway shareholders. Three or four years ago the Indian Treasury used to be 200 lakhs to the bad every year on its railway account. In 1877 the heavy famine traffic and the comparatively favorable rate of exchange brought the Indian railway account almost to equilibrium. But with that exception 1891 is the first year in which the Indian Treasury has not been a heavy loser on the railway account since Indian railways were begun, forty years ago. Of course the country has benefitted hugely by the railways, but the recurring railway deficit was a heavy trouble to Indian financiers. Wild-cat lines on the frontiers are a heavy drain on Indian railway finance, but we may hope that equilibrium will be kept now that it has once been attained."

A certificate of incorporation has been filed in the office of the county clerk of Middlesex, N.J., for the United States Rubber Co., capital \$1,000,000. The object is to manufacture and deal in rubber goods and to buy material for manufacturers. Nearly every rubber company of any size in the country is in the combination which has bought a controlling interest in the stock, except one in Boston. The combination takes effect today.

The membership of the Patrons of Industry in Michigan has decreased in a year's time from 60,000 to less than 15,000.



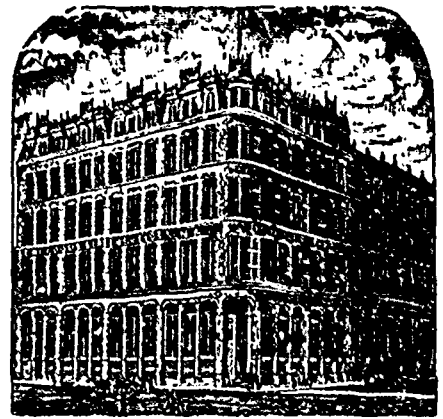
# STOBART, SONS & CO

— WHOLESALE —

## DRY GOODS

WINNIPEG, Man. ESTABLISHED 1874.

Travellers are now on the road with a full line of  
**Spring and Summer Samples.**



MEMO—

### S. GREENSHIELDS, SON & CO., MONTREAL, SORTING SEASON

Stock now Complete in all departments.  
Letter orders receive careful and  
prompt attention.

— SOLE AGENTS FOR CANADA FOR THE —

### EVERFAST :- STAINLESS :- HOSIERY.

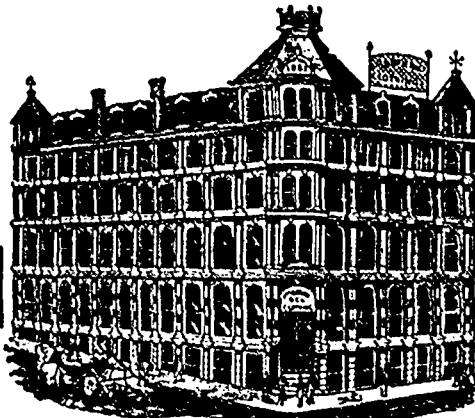
Complete set of G. J. Redmond, Donaldson's Block,  
Samples with WINNIPEG.

## Jas. O'Brien & Co.

— MANUFACTURERS OF —

# CLOTHING

Montreal and Winnipeg.



HEAD OFFICE AND MANUFACTORY:  
VICTORIA SQUARE, - MONTREAL.

## McAlpine Tobacco Co.

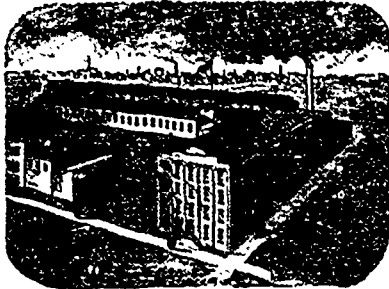
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### CHEWING and SMOKING TOBACCO.

CHEWING :

**"BEAVER"**  
(In 18 lb. Butts)

**'RECUMSEH,' fancy**  
(In 10 lb. Butts)



SMOKING :

**'SILVER ASH,' cut**  
(In 5 lb. boxes)

**'Gold Nuggets,' plug**  
(In 18 lb. caddies)

If your wholesale man cannot supply these goods send for quotations **Direct to the Factory**  
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## McIntyre, Son & Co.

Manufacturers' Agents and Importers of

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Specialties : LINENS, DRESS GOODS, KID GLOVES AND SMALLWARES.

Victoria Square, - MONTREAL.

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ETC., ETC.

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(LIMITED.)

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TORONTO.

## Tees, Wilson & Co

TEA IMPORTERS,  
70 ST. PETER STREET, MONTREAL  
LARGE STOCK IN STORE OF  
CEYLON, ASSAM, CHINA AND JAPAN

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Specially Selected for the Northwest.  
Represented in Manitoba, Northwest Territories and  
British Columbia, by  
D. C. MCGREGOR, - MCINTYRE BLOCK WINNIPEG

# The Commercial

WINNIPEG, APRIL 18, 1892.

## BUTTER.

The butter season is again opening. Manitoba has made marked improvement in the quantity of butter marketed, during the past few years, but there is still great room for improvement. While THE COMMERCIAL has always advocated the factory system of making butter, on account of the more uniform and better quality attained in this way, yet at the same time we believe that a good average quality of butter may be made in private dairies. In many districts, settlement is not large enough to make creameries pay well. It is not practical to have all the butter made in creameries, and this being the case, every effort should be made to improve the quality of dairy butter. The average quality we say has improved very much during recent year. Clean, new packages are now used almost entirely, and more care is evidently taken with the product generally. This is no doubt due to better facilities now enjoyed by those who make butter. But there is still a considerable quantity of inferior butter marketed.

So far as the markets are concerned, it is the same story, of good demand and good prices for class one quality, while medium and poor stuff will be slow sale. A considerable quantity of Manitoba dairy butter was shipped to British Columbia markets last season, and while some of this gave fair satisfaction, there was a good deal of poor stuff, which would not pay the shippers. It should be understood by shippers, that choice qualities of butter only are wanted in the Pacific coast markets.

This season there is likely to be an increase in the number of creameries working in Manitoba, but there will also be a large quantity of dairy butter made. If we can increase the average quality of this to a marked extent, it will be a great gain to the province. THE COMMERCIAL has frequently pointed out, that so long as merchants pay the same price for all qualities of butter, there is not the same encouragement to make a good article. The price is the main thing with the maker, and if a few cents more per pound could be secured, by taking special care to make a fine quality, most butter makers would endeavor to obtain this top price by improving the quality of their product. There is more discrimination now as to the matter of quality than there was a few years ago, but there is not nearly as much discrimination in this respect as there should be. We admit that it is a difficult matter for country merchants to discriminate as to quality in taking in butter. The grain buyers find it hard enough to discriminate as to quality in buying wheat, and they deal with men. But the merchant has to deal with women in buying butter, and if he were to tell Mrs. Smith that he could only pay her seven cents for her butter, while he has just paid Mrs. Jones eleven cents, there would be war to the knife right away. Rather than face the contest, most merchants will not attempt to make any such distinctions.

If some plan could be devised, whereby the merchant would be relieved of the responsibility of grading the butter, and still at the same time be able to pay for it according to quality, the greatest difficulty would be removed. A plan of this nature appears to have been successfully inaugurated in the village of Virden, in this province. It has been in operation during the past two seasons and has given much satisfaction. The plan of handling butter in vogue at Virden was originated and is as follows.

A meeting of the merchants was held, at which a number of farmers were present, and it was decided to adopt a system of inspection for butter. This was agreed to by the farmers present. It was decided that not a pound of butter would be taken by the merchants until it had been inspected. The price of butter, it was decided, would be based upon the value of the article in the Winnipeg market. Butter offered for inspection would be classified into three grades, namely, No. 1, No. 2 and No. 3. The price of No. 1 butter having been determined by the current value of best dairy butter in Winnipeg market, No. 2 butter would be valued at 3 cents per pound less than No. 1, and No. 3 would be valued at 4 cents per pound less than No. 2. Thus, with No. 1 butter worth 14 cents, No. 2 would be worth 11 cents, and No. 3 worth 7 cents per pound. The local storekeepers all agreed to adhere strictly to this plan. Some other details, such as the style of tub, quality of salt, etc., to be used in preparing and packing butter, were also decided upon. An inspector was appointed who was not himself handling butter. When farmers came in with butter, they could not sell until it had been inspected, and after this had been done, any of the merchants would take it at the fixed price according to grade. This plan enables the merchants to buy the butter according to quality, while at the same time it relieves them of the responsibility of fixing the grade. This seems to be a very sensible plan, and which, if followed largely, should result in a marked improvement in the average quality of Manitoba butter. It should also render the butter trade more satisfactory and profitable to the merchants. The inspector, it will be noticed, is not an interested party in any transactions, and he should therefore be able to give a fair decision between buyers and sellers. The plan is fair to those who make good butter, because it will give them full credit for quality, whereas, when one price is paid for all qualities, choice quality would not bring its full value, while poor stuff would bring more than it is worth. Under this plan, those who did not make a choice article, would endeavor to improve their make, while those who were too slovenly to make good butter, would stop making it altogether, thus relieving the trade of handling a lot of rubbish, which is only a disgrace to the country to have sent abroad. Under the plan adopted at Virden, the inspector is allowed a fee of 1/2 cent per pound on all butter examined and graded.

We understand that the plan originated at Virden, is likely to be adopted at some other points in Manitoba this season. It seems practical, and we think is worthy of consideration from merchants generally.

## DOING TOO MUCH.

It is generally acknowledged that many Manitoba farmers try to accomplish too much. They carry on their operations on a larger scale than their capital and facilities will allow them to do properly. A great deal of the poor grain marketed is due to this cause. In the spring some of them will put in 400 acres of crop, when they should have stopped at 200 acres. In order to get the 400 acres in, the work is pushed, and is often imperfectly done. Then when it comes to harvest, help is scarce, and the farmer has twice as much work on hand as he can attend to. In order to get through with the work, cutting is sometimes commenced several days before the grain has reached a proper state of maturity. It is allowed to stand in shock weeks and sometimes almost months after it should be stacked, because there is so much more work than there is men to do it. So on all through, the work is done hurriedly and imperfectly, resulting in a poor quality of grain being brought to market. Of course there are times when crops are damaged by unfavorable weather, and no amount of care would have prevented the injury, but at the same time, it is certain that a great deal of the poor quality of grain marketed is due to over-reaching, in endeavoring to cultivate more land than can be properly handled. If a number of our farmers would cultivate one-third to one half less land, we believe they would be better off in many instances.

We believe that quite a number of farmers who have cultivated large areas of land in past years, are this year renting a portion of their cultivated area to new settlers. This will enable them to farm the remaining portion in a better manner. It will also enable the new settlers to get in some crop this year, whereas if they were taking up new land, they would not have any land ready for crop until next spring. The late and wet harvests which have been experienced the last two years, is evidently teaching farmers that it is folly to try and do more than they are able to accomplish in a decent manner.

## MANITOBA EXPERIMENTAL FARM.

S. A. Bedford, superintendent of the Dominion Experimental Farm in Manitoba, is just now sending out a large number of small bags of favorite new varieties of grain for testing by farmers in various sections of the country. One variety of barley which is being sent out—the two-rowed Duck Bill—yielded last year on the experimental farm seventy-five bushels and twenty pounds per acre. This is a barley introduced by the farm, and promises to become a favorite variety. It is a little later ripening than six rowed, but earlier than the English two rowed, and should be sown about the first week in May. The seed sent out has been tested as to germinating qualities, and is therefore sure. In wheats the policy is to confine the distribution of this cereal to hard varieties as much as possible. Wheats are distributed in two bushel lots at a slight advance on the willing price. The demand has been very large this season for seed grains, and it has been found impossible to supply the quantities asked for. Seeding was commenced on the Manitoba farm on April 7, but had to be



stopped on account of the change in the weather. The farm is undoubtedly doing a splendid work for Manitoba, and the great mass of correspondence flowing in upon the superintendent shows that this work is appreciated. Mr. Bedford seems to be in thorough sympathy with the work, and it speaks well for the management, that within such a short time since the establishment of the farm, such splendid results have been accomplished. The usefulness of the farm will no doubt be greatly increased in the next few years, by which time the farm will have been brought under a more perfect state of cultivation, and many experiments now being made will have time to develop results.

## PATRONS OF INDUSTRY.

THE COMMERCIAL has received several letters, making various inquiries about the order known as Patrons of Industry, and some of our correspondents have even requested that THE COMMERCIAL should make an active campaign against this order. We have, however, said very little about the order, partly on the ground of indifference, and partly because we have not had an opportunity of studying up the aims and objects of the new order. We must confess, however, that we do not share to any considerable extent in the alarm apparently felt by several of our correspondents, in regard to this order. If the merchants of Manitoba will attend to their own business, and conduct their business on a proper basis, we do not think they have very much to fear from the Patrons. All they have to do is to leave the Patrons alone, and though they may be occasioned some inconvenience, and perhaps in some instances may lose some trade, they will come out all right in a short time. History will no doubt repeat itself in regard to the Patrons, and the history of the last decade or two, shows that ordinary mercantile business has not been seriously injured by these movements, which like a wave have swept over the country at intervals. What the commercial community of Manitoba has most to fear from, is the credit system. This is a menace to prosperous commercial progress, in comparison with which the order of Patrons is hardly worthy of serious consideration at all.

A movement has been started in Manitoba among merchants, in opposition to the Patrons. It is not, we understand, to be an active opposition, but simply a passive one. One of the objects of the Patrons is, we believe, to arrange with one or more merchants at each point, to supply them with goods at 12½ per cent advance on invoice cost. Merchants who submit to an agreement of this class, are known as Patrons' storekeepers, and the Patrons agree to give all their custom to the Patrons' store. Merchants are certainly justified in refusing to make any such agreement. If they are wise, we think they will refuse to do so. The passive opposition to be given the Patrons is simply an understanding among the merchants that they will not enter into any agreement with the order, in compliance with the demands of the Patrons. There is nothing objectionable in this, for merchants either individually or collectively to refuse to enter into any such agreement as that asked by the Pat-

rons. We do not, however, believe that these agreements made between Patrons and merchants will continue in force long, and it is only a matter of time when they will fall through, and very likely the merchants who make them will suffer more than those who refuse to consider the Patrons proposals. Those who do enter into an agreement with the Patrons are very likely to resort to dishonest means to deceive their customers who are members of the order. The agreement, we understand makes it necessary that merchants shall show invoices when called upon to do so by the order, and it is already stated that false invoices are being used in these cases. At Elkhorn, in this province, the merchants have formed an association and pledged themselves not to enter into any contract with the Patrons.

We may in some future issue undertake to discuss the various points in the programme of this order. In the meantime, however, all we have to say to merchants is, just to keep cool, don't get unduly excited over the movement, and firmly refuse any unreasonable demands of the Patrons.

## Good Business Suggestions.

In the regulations suggested by the President, and recently published by the Secretary of the Treasury, some excellent rules for business are laid down. They are applied to the "efficiency record" of employes in places known as the classified service, and are to be used as a basis for promotion. There are seven of them and include punctuality, attendance, industry, aptitude, accuracy, conduct and ability.

These elements of efficiency may be very properly applied to all business conduct. Young men would do well to consider them seriously and look for their hidden meaning, or seek to realize the whole meaning of them. It would be well to secure a copy of the rules and read them thoroughly. It is too often the case with young men in business that they simply try to hold their positions. They are not interested in the business or welfare of their employer and do not possess within themselves ambition enough to do their work so as to merit promotion.

Some explanations are given in connection with the above rules as to what is meant by the different elements. Punctuality means, in short, to be on time. The office hours are fixed within certain limits, if an employe is late he loses \$1.00 for each five minutes of delay. That seems rather a severe rule, but it would work in nine cases out of ten. After an employe had been late a few times he would soon be cured. Punctuality is a great time saver, and time is money. In the busy life of the present day if a man gets behind at the beginning, he is likely to either remain behind or have an overlast-ing hard time of it to catch up with the tail end of the procession. The expression is a common one, that "some men have three hands, a right hand, a left hand and a little behind hand." It is sad to state that there are to-day too many three handed young men.

By attendance, more is meant than simply to be present in the office. The term in its fullest sense means that a man should be occupied all his time, seeking all the while to get at a full understanding of the business in all its details. According to the rules, if a clerk neglects his work, \$1.00 is deducted for every five minutes lost, except in case of sickness.

In regard to industry the rules explain that clerks are expected to be both prompt in their attention to duty and to manifest no disposition to shirk.

A young man who possesses within himself the elements of success will not require the

watchful eyes of superior officers to enforce his regard for such rules as are outlined herewith. He will be able to cultivate any one of the elements, for each is susceptible of cultivation. Take, for example, the habit of punctuality and of giving careful attention to the work in hand. The more industrious a man is, the less disposition does he show towards idleness, and the more careful will he be to do his full share. The readiness to receive instruction and the readiness in applying such instruction to a quick performance of work will increase as it is practiced.

If a man once begins to be careless and slovenly in the performance of his work he will go from bad to worse, while, on the other hand, if he cultivates accuracy he will grow more and more to find enjoyment in his employment, and it will be a pleasure to him to see everything done exactly right. His behavior should be practiced until it becomes natural and then it will be easy.

Small details in the office where employed, such as rude speech, conversation during office hours, lack of courtesy toward superiors and uncount habits, will all have their influence against a man's promotion. Good conduct, combined with other qualities will recommend an employe to his superior.

Ability, even, is a quality which may be improved upon by cultivation. Very much that we call natural ability is simply a resolute determination to overcome all obstacles that are in the way, no matter at what cost of time and labor. There is, to be sure, such a thing as dullness and stupidity, which belongs to man and he cannot help it, but such cases do not pertain to the condition of the average young man of to-day. If a man lacks education let him attend an evening school, of which there are a number in the cities, or he can improve his mind by well chosen reading matter. Where there's a will there's a way, and a young man who really desires it will find plenty of chances for self-improvement.

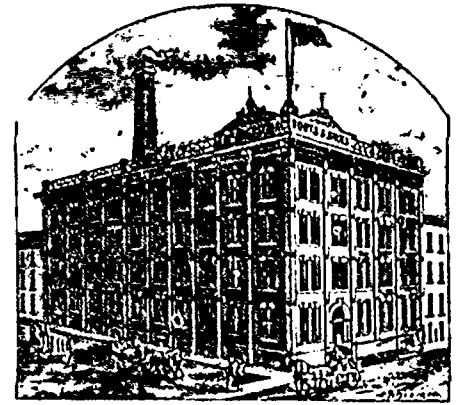
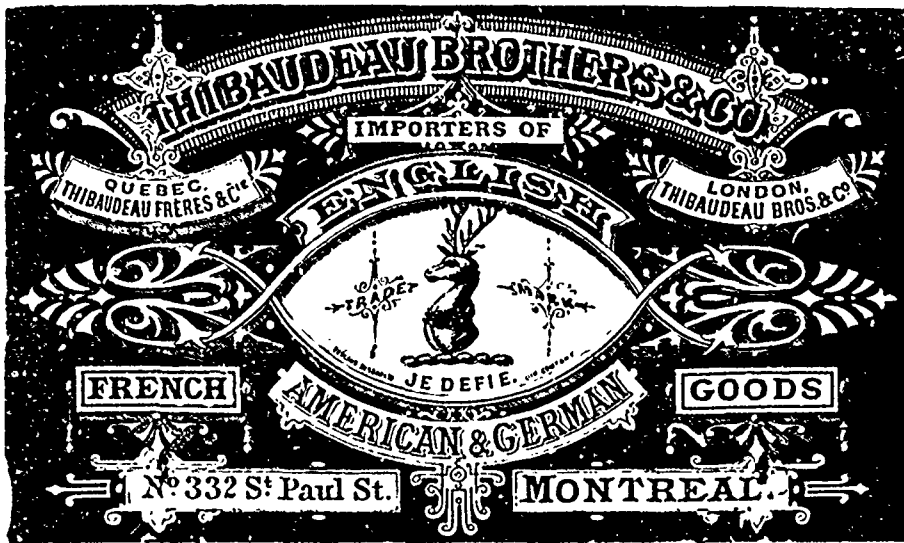
A man ought to think about the business in which he is engaged as if it were his own, and seek to improve it in every possible way. His employer's interests should be his interests and he should serve him even better than he would himself.

Any young man who starts out with a fixed determination to be punctual, faithful to his attendance, energetic in his work, apt in his performance, accurate in whatever he undertakes, careful of his conduct, with a determination to improve himself, thereby increasing his ability, that young man is sure of promotion. Every employer is looking for just that kind of men, and the eminent positions of trust will be occupied by these men who have proven themselves worthy. —Exchange.

## Maintained His Credit.

"In my earlier career as a merchant, I always made it a point to maintain my credit," said a well known merchant. "It was a hard struggle at times, but I never failed to pay a note or bill at maturity. It frequently took the profits to convert my goods into money, but I preferred this course rather than hurt my credit by having notes protested." A good name, in the very nature of things inspires good credit in mercantile circles. A merchant of good character and standing has the respect of the importer and jobber, and they are anxious for his trade. They offer him the best terms as an inducement to sell him. No retailer can hope for success who is under distrust or suspicion. He cannot buy his goods right. The jobber will not sell him unless for cash, or if he does take the risk of credit, he is sure to get the top price for his merchandise. —Exchange.

The Standard Loan and Savings company, of Toronto, have decided to establish agencies in Winnipeg and other Manitoba points. R. J. McNichol, the company's inspector, is at present in the province.



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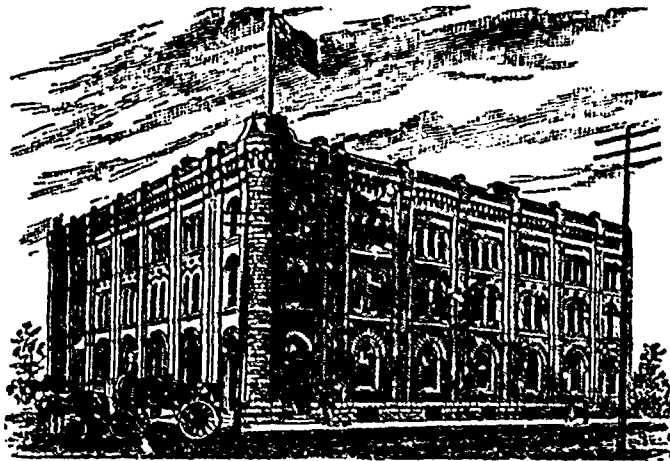
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**Manitoba.**

E. Wobster has opened a store at Niverville.  
R. Arthurs, Cabinet hotel, Winnipeg, is dead.

H. Simpson has purchased the Queen's hotel, Morris.

W. Russell and family, of Morris, have moved to Oxbow.

John Izard, wholesale provision merchant, Portage, is retiring from business.

The Wishart furniture business, Winnipeg, is being closed out, and Wishart is moving to Toronto.

Jas. Kirkwood & Co., commission, Winnipeg, has sold out his Japanese goods department to Vinal & Co.

The bailiff is in possession of the premises of J. A. F. Tizard, provisions, Winnipeg, for arrears of rent.

Dodimead & McKillop, furniture, Portage la Prairie, have dissolved partnership. D. McKillop continues.

Dr. Campbell, late of Rapid City, has decided to locate in the new town of Carnduff, where he will open a drug store.

Shultz & Hansen, general merchants, Grottna and Morden, are advertising their Plum Coulees and Rhineland branches for sale.

The hardware stock of Geo. Shillington, Carberry, will be sold by auction, at Winnipeg, on April 18. Stock amounts to \$3,951.

The Virden *Advance* has been enlarged to double its former size, but the subscription price remains at the low figure of \$1 per year.

Ernest Fisher has assumed charge of the general store business at McDonald station, recently purchased by H. A. Manwaring, of Birtle.

Malcolm Thompson and H. C. Ross of Rapid City, have sold out their implement business to Jackson & McKellar. Mr. Thompson is going into life insurance.

The first number of the *Souris Plaindealer*, a new weekly paper, has been received. It has a neat typographical appearance and is apparently under good management.

Jos. Tasso, of Tasso, Wood & Co., the well-known cigar manufacturers, of Montreal, arrived in Winnipeg last week. He will, as usual proceed through to the coast.

The Winnipeg General Hospital has received from Mr. Chipman, commissioner of the Hudson's Bay Company, \$500 a special donation from the company to the building fund of the hospital.

M. F. Kerouac, vice-president of the Banque Nationale, Quebec, and M. E. W. Methot, a director of the Bank, were in Winnipeg last week prospecting the chances of the successful establishment of a branch of the Banque Nationale in this city and perhaps at other Manitoba points.

On Saturday week a fire broke out in the second flat of McKelvie & Dunwoody's dry goods establishment, Brandon, damaging goods to a considerable amount. The stock of goods on the first flat is little damaged. The fire is generally supposed to have originated from the stove in the milliners' work room. Covered by insurance.

We notice, says the *Morden Monitor*, that some of the small towns of Manitoba are priding themselves on their rapid growth during the past ten years. None of them, however, can come up to Morden. Its population to-day is over 1200; ten years ago it was nil, and we'll wager that its population of children is proportionately greater than any other place in Manitoba.

The Queen's hotel, Winnipeg, has been purchased from Mr. O'Connor by Wm. McKenzie, a Toronto millionaire, who has arrived in the city in connection with the electric railway franchise. The price paid was about \$40,000. This added to the 160 feet owned by Mr. Mc-

Kenzie running from Main street corner will give him a frontage of 243 feet on Portage avenue and 135 feet on Central avenue. Mr. O'Connor will continue to manage the hotel until next spring when Mr. McKenzie contemplates erecting a large block on the property extending from Main street to Central avenue.

The system of grading butter before purchasing is likely to be adopted at Birtle something after the plan originated at Virden. A committee has the matter in hand. The committee has proposed that "the price for butter in tubs that grades No. 1, be one cent per pound less than that quoted in THE COMMERCIAL from week to week, for the best dairy; for grade No. 2 two cents less than for No. 1, and for grade No. 3 five cents less than for No. 1, the merchant in each case to furnish tubs and pay for inspection; and that the price to be paid for butter not in tubs be one cent per pound less than for same grade when in tubs." We think that this does not make sufficient difference in price between grades. If butter is divided into three grades, according to quality, there should be three or four cents per pound difference between any grade and the next higher.

**Assiniboia.**

W. Hall is opening a drug store at Fort Qu'Appelle.

J. D. Sibbald, commission merchant, Regina, is succeeded by the Western Milling Co.

W. H. Ford has leased his blacksmithing business at Fort Qu'Appelle to Urquhart Bros., and has gone farming.

In Regina wholesale liquor licenses have been granted to the Western Milling Co. and Charles Howson, and hotel licenses to the Lansdowne, the Palmer and the Waverley.

The board of trade trade, at one time the most lively institution in town, says the *Medicine Hat Times*, but lately in a dying condition, seems to be beyond hope of recovery.

The Colonization Store, says the *Regina Leader*, has changed hands, having been purchased, by C. H. Mahon & Co., of Winnipeg, who will shortly open a first-class business here.

**Alberta.**

Lethbridge has a new fire hall. The building is a two story brick, with basement.

N. T. Macleod is now in charge of the Hudson's Bay Co.'s business at Lethbridge.

The voting on the civic by-laws at Calgary on April 14 resulted in all of them being carried. Following is the vote: Flour mill, to exempt from taxes for ten years and \$3,000 bonus, 203 majority; hospital, to grant \$10,000 to, 199; tannery, to exempt for ten years, 196 majority; soap factory, to exempt for same period, 193 majority. The brewery will be built outside of the town limits so that no bonus or exemption was asked by the company.

**Saskatchewan.**

T. O. Davis, general dealer, Prince Albert, intends re-opening his branch store at Duck Lake shortly. Gustave Fournier will be in charge.

The license commissioners for Battleford district have granted the four licenses asked for, viz.: Beliveau & Robson, Albion hotel; Damuse Arcand, Queen's hotel; and J. B. Mercer and the Hudson's Bay Company, wholesale.

**Northwest Ontario.**

John Cooper, late of Toronto, has moved to Fort William his dairy of about twenty cows.

In the assembly at Toronto last week Harcourt moved the house into committee on a bill

to grant to the Port Arthur, Duluth & Western railway company a cash subsidy of \$3,000 per mile for the construction of seven miles of said railway from a point at or near the east end of Gunflint lake to a point at or near Magnetic lake, and a cash subsidy of \$2,000 per mile for the construction of three and a half miles of that portion of the said railway known as the Kakabeka branch. The bill passed committee and afterwards received its third reading. The house is expected to prorogue on Thursday

**Grain and Milling.**

The flour and feed establishment of James McIntosh, Toronto, was damaged last week by fire to the extent of \$15,000. Insured for \$9,000.

The Western Milling Co., Regina, recently entertained to supper at the Palmer their employees together with those who have been engaged in the construction of the new mill and several business men of the town the occasion being the handing over to the firm of the mill by the contractors.

The Lake of the Woods Milling Co. have started operations in the taking down of parts of the old mill at Portage la Prairie and the erection of a new one. About fifteen cars loaded with material are now on hand, and when completed the mill will have a capacity of 600 barrels of flour per day, with elevator of 175,000 bushels capacity.

There is no stop as yet to the big flow of wheat to Duluth elevators, says the Duluth correspondent of the *Northwestern Miller*. Last week the receipts were 1,038,602 bus, while the shipments were only 21,118 bus. The increase in stock notes 995,088 bus, making the total stock—now 12,629,034 bus—more than the elevators ever contained at any one time before.

For the Month of March the European, afloat and American available wheat stocks as estimated by *Bradstreet's*, decreased about 2,000,000 bushels as compared with an increase of 344,000 bushels in March, 1891, with a decrease of 5,000,000 bushels in March, 1890, and with a decrease of 10,400,000 bushels in the third month of 1889. For the quarter ended March 31 the decrease of available stocks of wheat in America and Europe and stocks afloat for Europe was nearly 13,000,000 bushels in 1892, 11,600,000 bushels in 1891, 24,200,000 bushels in 1890, and 31,300,000 bushels in the first quarter of 1889.

Stocks of wheat in store in Minnesota and Dakota country elevators amounted to 5,810,200 bu showing a decrease of 1,651,100 bu for the week. The stock of wheat in Minneapolis public elevators is 8,609,194 bu, showing a decrease of 246,299 bu. The stock in Duluth is 13,831,354 bu, an increase of 1,202,320 bu. The Minneapolis private stocks, as computed by the *Northwestern Miller*, are 1,274,000 bu, showing a decrease of 187,000 bu for the week. The total supply in Minnesota and Dakota elevators amounts to 29,524,748 bu showing a decrease of 882,078 bu. The total a year ago was 19,938,544 bu; a decrease of 553,428 bu for that week

**Lumber Cuttings.**

The Western Lumber Company have appointed John Arbuthnot manager of their Winnipeg branch, in place of Mr. Van Etten, who is now representing the company as travelling salesman.

J. A. Christie has commenced to fix up his mill at Braudon for the summer cut. Mr. Kennedy will take charge of the mill again. They expect a big run of logs this year and will run day and night.

John King, of Fort William, is said to have secured a contract for loading 400,000 ties or the C. P. R. between Fort William and Winnipeg. With a force of 60 men and two car

loads of supplies he left Fort William on Tuesday for Eagle River where operations will commence.

### Hudson's Bay Fur Sales.

The Canadian Gazette, of London, England, has the following to say of the Hudson's Bay Co.'s London March fur sales: In consequence of the depressed state of trade in Russia, some of the finer descriptions of furs brought lower prices than those of last year. Otter declined 15 per cent., fisher 10 per cent., silver fox 15 per cent., and cross fox 10 per cent., but it is satisfactory to notice that marten advanced 15 per cent. and red fox 12½ per cent. respectively, and it is expected that other important articles will fetch good prices. The quantities of the different varieties of furs offered at the March sales for the last three years were as follows:—

|                        | 1890.  | 1891.  | 1892.  |
|------------------------|--------|--------|--------|
| Otter.....             | 9,280  | 8,171  | 9,748  |
| Sea Otter.....         | 15     | 9      | 6      |
| Fisher.....            | 6,529  | 5,653  | 5,169  |
| Fox, Silver.....       | 638    | 554    | 656    |
| " Cross.....           | 2,882  | 2,457  | 2,740  |
| " Blue.....            | 92     | 38     | 82     |
| " Red.....             | 11,018 | 13,048 | 11,104 |
| " White.....           | 2,505  | 3,701  | 9,890  |
| " Kitt.....            | 300    | 816    | 583    |
| Lynx.....              | 18,712 | 11,445 | 8,294  |
| Skunk.....             | 10,680 | 12,533 | 10,642 |
| Wolf.....              | 2,474  | 4,287  | 1,684  |
| Wolverine.....         | 2,243  | 1,833  | 1,140  |
| Fur Seal (salted)..... | 482    | 279    | 522    |
| Marten.....            | 72,707 | 64,689 | 73,489 |
| Mink.....              | 35,288 | 29,303 | 42,091 |
| Beaver.....            | 1,092  | 837    | 899    |
| Musquash.....          | 6,938  | 25,010 | 25,010 |
| Bear, black.....       | 9,488  | 8,960  | 11,414 |
| " Brown.....           | 1,512  | 1,411  | 1,875  |
| " Grey.....            | 228    | 175    | 253    |
| " White.....           | 50     | 83     | 130    |
| Musk Ox.....           | 1,405  | 1,338  | 1,925  |
| Badger.....            | 1,288  | 2,445  | 4,000  |
| Ermine.....            | 5,967  | 5,417  | 5,518  |
| Hacoon.....            | 125    | 157    | 172    |
| Squirrel.....          | 230    | 83     | 1,470  |
| Swan.....              | 93     | 83     | 100    |
| Hair Seal.....         | 728    | 1,393  | 1,507  |
| Weenusk.....           | 480    | 424    | 359    |
| Deer.....              | 92     | 150    | 415    |

### Different Retail Prices.

In the columns of our esteemed contemporary *The Grocer*, a somewhat animated correspondence is being carried on respecting the morality and policy of having more than one retail price for the same article. As might have been anticipated, there are various views on the subject, but it is just a trifle disconcerting to gather that the majority of the correspondents of our contemporary favor the adoption of what one of terms "a little strategy," or, in other words, that the tradesman should try to suit the price to the customer. There are, it is true, many letter-writers who take an unmistakably accurate view of the matter, and who criticize any such plan in a ruthless a righteously indignant manner, but it seems to be the fact that a large number of grocers make it a standing rule of their business to "get what they can." We do not think the same practice prevails to any extent in connection with the ironmongery business, but if such were the case we should certainly feel called upon to condemn it on what we deem to be sound and valid grounds. We should adopt the words of one of the correspondents of *The Grocer*, who says, inter alia: "I hold that the principal of strategy is deception, deception, whether tacit or spoken, is virtually a lie. To expose two quantities of the same article for sale at different prices is to tacitly imply a difference of quality; and I ask, is it not reasonable, and a necessary consequence, that a customer seeing the article ticketed, should conclude that the higher-priced is the better quality, and so be deceived? And what can the assistant say when challenged, unless he prevaricate (which arouses suspicion) or lie (which produces worst results)? If there be no ticket displayed, the grocer trades on the ignorance of the public, is surely cowardly." Of the truth of these observations there can be no doubt, but there are many other objections to variable prices, just as there are numerous

advantages in having a fixed single price for every article in stock. French tradesmen know this when they make, as they do a great feature of the "prix fixé," and our own drapers appreciate the situation fully by insisting upon the fact that all their goods are marked with the sale prices in "plain figures." Customers know these points also, and they invariably prefer to deal at shops where they have reasonable confidence in the existence of only one price. They are quite right in manifesting that preference, and in doing their best to obtain their purchases at a price which is at once the best and the same as that paid by all the other customers of the same tradesman. Apart from the honesty of the single-price plan it is obviously by far the most simple and most convenient. Once the principle of variable prices is admitted its incidence cannot be governed with exactitude, and the salesman, who must be demoralized by the system, cannot be blamed if, in their anxiety to push sales, they exceed the limits laid down for their approximate guidance. That the variable plan must sooner or later operate to the disadvantage and loss of the tradesman who adopts it is so obvious as to need no discussion. Persons who deal at the same shop are very apt to compare prices, and if Mrs. Smith finds that she pays more than Mrs. Jones it is certain that the former, at all events, will transfer her custom to some establishment where more straightforward practices are in vogue. Even the customer who may suppose that he or she obtains the lowest terms is always in a state of uncertainty lest some other customer should be treated better, and finally is pretty sure to become an ardent convert to the simpler and honest system. From almost every point of view, indeed, the plan of having different prices for the same article stands condemned. It may, possibly, be more easily "worked" in relation to groceries than other classes of goods, but in no business is it wise or even honest.—*The Ironmonger*.

### Enough Rain.

There is no doubt now about there having been enough moisture all over the Northwest, the central west and the southwest to soak the ground deep. That is cause of larger expectation of the final outcome of the seasons harvests. A cold wave floated too far south this morning to be especially agreeable in the winter wheat sections, although there is little in the condition to cause great fear of the consequences, excepting that in many portions the plant is weak from past exposure to unfavorable weather, and is less able to withstand fresh shocks from such causes. Kansas conditions are reported more favorable than most others, while Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Missouri are not so good, with sections of each reporting a low condition.

The spring wheat seeding is suspended by the late storms, but work will begin next week if there is no more rain, for the ground dried rapidly in the last two days. The seed now in the ground will grow quickly, and there is moisture to start the next sowings, but later ones will need showers to soften the surface perhaps. The chief drawback is that there is too much work, with too little help in the north to get it done in season for safest conditions, or brightest hopes of final results. Unplowed fields is where the greatest trouble lies.—*Minneapolis Market Record*.

### Interest no Consideration.

A Montreal paper says: A merchant at Sorel, P.Q., who commenced business twenty years ago on \$150 borrowed from his uncle, recently gave the exact state of his affairs to a representative of a well known mercantile agency of Montreal, confirmed by indisputable evidence, namely, \$15,000 cash in one bank drawing no interest, \$2,400 in another bank drawing interest, \$2,500 in bank stock, \$15,000 in stock in trade, and \$4,000 in book debts. The expenses

of himself, wife and family amounted to about \$740 per annum. The above merchant was asked why on earth he did not invest the \$15,000 in some paying enterprises several of which were mentioned by the mercantile agency representative, but he shook his head, shrugged his shoulders and said he preferred to have the \$15,000 on deposit where he considered it was safe, although it was not bringing him in a cent's worth of interest. In confirmation of the truth of the above statement the Sorel merchant produced his bank book with the \$15,000 to his credit.

### Freight Rates and Traffic Matters.

The Chicago *Trade Bulletin* of April 11 says: There was a fair demand for cars to move grain eastward during the past week, and several fair sized lots were engaged. The feeling was unsettled and rumors were current that the rate to New York had been cut 7½c or to 17½c for grain. A few of the roads are doing the greater part of the business on the cut rates, and those who adhere to the regular tariff are getting very little. The regular tariff is 25c per 100 on grain and flour, and 30c on provisions. Ocean rates were weaker and lower during the entire week, with very little demand. Through rates to Liverpool were quoted at the close at 28½ to 31½c via lake and rail and 25 to 27c for grain. Provisions are going all rail at 45½ to 49½c. The demand for vessels to load grain for the east was larger, and the straits were said to be open. Vessel men were more anxious to secure loads and reduced the rates 1½ to 1½c. At the close the rate to Buffalo was 2½c on wheat, 2½c on corn; to Georgian Bay 2½c was paid for corn, and for wheat to Kingston 5c. Through rates to New England points were 11c on corn and 7½c on oats. Through rates to New York via lake and rail were 8½c for wheat and 9c for corn.

The Montreal *Trade Bulletin*, of April 8, says: A few engagements have taken place in heavy grain since our last report and we quote as follows:—Liverpool 3s Loudon, 3s Glasgow, 2s 9d to 3s Avonmouth 3s 3d, and Cork for orders 3s 6d Deals, 4s, cattle 60 to 65s. For the first half of May it is understood that engagements have been made for grain at 2s 9d for Glasgow. Engagements have been made for provisions by the first steamers leaving this port for the Lower Ports and Newfoundland at 30 to 35c per bbl.

### The Financial Situation.

During the past month the money market has ruled without change, rates for call money continuing low with a surplusage of funds at the disposal of the banks, demand being but ordinary. Public deposits continue to augment at the rate of two millions a month, and the banking world is now face to face with this interesting question. This has been engaging the attention of the executive of the bankers' association and the bankers' section of the Toronto board of trade; but so far no uniform action has resulted. It is considered that the universal adoption of a 3½ per cent. rate would be greatly in the mutual interest; and not a few of the larger banks, led by the Bank of Montreal, have already taken steps toward this end. In the case of several of the younger banks, however, there seems little hope of their falling into line. They feel the effect of competition, and do not care to bind themselves in such a way as to be placed at a disadvantage in bidding for deposits.—*Bankers' Journal*, Montreal.

Among the passengers going west to British Columbia during the past week, was J. C. Redmond, who goes to the Pacific province to act as assistant agent for McIntyre Sons & Co a well known Montreal dry goods house. Mr. Redmond is no stranger west of Lake Superior, and there can be no doubt about his success in his new position.

**CAUTION.**

EACH PLUG OF THE  
**Myrtle Navy!**

IS MARKED

**T. & B.**

In Bronze Letters.

None Other Genuine.

LIVE GROCERS SELL

**BOURBON COFFEE**

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

Todhunter, Mitchell & Co.  
SOLE IMPORTERS, TORONTO, CANADA

Toronto Hide & Wool Co.

Wholesale Dealers in

**HIDES!**

SHEEPSKINS AND WOOL.

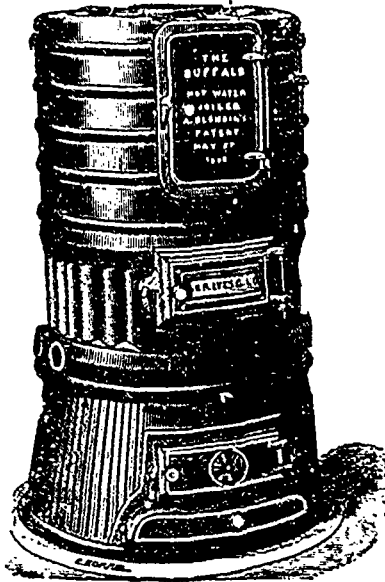
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PROPRIETOR.

88 Princess St., WINNIPEG.

53 and 55 Front Street East, TORONTO.

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



**"THE BUFFALO"**

Hot Water Heater.

Thoroughly Tested. Economical. Efficient.  
Combining the Best features of all Others.

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**Buffalo Stoves and Ranges**

FOR WOOD AND COAL.

Combining the Latest Improvements. Send for Circulars.

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THIS IS THE SAW  
THAT CUTS FAST.

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'Invincible

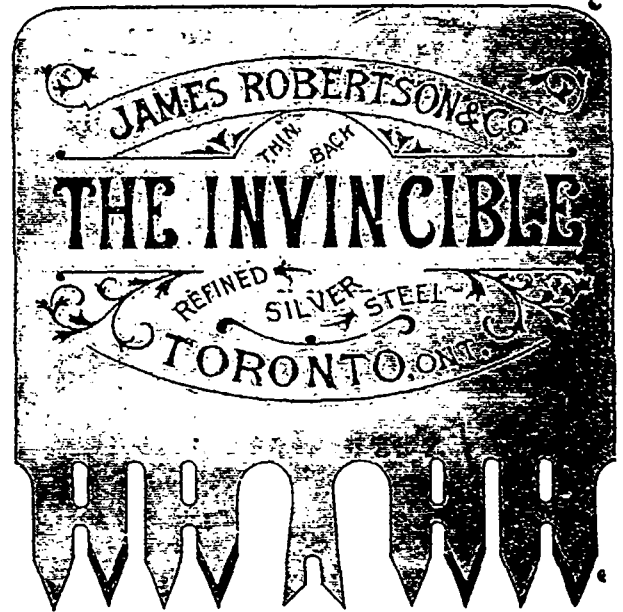
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EVERY SAW WARRANTED.

SEE OUR PRICES,  
THEY WILL SUIT YOU.

Jas. Robertson & Co.

WINNIPEG.



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.



REGISTERED TRADE MARK.

**ROBINSON, LITTLE & CO.**

—WHOLESALE—

**DRY GOODS,**

343 and 345 Richmond St.,

LONDON, Ont.

Complete range of Samples with T. H. Slater, Room "K" McIntyre Block, Winnipeg.

**GORDON, MacKAY & CO**

WHOLESALE IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

**WOOLENS AND GENERAL DRY GOODS.**

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

**The Lybster Cotton Mills**

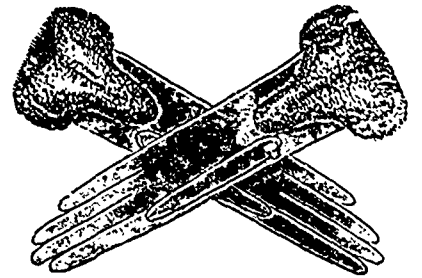
And they Solicit Orders by Letter or Otherwise from the Trade Generally.

**GORDON, MacKAY & CO.,**

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

R. S. NORRIS, Northwestern Ag't. Sample Room 13 Rorie St., one block back of the Post Office, Winnipeg.

**SPECIAL NOTICE.**



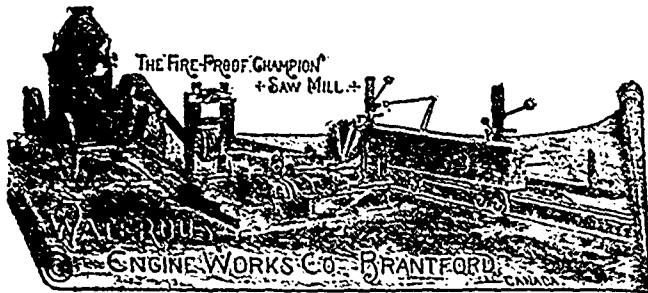
Our Travellers will be here shortly with full line of **SAMPLES** including all the new designs in GLOVES, MITTS and MOCCASINS. ~~MR. SPECIAL.~~ Mr. Thomas Clearihue is no longer employed by us.

**JAMES HALL & CO.**

Brockville, 2nd January, 1892.

**Waterous Engine Works Co., Ltd.**

WINNIPEG, - MAN.



STATIONERY

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ENGINES and BOILERS.

Shingle Machines

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MACHINERY SUPPLIES.

**Wyld, Grasett & Darling**

—WHOLESALE—

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

Represented in Manitoba, Northwest and British Columbia by

**D. HENDERSON,**

Sample Room, 15 Rorie Street, or at Leland House, WINNIPEG.

**Hudson's Bay Company,**

Fort Garry Mills, - WINNIPEG.

Registered Brands:

**Hungarian and Strong Bakers Flour**

Chopped Feed, Oats, Bran, Shorts, etc.

Correspondence Solicited.

TRY OUR CORDUROYED (ALL ROPE)

**PAPER FLOUR SACKS,**

We draw the attention of Millers and Flour Dealers in Manitoba, the Northwest and British Columbia to this

Strongest, Best and Newest Patent Sack.

WRITE US FOR SAMPLE AND PRICE.

**J. C. Wilson & Co**

Manufacturers of Paper Bags and Flour Sacks,

MONTREAL.

**M. & L. Samuel, Benjamin & CO.**

—IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN—

BRITISH CONTINENTAL **HARDWARE** AMERICAN CANADIAN

METALS, TIN PLATES, ETC.

26, 28 & 30 Front St. West, Toronto, Ont

WINNIPEG OFFICE: Room 18 McIntyre Block.

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English House SAMUELSON & BENJAMIN, No. 1 Rumford Place, Liverpool.

**W. F. HENDERSON & CO.**

◀ BROKERS & COMMISSION MERCHANTS. ▶

AGENTS FOR

ESTABLISHED 1862.

THE CANADA SUGAR REFINING Co. Ltd. Montreal Sugars and Syrups.

TRURO CONDENSED MILK & CANNING Co. Truro Reindeer Brand Condensed Milk and Coffee and Milk.

THE CANADA JUTE Co., Ltd. Montreal Jute and Cotton Bags, Twines, Hessians, &c.

CUDAHY PACKING Co., South Omaha. Rex Brand Canned Meats (Patent Key Opener.)

THE EDWARDSBURG STARCH Co., Montreal

F. W. FEARMAN, Hamilton. Lard and Meats.

THE SIMCOO CANNING COMPANY, Simcoo Canned Goods, Jams and Jellies.

Liberal Advance made on Consignments.

**REINDEER BRAND CONDENSED COFFEE AND MILK,** SUPERIOR TO ALL OTHERS.

MERCHANTS ASK YOUR JOBBER FOR THIS BRAND.

**W. F. HENDERSON & CO.,** Wholesale Agents, WINNIPEG.



WINNIPEG MARKETS.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON, April 16.

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

The week was rather a quiet one. Disagreeable weather and bad roads interfered considerably with business earlier in the week. Later the weather was fine and warm and the outlook for the usual spring activity was improved. Good Friday holiday gave a quiet feeling to the latter part of the week. Seeding has not made much progress yet, and dry, bright weather is desired, to allow spring work to go ahead. Immigration from eastern Canada has slackened some, and the rush from this quarter is on the wane. Settlers from the east come in early, in order to get some crop in the first spring. European immigration is increasing, and the busiest time for British and European immigration has not been reached yet. The large immigration has made the labor market better supplied than was expected, but the demand for farm help is expected to increase. Very large sales of agricultural land are reported by the Canadian Pacific and other holders of land. The Canadian Pacific sales this week are said to be the largest on record.

**DRY GOODS.**—The most interesting matter in this branch is the consolidation of all the Canadian cotton mills, under the control of the Montreal company. The consolidated business, which will be the largest commercial concern of its kind in the Dominion, will in future be known as the "Canada Colored Cotton Mills Company," and will embrace the mills hitherto known as the Ontario, Dundas, Merriton, Lybster, Kennedy (Cornwall), Stormont and St. Croix (New Brunswick), which now come under the personal and immediate control of A. F. Gault and David Morrice. The business of the amalgamated mills will be operated from Montreal, and the capital invested represents a total of \$5,000,000. A Montreal report says that prices all round are very firm, and on colored cottons an advance, already mentioned, has been made, ranging from about 7 1/2 to 10 per cent. No orders will be accepted at prices which were in force at the beginning of the season, and current rates are above those at this time last year.

**DRIED FRUITS.**—Dried apples, 6 to 6 1/2c; evaporated, 8 1/2 to 9c; figs, layers, 11 to 15c; figs, cooking, 5 to 7c; dates, 6 to 8c. Valencia raisins, \$1.75 to \$2 per box. Currants, 6 1/2 to 7; prunes, 6 to 10c. Evaporated fruits are quoted; apricots, 11 to 13c; peeled peaches, 17 1/2 to 18c; unpeeled peaches, 12 to 13c; pitted plums, 11 to 11 1/2c; cherries, 13 to 13 1/2c; pears, 12 1/2 to 13c; nectarines, 11 1/2 to 12c; raspberries, 19 to 20c.

**FISH.**—Local varieties of fresh water fish are quoted: Whitefish, 6 cents; pickerel, 4 to 5c; sturgeon, 6c; pike, 2 to 2 1/2c; Lake Superior trout, 9c; Lake Superior herring 35c per dozen; Eastern brook trout, 20c per lb. Fresh salt water fish: Salmon, 14c; halibut, 14c; cod, 8c; haddock, 10c. Cured fish: Smoked haddies, 8 1/2c; boneless cod, 7 to 7 1/2c. Salt mackerel, 15c lb; herrings, 35c dozen; dry cod, 8c lb. Oysters are quoted at \$2.15 for standards, and \$2.35 for selects per gallon, for Providence river stock, with Baltimore at \$2 to \$2.20.

**GROCKUTES.**—Since the absorption of the independent refineries, by the sugar trust in the United States, the sugar situation there has been interesting. Some of the refineries have been closed down, in order it is said to keep up prices. New York wholesale grocers have threatened to build a large refinery in posi-

tion to the trust. Willet & Gray, of New York say in their last sugar circular: "No advance in refined prices need be expected so long as the raw sugar market is unchanged. A few invoices of Liverpool and Clyde soft sugars are on the way and arriving here, but no granulated can yet be brought in at a profit. We are informed by cable that the best granulated sugar in the United Kingdom sells at 18s per cwt, which is equivalent to the parity of 4.04c per lb in the United States without duty. The American granulated sells at 4.28c net cash, or less brokerage at 4.25c per lb. Our tariff protection may, therefore, be said to cost us 21c, or only 1 1/2c per lb more for our refined sugars than the parity which the British public pay, without any protection whatever. We use 67 lbs sugar per capita in the United States, which at 1-5c per lb is 13c in a year more than the parity of what the British pay." In the Winnipeg market, sugars are quoted at 5 to 5 1/2c in 100 lb bags and barrels, and 5 1/2 in 50 lb bags for granulated. Rellows are steady at 4 to 4 1/2c. Syrups, 2 1/2 to 3 1/2c.

**GREEN FRUITS.**—Old stocks of common apples have been well cleaned out, and new arrivals are in small lots, which brings up the price of second quality to a comparatively high price. Fancy apples are held at \$5 per barrel, and quoted at \$4 to \$5 as to quality. Florida russett oranges, \$5 to 5.50 per box, California seedling oranges, \$4 to 4.25 for good stock, with some qualities offering lower. Navel oranges, \$4.50 to 5.25. Messina lemons, \$5.25 to \$6. Malaga grapes, \$10.50 to 10.50 per keg. Bananas, \$3 to 4.50 per bunch.

**NUTS.**—Fancy stock is quoted: Taragona almonds per pound, 18 to 19c; Grenoble walnuts, per pound, 17 to 18c; polished pecans, 20c; Sicily filberts, large, 14 to 15c; Brazils, 15c; chestnuts, 15c; peanuts, green, 14 to 15c; peanuts, roasted, 16 to 17c. Some stock may be had at 3 to 5c per pound under these quotations. Coconuts, \$9 per 100.

**LUMBER.**—Considerable activity is developing in lumber, and the trade expects to enjoy a brisk season, owing to the large immigration. Following is the new price list, f.o.b. cars at the Lake of the Woods mills:—

| Dimension.    | 6 feet | 8 feet | 10 feet | 12 feet | 14 feet | 16 feet | 18 feet | 20 feet | 22 feet | 24 feet |
|---------------|--------|--------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 2x4           | \$11   | \$11   | \$15    | \$14    | \$14    | \$14    | \$15    | \$16    | \$16    | \$17    |
| 2x6           | 11     | 11     | 13      | 14      | 14      | 14      | 14      | 15      | 16      | 17      |
| 2x8           | 11     | 11     | 13      | 14      | 14      | 14      | 14      | 15      | 16      | 17      |
| 2x10          | 11     | 11     | 13      | 14      | 14      | 14      | 14      | 15      | 16      | 17      |
| 2x12          | 11     | 11     | 13      | 14      | 14      | 14      | 14      | 15      | 16      | 17      |
| 3x6 and 8     | ..     | ..     | ..      | 14      | 14      | 14      | 14      | 15      | 16      | 17      |
| 3x10 and 12   | ..     | ..     | ..      | 15      | 15      | 15      | 15      | 16      | 17      | 18      |
| 4x4 and 4x8   | ..     | ..     | ..      | 14      | 14      | 14      | 14      | 15      | 16      | 17      |
| 4x10 and 12   | ..     | ..     | ..      | 15      | 15      | 15      | 15      | 16      | 17      | 18      |
| 6x6 to 8x8    | ..     | ..     | ..      | 14      | 14      | 14      | 14      | 15      | 16      | 17      |
| 8x10 to 12x12 | ..     | ..     | ..      | 15      | 15      | 15      | 15      | 16      | 17      | 18      |

\$1.00 per M feet advance on each inch over 12 inches in depth or width.  
\$1.00 per M feet advance on each foot over 24 feet long.

Surfacing one side, 50 cent, surfacing and sizing \$1.00.  
No. 2, dimension (culls) mixed lengths..... \$10 00  
Cull plank, mixed widths and lengths..... 7 00  
Resawn into boards ..... 8 00

COMMON BOARDS.

|                                       |         |
|---------------------------------------|---------|
| 1st common all widths                 | \$16 50 |
| 2d "                                  | 14 00   |
| 3d "                                  | 12 00   |
| 3d " all 4 inch                       | 7 00    |
| Culls                                 | 9 00    |
| 1st Common stock 12 inch              | 19 00   |
| 1st " " 8 and 10 inch                 | 18 00   |
| 2d " " 12 inch                        | 16 00   |
| 2d " " 8 and 10 inch                  | 15 00   |
| Wide box boards, No. 1                | 19 00   |
| " " No. 2                             | 16 00   |
| \$3 per M less for 10 feet and under. |         |
| Surfacing 1 side \$1, 2 sides \$1.50. |         |

SHIPLAP.

|                                       |         |
|---------------------------------------|---------|
| 8 and 10 inch                         | \$17 00 |
| 6 inch                                | 14 00   |
| 8 and 10 flooring and siding          | 18 00   |
| 8 and 10 inch culls                   | 12 00   |
| 6 inch                                | 10 00   |
| \$2 per M less for 10 feet and under. |         |

FLOORING, SIDING AND CEILING.

White Pine.

|                     |         |
|---------------------|---------|
| 1st 4, 5 and 6 inch | \$31 00 |
| 2d " "              | 27 00   |
| 3d 5 and 6 " "      | 23 00   |
| 3d 4 inch           | 22 00   |

Red Pine.

|  |       |
|--|-------|
| 1st 4, 5 and 6 inches                                | 26 00 |
| 2d " "   | 24 00 |
| 3d 5, and 6 inch                                     | 20 00 |
| 3d, 4 inch   | 19 00 |
| 4th, 5 and 6 inch, red and white                     | 17 00 |
| 4th, 4 inch  | 15 00 |
| 5th, 4, 5 and 6 inch                                 | 12 00 |
| Culls  | 9 00  |
| 1 1/2 or 1 3/4 inch flooring, \$1 advance over inch. |       |
| \$2 per M advance for dressing two sides.            |       |
| \$2 1/2 per M less for lengths 10 feet and under.    |       |

BEVEL SIDING.

|  |         |
|--|---------|
| No. 1, 1/2 in., 6 in., wide white pine | \$20 00 |
| 2, 1/2 in., " white and red pine       | 17 00   |

FINISHING.

| 1 1/2, 1 3/4 and 2 inches.                   |         |
|--|---------|
| 1st and 2nd clear white pine                 | \$45 00 |
| 3rd " "                                      | 37 00   |
| Selects " "                                  | 30 00   |
| Shop " "                                     | 25 00   |
| Clear red pine                               | 27 00   |
| Select " "                                   | 22 00   |
| \$5 per M advance on 2 1/2 in., and thicker. |         |

Boards.

|                                     |         |
|-------------------------------------|---------|
| 1st and 2nd clear white pine        | \$40 00 |
| 3rd " "                             | 32 00   |
| Selects " "                         | 25 00   |
| Clear red pine                      | 37 00   |
| Select " "                          | 20 00   |
| No. 1 stock 12 in. white pine       | 37 00   |
| " " 8 and 10 in.                    | 35 00   |
| No. 2 " " 12 in.                    | 32 00   |
| " " 8 and 10 in.                    | 30 00   |
| No. 3 " " 12 in. white and red pine | 26 00   |
| " " 8 and 10 in.                    | 25 00   |

MOULDINGS.

|                                    |      |
|------------------------------------|------|
| Parting strips per lineal 100 foot | 40   |
| Window stops                       | 50   |
| Door                               | 75   |
| 1/2 round and cove                 | 50   |
| 4 inch casing                      | 1 50 |
| 5 inch                             | 1 90 |
| 6 inch                             | 2 25 |
| 8 inch                             | 3 00 |
| 10 inch                            | 3 75 |

Mouldings not mentioned above deduct 45 per cent. off prices in New Universal Moulding Book.

|                |      |
|----------------|------|
| Lath           | 2 00 |
| Shingles No. 1 | 3 00 |
| " 2            | 2 25 |
| " 3            | 1 50 |
| " 4            | 1 00 |

GRAIN AND PRODUCE.

**GENERAL WHEAT.**—The week has been one of considerable excitement in wheat, owing mainly to speculative manipulation at Chicago. Prices have had a wide range at that market. Outside of these speculative movements, there has not been much change in the situation, and the general position continues favorable to wheat. In Europe stocks of breadstuffs at the close of March showed an increase of 3,400,000 bushels. Stocks afloat showed an increase of 2,500,000 bushels. United Kingdom stocks showed an increase of 1,500,000 bushels. This shows imports during March to have exceeded requirements. It is estimated that Europe, including the United Kingdom will require to import 93,000,000 bushels, from April 1 to July 31, the end of the crop year. Breadstuffs in the United States and Canada decreased 6,630,000 during March. The United States surplus available for export during April, May and June, is placed at about 22,300,000 bushels per month, or 67,000,000 bushels for the three months, leaving 50,000,000 for reserve stocks on July 1.

Monday was the day of greatest excitement at Chicago, prices having had a range of 5c, and closed 2 1/2c lower than Saturday. The United States government crop report, published on



Monday, showed the condition of winter wheat at \$1.2, which was a reduction from \$1.3 at the last report. Cables were lower on the failure of a Liverpool grain house was reported. The visible supply increased 141,000 bushels. On Tuesday prices were lower again in United States markets, and Chicago at the close was again under 80 cents for May wheat. Cables lower and weak. Liverpool 3/4 to 1/2 lower, London 3/4 lower. Wheat and flour on ocean passage increased 800,000 bushels. Duluth and Minneapolis received between them 591 cars. On Wednesday United States markets were higher, Chicago closing 2/3 higher. The firmness was due to unfavorable seeding weather in northwest states, and cables were encouraging. On Thursday the conditions were reversed, and most of Wednesday's grain in United States markets was lost, cables being weaker, and weather more favorable to crops. *Bradstreet's* report on Friday said:—"The advance in wheat last week was not sustained owing to the statistical position of the product throughout the world and not on account of bear trading in Chicago or elsewhere as has been carelessly asserted. Exports of wheat and flour as wheat from both coasts of the United States this week equal 2,910,000 bushels, against 2,959,000 bushels last week."

**LOCAL WHEAT**—Until after seeding, the local situation will be very quiet. The early portion of the week was unfavorable, being cold and damp, but the last three days to Saturday were fine and clear, and seeding will now go ahead fast, if the weather keeps dry. After seeding, threshing will be resumed, and an active summer is expected. About the only movement is from western elevators to Lake Superior elevators at Fort William, stocks at the latter point showing an increase of \$1,529 bushels at the last weekly statement. Total wheat in store at Fort William is 2,163,325 bushels. Last weekly returns showed 295 cars inspected at Winnipeg, and 429 cars the previous week. Manitoba wheat stocks west of Lake Superior, including Fort William, approximate 3,500,000 bushels. Prices about nominal. We quote No 1 hard at North Bay \$1.04 to 1.05; No. 2 hard North Bay, 91 to 95c, and \$2 to 94c afloat Fort William. No. 3 hard, 71 to 74c afloat, and \$5c North Bay. One car No. 2 hard sold on change at 94 1/2c North Bay delivery. Three cars No. 3 hard sold at 55c North Bay.

**FLOUR**—Prices are maintained as follows to the local trade in broken lots per 100 pounds: Patents, \$2.40; strong bakers, \$2.20; second, do \$1.80 to \$2.00; XXXX, \$1.20 to \$1.40; superfine, \$1.10 to \$1.15. Less than 100 pound sacks 5c extra per hundred.

**MILLSTUFFS**—Local prices are unchanged, with some reports of cutting, though millers would have to accept comparatively very low prices for eastern shipment, quotations of \$14 to 15 per ton in Toronto markets being equal to 4.80 to \$5.50 per ton here. We quote bran at \$10 to \$11 and shorts at \$12 to \$13 per ton delivered to the local trade in broken lots.

**GROUNDED FEED**—Quoted at \$13 to \$14 per ton locally in broken lots, as to quality.

**OATS**—Nothing doing. Quoted at 16 to 17 on track, country points. From store, Winnipeg, 20 to 21c per bushel of 34 pounds.

**BARLEY**—Slow and quoted at 18 to 19c per bushel of 48 pounds, on track at country points.

**MEAL, OIL CAKE, BEANS, ETC**—Jobbers are selling at \$2.25 for rolled oats and granulated meal, per 100 lbs, and \$2.20 for standard oatmeal. Some brands of granulated are quoted at \$2.20. Oil cake meal, \$25 to \$26 per ton; cornmeal is held at \$1.55 to 1.90 per 100 lbs. Split peas, \$2.60 to \$2.65 per 100 lbs. Beans, \$1.70 to \$1.75 per bushel. Pot barley, \$2.65 to \$2.70 per 100 lbs. Pearl barley, \$4.30.

**BUTTER**—Receipts of fresh rolls have fallen off, and dairy grades were consequently selling better. Commission men and wholesale houses complain of receipts of poor stuff, especially in rolls, which appear to be stale stock worked

over. It is useless to send in this class of rolls with the belief that it will sell as new butter. About 18c appears to be a fair quotation for average good qualities of rolls and dairy.

**CHEESE**—Slow at 11 to 11 1/2c.

**EGGS**—Receipts were lighter, owing to bad roads, etc., and with a good demand prices were firmer. About 15c appeared to be the best selling price here, in case lots. Next week, with Easter over, prices are expected to ease off sharply.

**CURED MEATS**—Prices are firm but unchanged, quotations being as follows:—Dry salt long clear bacon, 9c; smoked long clear, 10 to 10 1/2c; spiced rolls, 10 to 10 1/2c; breakfast bacon, 11 1/4 to 12c; smoked hams, 11 1/2 to 12c; mess pork, \$16 to \$17 per bbl. Sausage quoted: Fresh pork sausage, 10c per pound; Bologna sausage, 8c per pound; German sausage, 9c per pound. Ham, chicken and tongue sausage, 9c per 1/2 lb.

**LARD**—Compound held at \$1.75 to \$1.80 per pail. Pure tallow at \$2.20 per 20-lb. pail.

**POULTRY**—Good fresh stock is bringing high prices. Nice dressed chickens will bring up to 15c per lb., or 50c to \$1 per pair. Turkeys choice dressed, up to 18c, and 12 1/2c live weight per lb. These prices for pick stock.

**DRESSED MEATS**—The usual advances at this season of the year are being experienced. Beef averaged higher, and quoted at 7 to 7 1/2c for sides or carcasses, with up to 8c asked for roal fancy. Pork higher at about 7 1/2c. Some fresh killed mutton was offered and we quote 13 to 14c for mutton. Veal 8 to 10c. A few spring lambs were in for Easter, and brought fancy figures.

**VEGETABLES**—Following are the prices dealers pay at farmers' wagons on the street market: Potatoes, 35 cents per bushel; carrots, 40 to 50c; beets, 40c per bushel; parsnips, 1 1/2 to 2c per pound; turnips, 20 to 25c per bushel; cabbage, 60c to \$1 per dozen; onions, 2 to 3c per pound; horseradish, 5c per pound. Dealers are selling Spanish onions at 1.35 per crate, and new California cabbage at 4 1/2 to 5c lb.

**HIDES**—Frozen hides as they run quoted at 3 to 3 1/2c. No 1 cows, 3 1/2c, No. 2, 2 1/2c; No. 3, 2c; No. 1 steers, 4 1/2c. Roal veal, 8 to 13 lb skins, 4 to 5c lb. Sheep skins range in value from 50 to \$1 each, for fresh talco off, but few come up to the top price. Tallow, 4 1/2c rendered and 2 1/2c for rough.

**HAY**—Prices were higher, loose selling at \$6 to \$8 per ton, and baled at \$6.50 to \$7.50. It is reported that considerable hay has been destroyed in low places from high water.

**Montreal Stock Market.**

Reported by Osler, Hammond & Nanton, April 14, 1892:—

| Banks.                                   | Sellers. | Buyer.         |
|--|----------|----------------|
| Bank of Montreal                         | 229      | 229            |
| Ontario                                  | —        | —              |
| Molson's                                 | —        | —              |
| Toronto                                  | —        | 240            |
| Merchants'                               | 155      | 155            |
| Union                                    | —        | 95             |
| Commerce                                 | 144      | 142            |
| Miscellaneous.                           |          |                |
| Montreal Tel                             | 145      | 144            |
| Rich. & Ont. Nav.                        | 78       | 76 1/2         |
| City Pass Ry                             | —        | 230            |
| Montreal Gas                             | 203 1/2  | 205            |
| Can. N. W. Land                          | 89       | 74             |
| C. P. R. (Montreal)                      | 89 1/2   | 89 1/2         |
| C. P. R. (London)                        | —        | 91 1/2         |
| Money—Time                               | 4        | —              |
| —On Call                                 | —        | 3 1/2          |
| Sterling 60 days, N. Y. Posted rate      | 48 1/2   | —              |
| —Demand                                  | 48 1/2   | —              |
| 60 days Montreal rate between banks      | —        | 9-7-16 9-5-16  |
| Demand Montreal rate between banks       | —        | 9-11-16 9-9-16 |
| New York Exchange Montreal between banks | —        | par 1-32 dis   |

Cavanagh & Cooper have purchased the stock of Hood & Cooper of Rolaud, Man., and will continue the business.

**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 rib sides per 100 pounds.]

On Monday the market was active, excited and irregular. Wheat opened 1/2c higher than Saturday's close, declined slightly, but was advanced sharply about 1 1/2c. Then came a decline of over 5c, and the close was 2 1/2c lower than Saturday.

|            | April. | May.   | July.  |
|------------|--------|--------|--------|
| Wheat      | 80 1/2 | 80 1/2 | 81     |
| Corn       | 40 1/2 | 40 1/2 | —      |
| Oats       | —      | 29 1/2 | —      |
| Pork       | —      | 10.10  | 10 1/2 |
| Lard       | —      | 6.30   | 6.30   |
| Short ribs | —      | 5.00   | 5.00   |

On Tuesday wheat had calmed down some, and the feeling was weak. At the start prices were advanced 1/2 to 3/4c, but declined 1 1/2c, advanced 3/4c and closed 3/4c lower than Monday. Receipts 77 cars. Closing prices were:

|            | April. | May.      | July. |
|------------|--------|-----------|-------|
| Wheat      | 79 1/2 | 79 1/2    | 80    |
| Corn       | 40     | 40 1/2    | —     |
| Oats       | —      | 28 1/2    | —     |
| Pork       | —      | 10.07 1/2 | 10.20 |
| Lard       | —      | 6.17      | 6.27  |
| Short ribs | —      | 5.57 1/2  | 5.00  |

Prices for wheat ranged higher on Wednesday, opening about 1c higher, and later advanced nearly 2c, closing 2 1/2c higher. Wheat receipts 46 cars. Closing prices were:

|            | April. | May.     | July.  |
|------------|--------|----------|--------|
| Wheat      | 82 1/2 | 82 1/2   | 82 1/2 |
| Corn       | 40 1/2 | 40 1/2   | —      |
| Oats       | —      | 29 1/2   | —      |
| Pork       | —      | 10.20    | 10.20  |
| Lard       | —      | 6.22 1/2 | 6.24   |
| Short ribs | —      | 5.60     | 5.00   |

On Thursday wheat wheat was weak on low cables, more favorable reports from the spring and winter sections and the Cincinnati *Price Current's* bearish summary of the winter wheat situation. Prices closed 1 1/2c lower. Closing prices were:

|            | April.   | May.     | June.  | July.  |
|------------|----------|----------|--------|--------|
| Wheat      | 82 1/2   | 82 1/2   | 82 1/2 | 82 1/2 |
| Corn       | 40 1/2   | 40 1/2   | 40 1/2 | 40 1/2 |
| Oats       | —        | 29 1/2   | 29 1/2 | 29 1/2 |
| Pork       | 10.00    | 10.10    | —      | —      |
| Lard       | 6.15     | 6.20     | —      | 6.20   |
| Short ribs | 5.52 1/2 | 5.57 1/2 | —      | —      |

Good Friday, no markets. On Saturday, April 16, wheat opened at 80c, and after a light fluctuation closed at 80 1/2c for May option. A week ago May wheat closed at \$2 1/2c.

**Minneapolis Market.**

Following were closing wheat quotations on April 14:—

|                | April. | May.   | July.  | On track |
|----------------|--------|--------|--------|----------|
| No. 1 hard     | —      | —      | 81 1/2 | 81 1/2   |
| No. 1 northern | 77 1/2 | 77 1/2 | 80 1/2 | 80 1/2   |
| No. 2 northern | —      | —      | —      | 76 1/2   |

**FLOUR**—Quoted at \$4.15 to 4.40 for first patents; \$3.90 to \$4.15 for second patents, \$3.35 to \$3.65 for fancy and export bakers, \$1.20 to \$2.40 for low grades, in bags, including red dog. Bran and shorts—Quoted at \$8.75 to \$9.25 for bran; \$8.75 to \$9.25 for shorts and \$9.50 to \$10.50 for middlings.

**OATS**—Quoted at 29 to 29 1/2c for No. 2 white, 28 1/2 to 29c No. 3 white and 26 1/2 to 28 1/2c for No. 2 and 3.

**FEED**—Millers held at \$14 to \$14.50, less than car lot \$14.50 to \$15 with corn meal at \$13.50 to \$14; bolted meal \$16.50; granulated \$17.

**Duluth Wheat Market.**

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

Monday—Cash, 79 1/2c; May, 80 1/2c.  
 Tuesday—Cash, 78 1/2c; May, 79 1/2c.  
 Wednesday—Cash, 80 1/2c; May, 81 1/2c.  
 Thursday—Cash, 79 1/2c; May, 80 1/2c.  
 Friday—Holiday.  
 Saturday—Cash, 79 1/2c; May, 80 1/2c.

A week ago cash closed at \$10 and May, at \$2 1/2c.

## New York Wheat Market.

On Saturday, April 16, wheat at New York closed at 92½c for April and 90½c for May. A week ago the close was at 93½c for April and 95½c for May wheat.

## Minneapolis Closing Price Wheat

At Minneapolis, on Saturday, April 16, wheat prices closed as follows for No. 1 northern: April, 77½c; May, 77½c; July, 80½c. No. 1 hard, April, closed at 79½c, and No. 2 northern, April delivery, at 75c. A week ago April closed at 81½c and May 79½c for No. 1 northern.

## British Grain Trade.

The *Mark Lane Express*, of April 11, in its weekly review of the British grain trade, says: "The English wheats have stood at 32s. Holders are not willing to sell at these low prices. Foreign wheats are a shade firmer on improved German inquiry, but there is small prospect of values advancing, owing to the enormous stocks and the influx of arrivals. The weekly imports of wheat and flour since September have averaged 437,000 quarters, against 352,000 quarters weekly during the preceding serial year. The chief increase was from Atlantic ports, amounting to 221,000 quarters this year, 79,792 quarters last season. Barley and oats are dull. At to-day's market free buying for the Continent stiffened values; English wheats were in good demand, and prices advanced 1s for all sorts; foreign wheats were 6d better; holders of American flour ask 1s more, but the asked price was not often obtained. Holders of English flour did a good business at a rise of 6d. Oats were 6d dearer.

## The Cattle Markets.

A Liverpool cable to the *Montreal Gazette* on April 11 says: "There is no change in the position of this market, steers and maiden heifers making 5½d, but with prospects for any advance very poor while the supplies from the States continue so heavy. The restrictions in force in consequence of the prevalence of foot and mouth disease will not likely affect Canadian shipments."

The Montreal market is described as follows, by the *Gazette* of April 12: "The local market is in a pretty bad state, the offerings being greatly in excess of the demand. The drovers came to an understanding this morning to only send half their cattle to market and there is consequently a large number of cattle remaining at the yards unsold. There is no further news regarding the space market. The weekly report of the Montreal Stock Yards company, was as follows: The trade for the week in anticipation of Easter stock was slow. The receipts were heavy, increasing as week advanced, and the supply was much too heavy for the demand, some 200 cattle being left over from Thursday's market. Mr. Tooser, of Quebec, bought a few choice heaves at from 5 to 5½c, but little else was done in Easter cattle. Considerable stock is reported to arrive from the west and with the number already in, there will, no doubt, be a full supply for the Easter trade. Fair demand for sheep at 3½c, lambs, 4 to 4½c. Large receipts of live hogs which are firm at \$5.75 per cwt. We quote the following as being fair values. Cattle, butchers' medium, 3½ to 4c; cattle, butcher's, culls, 2½ to 3½c; sheep, 3½ to 3¾c; lambs, 4 to 4½c; hogs, \$5.65 to \$5.75; calves, \$3 to \$6. At the East End abattoir, Montreal, on Monday, there were 600 cattle, 300 calves and 200 sheep. The cattle trade was slow but the market held fairly steady, choice butchers' stock bringing 4½c and extra Easter cattle 4½c to 5½c, a few head of very fine stock being held for 6c. Fairly good cattle sold at 4c and the inferior cattle sold down to 3c per pound, but there were fewer offerings than for some time past. Calves sold at \$3 to \$12 each, sheep at 5c to 5½c per pound, and lambs at \$4.50 to \$5.00 each.

## Chicago Grain Storage Rates.

Storage rates for grain in the Chicago elevators for the year 1892 will be as follows:—

On all grain received in bulk and inspected in good condition, three-quarters (¾) of one (1) cent per bu for the first ten (10) days, or part thereof, and one-third (⅓) of one (1) cent per bu for each additional ten (10) days, or part thereof, so long as it remains in good condition.

On grain damp or liable to early damage, as indicated by its inspection when received, two (2) cents per bu for the first ten (10) days, or part thereof, and one-half (½) of one (1) cent per bu for each additional five (5) days or part thereof.

No grain will be received in store until it has been inspected and graded by authorized inspectors, unless by special agreement.

The *Toronto Empire* of April 8 has the following grocery trade items:—The E. B. Eddy company, Hull, have reduced prices of matches 30c per case. Telegraph are now \$3.90 and Telephone \$3.70 per case. A cheap lot of canned salmon has arrived from the coast, which is put up by the British Columbia Canning company, and labelled "Indian Brand." It is selling at \$1.30. Horse shoe brand is still held steadily at \$1.45 here. There were several enquiries from wholesale firms for canned corn and peas to-day. There are now none of either in packers' hands, and while jobbers are selling to their customers at low prices or using them as leaders, they are not inclined to sell to other wholesale dealers at the same prices. The trade should be able this season to form a very accurate estimate of the quantity of tomatoes, corn and peas consumed in Canada. The 1891 pack came on a bare market. None of these staples are likely to be exported. The difference between the stocks at the end of the season and the total pack will show the consumption. The British America Starch company has advanced its price list to the same figures as the other packers, but its discounts are unchanged.

The second annual meeting of the Canada Settlers' Loan and Trust company, limited, was held in London, Eng, on March 24th. The year commenced with a balance of profits of £1,211. The net profits for the year had been £4,224, making together £5,435, from which the directors recommended a dividend of five per cent for the year, amounting to £4,069, and leaving to be carried forward to the present year £1,366. The chairman stated that the main business of the company was to borrow upon its mortgage debentures at five per cent, and to lend these monies and the paid-up capital, on approved mortgage and other securities, chiefly in Manitoba and the Northwest. The loans made by the company are large in number and of comparatively small amounts in each case, so as to distribute the risks. Most of the money has been lent at 8 per cent., some of it at less and even more. Allan, Brydges & Co., Winnipeg, are agents for the company.

J. O'Kelly, of the firm of O'Kelly Bros., of Pembroke, Ont., soda water manufacturers, arrived in the city last week. He has been brought here by the Winnipeg hotel keepers, who allege that the local soda water manufacturers have formed a combine to raise prices. He has brought his staff and machinery with him and will begin operations about the first of May. The price now charged for soda water is 75 cents for patent stoppers and \$1 for the corked goods. These will be reduced by the new firm to 50 and 80 cents. Mr. O'Kelly states that an agreement had been signed by all the hotel keepers except two to take his goods at these prices.

Most of the raw material used by the cordage trust in the manufacture of binder twine, says the *New York Herald*, comes from Yucatan. It is made from the fiber of a plant of the cactus species that grows there in great luxuriance. It is gathered and dried in Yucatan and

shipped here in bales. It costs about four cents a pound. Manufactured into binder twine it is worth about eight cents. Most of the hemp used in the manufacture of rope comes from the Philippine islands. The aggregate weight of the rope and twine used yearly in this country is something over 100,000 tons.

Talking of groceries, the *Toronto Empire* of April 2 says: "Gallon apples are weak and the market is somewhat unsettled. The exports have not been as large as anticipated, but packers are hoping for some business this spring. Jobbers are selling good brands at \$2 here. The 1891 pack of corn is entirely in the hands of the wholesale trade, who are firm in their views and ask retailers' prices for round lots. The market is being flooded with cheap Valencia raisins. Cars are offered at 3½ to 4c. Broken lots have sold to the retail trade at 4½ to 4¾c. The quality is anything but prime.

A Duluth correspondent, writing on April 5, says: "A stiff northwest breeze Saturday morning moved the ice out of this end of the lake, and all day Sunday, as far as the eye could reach, was an expanse of water. It seemed as though the lake was open, ready for navigation. A heavy northeast gale began blowing Sunday evening, however, lasting throughout the night, and again the ice is back, piled fifteen feet high in some places, and no one knows how deep it is packed. Prospects for navigations opening are now not so encouraging as they were before the ice went out at all.

There has been some trouble at the Queen's hotel this week, says the *Morden Monitor*. The owner, Mr. Clougher, has been here for some days, and many conferences with lawyers have taken place. But Mr. Ronan still holds the fort. He is fortified by a lease and a license, and although the landlord can desist for rent, no one can turn him out of the hotel. Hence the trouble. The chattels are to be sold on Saturday.

The *News*, Carberry, Man., says: Recently a number of fat cattle have been shipped from Carberry to outside points. On Tuesday Mr. Gallagher took a fine lot to Winnipeg and Wednesday Mr. Bell shipped two carloads to British Columbia. Already about \$8,000 worth has been sold and there is yet about the same amount ready for shipment. Some of the farmers received \$600 for cattle, which caused them to look pleasant.

The Red river, at Winnipeg, rose slowly last week, and it is thought that it has now reached about the highest point it is likely to go, as advices from up stream indicated that the water had begun to recede slightly. No damage has been done in Manitoba on the Red. It was reported to-day (Saturday), that a portion of the Northern Pacific railway bridge over the Assiniboine river at Portage la Prairie had been carried away.

In the legislature at Toronto Hardy's bill to consolidate the Ontario mining laws has passed its third reading. Conmee congratulated the commissioner on the great improvement over last year's bill, the new laws making the royalty clauses much lighter. No royalty is being charged now on labor in producing ore, but simply on the value of the ore before mined.

The full report of the bureau of statistics for the month of February shows that the merchandise exports of the United States reached the remarkably large sum of \$86,638,097, while the merchandise imports were \$65,381,973, leaving a balance in favor of the republic of \$21,256,124 last year the exports were about \$11,700,000 less, and the imports about \$600,000 more.

A cannery company which has the reputation of putting up a thoroughly reliable brand of goods made some large future sales this week, says the *Toronto Empire*. The price on tomatoes was \$1. It is not to be inferred that every packer can get that figure, some of them are offering at 90c and asking for bids.

The free wool bill passed the United States house last week on a vote of 192 to 60.

### The New Insolvency Act.

The legislation committee of the Toronto board of trade are bestowing a great deal of time and care in framing the proposed new Insolvency Act. It is too late to have it passed by the Dominion government at the present session. An effort will be made to have it introduced, and postpone discussion upon it until the session of 1893. This delay will enable the country to criticise the bill, and propose any changes which careful study may point out as desirable.

The proposed new measure deprives the insolvent of the right to assign his estate, except on demand of creditors, for \$500; but no such demand being made—based on the failure of the trader to meet his liabilities as they become due—he can assign to the sheriff, who acts as temporary guardian of the estate, and convenes a meeting of creditors, when an assignee is appointed, the guardian being incapable of filling that office. If, after five days from service of such demand, the debtor has not assigned as mentioned, he is declared (subject to the judge's approval) to have committed an act of bankruptcy, and a creditor for \$200 or more, may take out a writ of attachment, under which the guardian attaches his estate. Other acts of bankruptcy—following those laid down in the Act of 1875—are prescribed, the tendency of the Act in this respect being to secure to creditors a direct and quiet means of securing control of a defaulting trader's estate, and transferring it to the nominees of creditors for liquidation. To ensure compliance with the law, assignees are required to deposit \$10,000 security with the Government at Ottawa. The assignee's fees are fixed by the judge of the county court, on application of any creditor.

The position of landlords, where a lease has become forfeited under its terms in case of insolvency, is altered in an important particular. If the landlord claims the forfeiture, he must

pay for substantial improvements made by the tenant. The lien of the landlord is restricted to six months' rent.

In dealing with securities held by creditors, the old rule of allowing creditors 10 per cent. advance on their valuation, if the securities are taken over by the estate, is done away with. These may now be taken over at the exact valuation put upon them; but that value must be paid to the creditors before any dividends are declared, and not, as under the old act, when the estate had realized on such securities.

The old rule in regard to wages is abandoned, and the rule contained in the Ontario Act adopted. The clause regulating the sale of book debts under the Act of 1875 is altered, creditors having power to deal in this matter as they wish, without the old restriction, that (save in *en bloc* sales of estates) an effort should be made to collect them before they are sold.

The suggestion that stocks of merchandise be sold by auction in lots not less in value than \$100, or more than \$300, was discussed at length. This question has called for a great deal of discussion in the press for many years. It was urged that sales of bankrupt stocks by speculators destroyed the trade of men who strove to pay their debts in full, and demoralized the retail business; that dividing up stocks in the way indicated would be the least harmful way of disposing of them—the lots being too large for consumers to buy, and within the means of most storekeepers; and that this plan would prevent insolvents who failed to get a settlement with their creditors, buying in their stocks in their wife's name.

The proposal mentioned was not on the whole considered proper for adoption, and this vexed question is left unsolved. Further alterations of the old law have been made.—*Toronto Merchant.*

A photo of John S. Rigby, F.C.S., discoverer of the Rigby process of water-proofing, is being

sent out by H. Shorey & Co., Montreal, to their customers in the west, together with the announcement that the travellers of the firm are now on the road with autumn and winter samples. The firm is handling the Rigby water-proof garments this season.

Supplementary estimates amounting to \$900,000 were brought down at Ottawa recently. They provide for a salary for an assistant storekeeper and an accountant for the Manitoba penitentiary; additional dredging for Manitoba, \$3,000; bridge over Old Man river, \$10,000; schools in the Northwest territories, \$26,000.

A movement to abolish days of grace on commercial paper has been set on foot in Massachusetts, where a legislative committee is giving hearings on a bill having that object in view. The movement is in line with the resolution adopted by the American Bankers' Association at its last meeting in New Orleans.

Delafield, McGovern & Co., of Toronto, have been appointed the agents of the Anglo-British Columbia Packing Company (Ld.), who represent the following brands of salmon: British American Packing Company, Phoenix, Red Star, Trident, Lynx, Empress, Drysdale, Ark, Calodonia, Queen and Royal Britannia.

The *Sentinel*, Pilot Mound, Manitoba, says. A considerable amount of threshing has been done during the week. Stacks generally have been found in excellent order. Owing to the dullness of the market and the bad condition of the roads little or no grain is brought in.

Gordon & Ironside will ship on the 4th of May, 400 cattle from Pilot Mound and Manitou to the English market. On the 11th of May 400 more animals will be sent forward to the same destination. C. W. Baldwin will go to England with the first lot.

Mr. Kerr, of Meaford, Ont., has been engaged by Joyner & Elkington, of Fort Qu'Appelle, to take charge of their flour mill.



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Men's Rainproof Garments will, as heretofore, be sold through J. W. MACKEDIE & Co., MONTREAL.

## MELISSA MANUFACTURING CO.

**Montreal Raw Fur Prices.**

The raw fur market is very quiet and prices generally are unchanged since they were altered by the January sales, except lynx which has advanced. We quote: Beaver, \$3.50 to \$4.00 per lb; bear, \$12 to \$18 each; bear cub, \$5 to \$10; fisher, \$2.50 to \$4; red fox, \$1 to \$1.40; lynx, \$2 to \$3.50; marten, 60c to 85c; mink, \$1 to \$1.50; muskrat, winter, 11c; muskrat, spring, 16c; otter, \$8 to \$10; raccoon, 40c to 60c; skunk, 15c, 40c, 60c and 75c.—*Trade Bulletin.*

The April number of THE MANITOBIAN, Winnipeg's new magazine, is to hand and is a genuine surprise. It is enlarged to 52 pages, printed as usual on the best book paper, contains several illustrations, and bound in a handsome colored antique cover, and for neatness and general appearance is above the average. Among the excellent articles which go to make up this number are, "The Waterways of the North-West," by H. N. Rutten, C.E., who sets forth the advantages of an outlet by way of the Hudson's Bay, together with interesting statistics on the same. "The Red River Expedition of 1870," by an officer of the force, is continued and presents an interesting chapter in North-West history. A sketch of the life of the late Rev. Dr. Lane, by D. W. McKerchar, M.A., will interest the many friends of the late talented divine. The opening chapters of two serial stories entitled "The Shadow of a Wrong" and "Beatrice Cameron," by local writers, will prove very interesting, the latter story

especially, the scenes of which are locally laid. The Notes and Comments on Current Events are as bright and pointed as ever, while Literary Notes and Reviews, Publisher's Notes, a trip "From Western Ontario to Manitoba in 1867," and the Checker Department, conducted by Ed. Kelly, complete one of the best numbers yet issued. We are pleased to see THE MANITOBIAN meeting with such encouragement, and judging by the increased amount of advertising it is now in a flourishing condition. Everyone interested in the Canadian North-West should possess a copy. Published by The Manitoban Pub. Co., Winnipeg, Man., at the low price of \$1.00 per year.

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## BRITISH COLUMBIA.

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

## British Columbia Business Review.

April 12, 1892.

There has been a very perceptible enlargement in the volume of business, but money remains tight and collections slow. Nearly every avenue of trade and business has opened up with spring and merchants are now awaiting returns from the consequent circulation of money.

Building is one of the most important factors of industry and is more than usually active for British Columbia, the aggregate for the province during the season ahead of us promising to foot up to many millions. One effect of this is the brisk demand for building material and all the mills are busy. Notwithstanding the demand dealers complain that prices are too low. An effort was made to regulate prices, but the agreement was not maintained and competition is therefore keen. Some large orders are being filled for the interior and business from points therein promises to be good. Shipment to the Northwest have not yet begun and that outlet is largely dependent upon the crop prospect for 1892 and the success with which the present wheat in hand is marketed. In regard to the export trade from present appearances it will be much larger than last but prices are low and the market unsatisfactory. It is bound to improve, but how soon is the problem with the lumbermen.

The canners of British Columbia in conjunction with the Alaska canners have decided to restrict their pack for 1892 to one-half in order to restore the British market to a healthy condition. That means a diminution of industry which will have a marked effect on the year's business considered as a whole.

Then again the reports from the sealers are not encouraging. So far the coast catch has been small owing, not to the scarcity of seals but to the terribly rough weather experienced. In connection with this must be considered the probability of a renewal of the *modus vivendi* which will close the Behring sea until the result of the arbitration is known. In all probability a number of the sealers will make up a catch as they did last year by a little exploiting seal in Behring sea where interruption is unlikely, but on the whole last year's experience will be repeated. There is the consolation of a probable rise in the market.

As an offset to these causes of depression, which, as explained in former references, entered into the situation in 1891, are building activity, the greater progress in mining development exhibited this year, the impetus given to railway construction, the influx of population and outside capital, the promise of a largely increased agricultural output, and not by any means the least important the attention which is being paid to the fish industry, other than the canning of salmon, which for a year or two at all events seems to have reached the marked limit. Exportation of fresh fish and fish curing and drying are likely to assume proportions this year when it will rank as an item of importance in our trade returns.

Of course, speaking from so early a date in the year it is impossible to prognosticate with any degree of certainty because favorable indications in certain lines last spring even reversed before the year was out, while in some years previous an unfavorable outlook had happy conclusions. What has been stated is based on apparent results, and these advise a useful and conservative course, more especially in the part of that element, made buoyant by spring who are apt to clap on all sail.

Frequent references have been made in these columns to the numerous railway projects on foot in this province for which charters have been or are likely to be secured, or have been actually initiated. Several more have come prominently before the public. Chief among these is the revival of the Canada Western, towards which some millions of acres of land in the Peace river country was given as a subsidy several years ago. It is backed by American capitalists, who claim to have 20,000,000 money behind and who declare their ability and desire to go ahead the present year. What is proposed is another transcontinental line, coming through the Yellow head pass. During the past week, news has been received that two other continental lines propose heading through the Canadian Northwest for the coast. The Nelson and Fort Shppard railway company has been given a bonus of over 10,000 acres of land to the mile. It, if legislation can be secured at Ottawa, will connect with an American line at the southern boundary. British Columbia Southern railway company is also seeking a charter to go through Crow's Nest Pass. Where there is so much smoke there is likely to be some fire, and if one-quarter of the railways are built that are projected this province will be well supplied.

The first move made in British Columbia towards having the board of trade represented at the London convention of chamber's of commerce, was in Victoria. Robt. Ward has been selected, being a practical business man, and largely interested in the province. In Vancouver, the names of C. D. Rand, at present in London, and will be on the spot, ex-Mayor Oppenheimer and F. C. Cotton, M.P.P., have been quietly canvassed by their friends. It is not known yet if Westminster and Nanaimo intend taking any action, but it is not at all likely they will be allowed to go unrepresented.

## B. C. Market.

There is little or nothing to note in the way of change in the market since last report.

Flour and Feed.—Featureless and unchanged. Quotations are: Manitoba Hungarian, \$6.00; strong bakers, \$5.90; India's choice, \$6.00; prairie Lily, \$5.85; Oregon, \$6.25; Spokane, \$5.65; Enderby mills; Promer, \$5.85; three star, \$5.70; two star, \$5.35. Oatmeal, east-orn, \$3.40; California, \$4; National mills, Victoria, \$3.65; rolled oats, east-orn, \$3.40; California, \$3.90; National mills, \$3.25; 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, \$33 to 35 per ton; bran, \$24; shorts, \$25; oats, \$30 to 32; wheat \$35 to 40; oil cake, \$40. Wheat is quoted in car lots \$30 to \$32; oats \$25 to \$25 to \$25.50; chop barley, \$26; hay, \$18.

Meats—It is satisfactory to note that the market is firmer and the demoralization of prices is about at an end. Most of the dealers have reduced their stocks so that they can hold with safety and make further shipments. From this out prices may be expected to advance. Latest quotations are: Hams, 13c; bacon, 13c; rolls, 11c; backs, 13c, and in demand; dry salt clear, 10½c; lard in kegs, 12½c; pails, 13c; kettle rendered, 12c; steam rendered, 11c, compound, 10½c.

Dress beef—There is absolutely no change. The market is well supplied from the Northwest principally, and the quality of beef keeps up well.

Fruits, nuts, etc.—No change. Prices are: Riverside oranges, \$2 to \$2.50; coconuts, \$1 per doz.; Wash. navels, \$4.75; bananas, \$3.75 to \$4; lemons, \$4.75; Turkish figs, 15c; almonds, 18c; walnuts, 15c; filberts, 15c; brazil, 15c; pine, 20c; peanuts, 10c; evaporated apples, 12c; evaporated peaches, 10c; evaporated apricots, 11c; evaporated prunes, 9c; California pitted plums, 10c; Str'd honey, 13c; raisins, \$2 to .75; Oregon apples, \$1.50. Apples are now getting inferior in quality.

Dairy—Cheese is scarce and quoted at 14c. California butter is 26 to 27c per lb. There is

little or no creamery in the market, and it is quoted at 27c. Butter gives every evidence of stiffening up.

Eggs—Steady at 18c.

Fish—Not so plentiful as it should be at this season of the year. Salmon, however, are coming in much more freely. Prices are:—Salmon, 10c; halibut, 10c; small fish, 8c; cod and sturgeon, 6c. Shipments of salmon are being made from New Westminster, which is the most convenient point for that trade.

Vegetables.—Potatoes are dragging as badly as ever and offered as low in some places as \$10 and \$12 per ton. Fraser onions are worth 1½ to 1½c and Ashcroft's 2½c; beets are 1½c; parsnips, 1c; carrots, ½c; turnips, ½c. California vegetables—cauliflower, cabbage, onions, asparagus, etc.,—are coming in at reduced prices. The local supply of spring vegetables is good for the season.

Hides and Skins.—Prices in San Francisco are as follows, the quotation in Victoria being one cent less:—Dry Hides, sound, 10c per lb; culls, 7c; brands, 7c; Kip, 9c; culls and brands, 6c. Heavy salted steer, sound, 7 to 7½c; brands and culls, 5c; do light, 4 to 4½c; do brands and culls, 3½ to 3¾c. Salted cows, 4 to 4½c; do brands and culls, 3½ to 3¾c. Salted kip, 3½ to 4c; do brands and culls, 3c. Salted veal, 5c; do, brands and culls, 4c. Salted calf, 6c, do, brands and culls, 5c. Long wool pelts, 90c to \$1.40 each; medium, do, 70 to 90c; short, do, 40 to 70c; shearing, 10c to 25c. Deerskins, summer, 37½c per pound; do, medium, 30 to 32½c; do, winter and long haired skins, 20 to 25c. Elk hides, 10 to 13c. Goatskins, prime and perfect, 30 to 50c each; damaged, 10 to 25c. Kids, 5 to 10c.

## Brief Business Notes.

A. Mayer & M. Wolf, Nanaimo, have dissolved.

March customs returns for Nanaimo were \$23,331.

Samuel Dresden, contractor, Nanaimo, has skipped.

Fletcher & Co., general store, Nelson, are out of business.

J. H. Illingsworth, grocer, Vancouver, is out of business.

The first shipment of seal skins was made by Morris Moss.

W. C. Dowd, general store, Riverside, is out of business.

John Hendy has started a new brick factory at Port Moody.

B. S. Tesch, variety store, New Westminster, is out of business.

W. P. Baker is about to open a cigar store in New Westminster.

Veith & Borland are opening a general store at Quesnelle Forks.

J. Stirskey, Westminster, has assigned for the benefit of his creditors.

The C. P. R. is going to build a station and freight shed at Port Haney.

A. A. Richardson, Nanaimo, has opened up a stock of goods in Vancouver.

The Eliza Edwards has gone on another trip to the halibut fishing grounds.

The promoters of the Victoria and Sydney railway are asking for a subsidy.

John T. B. Arnett & Albert H. Burns, sail-makers, Victoria, have dissolved.

Booth & Poyeter, fruit dealers, Nanaimo, have dissolved, Booth continuing.

Wright & Johnston, brewers, New Westminster, have closed out their business.

A baggage car has been placed on the New Westminster & Vancouver tramway.

The New Westminster Gas Co. has reduced its rate from \$3 to \$2.50 per thousand feet.

The ss. Coquitlam, the Union ss. Co.'s new iron freight boat, was launched on Monday.

Lord Aberdeen guarantees to purchase fruit of all kinds grown in the Okanagan valleys. He



is erecting a cannery at the head of Okanagan Lake.

The Vancouver loan office has been sold to Goldstein & Aptoken by Korshberg & Landsberg.

George T. Lundy, boots and shoes, New Westminster, is disposing of his stock by auction.

The salmon canneries on the Fraser and up the coast are preparing for the spring run of salmon.

Major J. M. Mutter will shortly open a general store at Somenos station, E. & N. railway.

The clerks in the Vancouver postoffice struck last week for higher pay. A compromise was effected.

E. Crowe Baker, ex M.P., Victoria, has been appointed pilotage commissioner for the district of Victoria.

A. S. Ferguson, general dealer, at Ladnor's Landing, has closed out his business and gone to California.

The British ship *Burmah*, 1,617 tons, has been chartered to load lumber at Moodyville for Valparaiso.

John Braden, late of Braden & Stamford, plumbers, etc., Victoria, will open in the same line in Victoria.

The P. legislature has given a subsidy of 10,240 acres a mile to the Nelson and Fort Shppard railway.

The British Columbia Legislature has given a grant of 10,240 acres to the Nelson & Fort Shppard railway.

The schooner *Agnes McDonald*, 136 days out from Halifax, has arrived at Victoria and will join the sealing fleet.

P. W. King has severed his connection with Wm. Gardin & Sons and represents the Shanghai & London Tea Co.

The Hanna and Denver City mineral claims, West Kootenay, have been sold through R. G. Tatlow to coast parties.

Wm. Brown, grocer, Victoria, who purchased the business of Demers & Son a few months ago has sold out to F. J. Hall.

Armstrong, Eckstein & Gagnor, of Westminster, are opening a law office in Vancouver. Mr. Armstrong will be in charge.

Geo. D. Brymner, manager of the Westminster branch of the Bank of Montreal, has gone east on a three months' trip.

Baily & Co., Vancouver, are closing out their stock of furniture and will in future devote themselves to manufacturing.

The Nanaimo and Union breweries, Nanaimo, have been amalgamated, the price paid for the former being \$10,000 in stocks.

The Vancouver Dynamite and Powder Co. is being organized, and it is stated that most of the stock has been subscribed.

The Norwegian barge *Emblem*, 1,152 tons, sailed from San Diego 29th March to load lumber at Vancouver, for Cork, Ireland.

Chas. Cliff has retired from the firm of Corbett & Co., New Westminster, W. J. Corbett and J. C. Cornish continuing.

H.M.S. *Daphne* has been ordered to Barclay Sound to take soundings and gather other information regarding its hydrography.

John T. Pierre, merchant tailor, Victoria, has taken his father Q. W. Pierre in as partner and business carried on in future as John T. Pierre & Co.

The Union Ice Company, Tacoma, intend building a cold storage refrigerating plant in Victoria and will ship ice to the latter place in the meantime.

John Horne, M.P.P., who held a controlling interest in the stock of the Vancouver Electric Lighting and Tramway Co. has sold out to D. Oppenheimer.

D. E. Brown, assistant passenger agent of the C.P.R., is to be made general agent of the Can-

adian Pacific steamers. His brother is likely to succeed him.

The steamer *Topio*, which ran on the rocks in Bickley Bay, has been raised and taken to Vancouver where she has gone into the dry dock for repairs.

Owing to slackness in the coal trade just now it is stated that the Danmuirs intend reducing the men employed at Wellington, or work on half-time.

The New Westminster grocers have given notice that they will positively refuse credit to any one who has not paid his last month's butcher bill by Good Friday.

The *Empress of Japan* on Wednesday took out about 80 saloon passengers, 76 Chinese and a cargo of freight including 3,000 bales of cotton and 750 tons of flour.

Mr. Corbould, M. P., has been endeavoring to obtain a mail subsidy for the steamer *Telephone* between Westminster and South Arm Posts, with prospects of success.

The Hopo Union Silver and Copper Mining property at Union Bar, on the Fraser, is likely to be worked again this summer, as parties are now making arrangements to do so.

The E. & N. Railway Co. intend filling up the smaller canyons and ravines along the line and replace the wooden trestles along the line over the larger canyons with iron ones.

The B.C. Iron Works Company bought the plant and stock of the McPhos Bros. ship yards, Westminster, sold by the sheriff, and the industry will go on under the old management.

Major Clarke, official crofter commissioner, who has spent a month or so in Victoria watching the course of legislation affecting his rofter colonization scheme, has left for England.

An examination will soon be made for a company of a gypsum deposit at the 89-mile post on the Cariboo road, with a view of opening it, if they conclude it can be profitably worked.

George Hayes, an old cattle man and butcher, in this province, late of the firm of Hayes & McIntosh, is of the opinion that the cattle quarantine will ultimately affect the price of beef in British Columbia.

Mershon & Timberlake, of the Dominion real estate agency, Vancouver, have, it is understood, sold out to Morse & Banks. The former gentlemen will devote their attention to their own real estate interests.

The Cayuse Creek Hydraulic Mining Co., near Lillooet, have just finished the tunnel they have been working on for two years at a cost of about \$30,000. They expect now to be able to open their ground profitably.

The British Behring Sea claims commissioners are expected to arrive here about the 28th inst. One may be here at any time. Collector Milne has received a despatch stating that further instructions regarding the sealing question had left Ottawa.

A C.P.R. engineering party has gone down the Columbia on an exploratory survey of the route for the new railway from Revelstoke to the Upper Arrow lake, which is the first section of the line proposed to be constructed to Kootenay lake.

The silver king, the *Miner* says, has not been sold, and there is no prospect of anything being done at present. H. E. Crossdailo, Victoria, was nine months in England handling the property, but comes back with no encouragement. The *Miner* regrets that so valuable a mine should be idle.

Legal firms are becoming numerous in Nelson, F. M. McLeod from Sussex, New Brunswick, and J. H. Bowes from Toronto are the latest arrivals. Corbould, McColl, Jenus & Campbell are sending Mr. Elliott from their Vancouver office to represent them during the coming summer in this district.

A syndicate of English and Victoria capitalists have procured a working bond on the

Whitewater gold mine on Rover Creek about ten miles from Nelson. The purchase price is \$90,000. It is the intention to place a stamp mill on the ground as soon as sufficient work has been done to warrant the outlay.

R. L. Cavaton, manager of the British Columbia Cattle Company, has stated if the shipment of beef cattle from the Northwest into British Columbia did not exceed 7,000 or 8,000 head for the spring and winter markets, no injury would result to the provincial stock-raisers. His own company had imported over a thousand head from the Northwest this year. If, however, the Northwest cattle trade with Europe and the east became dull, and large numbers of beef cattle were shipped into this province from the Territories, the interests of British Columbia stock men would become seriously affected.

### Bob Burdette on the Drummer.

Genial Bob Burdette, the prince of humorists, whose writings, always full of kind thoughts, never hurt any man's feelings, is a traveler, a minister, a humorist and a lecturer. He knows the drummer from constant contact, and in his happy way describes him. If all men were like Robert J. Burdette there would be less sin in the world. This is what he says of the commercial traveler. "He looks over my shoulders as I register after him, and hands me his card with a shout of recognition; he peeps over the register again and watches the clerk assign me to ninety three. 'Ninoty nothing' he shouts. 'Who's in fifteen?' The clerk says he is saving fifteen for Judge Dryasdust. 'Well, he be blowed?' says my cheery friend. 'Give him the attic and put this gentleman in fifteen.' And if the clerk hesitates he seizes the pen and gives me fifteen himself, and then he calls the porter and orders him to carry up my baggage and put a fire in fifteen, and in the same breath adds, 'What time will you be down to supper, Mr. Burdette?' And he waits for me; and, seeing I am a stranger in town, he sees that I am cared for; that the waiters do not neglect me; he tells me about the town, the people and the business; he is breezy, sociable, full of good stories, he is good-natured; he frisks with cigars and overflows with 1,000 mile tickets; he knows all the best rooms in the hotels; he always has a key for the car seats, and turns a seat for himself and friends without troubling the brakeman; but he will ride on the wood-box or stand outside to accommodate a lady, and he will give up his seat to an old man. I know him pretty well. For three years I have been traveling with him, and I have seen the worst and I know the best far out-weighs the worst. I could hardly get along without him. I am glad he is so numerous."—Chicago *Journal* and *Gazette*.

### Cattle Opinions "At Sea."

Nothing is more evident in connection with the cattle industry than that even the long headed and the most experienced cattle men of the country have been widely at fault in the opinions expressed in the last two or three years as to the early future of the business. These men have almost without exception anticipated that such prices as ruled throughout much of the year 1891 would be kept up right through the present year, with even a tendency to advance, bringing the cattle industry a little latter up to what it was in the palmy days of the '80's. It is needless to go into detail as to the character of this disappointment and the miscalculation. The fact is here that the cattle market is in bad shape, and that no one feels such confidence as was generally manifested a few months since. Hope revives occasionally on the market taking a slight upward spurt; but there is no disguising the fact that the general feeling in connection with the production of cattle is one of discouragement.—Chicago *National Stockman*.

R. A. LUCAS.

R. T. STEELE.

GEO. E. BRISTOL.

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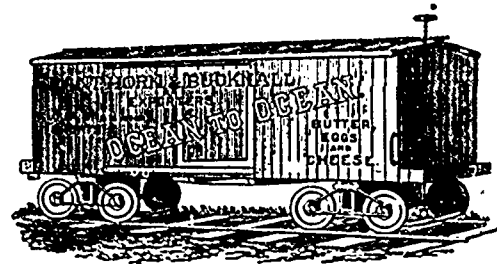
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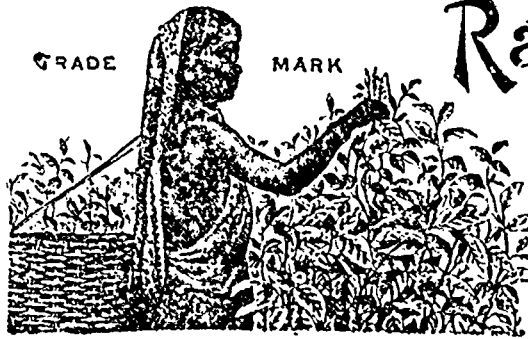
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Our representatives are now on the road with Fall and Winter Goods.  
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ELECTRIC BELLS KEPT IN STOCK.

**ANDREW SCHMIDT,**

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**United States Crop Report.**

The April report of the Washington department of agriculture makes the average condition of winter wheat on the 1st of April 81.2, and that of rye 87. The averages of the principal winter wheat states are: Ohio, 71; Michigan, 43; Indiana, 78; Illinois, 82; Missouri, 72, and Kansas, 77. The average of these six states is 77, against 97.3 in April of 1891. It is 97 in New York, and 81 in Pennsylvania. In the states from Delaware to North Carolina it varies from 79 to 87, but it is 90 to 93 in the southern belt east of the Mississippi, and some what lower west of that river. On the Pacific coast the condition is higher. The seeding was generally late, in the west and especially and in the southwest—later than in the states of the Atlantic coast. The unfavorable seeding conditions were drouth, difficult plowing, lumpy soil, slow germination, and an imperfect stand; and they were naturally followed by late and feeble growth. The plant was therefore generally small when the winter set in, and apparently of weak vitality, the condition in December averaging 85.3. The present return is a reduction of 4.1 points. Winter protection by snow was quite general in New York, from January till late in March. In Pennsylvania the covering was less continuous or general, but was enjoyed when most needed. In Michigan there was a fair degree of protection, especially in the severest weather. In Ohio, Indiana and Illinois the snow covering was not continuous or heavy; in some places very light and partial, in others better than for years. In Missouri and Kansas there was still less snow, but there was some protection at the time of the March freezes. It is quite uniformly reported that the winter was not very severe, and was in many sections mild. Winter killing was exceptional, or limited to flat and wet areas. Some correspondents note the lumpy condition of the soil as modifying the injury by freezing. Many correspondents report the crop improving in appearance at the date of the report, and indicate a probability of further improvement with favorable April weather. The fact that the low condition is less the result of winter killing than of late germination and slow autumn development, renders material recuperation possible under favorable meteorological conditions.

**The Beaver.**

In the whole realm of natural history there is no more interesting animal than the beaver, and being one of our most cherished national emblems, he is especially interesting to Canadians. What will be the fate of this wonderful animal? This question is suggested anew by a lecture delivered on the beaver the other day in Montreal, by Horace T. Martin, whose forthcoming work on this subject has been referred to. Mr. Martin merely hinted at the fate of the beaver in his lecture, but doubtless he will discuss this point at length in his book. Certain it is that the beaver is disappearing before our eyes. Like the Indian and the buffalo, he cannot brook the disturbance of his solitudes by the noisy works of the white man. He is now driven to his last haunts in the Peace river and the wilds of northern Quebec and Ontario lying towards Hudson Bay. The first scream of the locomotive is the signal for his departure, and once he quits a district it is forever. Can we preserve him to us by domestication? Beavers have been frequently caught and tamed in Canada; but if one may judge by the results of the Marquis of Bute's efforts, the permanent domestication of the animal is at least doubtful.

Returning to the lecture, Mr. Martin not only presented a most intensely interesting picture of the beaver, but vivified it with a unique collection of trophies of the animal, from the chips made by it in cutting down trees to the historic chimney-pot hats made from its fur.

Taking the lecture as a forecast of what he is writing, we should say Mr. Martin's book will

not be equaled by anything published on the animals of North America. What is promising about it is that Mr. Martin is evidently not moved by the temptation which overcomes so many writers—and notably those who have given us sketches of the beaver to tell a picturesque story, whether it accords with the facts of cold investigation or not. He has evidently found that the truth about the beaver is as wonderful as need be, and a truthful account is what is now wanted. Mr. Martin is now in England arranging for the publication of his work, which is to be called "Castorologia," and which will contain many curious plates relating both to beaver fiction and beaver facts.—*Journal of Fabrics.*

**Toronto Markets.**

**Wheat**—Was strong and higher with an active demand on export account. Holders were not inclined to sell. A 20,000 bushel lot of No. 2 white sold east for export on private terms. Bids of 88c were made for 62-lb white east with sellers at 89c. For starlight north and west 85c was bid. Ten cars standard sold west at equal to 84c. No. 1 Manitoba hard, strong at 1/2 to 1c advance. Odd cars sold at \$1.06 North Bay. No. 2 hard sold at 96 and 97c North Bay. No. 3 offered at 89c Sarnia. No. 2 northern now at North Bay offered at 88c with 85c bid; the same now at Point Edward offered at 89c grinding privileges. No. 1 white fye offered at 98c.

**Barley**—Steady but not active. Some enquiries were received from New York on export account. Equal to 42 to 43c outside would be paid for No. 3 and No. 3 extra.

**Oats**—Steady with a fair demand on export as well as local account. Manitoba sold at 31c North Bay. Mixed sold at 29c on the Northern. Track oats are worth 31 to 32c.

**Grain and flour**—Car prices are. Flour (Toronto freights)—Manitoba patents, \$5.10 to 5.30; Manitoba strong bakers, \$1.65 to 4.90; Ontario patents, \$1.50 to 4.90; straight roller, \$3.95 to \$4; extra, \$3.25 to \$4; low grades per bag \$1.25 to 1.75. Bran—\$14 to \$15. Shorts—\$15 to \$16. Wheat, standard, north and west points—White, 82 to 83c; spring, 80 to 81c; red winter, 81 to 82c; goose, 72 to 73c. No. 1 hard, \$1.05; No. 2 hard, 96c; No. 3 hard, 86 to 86c; No. 1 regular, 76 to 77c; No. 2 regular, 64 to 65c. Peas—No. 2, 62 to 63c. Barley—No. 1, 55 to 56; No. 2, 50 to 51c; No. 3 extra, 44 to 45c; No. 3, 42 to 43c; two-rowed, 54 lbs, averaging about No. 3 extra in color (outside), 50 to 55c. Corn—47 to 48c. Buckwheat—50c. Rye—79 to 81c. Oats—31 to 32c.

**Fruit** Apples, per bbl, good, \$2 to \$2.50, fancy, \$3 to \$3.25.

**Apples, dried**—There is but little movement in dried or evaporated apples. Small lots of dried are selling at 4 1/2 to 5c. Evaporated are held at 7 1/2 to 8 1/2c.

**Beans** Quiet. Dealers are paying 90c to \$1 per bushel for trade lots. Out of store they sell at \$1.15 to 1.25 per bushel.

**Eggs**—Easier under heavier offerings. Dealers sold single cases of fresh at 12c., and round lots at 11c.

**Hides, etc**—Unchanged and quiet. Cured sell at 5c; green at 4 1/2c; No. 2 at 3 1/2c; No. 3 at 2 1/2c. Skins—Offering moderate. Fresh green sheep and lamb skins sell at \$1.15 to \$1.30. Calfskins at 5 to 7 cents for city inspected skins.

**Poultry**—Offerings light and only a small supply on the market. There is some enquiry for fresh stock. Turkeys sell at 14 to 15c; geese, 8 to 10c; chickens at 60 to 50c per pair.

**Tallow**—Quiet. Dealers are paying 5 to 5 1/2c for trade lots, and selling at 5 1/2 to 5 3/4c.

**Produce**—Quotations were: Dressed meats, per lb—Beef, fores, 4 1/2 to 5c; hinds, 7 to 8c; veal, 7 to 8c; mutton, 7 to 8c; lamb, 8 1/2 to 10c. Dried apples—Outside, 4 to 4 1/2c; on spot, 4 1/2 to 5c; evaporated, outside, 7 1/2 to 8c; on spot, 8 to 8 1/2c. Eggs—Fresh, 11 1/2 to 12c; pickled, nominal at 6 to 8c. Hay—Timothy, on track, \$11.50

to \$12; No. 2, \$10 to \$10.25. Straw—\$6 to \$6.50 in car lots. Hides, cured, 5c; green, No. 1, cows, 4 1/2c; No. 1 steers, 6 1/2c. Skins—Sheep and lambs, \$1.15 to \$1.25; calf, 5 to 7c. Hops—Canadian, 1801 crop, 13 to 24c. Honey—Extracted, 9 to 10c, combs, 14 to 16c. Onions—Native, per bbl, \$2.50 to \$3 out of store. Potatoes—Per bag, on track, 30 to 32c, out of store, 45c; turnips, on track, 19 to 12c per basket.

**Provisions**—Some cheap lots of sweet pickled meats were secured by purchase this week. It is doubtful if such sales were politic. They were no doubt made on the belief that stocks were large, and that prices would weaken as they did last season. This last seems to be a very good reason why they should not. After last season's experience with large stocks of hams, backs, bellies and rolls, all the packers went slow on the pack of these this season. Besides, the run of hogs in the busy season was composed chiefly of heavy weights, only a small portion of which went into sweet, pickles. Many of the packers expected to secure enough for their supply of pickled meats from the late run of hogs, but, as is well known, the later run did not materialize. It issued there are plenty of hogs in the country, but prices are much too high. Buyers are paying equal to \$7 dressed for live hogs. Everything points to a scarcity of and with higher prices for sweet pickled meats before the end of the season. Quotations are: Mess pork, United States, \$13 to \$14; do, Canadian (new), \$15; short cut, \$16 to \$16.50; bacon, long clear, per pound, 7 1/2 to 8c; land, Canada, tubs and pails, 10 to 10 1/2c; compound, do, 7 to 9c. Smoked meats—Ham, per pound, (cure), 10 1/2 to 11c; bellies, per pound, 9 1/2 to 10c; rolls, per pound, 8 1/2 to 8 3/4c; backs, per pound, 10c.

**Dairy Produce**—Butter—Offerings to-day consisted mainly of large rolls, which sold at 16 to 18c. Several round lots of fair to good dairy butter in tubs were bought at 15 to 16c; dealers holding the same at 17 to 18c. Common butter continues scarce and in demand. There is no accumulation of stock and the feeling on this account is firm. Cheese—Steady. Dealers are jobbing small lots at 12 to 12 1/2c. On track it sells at 11 1/2 to 11c. Early made cheese is in very light supply and dull, selling at 9 to 10c.

In reply to Mr. Corbould in the House Mr. Tupper said that it was not the intention of the Government to place lobster or lobster spawn in the waters of the Pacific this season; neither do they intend to place whitefish in the lakes of British Columbia this season.

The Manitoba Loan and Trust Company, which was organized in Winnipeg last winter, has now opened offices at 230 Portage avenue, Winnipeg, and will in time appoint agents at outside points. W. Barclay Stephens has been appointed active manager for the company, and he is now ready to make loans on city and farm properties. The company is meeting with good success in placing its stock, which is being taken up at home and in the east. The authorized capital is \$2,000,000, in shares of \$50 each, 25 per cent. of which is payable at time of subscription, or may be paid in instalments at the rate of \$1 per month.

**SPECIAL TRADE NOTICE.**

THE "Myrtle Navy" plug correctly represents the whole plan upon which its manufacture is conducted. There is not a fractional part of a cent expended upon it for mere appearance. It is neither wrapped in tin foil nor worked into fancy shapes, nor put in fancy cases, nor subject to any kind of expense merely to please the eye or captivate the fancy. The manufacturers rightly believe that tobacco was not purchased for ornament, but for smoking, and therefore all extraneous expense was avoided and added to the quality of the tobacco. The public have testified in its case that they prefer paying their money for a high quality of article than for ornament out of place.

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|                        | DAILY CAPACITY |                         | DAILY CAPACITY |
|------------------------|----------------|-------------------------|----------------|
| ROYAL—Montreal         | 1800 Barrels   | POINT DOUGLAS—Winnipeg  | 1000 Barrels   |
| GLKNORA                | 1200 "         | SEAFORTH—Seaforth, Ont. | 300 "          |
| GODRICH—Godorich, Ont. | 1000 "         |                         |                |

### Montreal Markets.

**Flour.**—The market is very dull with prices decidedly on the weak side in sympathy with English advices which report a drop of 1s 6d per quarter in wheat during the past few days and a decline of 1s 6d per sack in flour. Although the price of wheat and flour in Canada has not followed the foreign decline it will have to do so unless the markets abroad speedily recover. Prices in this market remain nominally unchanged, although to effect sales in order to protect drafts made against the flour by millers, concessions from quotations have to be submitted to by sellers. It is extremely difficult to effect business, and dealers are asking Manitoba agents to hold back the flour they have purchased for a time, until a chance is afforded them of placing it.

**Oatmeal.**—The market for oatmeal is very slack and prices continue to rule in favor of buyers. We quote:—Rolled oats and granulated \$3.95 to \$4.00 per bbl., and in bags \$1.92 1/2 to \$1.95. Standard in bbls. \$3.85 to \$3.90, and in bags \$1.85 to \$1.90. Receipts during the past week were 1,700 bbls. against 930 bbls. for the week previous.

**Mill feed.**—Bran is still quiet at \$15 to \$15.50 per ton for Manitoba and Ontario. Shorts \$16 to \$16.50 and middlings \$17.50 to \$18. Moullie is quiet at \$20 to \$23 per ton as to grade.

**Barley.**—The market rules quiet with a sale of feed barley at 42 1/2c, and we quote 42 to 43c. Maltng barley is quoted all the way from 55 to 65c as to grade.

**Oats.**—There have been transactions in car lots at 33c for No. 2, 32c for No. 3 and 30 to 31c for no grades. Further sales are reported on the track West at 28 to 29c per 34 lbs.

**Butter.**—New creamery has been placed at 24c and new Eastern Townships at 20 to 22c for good to fine. Old butter is going off fairly

well and sales of fall creamery have transpired at 20 to 21c. Eastern Townships dairy at 19 to 20c and good Brockvilles at 18 to 19c. Western is quoted at 17 to 18c. A Lower Ports buyer was looking around yesterday for a lot of Western. The general impression is that supplies of butter will be pretty well exhausted by the time new butter comes upon the market in sufficient quantities to fill consumptive requirements. A few rolls continue to be received and are being placed at 17 to 19c in cases and barrels.

**Eggs.**—There has been a fair demand during the week with sales at 12 to 13c, although 12 1/2c is the highest sale reported to day. It is thought that comparatively few eggs will be limed this season as the foreign outlet appears to be very small.

**Maple products.**—Later reports from the Eastern Townships state that the run of syrup is very small this season which entirely contradicts first reports of a liberal run. Sales of small cans have been made at 60 to 70c, but large tins have sold at 80 to 90c. In wood sales are reported at 5 to 5 1/2c per lb. There is very little sugar coming in as farmers say it does not pay them to compete with cheap refined sugar.

**Apples.**—A fair jobbing trade is reported at \$3 to \$4 for good to fancy well kept stock, but poor wasty fruit can be bought at from \$1.50 to \$2.50 as to condition. The season is now about over for car lots.

**Evaporated fruit.**—Sales of evaporated apples have taken place at 7 1/2c per lb. for good fruit, about 300 boxes having changed hands at that figure. About 150 boxes of damaged stock sold at 5 1/2 to 6c. We quote good to choice at 7 to 8c. For dried apples the market is quiet at 4 1/2 to 5c per lb. with very little business reported.

**Hides.**—The market is still disturbed over the action of one dealer who is so anxious to

get customers as to be willing to pay half a cent above the current rates. In one case indeed during the week he has paid 6 1/2c for hides, and although the lot was a small one, he made a loss of \$28 by the transaction. Naturally the butchers will all give him their hides as long as he pays cash, but when they can not get cash will soon return to their old purchasers. Spring lambskins are now in, and sheepskins have advanced. We quote:—No. 1, 5c; No. 2, 4c; No. 3, 3c; tanners are paying 1/2c more; lambskins, 15c; sheepskins, \$1 to \$1.20; calfskins, 8c.

**Lard.**—Some in the trade appear to be determined to do business, even though cutting has to be resorted to in order to accomplish it. Consequently, sales of good sized lots of one pound lard have transpired at \$1.35 per cwt of 20 lbs, and it is stated that a round lot was placed at a slight shading of that figure. One of our prominent provision men however, assures us that such prices barely cover cost.—*Trade Bulletin*, April 8.

### New York Fur Prices.

The New York *Fur Trade Review* quotes the following prices for No. 1 skins only, unless otherwise stated:—Bear, black, northern, \$12 to \$28 per skin; cubs and yearlings, \$5.00 to \$12; Pacific coast, \$10 to \$23; brown bear, \$10 to \$14; grizzly bear, 10 to \$15; cubs do \$3 to \$8; fisher, northwestern, 4 to \$8; Pacific coast, 4 to \$6.50; pale do. 3 to \$5; otter, northwestern, large, 7 to \$10; Pacific coast, 6 to \$3.50; beaver, Canada, Northwest, and Rocky mountain, \$3.50 to 4 per lb; No. 2 do, \$2.50 to 2.75; No. 3 do, \$1.50 to 1.75; No. 4, 60 to 90c lb; cubs and kits do, 75c to \$2.25 lb; beaver cat-tors, \$4 to 6 per lb; silver fox per skin, \$20 to \$100; Pacific coast do, \$20 to \$60; cross fox, \$3.50 to 8; Pacific coast, \$3 to 7; red fox, Late Superior, Minnesota and Northwest, \$1.50 to 1.70; Pacific coast, do, \$1.40 to 1.60; grey fox, northwestern, 75 to \$5c; Pacific coast, 60 to 70c; marten, northwestern, 80 to \$2.50; mink, northern and Pacific coast, 70c to \$1.20; eastern do. 75 to \$2.50; skunk, black, castor, northern, \$1.20 to \$1.30; half stripe, do, 70 to 80c; full stripe, 35 to 40c; raccoon, northern, 60 to 90c; Pacific coast, do, 50 to 65c; muskrat, eastern and Canadian, winter, 14c, fall 10c, spring, 17c; northwestern, do, winter, 12c; fall, 7 to 8c; spring, 15c; lynx, northwestern, large, \$3 to \$4.50; wild cat, northern, 40 to 80c; house cat, black, 20 to 30c; mixed colors, 5 to 10c; opossum, large primo northern, 28 to 30c; badger, primo, \$1 to \$1.25; do, upprime, 5 to 20c; sea otter, large dark and silvery, \$100 to \$200; medium, do \$50 to \$85, in wash, do, \$10 to \$25; rabbits, 1/2 to 1 1/2c; wolf, timber, northwestern; \$2 to \$2.75; wolf, prairie, 80c to \$1; wolferino, northern, \$3.50 to \$5, deer skins, 22 to 32c per pound; bucks skin, 70c to \$1 per pound; antelope, 10 to 25c per pound; elk, 10 to 20c per pound.

**THE RIGBY Waterproof Clothing**

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

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Are coming in freely from all parts of the country.

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

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

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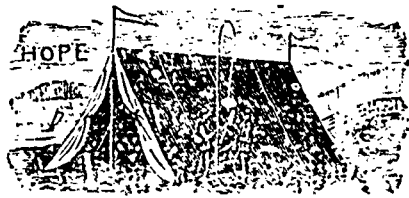
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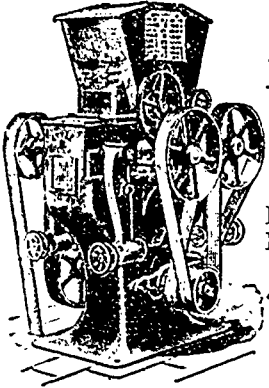
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# NORTHERN PACIFIC R.R. TIME CARD.

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

| North Bound                   |                         |                      | STATIONS.         | South Bound             |                               |  |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------|----------------------|-------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------------|--|
| Brandon Ex. Tues., Th. & Sat. | St. Paul Express Daily. | Miles from Winnipeg. |                   | St. Paul Express Daily. | Brandon Ex. Mon., Wed. & Fri. |  |
| 2.30p                         | 4.25p                   | 0                    | Winnipeg          | 11.10a                  | 1.10p                         |  |
| 2.10p                         | 4.13p                   | 3.0                  | Portage Junction  | 11.19a                  | 1.20p                         |  |
| 1.57p                         | 3.53p                   | 9.3                  | St. Norbert       | 11.33a                  | 1.36p                         |  |
| 1.45p                         | 3.45p                   | 15.3                 | Cartier           | 11.47a                  | 1.49p                         |  |
| 1.28p                         | 3.26p                   | 23.5                 | St. Agathe        | 12.06p                  | 2.03p                         |  |
| 1.20p                         | 3.17p                   | 27.4                 | Union Point       | 12.14p                  | 2.17p                         |  |
| 1.03p                         | 3.05p                   | 32.5                 | Silver Plains     | 12.26p                  | 2.28p                         |  |
| 12.50p                        | 2.48p                   | 40.4                 | Morris            | 14.45p                  | 2.45p                         |  |
|                               | 2.38p                   | 46.8                 | St. Jean          | 1.00p                   |                               |  |
|                               | 2.13p                   | 56.0                 | Letellier         | 1.24p                   |                               |  |
|                               | 1.50p                   | 65.0                 | Emerson           | 1.50p                   |                               |  |
|                               | 1.35p                   | 68.1                 | Pembina           | 2.00p                   |                               |  |
|                               | 9.45a                   | 168                  | Grand Forks       | 5.50p                   |                               |  |
|                               | 5.35a                   | 223                  | Winnipeg Junction | 9.50p                   |                               |  |
|                               | 8.35p                   | 470                  | Minneapolis       | 6.30a                   |                               |  |
|                               | 8.00p                   | 481                  | St. Paul          | 7.05a                   |                               |  |
|                               | 9.00p                   | 833                  | Chicago           | 9.35a                   |                               |  |

### MORRIS-BRANDON BRANCH.

| East Bound.               |                        |                    | STATIONS.      | West Bound.                 |                      |  |
|---------------------------|------------------------|--------------------|----------------|-----------------------------|----------------------|--|
| Freight Mon., Wed. & Fri. | Passenger Tues. & Sat. | Miles from Morris. |                | Passenger Mon., Wed. & Fri. | Freight Tues. & Sat. |  |
| 12.20p                    | 2.20p                  |                    | Winnipeg       | 1.10p                       | 3.00a                |  |
| 7.00p                     | 12.40p                 |                    | Morris         | 2.55p                       | 8.45a                |  |
| 6.10p                     | 12.15p                 |                    | Low Farm       | 3.18p                       | 9.30a                |  |
| 5.14p                     | 11.48a                 | 10.0               | Myrtle         | 3.49p                       | 10.18a               |  |
| 4.49p                     | 11.37a                 | 21.2               | Roland         | 3.53p                       | 10.39a               |  |
| 4.00p                     | 11.18a                 | 25.9               | Rosebank       | 4.05p                       | 11.13a               |  |
| 3.30p                     | 11.03a                 | 33.5               | Miami          | 4.25p                       | 11.50a               |  |
| 2.45p                     | 10.40a                 | 39.6               | Deerwood       | 4.43p                       | 12.38p               |  |
| 2.20p                     | 10.28a                 | 49.0               | Altamont       | 5.01p                       | 1.05p                |  |
| 1.40p                     | 10.08a                 | 54.1               | Somerset       | 5.21p                       | 1.46p                |  |
| 1.13p                     | 9.53a                  | 62.1               | Swan Lake      | 5.37p                       | 2.17p                |  |
| 12.43p                    | 9.37a                  | 68.4               | Indian Springs | 5.52p                       | 2.48p                |  |
| 12.19p                    | 9.26a                  | 74.6               | Maricapolis    | 6.03p                       | 3.12p                |  |
| 11.46a                    | 9.10a                  | 79.4               | Greenway       | 6.20p                       | 3.45p                |  |
| 11.15a                    | 8.53a                  | 86.1               | Balder         | 6.36p                       | 4.18p                |  |
| 10.29a                    | 8.30a                  | 92.3               | Belmont        | 7.00p                       | 5.07p                |  |
| 9.52a                     | 8.12a                  | 102.0              | Hilton         | 7.36p                       | 5.45p                |  |
| 9.16a                     | 7.57a                  | 109.7              | Ashdown        | 7.53p                       | 6.25p                |  |
| 8.16a                     | 7.47a                  | 120.0              | Wawanesa       | 8.06p                       | 6.38p                |  |
| 8.16a                     | 7.24a                  | 129.5              | Rounthwaite    | 8.28p                       | 7.27p                |  |
| 7.33a                     | 7.04a                  | 137.2              | Martinville    | 8.48d                       | 8.06p                |  |
| 7.00a                     | 6.45a                  | 145.1              | Brandon        | 9.10p                       | 8.45p                |  |

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### PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE BRANCH.

| East Bound.                |                      |                            | STATIONS.          | West Bound. |  |
|----------------------------|----------------------|----------------------------|--------------------|-------------|--|
| Mixed daily except Sunday. | Miles from Winnipeg. | Mixed daily except Sunday. |                    |             |  |
| 11.35a                     | 0                    | 4.30p                      | Winnipeg           |             |  |
| 11.15a                     | 3.0                  | 4.41p                      | Portage Junction   |             |  |
| 10.49a                     | 11.5                 | 5.13p                      | St. Charles        |             |  |
| 10.41a                     | 14.7                 | 5.20p                      | Headling           |             |  |
| 10.17a                     | 21.0                 | 5.45p                      | White Plains       |             |  |
| 9.29a                      | 35.2                 | 6.33p                      | Eustace            |             |  |
| 9.06a                      | 42.1                 | 6.56p                      | Oakville           |             |  |
| 8.25a                      | 55.5                 | 7.40p                      | Portage la Prairie |             |  |

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