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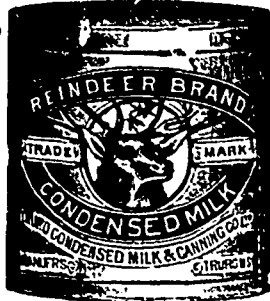
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Notice is hereby given that a dividend of 3 1/2% on the capital stock of this company has been declared for the current half year, and that the same will be payable at the office of the company on and after Monday the 1st day of June next.
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W. Barclay Stephens,
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MAZAWATTEE CEYLON TEA

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FOR FALL 1896.
Full and well-assorted stock of Spring and Summer Clothing, Gentlemen's Furnishings, Hats and Caps of all grades and prices. Letter orders receive careful and conscientious attention.
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The Commercial

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

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

WINNIPEG, JUNE 1, 1896.

Manitoba.

The foundation for the new Bell Telephone building in Winnipeg is down.

The new buildings at the Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition grounds are now in course of erection.

C. R. Dunsford, of Morden, will act as manager of the Union Bank, Winnipeg, during the absence of Mr. Paton, who has been appointed one of the delegates from the Winnipeg board of trade to the conference in London, England, of the associated chambers of commerce.

At Brandon, on May 27, fire broke out in the rear of the Parrish grain warehouses. The flames were quenched, but not until damage to the extent of \$3,000 or more had been done to the building and contents. While the firemen were pulling down a small outhouse, they uncovered the charred remains of a human body, which was recognized as that of a six-year-old son of Robert Crawford of this place. It is supposed that the lad was playing with fire-crackers in the outhouse when the building caught fire and he was unable to make his escape. The contents of the warehouse were owned by Purdon & Smart, and the building by Jane Parrish, of Calgary. The loss is supposed to be covered by insurance.

The Winnipeg Retailers' association has made complaint of the practice of wholesalers selling goods to private parties, and have passed the following resolution, which The Commercial has been requested to publish: Resolved that each member of this association should feel it to be his duty to report all cases of the kind to the secretary, who shall at once call a meeting of the committee to investigate the case or cases as may be, and they to take such steps as may be deemed advisable in the matter. It is further resolved, that any whole merchant found guilty of doing such unbusinesslike transactions, the members of this association shall seriously consider and determine the amount of patronage they will give such wholesale concerns.

Northwest Ontario

The Rat Portage Record announces the production of a forty ounce gold ingot, value \$7500, from the Golden Gate mine which was opened less than a month ago. The gold was produced from thirty-five tons of rock milled at the Gold Hill mine.

R. H. Ahn, manager of the Dominion Gold Mining and Reduction company of Rat Portage, has the following to say on the mining outlook in this district: The outlook for this season is very promising. At least two strong English companies, who have been operating extensively in South Africa, and Australia, have been attracted to Lake of the Woods, and their representatives will arrive shortly to examine certain properties; with a view of purchasing. I am in almost daily receipt of letters from various parts of the world asking for information and advice. Some of these I am pleased to say, are from gentlemen who are farming in Manitoba and the Northwest Territories. "The Gold Hill and Black Jack properties will be worked this summer quite extensively, and many others are being steadily developed, or capital is being arranged for to begin work upon them. "The Eschweiler property, near the town, consists of some 1,600 acres, and the owners are so well satisfied with the prospects that they are forming three district companies, who will each take hold of and develop a third of the property. Good work is being done on the None Such, which is a splendidly promising proposition, the ore body showing a thickness of 40 feet. "It is impossible to say how many prospectors are at work on the lake; but, as the saying is, 'the woods are full of them.' I have an exploring party of four with a surveyor prospecting and locating properties under instructions of a company of mining men. The reduction works are in perfect working order and ready to treat any and all ore that may be brought in.

Assiniboia.

A Qu'Appelle station correspondent says: A considerable increase in the number of business enterprises has occurred this year. We have now two meat markets, two merchant tailors, and two confectionery stores. Several buildings are to be put up during the summer.

J. H. MacCaul, lumber dealer, Qu'Appelle, has taken B. Harvey into partnership.

Freight Rates and Traffic Matters.

The Chicago Trade Bulletin of May 23 says: Rail business was fair and rates steady last week at 20c per 100 lbs for flour and grain and 30c on provisions to New York. Ocean rates were steady with a moderate demand. The through rate to Liverpool was strong at 22½ to 24½c for flour and provisions 35 to 38, to 44c per 100 lbs. Grain was 12.20c per bu. The lake and rail rate to New England is 9c per bu on corn and 5½c on oats. To New York it was 6½c on corn and 5½c oats. Offerings of boats were larger, and rates lower at 1½c for wheat, 1 to 1½c for corn and 1c for oats to Buffalo, 1½c for corn to Midland, and 1c to Port Huron.

Since our last report, says the Montreal Trade Bulletin, some business has been worked for London at 2s for heavy grain and 1s 9d for oats. Liverpool and Glasgow freight has been taken at 1s 7½d for heavy grain with 1s 9d now asked. Bristol space is quoted at 2s. To Antwerp and Hamburg 2s 3d to 2s 6d is quoted for heavy grain and 2s 1½d for oats. Sack flour is quiet at 8s 9d to 10s London, 6s 6d to 7s Liverpool; Glasgow 8s 9d to 10s and Bristol 10s. Cattle 35s to 40s. Horses 70s London and 80s Glasgow. Cheese and butter 20s London and Glasgow, 25s Bristol, and 17s 6d. Liverpool. In Lake freights the rate from Chicago to Prescott is 2½c on corn, the same rate ruling to Kingston. The through rate on corn from Chicago to Montreal is 5c, and on wheat 5½c. From Buffalo to New York the combine is keeping up rates well, wheat being 3½c and corn 3½c. From Duluth and Fort William to Montreal, 7c.

The Interstate Commission in the case of the grain shippers of Northwest Iowa against the railways, held that rates on coarse grain, to be reasonable, should not exceed 17 cents from Missouri river points to Chicago, and 12 cents to the east bank of the Mississippi River, and not more than 15 cents on wheat. The grain men are now moving to sue the railways for the amount of freight charged in excess of what the Interstate Commerce Commission decided was reasonable.

Light Stocks of California Fruit.

According to current reports the stock of California dried fruits was never so light at this season as it is now. While for a long time past there has been no evidence of activity in any line, and speculative interest has seemed to be dead, there has been a steady but quiet movement of stocks into consumption and at the present time the holdings of first hands are unusually light. There were good crops of everything but apricots last year; but while consumers have been buying close to requirements throughout the season, and the excitement incidental to speculative buying has been all but lacking, the stock has been absorbed.

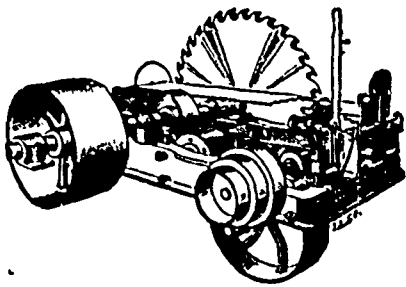
In first hands at the present time there is next to no stock of any description. Raisins are particularly scarce, and of late the tendency of the market has been upward. Some of the jobbing houses are well supplied with prunes, but they are putting them into cold storage, and they will not become a factor in the market until next fall. There is quite an active demand for peaches and apricots, but there is little available stock of either. Two or three car loads of peaches are held in Philadelphia on consignment, but the owners on the Coast have their ideas up, and although bids of very full prices have been made, the consignees have received instructions to store the goods. The crop outlook is still uncertain. The grape vines seem to have recovered from the effect of the late frosts, and a fair average crop is expected. The prune crop will not be so large as was expected before the frosts, but it is certain that there will be a good output, and, according to the latest advices, it will run chiefly to large sizes. A fair peach crop is promised, but of apricots it is believed that there will be no more than, if as much, as last year.—New York Commercial Bulletin.

Montreal Fruit Sales.

The cargo of the Bollona, the third direct steamer to arrive at Montreal with Mediterranean fruit, was put up at auction as usual. The cargo consisted of 28,000 boxes of Messina, 7,000 boxes of Palermo and 1,600 cases of Valencia lemons. Also about 7,000 boxes of Palermo, Catania and Messina oranges. The condition and quality of the cargo was good, but the bidding at times was very slow. Lemons showed a drop of 10 to 40c per box lower than the previous sale, and considerable quantity was withdrawn. The bulk of lemons sold went to United States buyers. Oranges showed an advance of 50c to \$1.50 per box, but even at this advance some of the Catania oranges were withdrawn. The following were the prices realized: Lemons, \$1.00 to \$3.00 per box; oranges, Catania, in boxes, \$3.50, half boxes, \$1.15 to \$2.00; Palermo, boxes, \$1.00 to \$2.50, half boxes, 90c to \$1.90; Messina, boxes, \$1.50 to \$1.50, half boxes, 65 to \$1.50.

It is expected that an elevator will be built this summer at Qu'Appelle.

At Montreal on May 17 the market for oats was weaker and prices declined ¼ to ½c. No. 2 Ontario white were offered at 27½ to 28c track. No. 2 mixed oats for export are offered at 26c.

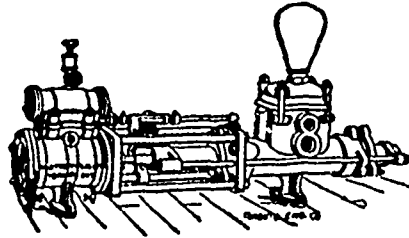


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Tinware of every Description
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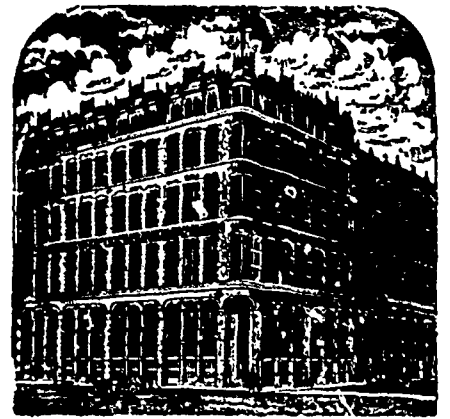
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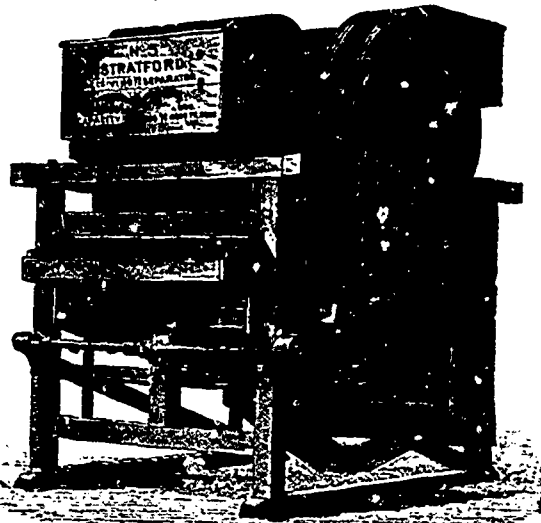
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Death of Edwin Partridge.

The Chicago Elevator and Grain Trade Journal has the following reference to the late Edwin Partridge, the great Chicago speculator who died a short time ago:

Edwin Partridge died at his home in Chicago, April 17, as the result of Bright's disease, from which he had been suffering for several months. He was born on a farm near Durhamville, N. Y., Oct. 21, 1835. He received a district school education, clerked in a country store a few years, and then went to Buffalo, where he started in the dry goods business with his brother. He withdrew from this firm in 1869 and came to Chicago, where he immediately started in the same business. The great fire of 1871 swept away everything but his residence, which he mortgaged and again started in the dry goods business. He was remarkably successful in this business, and commenced to speculate a little on the side. Gradually his speculations grew larger and larger. His brother withdrew from the dry goods partnership. After a time the business was discontinued and Ed. Partridge, the plunger, devoted his entire time to speculation.

Several times he suffered heavy losses on the board, and was on the brink of bankruptcy. In one campaign which proved a profitable one for Mr. Partridge, he is credited with having out the greatest short line ever sold by any bear. It was not until the campaign was closed, and Partridge, after steadily buying wheat on a steadily declining market, had pocketed his winnings, that the trade grasped the immensity of his operations. The leading firms through whom he had traded compared notes and found that he had covered 20,000,000 bushels of short wheat. Everybody was aghast at the danger they had just missed. He showed by subsequent operations that he did not contemplate such a large deal—half of 20,000,000 was large enough.

His good fortune was largely due to the queer course he always adopted, one that no other than Partridge could have adopted without having been forced into bankruptcy. He would fight an advance as long as his ready money lasted. When that gave out he would tell commission men to do what they pleased, carry him if they wanted to, or cover his line if they chose to. He would declare his inability to put up margins. The result would be that the commission men would buy his wheat in as well as they knew how, and then Partridge would pay the losses. Sometimes it compelled him to raise money on his investments, but the usual result would be that after the deal was over, no matter how tremendous the loss, it would not involve more than his cash assets. He would have left at least all his real estate. He was quite small in stature, weighing scarcely more than 100 pounds, yet in that compact and wiry frame was enough greatness to make his associates in life respect and fear him. His gait was shambling and awkward, he stooped just a trifle—owing to his early clerkship in a country store—and his cheap sack coat with side pockets was off the amo piece as his baggy trousers. His Derby hat was as unpretentious in style as were his solid but plain looking shoes. Partridge's speech was as awkward as his gait. He was aware of this and said little, though at the same time not at all reserved or taciturn. His head and his heart were about all there was to him. These were large enough to offset his insignificant figure, and his awkwardness of manner and expression. One of his peculiar traits was the drawing down of one side of his mouth whenever he was laboring under an unusual mental or nervous strain. This was the only visible sign of agitation.

He was a man of clear perceptions, and his strong convictions and the nerve with which

he backed them made him a marked man. Since 1869 he had been a familiar figure in local commercial circles, and for the last ten years, during which he had devoted himself almost exclusively to speculation, his name and fame were world-wide. Probably no man as merchant and operator, had been called upon in the West to meet such odds and face such opposition, and those who know him are agreed as to his business acumen, courage, common sense and kindness of heart.

Binder Twine.

In regard to cordage, says the Montreal Gazette, the outlook is a very promising, especially so for binder twine, and the general impression is that a sharp advance in prices will take place as soon as the demand sets in, which will be due principally to the following reasons: The cost of raw material has been increased and stocks were well cleaned up both in Canada and the United States last year, and the fact that the market was closer sold up than for some years past, consequently the large stocks of old twine which depressed it in the past, have been about cleaned out.

Binder Twine Market Improvement

Very nearly all the manufacturers of binder twine have made some less twine this season than they have usually made with conditions as they are. With practically no carried-over stock to meet the difference in the amount manufactured, it would seem that the present visible supply is not sufficient to satisfy the requirements of an ordinary harvest of small grain. There is one difficulty about speaking exactly on this branch of the subject. That is this: Many twine manufacturers are short sighted enough to refuse to allow any person, no matter how disinterested he may be, to ascertain what the amount of their production is. There are a few manufacturers who are far sighted enough to see their own interests and furnish exact information to the Cordage Trade Journal. At the present time if the exact production of all the twine mills for the present season, and the same for last season to this date, could be furnished to the trade by a neutral member of the trade like the Cordage Trade Journal, and the figures showed a material decline in production, a demand would be created that would astonish some of the half-awake manufacturers and carry prices beyond the wildest dreams of any.

Conditions have gradually improved in the binder twine market during the last six months, and now the situation is such that with a fair crop the present season has a very good prospect of ending satisfactorily and profitably for manufacturers and merchants. This situation has been brought about by a combination of circumstances which many persons in the trade have considered most untoward. Perhaps the foundation of the improvement now noted was the backwardness of smaller jobbers in placing their orders. This resulted in some manufacturers curtailing their production so that they have had their business well in hand during the whole season. Then the course of sisal hemp prices made manufacturers very conservative about running their mills beyond the limits of the orders on hand. These elements having strengthened the market, it is very apparent what debt of gratitude is due to president Frank K. Sturgis and vice-president William C. Lane, who so restricted the production of the United States Cordage Company last year that it carried over little or no twine. Had they heeded the mistaken advice of some of their advisers there would now be great cloud over the market. It is becoming apparent too, that, as the Cordage Trade Journal foretold on September 15, 1895, the "manufacturers have an opportunity" this season "in the binder twine trade that they have not had in recent years." because there was

"little or nothing in the way of stocks in the country to meet" when the season opened.—Cordage Trade Journal.

Hides.

The feature of the hide market during the past week, says the Montreal Gazette, has been the stronger feeling in beef hides and prices have advanced 1c per pound, which is due principally to the improved demand from tanners, an active demand from United States buyers and the recent sharp advance in prices in the States of late. On the whole the market has been more active and dealers report a decided improvement in business. We quote: No. 1 5c, No. 2 4c, and No. 3 3c. The feeling in lambskins and clips is firm at the recent advance, dealers still paying 25c each. The demand for calfskins has been better, but prices are unchanged at 6c for No. 1 and 4c for No. 2.

The June number of The Delineator, which is called the summer number, contains a choice representation of the reigning modes and materials, and in addition a special article on wedding attire and customs. Mrs. Witherspoon's Tea-Table Chat is this month especially interesting. Carolyn Hakthead's entertaining description of the Society of Colonial Dames is accompanied by portraits of some of the officers of that order. The fourth paper by Mary Cadwalader Jones is fully as interesting as its predecessors Mrs. Charles Sprague Smith tells about Illustrating as a Profession for Women, and "Frances Leeds" continues her exposition of household decoration by describing the doing over of a commonplace parlor into a blue and ivory boudoir. Especially attractive to women is the first of a series of Talks on Beauty by Dr. J. S. Levisaur, who treats of the care and treatment of the skin. Of like practical utility is the third and last paper on the Care of the Teeth, by a well-known New York dentist, and Mrs. Buchanan's contribution on Improved Methods of Household Sanitation. Emma Haywood's Illustrations and Descriptions of Ecclesiastical Embroidery and Fancy Stitches, a chapter on Seasonable Cookery, notices of New Books, and the latest ideas in Knitting Lace-Making and Crocheting are among the other features of this number of The Delineator. Address: The Delineator Publishing Co., 83 Richmond St., West, Toronto, Ont.

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PUREST, STRONGEST, BEST.
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 CHICAGO, ILL.
THE CELEBRATED ROYAL YEAST CAKE

The Commercial

WINNIPEG, JUNE 1, 1896.

FARMING IN NORTHWEST ONTARIO.

The vast country lying between the eastern boundary of Manitoba and the older settled portions of Ontario is not supposed to be very valuable from an agricultural point of view. All the way from the upper Ottawa river through to the eastern boundary of Manitoba the country as seen from the lines of railway is rocky and uninviting. There is considerable timber wealth in this great region, and untold mineral wealth lies hidden among the rocks which everywhere abound. Gold, silver, copper, nickel, iron and other minerals abound. Some fabulously rich silver mines have been discovered and worked, and the gold sections of that region are now attracting great attention. The nickel mines are also very rich, while there is abundance of copper and iron in some sections. Agriculturally, however, as we have said, the country has generally been considered as of little or no value. It must be remembered, however, that only a small part of the country can be seen from the railway, and even in that portion through which the railways pass there are areas here and there which are adapted to settlement for general farming or stock-raising. One of these districts which is apparently capable of supporting an agricultural population is situated at Barclay, on the Canadian Pacific Railway, between Fort William and Rat Portage. The Ontario government has established an experimental farm at that point and this spring quite a number of settlers, mostly from Ontario, have located in the district. The Rainy River country is another good agricultural section. For all the country looks so forbidding, it will no doubt in time support a considerable population engaged in dairying, stock-raising and general farming. Of course while choice open prairie land can be so easily and cheaply obtained farther west, people will be reluctant to look for homes in this great rough, rocky region, except in a few of the most favored localities.

GRINDING WHEAT IN BOND.

A report has recently come from Duluth, to the effect that the United States customs department has made a ruling that Manitoba wheat can be milled in bond. According to the reported ruling, nineteen twentieths of the 20 per cent. duty on wheat will be refunded when the wheat is exported. It is understood, however, that this refund of the duty will not be allowed when the imported wheat is mixed with home grown grain. Quite a quantity of Manitoba wheat is exported in bond via Duluth and the freight rate is the same as on grain shipped by our Lake Superior ports. So far as transportation facilities are concerned, it would be quite convenient for the Duluth or Superior mills to grind Manitoba wheat in bond. There are several very large mills located at those cities, and if they chose to use it, they could handle millions of bushels of Manitoba wheat

annually. At the same time it is doubtful if the grinding-in-bond privileges will be of any great value to Manitoba. The Duluth and Superior mills have an inexhaustible supply of wheat always at their doors, much of it of a similar quality to the Manitoba article. It is therefore not likely that they would go to the trouble of grinding wheat in bond when they could obtain unlimited supplies of wheat of a similar quality, free from the bother of bonding arrangements. Under certain abnormal market conditions, the Duluth and Superior mills might be induced to grind some Manitoba bonded wheat. Under the usual market conditions, however, The Commercial cannot see what inducement there would be for the Duluth mills to establish bonded storage and go through the other expensive or annoying routine necessary to enable them to grind Manitoba wheat.

British Columbia Business Review.

Vancouver, May 26, 1896.

With the exception of the usual activity in the fruit trade at this time of the year business is very quiet. Collections are about the same. The lumber mills are still running night and day. Local shipping lines are very busy. The freight department of the Canadian Pacific Railway report unusual activity, while the passenger traffic of the Oriental and Australian lines are at high water mark. Ments are steady. Groceries are unchanged. The feature of the flour and feed market is the drop in flour. Last week an agent of a Manitoba firm on the coast notified wholesale houses that a 30 cent drop had taken place in their flour, a drop in all other lines at once followed.

There are 12 vessels loading in British Columbia at present with an aggregate capacity of 17,426 tons. Fruit growing is receiving great attention just now. A series of meetings are being held by the British Columbia association in the Upper country with a view of inducing all fruit growers in that section to join the British Columbia fruit exchange. If this can be done the provincial association will have taken in all the fruit growers in the province and fruit will be one price throughout British Columbia.

Mr. Christian Marker, of the Dominion dairy commissioner's staff, arrived last week to continue the invaluable lessons taught to the British Columbia farmers by Prof. Robertson and his assistants. Mr. Marker is now aiding in getting the Duncan creamery in operation and will afterwards open a dairy school giving a four weeks course on practical and theoretical dairying.

The Golden Era, of Golden, B. C., is rather alarmed at the prospect of floods. The Era says the conditions which prevail now are the same as those which prevailed at the time preceding the big flood of 1891. The snow is seven feet deep in the mountains and should the cool weather continue until the end of May, hot weather will be sure to follow, melting the snow too rapidly for the river to carry it off without overflowing.

There are indications that the salmon run will be light this year and that the predicted "off season" will become a reality. Quantity of salmon unable to reach their spawning grounds have died on the way and have been thrown on the banks. The value of the industry to the province, however, may not be impaired as prices will of course advance according to the scarcity of the fish, while if fishermen cannot earn a living netting salmon, they will go in for deep sea and other fishing and more attention will be given to the halibut sturgeon and cod industries.

The demand for mining and other machinery in British Columbia is so large that the

B. C. Iron Works of Vancouver are putting in \$100,000 worth more machinery and it is said will establish a branch for the manufacture of hydraulic mining pipes.

British Columbia Mining News.

The mining boom is on in British Columbia, as predicted by "The Commercial" correspondent last winter. There is not a mining agent in British Columbia representing British capital who has not letters in his possession from English connections stating that British capital is being withdrawn from Australia and Africa to be placed in British Columbia. Scores of American and English capitalists are in the Kootenies and Cariboo and the entire inland country is affected with the contagious gold fever. The nervous unrest peculiar to the complaint is also spreading to the cities and hundreds of ambitious, impecunious young men are daily figuring on how they can get to Rossland or Trail or Cariboo and make their stake. All those returning to town from the affected districts say that the people seem almost crazy with excitement and transfers are being made so rapidly that it is almost impossible to keep track of them. There are, however, 1,000 idle men in Rossland alone, though there are many wild cat schemes the usual mining activity is warranted to a large extent, by the magnificent strikes which have lately been made, and the encouraging reports of some of the most able and reliable mining experts in the world.

ROSSLAND.

The town is full of people. A large number of English capitalists are here with mining experts to examine mines.

The following are the latest quotations of the principal mines in South Kootenay.

War Eagle.....	\$1 85	St. Elmo.....	\$0 15 1/2
Jumbo.....	1 00	Good Hope....	09 1/2
Josie.....	55	Gertrude.....	10
O. K.....	31	Evening Star..	15
Iron Mask.....	85	High Ore.....	08
West Le Roi Josie	16	Phoenix.....	10
Poorman.....	15	St. Mary.....	06
Virginia.....	30	Monte Cristo..	15
Lily May.....	25	Silverino.....	10
Great Western..	30	Commander...	25
Nest Egg.....	10	Deer Park....	10
Caledonia Con..	8	Eureka Con...	06

The Acme Gold Mining Co., has been incorporated with a capital of \$500,000. The company will work the Acme, Walter and Little Gem mines at Grouse Mountain.

The Lilly May vein is now 30 inches wide and runs 70 ounces in silver \$4 in gold and 22 1/2 lead.

The Curlew has been sold to W. Richie of Spokane for \$8,000.

The Poorman is shipping ore, no further assessments will be made.

Men have started developing the C. and C. Columbia Mountain, the Blue chip, at George Gulch, and the Sophia group at Bear Creek.

The Josie Co. will be shipping ten tons a day for the next three months.

An option has been taken on the North Star by Victoria parties for \$15,000.

English capitalists have undertaken to develop the Emu group to the extent of \$15,000 for a half interest.

The Crown Point Co., has been incorporated at Spokane and extensive developing work is in progress on the mine of that name.

Ohio men have purchased the Consolation at Deer Park Mountain, and the "Camp Bird" at Deer Park. They have paid \$65,000 for these claims and have organized a company with a capital of \$100,000 to work them.

J. W. Jones, of Spokane, has refused W. A. Ritchie 600,000 shares of the Great Western for \$150,000.

This year the Vernon and Nelson Telephone Co. will extend their line to the

To the TRADE!

Our Travellers are now out with a complete line of new samples of our specialties in

GLOVES, MITTS, MOCCASINS, Etc., for 1896,

Expect an early call and kindly reserve orders till seeing our samples.

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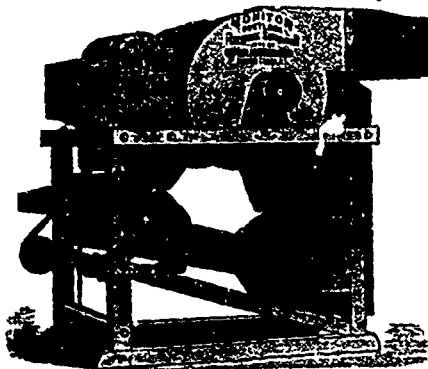
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OGILVIE'S FLOUR

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THE BEST

Each bag guaranteed. Sewn with our Special Twine, Red White and Blue.

OGILVIE'S HUNGARIAN,

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

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WINNIPEG, - MANITOBA.

boundary connecting with Spokane while in West Kootenay will be connected with all the principal camps in South Kootenay.

The Maple and the Tuesday-Climax have been sold, and companies have been incorporated to work them. One hundred men will be set to work developing.

Bradstreet's agent at Rossland reports business much more satisfactory there than at this time last year. Men of straw have given place in a great many instances to substantial men of means.

The advices against the Nest Egg owned by Victoria parties have been withdrawn. This proposition is said to be one of the best in South Kootenay.

NELSON.

The Hall mines smelter is smelting on an average 140 tons a day. As their capacity is 90 or 100, it speaks volumes for the smelting quality of the ore treated. Since last January 8,000 tons of Silver King ore has been smelted, which, as a record, according to the capacity of the smelter, is a world beater.

T. Collins has bonded the Champion Creek group for \$50,000.

A Springer Creek mine owned by J. Finch and P. Clark is producing native silver, some chunks of the pure metal being as wide as the palm of a man's hand. The mine is called the Arlington. It is in this district that the silver mines are said to be the richest in the world.

The Hall Mine Co. have secured a bond on the Iroquois.

Fifteen men are at work on the Two Friends.

Messrs Kingsmill and Chowett of Toronto have bonded the Hera, Heba and Apollo.

Geo. Alexander has bought the Northern Belle, Kootenay Star, and Dublin Queen for \$

CARIBOO.

The Big Valley Creek Gold Mine Co. has been formed in England to acquire and work four gold mining leases in Cariboo. The chairman of the company is the Earl of Kilmorey. Their lease comprises 640 acres.

Four miles of Dragon Lake is being dammed and the stream diverted.

The Fader dredge 25 miles from Quesnell is securing \$140 a day net. From this report it would appear that dredging for gold in the river bottoms is proving a success.

Mr Maslan, a mining expert of California says that the gravels of Cariboo are a sight to behold, even to a California miner.

Mr. Clemens is again in Cariboo. Mr. Clemens is a world famous mining expert sent out by English capitalists. He says the prospects of British Columbia are more than good. He says that the trouble in the Transvaal will be an ill wind that will blow British Columbia good.

The Horsefly have got 100 men at work, and the Cariboo about as many. Ditches and other construction work came through the winter well, and next week active washing will commence, when reports will be to hand weekly.

Messrs. McKinnon and de Beck of Vancouver, have bought a claim situated on the mountain side near Lillooet on Cayuse Creek, for \$2,000. This remarkable proposition was only discovered a short time ago by Joe Speland, a half breed. He saw the mineralized outcropping and dug it away, exposing a vein eight feet wide and running \$1000 to the ton in free milling ore. Old miners have been looking around there for gold since 58. They took \$1,000,000 out of the creek no they washed down this very vein, but never found the source from which the wash-came.

SILKAMLEN.

The hydraulic mines are all busy. Fifty men are working on the Granite.

The Pogo Co. are selling out to English capitalists.

Jas. Kelly has staked a rich claim on Bear Creek running \$200 in silver.

The Anglo-American Co. have 25 men at work.

ALBERNI—VANCOUVER ISLAND.

All the hydraulic mines are working with a full force of men. The Cataract turned water on on the 16th. The Duke of York will commence to wash the 1st of June.

Among the quartz claim, the Last Chance is down 22 feet and is looking better.

The Alberni is down 51 feet and is showing lots of free gold, the vein having widened to six feet six inches. Mr. Ross, the manager says the Alberni ranks close to the Le Roi.

Fine specimens of free gold are shown from the Starlight, Arizona and Texas claims.

The National Debt is showing up well. It is thus named because it is claimed there is enough ore in sight to pay the national debt of Canada. The ore runs \$1,050 to the ton. The Consolidation Co. are putting up a 50 stamp mill.

British Columbia's largest ledge is said to have been discovered recently on Swista Creek opening into Barclay Sound. The ledge is 800 feet wide. There are \$1,000,000 in sight, or about 100,000 tons of gold and silver ore visible. The claim is a few hours sail from Victoria and is but half a mile from the deep sea.

British Columbia Markets.

(BY WIRE TO THE COMMERCIAL.)

Vancouver, May 30, 1896.

Eggs are easier. Oregon eggs are out of the market, and Manitoba are in good supply. Sheep are lower. Prices are as follows:

Butter.—Man. Dairy butter, 19c; Manitoba creamery, 22c; California dairy, 20c; creamery, 22c. Manitoba cheese, 10 to 10½c per lb.

Cured Meats.—Hams 11½c; breakfast bacon 11½c; backs 11c; long, clear 8½c; short rolls 9c; smoked sides 9½c. Lard is held at the following figures: Tins 10c per pound; in rails and tubs 9½c. Mess pork \$14; short cut \$15.

Fish.—Prices are: Flounders 3c; smelt 4c; sea bass 4c; black cod 6c; rock cod 4c; red cod 4c; tommy cod 4c; herring 4c; spring salmon 7½c; whiting 6c; soles 6c; steel heads, 6c; crabs 60c dozen; smoked halibut 8c; bloaters 10c; kippered cod 9c; sturgeon 6c; colachan 5c; smoked salmon 12½c.

Vegetables.—Potatoes \$5 to \$6 per ton; ash-croft potatoes, \$6 to 7 per ton; onions silver skins, 4½c lb.; California onions, 2c.; sweet potatoes \$2.25 per 100 lbs.; cabbage, 1½c lb.; carrots, turnips and beets, \$10 a ton.

Eggs.—Fresh, local, 15c; Manitoba, 14c.

Fruits.—Fruit is sold by box unless otherwise quoted. Standard American boxes measure one foot ten and a half inches by eleven and a half inches with depth of eleven inches, inside measurement, and contain from 280 to 300 lemons, from 125 to 300 seedling oranges, or from 125 to 150 naval oranges. Standard Australian boxes for apples, etc., are smaller and contain from 125 to 150 apples in a box. California seedling oranges \$2.25 to \$2.50 per box; navels \$1.25 per box; Mediterranean sweets, \$3 to \$3.25; St. Michaels, \$3.25; blood oranges, \$3.25 to \$3.50. California lemons, \$3.00 per box; Australian apples \$2.50 to \$3.00 per box; bananas, \$1.75 per bunch; Cherries, (10 lb box), \$1.40.

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

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

Meal.—National mills rolled oats, 90 lb sacks, \$3.00; 45 pound sacks, \$3.10; 22½ pound sacks, \$2.60; 10.7 sacks, \$2.00. Oatmeal, 10-10's, \$3.25; 2-50's, \$3.00. Off grades, 90 lbs, \$2.25; 2-45's, \$2.85. Manitoba Rolled Oats, 90's, \$2.25 45's \$2.85.

Flour.—Manitoba patent, per bbl., \$1.40; strong bakers, \$1.10; Oregon, \$1.20; Oak Lake patent \$1.20; do strong bakers \$1.00.

Grain.—Washington State wheat \$30.00 per ton f. o. b. Vancouver, duty paid. Oats 16.00 per ton.

Ground Feed.—National mills chop, \$21 to \$23 per ton; ground barley, \$22 ton; shorts, \$18.00 ton; bran \$16.00; oil cake meal, \$26 ton; F. O. B. Vancouver, including duty paid on import stuff.

Hay.—Nominal at \$8 per ton.

Dressed Meats.—Beef, 8½ to 9c; mutton, 8½c; pork, 6 to 7c; veal, 7 to 8½c per lb.

Live Stock.—Steers, \$1.50 to \$1.60; per hundred lbs.; sheep, \$3.25 per 100 lbs; hogs, \$5.75 to \$6.00; lamb \$3.50 to \$4 per head.

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

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

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

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

Toronto Grain and Produce Market.

Wheat—Lower prices are being paid to the farmers. Cars of red are quoted north and west freights at 70c and white at 71 to 72c. Manitoba wheat is dull and easier. Four cars of No. 1 hard sold Toronto and west yesterday at 74c; it is quoted at 68c Midland and at 62½c to 63c afloat Fort William.

Flour—Is dull and nominally unchanged at \$3.50 for straight roller Toronto freights.

Barley—Is dull and nominal at 35c for No. 1, 32c for No. 2 and 25c for feed outside.

Oats—Cars of mixed were offered west to-day at 20c and white are quoted at 20½c to 21c.

Butter—The deliveries continue to be large. Prices are rather easy and unsteady. We quote:—Choice dairy tubs, 10c to 11½c; medium dairy tubs, 8c; low grade dairy tubs, 6c to 7c; choice large rolls, 10c to 11c; second large rolls, 9c; dairy pound prints, 11c to 12c; fresh made creamery tubs, 15c; creamery pound prints, 15 to 16c.

Eggs—Choice cases sell at 9 to 9½c. Split and chipped eggs go at 6 to 7c.

Wools.—The offerings of new fleeces wool have been small. There is no enquiry for export and the advices from United States dealers are not very encouraging. Unwashed fleeces is quoted at 10 to 11c.

Hides.—The market is firmer. Cured are quoted by sellers at 5c. Sheepskins.—The best fresh slaughtered full grown skins are quoted at \$1.25; country skins are in demand at 85c to \$1 according to quality. Calfskins.—4c for No. 2 and 6c for No. 1. Dakins are quoted at 20c to 25c and culls at half price. Horsehides.—Are quoted at \$1.50 to \$2, according to quality. Tallow.—Local dealers are quoting 3c to 3½c and asking 3½c to 4c.—Globe, May 27.

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splendid warehouse with good offices, cellarage
and stabling. For particulars apply to

PARSONS PRODUCE CO., WINNIPEG.

THE BUSINESS SITUATION.

WINNIPEG, Saturday, May 30, 1896.

The weather has shown some improvement on previous recent weeks, but country roads were still in very bad shape in many districts, and business has been retarded in consequence. If the present fine weather lasts, building operations and other delayed works will be pushed forward. The principal demand for labor at present is for section men and other repair railway work on the Canadian Pacific Railway. In the city, civic works have been almost completely stopped for weeks, but a large force will be wanted at once if the wet weather proves to be now over. About \$1.25 per day has been offered for railway work, and there has been difficulty in getting men at this rate, as many who were idle preferred remaining in the city to await the chance of getting work here. There is always considerable objection to go to the country even at the same rates as paid in the city. Work on the new Dauphin railway will be started soon, when more men will be wanted. Some sub-contracts are reported to have been let, to begin operations June 1. A feature of the trade of the city for the week was the purchasing of supplies, by contractors, for building this road. Bank clearings at Winnipeg this week show an increase of only about 2 per cent, over the corresponding week of last year, but over 11 per cent. increase compared with the like week of 1891. Bank clearings at all Canadian cities—Winnipeg, Hamilton, Montreal, Toronto and Halifax—aggregate \$16,009,000 this week, compared with 19,821,000 a week ago, 17,077,000 in the fourth week of May last year and with 16,991,000 in the like week two years ago. The total number of business failures in Canada this week is 25 compared with 23 last week, 25 in the week a year ago, and 36 two years ago.

Stock markets were buoyant this week. Argentine securities were particularly strong, as a result of the scheme to consolidate the debt of that country. Australian and South African mining stocks were also strong at London and United States stocks had an improved tone. At New York yesterday bar silver was quoted at 68½; silver certificates 68½ to 68¾; Mexican dollars, 59½. Bradstreet, speaking of the situation in the United States reports the improvement in the trade situation confined to the demand for hides, leather and shoes, the tendency of prices of same to advance, and an improvement in request for dry goods, hats and shoes. The industrial situation, except as to boots and shoes, is unimproved. Cottons are dull and lower. Wool prices continue to favor buyers, with manufacturers running at reduced capacity. Stocks of old wools are heavy, and new is beginning to arrive. Pig iron speculative sales have been made at cut quotations. Stocks are heavy, and production is decreasing.

WINNIPEG MARKETS.

WINNIPEG, SATURDAY AFTERNOON, May 30.

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

DRUGS.—Glycerine is firm abroad at the recent advance. Following prices are for parcels and will be shaded for full package orders: Alum per pound, 3½ to 4½; alcohol, \$5.25 gal; blacking powder, per pound; G to 8c; bluestone, 4½ to 5c; blue vitrol, 5 to 8c; borax 11 to 13c; bromide

potash, 65 to 57c; camphor, 85 to 95c; camphor, ounces 90 to 1.00; carbolic acid, 40 to 65c; castor oil, 11 to 15c; chloride potash, 28 to 35c; citric acid, 55 to 55c; copperas 8½ to 4c; cocaine, per oz., \$6.50 to \$7.00; cream tartar, per pound, 28 to 35c; cloves, 20 to 25c; opium salts, 8½ to 4c; extract logwood, bulk, 14 to 18c; do., boxes, 18 to 20c; German quinine, 40 to 50c; glycerine, per pound, 30 to 35c; ginger, Jamaica, 30 to 35c; do., African, 20 to 25c; Howard's quinine, per ounce, 45 to 55c; iquino, \$5.50 to 6.00; insect powder, 35 to 40c; morphia sul., \$1.90 to \$2.25. Opium, \$1.50 to \$5.00; oil, olive, \$1.25 to \$1.40; oil, U. S. salad, \$1.25 to \$1.40; oil, lemon, super \$2.25 to 2.75; oil, peppermint, \$4.00 to \$4.50; oil, cod liver, \$2.25 to 3.25 per gallon; oxalica acid, 18 to 16 potass iodide, \$1.25 to 4.00; paris green, 18 to 20c lb; saltpetre, 10 12c; sal rochelle, 30 to 35c; shellac, 45 to 50c; sulphur flowers, 8½ to 5c; sulphur roll, per keg, 3½ to 5c; soda bicarb, per keg of 112 pounds, \$3.75 to \$4.25; sal soda, \$2 to \$3; tartaric acid, per lb., 45 to 55c; strychnine, pure crystals 80c to \$1.00 per oz.

DRY GOODS.—Unfavorable weather and bad roads have continued to retard business. In the clothing branch and other manufactured lines, orders for the fall trade have been generally taken, though there are always some retailers who adopt the wise policy of holding off until they are able to judge of the crop prospects in their respective districts with some degree of certainty.

GROCERIES.—Sugar still keeps firm, and with the fruit season coming on, and a large crop of fruit to work on, the demand will be heavy, thus maintaining firm prices. Last Saturday granulated advanced 1-16c at New York, and early this week there was another advance of the same fraction. Lubbock estimates the sugar crop of the world at 1,300,000 tons under last year, for the year ending July 1895, largely due to the rebellion in Cuba. Mr. Lubbock said:—"There is nothing to meet the deficiency but a reduction in consumption, which can be best brought about by higher prices. Stocks are now running low, and will continue to do so rapidly. The visible supply of the world, now about 1,900,000 tons, would be reduced to about 300,000 tons by October." The only feature of local importance is the weakness in canned corn, which is offering at very low prices.

GREEN FRUITS.—Apples are just about played out for this season. A few more barrels might be scared up, but cold storage apples this time of year go bad very fast when taken out of store. California oranges are in good supply and some very fine quality are coming forward. California cherries are the only new thing in. Southern Tomatoes are coming in more freely. Strawberries are lower. Wet weather has interfered with receipts of these. Australian apples, received by Vancouver steamers, have been offered for shipment to Manitoba points, but none have been brought in here. One car was taken at Brandon, where they were jobbing at \$2.40 to \$2.50 per box of about 40 lbs net. Prices are: Lemon Messinas, \$1 to \$1.75 per box; California navel oranges \$1.75 to \$5.00 per box; California seedlings, \$3.75 to \$4.00; California Mediterranean sweet oranges, \$1.50 per box; Bananas, \$2.50 to \$3.50 per bunch as to size, a few very small bunches sell as low as \$2.00; strawberries, \$4.00 per case; pineapples, \$3.50 to \$5 per dozen as to size; California cherries, \$3.25 per box. Tomatoes, \$1.50 per crate of six baskets, cucumbers, \$1.25 doz. Apple cider, 35c per gallon, in 30 gallon barrels; comb honey \$5.25 per case of 24 sections. Now maple sugar, 10 to 12c per lb; maplesyrup, \$1.10 per wine gallon, in gallon tins; pie plant, \$1 per box of 50 pounds.

LUMBER.—Bad roads are still retarding business in the country very much. There is nothing new in the way of changes in prices. The association lists are working more smoothly this season. Brandon, which was the centre of price cutting last year, is working this year with the association. There is no trouble about water this year to move logs. In fact the trouble has been too much water in some cases.

PAINTS, OILS, ETC.—Linseed oil is firmer and there may be an advance in prices soon. Business is slow in the country on account of bad weather. Prices here are as follows:

WHITE LEADS.—Pure, ground in oil, association guarantee, 5.75 to \$6 per 100-lb; white lead, assorted 1 to 5-lb. tins, per lb., 9c.

PREPARED PAINTS.—Pure liquid colors, per gallon, \$1.15 to \$1.25.

DRY COLORS.—White lead, per lb., 8c; red lead, 5½c; yellow ochre, 2½c; golden ochre, 4c; Venetian, red, French, 3½c; Venetian, red, English, 3½c; English purple oxides, 4½c; American oxides, per lb., 3 to 4c. These prices for dry colors are for broken lots. ½ per lb. less when full kegs or barrels are taken. American vermilion, kegs, 15c, English vermilion, in 30-lb. bags, 90c per lb.; less than bags, per lb., \$1; Paris green, 20c.

VARNISHES.—No. 1 furniture, per gal., \$1; extra furniture, \$1.35; pale oak, \$1.50; elastic oak, \$1.75; No. 1 carriage, \$2; hard oil finish, \$2; brown Japan, \$1; goldsize Japan, \$1.50; No. 1, orange shellac, \$2; pure orange shellac, \$2.50. These prices are for less than barrels, and do not include cost of cans. Five gallon cans are charged at the rate of 55 to 65 cents each.

SUNDRIES.—Glue, S.S., in sheets, per lb., 12½ to 15c; glue, white, for kalsominer, 18c. Stove gasoline, per case, \$1.00; benzine, per case, \$1.00; benzine and gasoline, per gallon, 50c. Axle grease, Imperial per case, \$2.50; Fraser's axle grease, per case, \$3.75; diamond, do, \$2.25 per case. Coal tar, per barrel, \$8; Portland cement, per barrel, \$1.00; plaster, per barrel, \$3.00; plasterer's hair, \$1.00 per bale; putty, per lb., 3½c. for less than barrels; barrels, per lb., 3c.

WINDOW GLASS.—1st break is quoted at \$1.75 per box of 50 feet.

LINSEED OIL.—Raw, per gal., 56c; boiled, per gal., 59c in barrels, less than barrels 3c per gallon extra.

TURPENTINE.—Pure spirits, in barrels, per gallon, 58c; less than barrels, per gallon, 65c.

OILS.—Range about as follows: Black oils, 25 to 30c per gallon; clear machine oils, 33 to 40c; cylinder oil, 50 to 75c, as to quality; castor oil, 10c per lb.; lard oil, 70c per gal.; tanner's or harness oil, 65c; neatsfoot oil, \$1.00; steam refined seal oil, 85c; pure winter bleached sperm oil, \$2 per gallon.

REFINED PETROLEUM.—There is no change in burning oils. Prices here are as follows: Silver star, 24½c; crescent, 27½c; oleophone, 29½c in barrels. In car lots 2c per gallon discount is allowed off prices in barrels. United States oils in barrels are quoted at 3½c for cocoon and 30c for sunlight.

WHEAT.—GENERAL SITUATION.—This has been a very depressing week in the wheat situation, influenced by favorable crop reports, plentiful stocks, large receipts of spring wheat in the northwest states, light export demand, etc. Exports of wheat, flour included, from both coasts of the United States during the week ended May 28 amount to 2,061,000 bushels, as compared with 1,906,000 bushels last week; 2,426,000 bushels in the week two years ago; and 3,253,000 bushels three years ago. Exports from all countries last week were heavy, amounting to 3,000,000 bushels, of which under 2,000,000 were American. Winter wheat reports in the United States

are favorable, but there will be a decrease in the spring wheat area, owing to wet weather in the northwest. Wheat harvesting is on in California, now wheat having already been marketed at San Francisco, while harvesting has begun in Texas, Oklahoma and southern Kansas. European crop prospects are fine. Although the situation has been depressing for the bulls, and speculation is quiet.

WHEAT.—LOCAL SITUATION.—The local market has been depressed, owing to the general weakness, and prices have shown quite a shrinkage from a week ago. There has been a considerable movement of wheat from country elevators to lake ports, and stocks in the country have been considerably reduced. The quantity of wheat held by farmers for summer marketing is a matter of much speculation. There is nothing doing yet at country points, but buyers will soon be put on again, when the farmers will have an opportunity of marketing their surplus. It is feared that much grain held by farmers has been damaged by leaky buildings, during the long season of wet weather which has prevailed. As to prices, No. 1 hard, Fort William, afloat basis, was offered here yesterday at 60c and the quotation ranged from 59½ to 60½c as to views of buyers and sellers. No. 2 hard sold at 57½c but later 57c was nearer the idea of values. No. 3 hard was offered yesterday at 53c and No. 1 frosted at 50½c afloat Fort William. No. 2 frosted about 45c.

FLOUR.—Prices held at the decline noted last week. Sales by millers here are now made at \$1.75 to \$1.80 for patents and \$1.55 to \$1.60 for strong bakers per sack of 98 pounds, delivered to city retail dealers; second bakers \$1.30 to \$1.35; XXX \$1.05 to \$1.10, delivered. Brands of country mills usually sell at 5 to 10c under these quotations.

MILLSTUFFS.—City mills are still selling at \$8 per ton for bran and \$10 for shorts, delivered in the city, in small lots. The city demand is good.

OATS.—Car lots are offered, local freights paid, at 18 to 20c per bushel of 34 pounds, but there are few, if any sales, as the supply in store is sufficient for the present. Farmers would be paid about 18c for loads. For eastern shipment, on through freight rate from country points, we quote car lots at 10 to 13c, but there is no movement worth mentioning as eastern and export markets are weak. No. 2 mixed sold at 12c, Brandon freight, the other day.

BARLEY.—No shipping demand, and car lots on through freights, nominal at 13 to 15c per bushel of 48 pounds. Cars of feed barley are offering freely in the country at 14c, but very few sales. In fact barley is exceedingly hard to move at any price.

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

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

OATMEAL.—By the agreement among all Manitoba millers, as reported last week, the following are the jobbing prices here for oatmeal: Rolled oats, 50 lbs sacks, \$1.35; 40 lb sacks 70c, 20 lb sacks 36½c; Granulated and standard meal, 98 pound sacks \$1.55, 49 lb sacks, 30c; rolled wheat, 50 lb sacks \$1.70.

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

BUTTER.—There is no change in dairy butter, and our quotation of 12½c for last week, still represents about the top jobbing price in this market for choice dairy butter.

In creamery, a lot of 1000 pounds sold for shipment west at 15c per lb, equal to about 14c net at the factory, which is about present value. The make of creamery in the east is reported to be very large, and in the United States the make is said to be the largest on record. It is claimed that Montreal quotations of 15½ to 16c are too high to admit of export business, which, if true, does not indicate a firm market.

CHEESE.—There is nothing doing in cheese locally, except in small lots for the local or western trade, at prices which do not represent values for eastern shipment. We quote 7 to 7½c being paid here for the small offerings by factories, but as this range is higher than present values in Eastern Canada, it is evident that such prices can only be paid for the local or western trade. At Ingersoll, Ont., on Tuesday, sales were made at 6½ to 6¾c; at Belleville prices ranged at 6½ to 6¾c, and at Peterboro, 6½ to 6¾c.

EGGS.—Unchanged since our last quotation. Dealers and packers are paying 8c, and the jobbing price is 9c.

LARD.—Prices are: Pure \$1.80 for 20 lb. pails, and \$1.50 for 50 lb. pails; pure leaf lard in 3, 5 and 10 pound tins, quoted at \$6.50 per case of 60 pounds, tierces 8½c pound; cases of 30, one lb. tins, \$3.60.

CURED MEATS.—For canvassed meats, add ½c per pound to prices below. Smoked meats are quoted: Hams, assorted sizes, 10½c; breakfast bacon, bellies, 11c; 40., backs, 10c; picnic hams, 8c; short spiced rolls, 7½c long rolls, 7½c; shoulders, 7c smoked long clear, 8½ cents; Fancy clear, 8½ cents; smoked jowls, 5½ cents. Dry salt meats are quoted: Long clear bacon, 7c per lb; shoulders, 6c; backs, 8c; barrel pork, heavy mess \$13.00; clear mess \$13.00; short cut, \$16.00; rolled shoulders, \$14 per barrel. Pork sundries; fresh sausage, 7c; bologna sausage, 6c; ham, chicken and tongue sausage, 10c per package; pickled hocks, 2½c; pickled tongues, 5c; sausage casings, 30c lb.

DRESSED MEATS.—We quote city dressed beef steady at 5 to 5½c. Fresh mutton is 1c lower and has sold at 9c for the best. City dressed hogs, 5½c. Veal, not too plentiful, owing to bad roads and quoted at 6 to 7c.

POULTRY.—The only poultry obtainable are chickens, which are taken at 70 to 90c per pair as to quality. Turkeys would bring 10c per lb live weight, if they could be had. No ducks or geese obtainable, and no game offering.

VEGETABLES.—Owing to bad roads potatoes have sold higher at 20 to 25c per bushel on the street market. Green stuff is now offered to some extent, such as lettuce, radishes, asparagus, pie plant etc.

HIDES.—Prices have advanced recently in most markets, 1c at Montreal ½ to ¾c at Toronto, and about ½ to 1c at Chicago, these higher prices, however, being for short haired hides, and not for long haired held winter stocks. Locally prices are irregular, some offers have been made of ¾c higher, but the advance does not appear to be general. We quote: Green city hides, No. 1, 4 to 4½c, No. 2, 3 to 3½c; calf, 8 to 15 lb. skins, 4 and 6c per lb.; dekins 15 to 20c each; kips 3 to 4c; sheep and lambskins 50 to 65c; clips 3 to 5c; tallow 9½ to 1c rendered and 2c rough.

WOOL.—There has been very little business done in wool in this market yet, sheering having been delayed by the cool, wet weather. Prices are irregular and uncertain, the feeling being easier in sympathy with the unsatisfactory position of some of the leading wool markets. The tendency is to quote lower than offers made a short time ago. In fact we have heard of offers having been withdrawn, which were made for clips a short time ago, in cases where they had not been accepted in the meantime, 9c and even

9½c was paid for some of the first lots of unwashed Manitoba fleeces received here this season, and though we can still quote 9c, more than one local buyer reports that they cannot pay more than 8c for good ordinary fleeces. We quote, however, 8 to 9c for unwashed Manitoba fleeces, chaffy or burry wool, 5 to 7c as to quality. Heavy, fine, territory wools, 5 to 7c. We heard of 10½c being offered for a fancy lot of pure shropshire wool, but understand the offer was made as a feeler, and was withdrawn some time after.

HAY.—The high price of hay has been well maintained, owing to further wet weather and bad roads. Prices have been irregular and varied according to the supply and demand on different days. Cars here sold at \$8 to \$10 per ton for baled prairie, and \$11 per ton was reported obtained in extreme cases. Small lots have sold retail as high as \$18 to \$20 per ton. A good deal of hay has been destroyed by the excessive moisture this season, and it is doubtful if prices will go as low again this season, before now hay comes in, as they were before the wet weather set in.

LIVE STOCK.

CATTLE.—No export business done this week. Gordon & Ironsides will make an export shipment next week, which they expect to be the last this season of grain-fed cattle, so that business will be dull until grass cattle come in. There has been so much rain that the grass is very soft and cattle will not likely fatten well. Flies will also be very bad this year, as they usually are in wet seasons, and this will retard the fattening of stock. We quote butchers cattle, fair to choice, at 2½ to 3c off cars here. Export up to 3½c.

SHEEP.—No sales this week. Nominally easier at about 3½c off cars here.

HOGS.—There has been a further decline in hogs of ½c per lb. the price now quoted, off cars here, being 3½c for good bacon hogs, weighing 150 to 300 pounds; heavy and light hogs 2½ to 3c, as to quality; stags 1½ to 2c.

HORSES.—We have not heard of much doing this week. A considerable number of western range bred horses and bronchos are arriving here. Some have been brought in from western ranges south of the boundary, one car arriving from Washington state.

Winnipeg Prices a Year Ago.

Following were Winnipeg prices this week last year:

Wheat.—No. 1 hard, Fort William, afloat sold during the week at 97c to \$1.00.
Flour.—Local price, per sack, 25c higher at Patents, \$2.45; Bakers, \$2.25.
Bran.—Per ton, \$12.
Shorts.—Per ton, \$13.
Oats.—Per bushel, car lots, local freights, 32 to 34c.
Barley.—Per bushel, about 33 to 40c, local freights.
Flax Seed.—Small sales for seed at \$1.50 per bushel.
Butter.—Country dairy 10 to 12c in a small way. Creamery, round lots, 11c.
Cheese.—New 8c.
Eggs.—Fresh, 7½c net, jobbing 8½c.
Beef.—City dressed, 6 to 6½c.
Mutton.—Fresh, 9 to 10c.
Hogs.—City dressed, 6c.
Cattle.—Butchers' 3 to 3½c, export 3½ to 4c.
Hogs.—Live, off cars, 4½c.
Sheep.—1 to 4½c.
Seneca Root.—Dry 17 to 20c lb.
Poultry.—Chickens, 8c, turkeys, 10c, geese, 9 to 10c, ducks 8c.
Hides.—No. 1 cows, 6½c.
Wool.—Unwashed Manitoba fleeces, 8 to 10½c.
Potatoes.—30 to 35c per bushel.
Hay.—\$1.00 per ton, car lots

ALEX. C. McRAE,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

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Sleighs, Hacks, Carriages, Wagons, Phaetons, Harness, Robes, Etc.
 Manufacturer of Carriage Tops and Trimmings.

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STEVENS MANUFACTURING CO.

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A full lines of Repairs for Stevens & Burns Engines and Separators always on hand
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WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

Silver.

Silver was absolutely featureless. The London quotation for bars remaining unchanged all week at 31 1-16d. per ounce, and the New York commercial price varied only 1/8c throughout. There are no features in the market worthy of attention apart from its steadiness. Silver Prices on May 22 were: London, 31 1-16d., New York, 68 3/4c.

All the whiskey distillers in the eastern states will suspend operations on Sept. 1st next. This will throw out of employment 2,000 workmen, coopers and laborers. The skilled workmen about the distilleries will be kept, as they are under contract, and are of peculiar and special value to their employers. This action was resolved upon at a meeting representing, it is estimated \$25,000,000 of capital, at the Waldorf hotel.

The Rat Portage Lumber Co. is applying for incorporation.

AUSTIN & ROBERTSON,

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

E. P. BLACKFORD & CO.,

Toronto, Ontario.

Chicago Board of Trade Prices.

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

Wheat was weak on Monday, closing about 1c net loss from Saturday. Closing prices were:

	May.	July.	Sept.
Wheat.....	59 3/4	60 1/4	60 1/4
Corn.....	—	28	28 1/2
Oats.....	—	18	18 1/2
Mess Pork..	—	7 00	7 07 1/2
Lard.....	—	4 27 1/2	—
Short Ribs..	—	3 85	—

On Tuesday another considerable loss was scored in wheat prices, owing to large spring wheat receipts, and favorable crop reports. Closing prices were:

	May.	July.	Sept.
Wheat.....	58 3/4	59 1/2	60 1/4
Corn.....	27 3/4	28 1/2	29 1/2
Oats.....	17 3/4	18 1/2	18 3/4
Mess Pork..	—	7 00	7 15
Lard.....	—	4 27 1/2	4 32 1/2
Short Ribs..	—	3 77 1/2	3 92 1/2

On Wednesday wheat held up during the early part of the day, but declined later under speculative selling. Closing prices were:

	May.	July.	Sept.
Wheat.....	58	58 1/2	59 1/2
Corn.....	27 1/2	28 1/2	29 1/2
Oats.....	17 1/2	18 1/2	18 3/4
Mess Pork..	—	7 02 1/2	7 20
Lard.....	—	4 20	4 87 1/2
Short Ribs..	—	3 80	3 95

Prices for wheat declined on Thursday, under free selling, lower cables and large spring wheat receipts. Closing prices were:

	May.	July.	Sept.
Wheat.....	58	58 1/2	59 1/2
Corn.....	27 1/2	28 1/2	29 1/2
Oats.....	17 1/2	18 1/2	18 3/4
Pork.....	—	7 22 1/2	7 40
Lard.....	—	4 32 1/2	4 45
Short Ribs..	—	3 90	4 02 1/2

On Friday prices made a show of firmness at the opening, but soon turned weak, with free selling, influenced by dull cables, small export demand, etc. Closing prices were:

	May.	July.	Sept.
Wheat.....	57 1/2	57 1/2	58 3/4
Corn.....	27	27 1/2	29
Oats.....	17 1/2	18	18 1/2
Mess Pork..	—	7 00	7 17 1/2
Lard.....	—	4 22 1/2	4 87 1/2
Short Ribs..	—	3 77 1/2	3 90

On Saturday, May 30, July wheat opened at 58 1/2-3/4c. The tendency was lower, closing prices being about at the bottom. Closing prices were:

	May.	July.	Sept.
Wheat.....	57 1/2	57 1/2	58 3/4
Corn.....	27	27 1/2	29
Oats.....	17 1/2	18	18 1/2
Mess Pork..	6 92 1/2	7 00	7 12 1/2
Lard.....	4 15	4 22 1/2	4 37 1/2
Short Ribs..	3 70	3 77 1/2	4 90

A week ago to-day, July wheat closed at 61c and a year ago at 79 1/2c and two years ago, at 55 1/2c.

Duluth Wheat Market.

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

Monday—May — c, July 61c, Sept. 61c.
Tuesday—May — c, July 60 1/2c, Sept. 61c.
Wednesday—May — c, July 60c, Sept. 60 1/2c.
Thursday—May — c, July 59 1/2c, Sept. 59 1/2c.
Friday—May — c, July, 59c, Sept. 59c.
Saturday—May —; July, 61c, Sept. 61c.

A week ago Saturday price closed at 62 1/2c for July. A year ago July delivery closed at 80c. Two years ago July closed at 57 1/2c and three years ago at 66c.

Minneapolis Flour Market.

The Market Record of May 28 reports flour in good demand with prices as follows in barrels, f.o.b.: First patents, \$3.25 to \$3.50; Second patents, \$3.15 to \$3.20; First clears, \$2.45 to \$2.50; second clear, \$2; Export baker's, \$2.45; second export baker's \$2 to \$2.10; Red Dog, per ton 140 lbs. jute, \$10.50 to \$10.75. These prices are the same as a week ago, except for an advance of \$1 per ton for red dog.

Milstuffs.—Bran in bulk \$5.50 to \$5.75. Bran in sacks, 200 lbs, \$6.25 to \$6.75 Bran in sacks, 100 lbs, \$6.75 to \$7.00; Shorts, \$5.50; Middlings, fine, \$7.25 to \$7.75. Bran shows a decline of 50c per ton and shorts is 75c per ton lower.

Minneapolis Wheat.

No. 1 Northern wheat closed on Saturday as follows: July delivery at 56 1/2c, September 56 3/4c. A week ago July wheat closed at 59c.

New York Wheat.

On Saturday, May 30, July delivery closed at 61 1/2c and Sept delivery at 64 1/2c. A week ago July closed at 67 1/2c.

Winnipeg Wheat Inspection.

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

Grade.	Apr. 25	May 2	May 9	May 16	May 23
Extra Manitoba hard.....	0	0	0	0	0
No. 1 hard.....	10	10	10	43	49
No. 2 hard.....	2	2	9	19	32
No. 3 hard.....	2	3	13	27	19
No. 1 North'n.....	3	1	11	3	3
No. 2 North'n.....	0	2	7	1	3
No. 3 North'n.....	0	0	2	0	0
No. 1 white fyte	0	0	0	0	0
No. 2 white fyte	0	0	0	0	0
No. 1 Spring.....	0	2	9	8	5
No. 2 Spring.....	0	1	0	2	0
No. 1 frosted.....	0	6	13	13	18
No. 2 frosted.....	1	5	3	6	7
No. 3 Frosted.....	1	0	0	1	3
No. 1 Rejected.....	2	7	17	21	23
No. 2 Rejected.....	3	2	23	16	19
No Grade.....	1	2	3	1	1
Feed.....	0	0	0	0	0
Total.....	30	43	120	159	199
Same week last year.....	129	131	151	150	185

Oats—For week ended May 2—No. 1 white, 0; No. 2 white, 1; No. 3 white, 0; No. 2 black, 0; No. 2 mixed 0; feed, 2; rejected, 0; total, 3.

Barley—For week ended May 2—No. 2, 0; No. 3, 0; feed, 1; total, 1.

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

Crop Conditions.

This week has been more favorable than recent preceding weeks. The week opened with considerable rain, but since Tuesday morning the weather has been more settled, with only a few sprinkles here. Delayed farmers have made some head way with their work, though in the low districts the land was very wet. In the dryer sections wheat seeding is finished, though in some parts farmers may sow wheat even after this date, though it is now considered too late to safely sow wheat. Growth has been good where the land has not been too wet. There has been no frost this month to hurt anything. What decrease the wheat area will show, as compared with last year is only a matter of guess work, in the absence of statistics, but

many estimates place the decrease at 25 per cent. as compared with last year, taking the country as a whole. Some of the low lands adjacent to the smaller streams, have been flooded by the overflow caused by the extremely wet season, destroying crops sown, or preventing seeding probably for this year. The Red river has safely carried off all the water reaching it, but some of its feeders, such as the Roseau and Pembina have overflowed the low lands.

A Fine Number.

The May number of the Colonist is a fine fifty-two page number, profusely illustrated and devoted to the Lake of the Woods district. An important feature is a new map of the gold district showing all the properties at present under development and the letter press deals largely with this famous mineral region, which is now attracting so much attention. The attractions of the Lake of the Woods for visitors or as a place of summer residence, is also fully described and illustrated.

G. F. & J. Galt, wholesale grocers, Winnipeg, have sold their Lethbridge branch stock to A. MacDonald.

C. W. Graham, hardware, Winnipeg, is admitting R. Rolston. The style will be Graham & Rolston.

F. H. Mathewson, president of the Winnipeg board of trade, interviewed by the Toronto Globe on Canada's needs says, first immigrants of the right kind to settle up the vacant lands of the west. The increased population of the west, he says, means increased prosperity to the whole Dominion; second, more economy and greater simplicity of conducting Dominion, provincial and municipal affairs, for Canada, he says, is over-governed, third, curtailment of our credit system, as credit is too cheap in Canada, and most business losses are traceable to the ease with which it can be obtained.

Business Change.

The job printing department of The Commercial, which has been carried on for about a year by Pollard & Daniels, under the name of The Commercial Printing Co., has been taken over by Jas. E. Steen, thus again uniting the entire establishment under one management, as it was before the late change in the jobbing department. An entirely new stock of commercial stationery and some new plant has been put in, and The Commercial office will now be in a better position than ever before to cater to the wants of its patrons in all lines of book and job printing, embossing, etc.

Announcement.

O. H. Pollard and James Daniels, who have carried on the job printing department of The Commercial office for the past fifteen months, have retired from this business. They have established a new printing house at No. 177 McDermott St., Winnipeg, where they will continue business under the firm name of Pollard & Daniels. Their office has been fitted up with an entirely new plant throughout and with these facilities they will be able to do the best work at short notice. They hope to have the patronage of all their old customers, who favored them while carrying on The Commercial jobbing department.

O. H. POLLARD.
JAS. DANIELS.

COLD WATER KALSOMINE

The best value that is obtainable in Wall Tints is our Kalsomine. Soluble in cold water, prepared in twelve beautiful shades Dries hard and tints lime proof.

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

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

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

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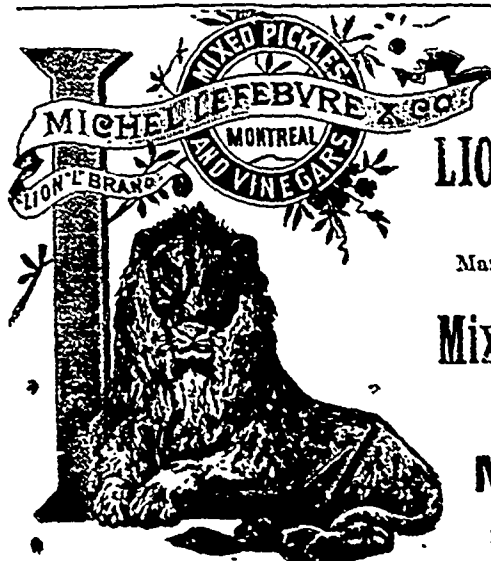
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PURE VINEGARS.

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

The Live Stock Trade.

At Liverpool on May 25, trade in cattle was slow, but a better feeling prevailed and prices improved $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ per lb over last week. Best States cattle, 10c; choice Canadians $9\frac{1}{2}$ to 10c, and Argentines, 9c. The range for sheep was from $11\frac{1}{2}$ to $12\frac{1}{2}$. A private cable from Liverpool quoted choice Canadians at $9\frac{1}{2}$ to 10c. This date last year, cables from London quoted best States at $12\frac{1}{2}$, and choice Canadians at 12c, and at Liverpool choice Canadians, $11\frac{1}{2}$.

The Montreal Gazette, of May 26, says: The feeling in live stock export circles since our last has been the cable advices received from France in regard to the steamship Sarnia's cargo, the first shipment made this season to the above country. They indicate that the market is bad and prices have declined fully £3 per head since April. The Sarnia's cargo has been offered on the market, but a clearance of them has not been made, about half the cargo only being disposed of at £18 per head, which figure it is stated shows a small loss to the shipper. There has been no change in the ocean freight market. The tone is weaker, and lower rates have been accepted in some cases, but agents of the regular lines state that 40s is the rate to Liverpool, but space has been taken to other ports as low as 30s. The supply of cattle on spot was large, and the tone of the market was weaker owing to the limited demand, and some purchases were made for export account at $3\frac{1}{2}$ per pound. These cattle weighed 1,260 pounds each. The range of prices was from 2c to $3\frac{1}{2}$ c, the outside figure being paid for some small lots of choice steers for local use.

At Chicago on May 28, the demand for hogs was slack and receipts larger. Prices were a shade lower. Choices light sold around \$3.40; heavy, \$3.20 to \$3.25.

At the semi-weekly market day at Toronto on May 26, export cattle were unchanged. The top price was 4c per pound, and good cattle sold at \$3.70 to \$3.85 per 100 pounds. Butchers cattle ranged from 2c for poor up to $3\frac{1}{2}$ c for extra choice. Sheep, 3 to $3\frac{1}{2}$ c per lb., yearlings 4 to 5c, lambs, \$3 to \$4 per head. Hogs, best bacon, $4\frac{1}{2}$ c per lb, stores, $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4c, heavy fat and light hogs, $3\frac{1}{2}$ c, sows, 3 to $3\frac{1}{2}$ c, stags, 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ c.

Montreal Grain and Produce Market.

Grain.—The feature of the local grain market yesterday was the sale of 10,000 bushels of peas for export at 57c afloat; the market otherwise was quiet. No. 2 oats, per 84 lbs, $27\frac{1}{2}$ to 28c; barley, feed, 35 to 36c; Barley, malting, 45c.

Flour.—In sympathy with the continued downward tendency of the United States markets the feeling in flour here is somewhat easier, and holders show a disposition to make concessions in order to effect sales, but no actual decline has taken place yet. Winter wheat, patents \$1 to \$1.15; spring wheat, patents \$3.80 to \$4; straight roller, \$3.70 to \$3.75; straight roller, bags \$1.75 to \$1.80; extra, bags \$1.50 to \$1.60; Manitoba strong bakers' \$3.40 to \$3.75.

Oatmeal.—There was no change in the oatmeal market, standard, brls \$3 to \$3.10; Granulated, brls \$3.10 to \$3.20; rolled oats, brls \$2.80 to \$2.90; rolled wheat per 100 lbs \$2.40 to \$2.50.

Bran.—Supplies are in excess of requirements and an easy feeling prevails. Bran, 12.50; shorts, 12.50 to 13.50.

Cheese.—The cheese market opens the week irregular. All the markets east of Toronto, for instance, and several of those west of Toronto, up to Saturday exhibited a weaker tendency. At Ingersoll, on Tuesday, however, buyers evidently wanted cheese, or the quality must be improving, for the board there was cleared of 1,500 odd boxes at an ad-

vance of $\frac{1}{2}$ c on the prices bid a week ago. In the east, on the contrary, Belleville declined $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ c, and at the wharf here a similar decline was established on Quebec cheese, 1,000 boxes selling at $6\frac{1}{2}$ to $6\frac{3}{4}$ c. Holders refused $7\frac{1}{2}$ c to-day, so it is easy to see what buyers consider finest white worth. Indeed the indications all point to low level of prices this season. Prices bid in the country today are within a fraction of those offered on the same days last year, and it remains to be seen whether the inception of full grass flavored goods will lead to improvement in values.

Butter.—The butter market is not quite as active as it was, though the tone is yet steady. The advance of last week was solely due to the buying of local jobbers, who wanted some full grass creamery. Their wants are supplied for the time being, and as 16c is too high both for Lower Port and export buyers the market develops a duller feeling.

Eggs.—The demand for eggs to-day was fair, and the market is moderately active and steady at 9 to $9\frac{1}{2}$ c for choice, and 8 to $8\frac{1}{2}$ c for culls per dozen.

Maple.—A fair trade was done in maple syrup at 5 to $5\frac{1}{2}$ c per lb, in wood, and at 55 to 60c per tin. The demand for sugar is slow at 8c to $8\frac{1}{2}$ c for bright, and at 7 to $7\frac{1}{2}$ c for dark per lb.

There is an easier feeling in provisions. Prices are: Canada short cut, clear, \$12 to \$12.50; Canada short cut mess, \$12.50 to \$13; Hams, city cured, per lb, $7\frac{1}{2}$ to $9\frac{1}{2}$; Lard, Canadian, in pails, 8c; Bacon, per lb, $8\frac{1}{2}$ to $9\frac{1}{2}$ c; Lard, com. refined, per lb, $6\frac{1}{2}$ c.—Gazette May 27.

Dairy Trade Notes.

Butter tubs made in British Columbia are now being offered in Winnipeg.

The Montreal Gazette of May 22 says: "Cheese was easy at the decline to-day, and what little business did transpire was at figures which were not on a parity with the prices paid in the country yesterday. Good sized lines of finest white cheese changed hands at $7\frac{1}{2}$ c, and it is said that purchases made at Brockville yesterday at $7\frac{3}{4}$ c were offered here at a lower figure to-day. Cables were of the same tenor, and until the stocks of old goods on the other side are absorbed a slow market may be looked for. Caution is the rule both with buyers on the other side and the bulk of shippers here."

The Montreal Trade Bulletin says: "If the system of proposed cold storage has its advantages, it has also its disadvantages, as it unquestionably has a tendency to promote speculation in products that should be as free from it as possible. Take for instance cheese, the losses on which have been heavy, especially on those goods that were held over from last summer. Cases have been mentioned to us in which large quantities of last June cheese that were put into cold storage and carried over until this spring were sold in England a short time ago at a big loss, one big lot of about 5,000 boxes showing a loss of between \$10,000 and \$11,000. Other similar losses are reported on goods made last June, which were well stored and came out in good condition. But the fact remained that there were too many summer cheese held over for better figures later on. The advance, however, did not materialize; and the result was that the carrying of the summer goods in cold storage during the past season ended in heavy reverses. It is to be hoped, therefore, that the mistakes of last season will not be repeated; and that the carrying of large lots of summer goods will not be countenanced in the future, as it is in direct opposition to all that has been preached by our dealers and exporters regarding the marketing of cheese at stated intervals and against holding them for speculative purposes."

Hardware Trade Notes.

The manufacturers of wire nails and tacks were in session recently, but only two changes resulted. The Trade discount on wire nails in the maritime provinces has been increased from 70 and 10 to 70 and 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ off the list, a decline of $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on prices. The basis in Quebec, Ontario and the West was not touched. In tacks the only change was a decline of 5 per cent. in common shoe nails, the discount now being 45 off, instead of 40, as heretofore. Cut and wire nails are asked for in a moderate jobbing way, the basis being \$2.75 f.o.b. Montreal, on the former, and the discount 70 and 10 f.o.b. Montreal, on the latter. Ontario buyers get delivery as usual of ten-keg lots.

A telegram from Pittsburg says: "In harmony with the agreement of the Western and Pittsburg Window Glass Manufacturers' associations, all the factories in the country but one will shut down next Friday, May 29, for an indefinite period. The suspension will last at least three months, perhaps longer and will affect 5,000 glass workers. The one factory that may not close is that of James A. Chambers, at New Kensington, employing 500 men."

The Toronto Globe says: "The demand is principally for harvest and garden tools, horse pokes, barb wire and ordinary fence wire. Iron pipe and plumbers' supplies are in good demand on country account. Metals are moving more freely, especially block tin, sheet steel and galvanized iron. Cut and wire nails are rather slow. Sheet zinc has advanced another $\frac{1}{2}$ c per pound, making the price now $5\frac{1}{2}$ c."

Grocery Trade Notes.

A Toronto report says of cured meats: "There is a feeling that the market will be higher in the near future owing to the improved export markets. The sentiment is better, and although the individual orders are small the volume of business transacted is considered satisfactory."

Samples of new crop Japan teas are being shown. Some lots of the higher grades are expected shortly. Several thousand packages of teas of the value of $11\frac{1}{2}$ to 13c have been shipped to Chicago recently.

The permanent officials of the London, England, board of trade consulted by the government as to the advisability of an international conference on sugar bounties, have advised against England taking the initiative in summoning a conference. The foreign office has instructed its commercial official in Paris to negotiate a new conference, to be held in Paris. Not much is officially hoped from any conference. If France, however, relinquishes the bounty system all other countries will do likewise. It is said that the French government has responded favorably to the representations from London and is communicating on the subject with Berlin and Vienna.

Winnipeg Clearing House.

Clearings for the week ending May 23, were \$850,210; balances, \$157,270. For the previous week clearings were \$1,895,193. For the corresponding week of last year clearings were \$831,903 and for the week two years ago, \$765,532. For the month of April clearings were \$4,632,458 as compared with \$3,093,079 for April, 1895, and \$2,953,886 or April, 1894.

Frank O'Neil & Co., general store, Napinka, Man., have assigned.

J. M. Macdonald, representing McIntyre, Son & Co, wholesale dry goods, Toronto, started for the coast Saturday, with full line of fall samples.

PLYMOUTH BINDER TWINE..

SEASON 1896.

BEST IN THE MARKET.
USUAL BRANDS

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246 McDERMOTT STREET, WINNIPEG.



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Grain, Produce
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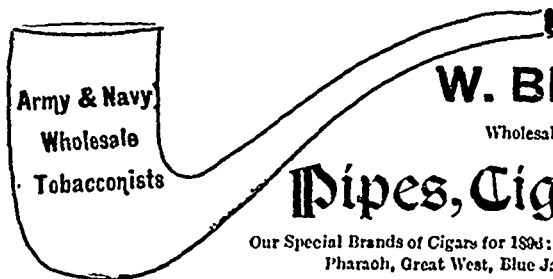
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THIS WEEK!

.... Car of Egyptian Onions, Pineapples,
.... Strawberries, Cherries and Cucumbers

A. C. MACPHERSON, Pres.

R. B. SCOTT, Sec.-Treas.

Winnipeg Board of Trade.

A meeting of the council of the Board of Trade was held Wednesday afternoon.

The Revelstoke board of trade having some time ago written the Winnipeg board, asking their assistance with the Canadian Pacific Railway in the abolition of a store car service between Donald and Kamloops, correspondence was entered into with Messrs. Whyte and Abbott, superintendents of the western and Pacific divisions with a view to getting information as to why the Canadian Pacific Railway inaugurated and maintained this store car service. The correspondence elicited the fact that the car was run principally for the convenience of the section men and other employees who would be greatly inconvenienced by having to obtain their provisions and other goods from the towns in the district mentioned, and that none but employees of the road were allowed to deal with the car. It was decided to send the letters from Messrs. Whyte and Beatty to the Revelstoke board of trade.

Letters were read from the boards of trade at Toronto and Montreal stating that they had approached the Canadian Pacific Railway in compliance with this board's request, on the subject of discriminating freight rates against the merchandise brought from Fort William by the Canadian Pacific Railway and arriving at that point by steamboats other than those of the Canadian Pacific Railway and beatty lines. A letter was also received from C. J. Myles, of Hamilton, owner of the steamer Myles. Letters on the same subject from the department of railways and canals and the N. P. R. company, were laid on the table.

F. L. Patton sent in his resignation as a delegate to the London conference of chambers of commerce, for the reason that owing to the change in the date of that meeting he would not be able to arrive there in time.

Letters were read from Sir Donald A. Smith and Hon. T. M. Daly, accepting the invitations of the board to them to act as delegates to the London conference of chambers of commerce. Following is the letter of Sir Donald A. Smith.

Dear Sir,—Owing to some oversight it is only now I have received your letter of the 5th May, and I regret the delay in acknowledging it. In it you inform me that your board of trade have appointed two gentlemen as delegates to the congress of chambers of commerce of the empire, to be held in London next June, and you do me the honor of inviting me also to be a delegate to the congress. I may mention that I have been appointed one of the delegates to the congress by the board of trade of Montreal, but if, with this knowledge, your board would desire me to act in a similar capacity for you, it will afford me great pleasure to do so.

I entirely concur in the view of your board on the subject of emigration as given in the paper cutting attached to your letter, and I shall feel it a duty to impress on the members of the congress in the strongest terms the mutual advantage which would arise to England, Canada and the empire generally by using every means to direct the course of emigration to Canada and the other colonies instead of having it, as at present, diverted to the United States and other foreign countries.

Notice was read from the secretary of the London congress that the special resolution of the Winnipeg board re emigration from Great Britain would be submitted to the congress for consideration and discussion.

The council was also informed that the boards of trade of Regina and Virdon have requested Mr. Stephen Nairn, delegate of this board and the grain exchange, to also act for them in the same capacity at the congress.

The following gentlemen were elected to membership of the board: Robt. Kerr,

C.P.R.; Murray Miller, secretary of the Home Investment Co.; I. M. Ross, contractor; Alexander Macdonald, wholesale grocer; J. J. H. McLean, of the Mickle Organ Co.

A letter from Lady Schultz, acknowledging receipt of a resolution of condolence of the board on the death of Sir John Schultz, was read.

The resignation of E. Powis as a member of the board was accepted.

Some time ago circulars were sent out to all the boards of trade in Canada, with a resolution favoring the appointment by the Dominion government of a regular staff of commercial agents general, one to each of the continental countries of Northern Europe, and a petition to the governor-general-in-council, asking for a revision of the postal rates and classification of mail matter that would provide for a uniform rate of two cents per ounce, on letters for carriage within Canada, and from Canada to Newfoundland and the United States. Answers have been received from 180 boards, situated in every province of the Dominion, endorsing both propositions as made by this board.

The secretary was instructed, on behalf of the board to wire the mayor of Victoria, B. C., expressing the sympathy of the members with the people of Victoria in the catastrophe which happened there on Tuesday, and the great loss of life by the falling of the bridge.

The following resolution was unanimously adopted and instruction given that a copy should be sent to the city council:

Resolved, that this council now place on record their opinion that the best interests of the city of Winnipeg would be observed if the board of aldermen would at once take under their consideration the urgent necessity for the proper pavement of the streets on an extensive scale. They are of the opinion that the streets during the past two months have been in a condition disgraceful to a city which claims to be progressive and enterprising; and further, they are of opinion that the bad condition of the streets is seriously affecting the business interests of the city.

Comparative Prices in Staples.

Prices at New York compared with a year ago.

	May 22, 1896.	May 21, 1895.
Flour, straight spring.....	\$3.10 to \$3.10	\$3.50 to \$4.20
Flour, straight winter.....	\$3.20 to \$3.50	\$3.50 to \$4.00
Wheat, No. 2 red.....	72½c	73½c
Corn, No. 2 mixed.....	35c	57½c
Oats, No. 2.....	24½c	32½c
Rye, No. 2, Western.....	43½ to 44½c
Earley, No. 2 Milwaukee.....
Cotton, mid. upld.....	8½c	7 5-16c
Print cloths, 64x64.....	29-1½c	24c
Wool, Ohio & Pa., X.....	18c	15 to 15½c
Wool, No. 1 cmbg.....	19 to 20c	19 to 20c
Pork, mess new.....	\$8.50 to \$9.50	\$13.75 to 14.50
Lard, westn., stm.....	4.6½c	6.85c
Butter, creamery.....	15c	18c
Cheese, ch. east fav.....	9½c	6½c
Sugar, centrl., 96°.....	4c	3½c
Sugar, granulated.....	5½c	4 7-16c
Coffee, Rio, No. 7.....	14½ to 14½c	16½c
Petroleum, N. T. Co.....	\$1.10½	\$1.07½
Petroleum, rfd. gal.....	6.70c	\$4.50
*Iron, Bes. pg.....	\$12.75	\$11.50
*Steel billets, ton.....	\$10.50	\$17.00
Ocean Steam Freights—		
Grain, Liverpool.....	1½d	1½d
Cotton.....	3-32d	5-64d

Wheat Stocks.

The visible supply of wheat in the United States and Canada, east of the Rocky Mountains, for the week ended May 23, 1896, shows a decrease of 1,818,000 bushels, against a decrease of 2,240,000 for the corresponding week last year, a decrease of 715,000 bushels the corresponding week two years ago, and a decrease of 1,367,000 bushels three years ago.

The following table shows the total visible supply of wheat at the end of the first trade week of each month for four years,

as compiled by the Chicago board of trade and includes stocks at most important points of accumulation in the United States and Canada, east of the Rocky Mountains. There are some important points not covered by this statement:

	1895.	1894.	1893.	1892.
	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.
Jan. 2...	83,581,000	80,228,000	81,238,000	46,907,000
Feb. 5...	83,376,000	79,863,000	81,393,000	43,161,000
Mar. 4...	78,705,000	75,609,000	79,033,000	41,656,000
April 1...	74,303,000	71,459,000	77,654,000	41,040,000
May 8...	62,196,000	65,166,000	73,069,000	36,180,000
June 5...	52,229,000	59,394,000	71,080,000	27,010,000
July 1...	41,561,000	41,657,000	62,310,000	24,201,000
Aug. 7...	38,517,000	60,001,000	59,124,000	26,079,000
Sept. 7...	30,784,000	69,103,000	50,140,000	38,079,000
Oct. 7...	41,832,000	73,614,000	63,275,000	61,250,000
Nov. 4...	52,930,000	80,477,000	71,690,000	61,717,000
Dec. 2...	63,005,000	85,170,000	78,091,000	72,580,000

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

	1896.	1895.	1894.	1893.
Jan. 4...	69,842,000	87,830,000	79,953,000	81,786,000
" 11...	68,945,000	86,015,000	80,433,000	80,430,000
" 18...	67,928,000	85,236,000	80,382,000	82,227,000
" 25...	67,623,000	84,605,000	80,382,000	81,487,000
Feb. 1...	66,734,000	83,376,000	79,863,000	81,320,000
" 8...	66,119,000	82,322,000	79,660,000	80,973,000
" 15...	65,920,000	80,733,000	79,667,000	81,214,000
" 22...	65,011,000	79,476,000	77,527,000	79,143,000
March 1...	64,089,000	78,761,000	76,569,000	79,083,000
" 7...	62,596,000	77,717,000	74,697,000	79,104,000
" 14...	62,123,000	76,873,000	73,359,000	79,200,000
" 21...	61,348,000	75,773,000	72,103,000	78,203,000
" 28...	61,018,000	74,308,000	71,459,000	77,614,000
April 4...	60,322,000	72,703,000	70,762,000	77,291,000
" 11...	59,330,000	70,497,000	69,217,000	76,606,000
" 18...	58,433,000	68,260,000	68,425,000	71,589,000
" 25...	57,946,000	65,770,000	66,638,000	75,977,000
May 2...	55,519,000	62,190,000	65,166,000	73,069,000
" 9...	54,000,000	59,623,000	63,610,000	74,523,000
" 16...	54,146,000	56,484,000	62,044,000	71,528,000
" 23...	51,298,000	51,214,000	61,329,000	70,159,000

Bradstreet's report of stocks of wheat in Canada on May 16 is as follows:

	Bushels.
Montreal.....	502,000
Toronto.....	30,000
Kingston.....	4,000
Winnipeg.....	272,000
Manitoba interior elevators	2,736,000
Fort William, Port Arthur & Keewatin.....	2,736,000

Total stocks in the United States and Canada as reported by Bradstreet's were as follows, on May 16 1896:

	Bushels.
East of the Mountains.....	75,108,000
Pacific Coast.....	3,182,000
Total stocks a year ago were:	bushels.
East of the Mountains.....	69,739,000
Pacific Coast.....	10,150,000

Bradstreet's report for the week ended May 23, shows a decrease of 3,775,000 bushels in stocks of wheat east of the mountains, making the total 71,329,000 bushels on the latter date.

World's stocks of wheat on May 1, 1896, (United States, Canada, in Europe and afloat for Europe) were 181,316,000 bushels, as compared with 154,980,000 bushels on May 1, 1895, 170,695,000 bushels on May 1, 1894, 172,039,000 bushels on that date in 1893, and as contrasted with 125,891,000 bushels on May 1, 1892, and with similar totals on May 1 in preceding years.

At Deseronto, Ontario, on May 26, fire did over \$300,000 damage, of which the far greater part is borne by the Rathbun company, who lost a big flour mill, ware and store houses, elevator connected with the mill and shingle docks. The docks and lumber dock connected with the cedar mill and the cedar mill itself were saved. Rathbun's total loss will be a quarter of a million. In addition the Roman Catholic church, a number of stores and residences were destroyed and damaged. The residences mainly suffering were those of the employes of the Rathbun company, the employes being in a large majority of cases part owners. The Rathbun company was fairly well insured but the residential district was not covered to the same extent.

NEW FRUIT HOUSE



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Oranges, Lemons, Apples, Bananas, Dried Fruits, Nuts, Etc.,

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Butter, Eggs, Cheese and Pork Products

FRESH EGGS WANTED.

Sole Agents for Vancouver, New Westminster and District for Letch Bros. Celebrated Oak Lake Manitoba Flour.

VANCOUVER, B.C.

MARKET BARE

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between Great Britain and her Colonies (with or without a tax on filled cheese, butter substitutes and corn fed bacon) is what we ought to have if it means higher prices for our Produce.
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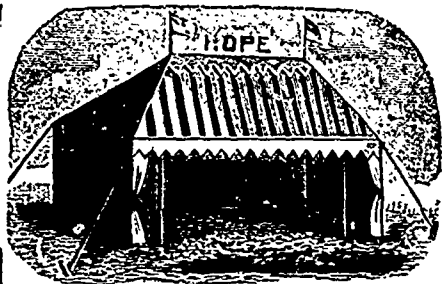
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NOTE—Best facilities and largest and most varied stock from which to supply your many wants.

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Spring Goods.....

Express Wagons—in iron and Wood Gear—Croquet Sets, Footballs, Baseballs, Rubber Balls, Marbles, Tops, Skipping Ropes, Hammocks, etc.

Wall Papers—Nice Assortment for Spring Trade

WINNIPEG, MAN.

The Feeding of Sheep

Professor Thomas Shaw, director of the Minnesota State Agricultural Experimental station, has been making some interesting experiments in sheep raising. The usual way of feeding sheep is in natural pasture, and one acre of land will not feed to exceed two sheep during the season, and those sheep will not be kept as well as the sixteen which Prof. Shaw is feeding on the same amount of land.

The plot of land which has been selected for this experiment is situated on the experimental farm at St. Anthony park, and is high prairie land. There is a gravel sub-soil and the land has not been manured for over four years. The six sheep and ten lambs with which the experiment was begun have not been able to keep the pasture eaten so far, and a large additional flock has been put upon the land to assist them. Judging from the present prospect, a little less than three acres of land will feed sixty-five sheep and lambs during half of the pasturing season.

Prof. Shaw is deeply interested in the experiment, which he says, is the find of his life, and he is very glad to explain his work to any one who is interested. He said to a reporter: "I have, as you know, always made a specialty of stock raising, and in my investigations have been struck with the fact that a large amount of land was required to raise a few sheep. Now, there is nothing the farmer can raise that will bring a better price in the market than mutton. The only objection there has been to raising sheep is the fact that it costs so much to feed them properly. I therefore, decided if possible to find a plan whereby I could feed more sheep to the acre. How well I have succeeded is shown by the fact that I have already raised 309 pounds of first-class lamb on the acre which I am using for my experimenting, and will in all probability obtain 700 pounds by the end of the season.

"My plan is this," he continued. "I divided my acre into four equal parts, each part surrounded by a portable fence. Two of these plots were sown to rye last fall. In the spring, as soon as the rye was well out of the ground, the sheep, six full-grown ones and ten lambs were turned onto it. As soon as they had eaten the rye well down they were turned into the next plot. While they were eating from this second quarter the first was growing up again from the roots which were left and by the time the second plot was cleaned off the first one was ready to be eaten for the second time. This was repeated three times, and when the sheep were on the second plot for the last time the first plot was ploughed and sown with a mixture of corn and rape. A drill was used and the seed was sown very thick. After the sheep had eaten off the second plot for the third time they were put upon the third one, which had

been planted with oats and peas, and the second plot was put into corn and rape. The sheep were unable to eat the third plot off in time to get to the fourth before the feed here was so far grown as to be too tough to be easily eaten, so about 50 other sheep had to be brought in to help them out. When the plot was finally eaten the original sheep were turned onto the fourth plot, which had been sown to rape alone, as the ground was very dry. This piece has turned out the best of the lot. By the time that the sheep had obtained all the food possible on the fourth plot, the first was ready for them to eat again, and they were put upon it.

"The corn and rape were well up, and made most excellent feed, as soon as it was eaten close, a small quantity of sorghum seed was added and the plot harrowed. This plot will be eaten off twice more this season, and no more seeding will be necessary. The second quarter has been handled in the same way, and will be eaten twice more. The third plot has now been eaten twice, and has furnished pasture equivalent to that required for one sheep for 225 days. After the second eating it was sown with rape and sorghum and harrowed, and will be eaten three times more this summer. The fourth plot has been eaten off twice, and has furnished food for one sheep for 230 days. It has again been harrowed without reseeded, and will be pastured off twice more this season.

"We are experimenting with various other foods, such as a combination of tares and oats and sorghum. We expect better results from sorghum next year than from any other plant we have hitherto tried. We have tried various other foods, but have not as yet found any that will compare with those we are using this year, with the exception of those named."

"Would you object to enumerating the good points of your discovery, professor?" he was asked.

"The strong points of the system are these," he replied:—"First, the production of a very large amount of strictly first class mutton; second, the complete removal of all kinds of noxious weeds from the upper section of the soil; third, the fact that the ground is left in a richer condition at the end of the season than it was at the beginning, for the reason that the sheep manure it thoroughly; fourth, the impaction of the spongy prairie soil, caused by the many feet constantly pressing it, which is very helpful to the growth of the succeeding crop; fifth, the land only needs to be stirred on the surface to prepare it for the crop to follow, no ploughing being necessary; sixth, and perhaps the most important, the good crops that are sure to be produced after land has been pastured in this way. This is due to the various points that I have mentioned, the hardening of the ground, the manuring and

the absence of weeds. I fail to see how the much dreaded Russian thistle, or any other weed which takes root on the surface, can live through such a discouraging experiment. If there were no other advantages to this plan, it would be worth the attention of the farmers of the Northwest who wish to have farms free from weeds.

Politeness as an Advertisement.

I have been shopping, and while I started out with the usual reluctance, I think I got some new ideas about the value of politeness. My wife and I went into a hardware store and the polite porter directed us to the proper counter at which to find the goods we were looking for, and the salesman began to show them, when the proprietor of the store came along in company with a gentleman, and as he passed us he remarked in a very audible voice: "By—, I don't know what in h—l I will do about it!" and passed on, and so did we, and a sale was lost.

Then we went to another store, and the porter met us at the door, conducted us to the proper counter, addressed the salesman politely asking him to please show us what we wanted, and when the purchases were completed and we turned to leave the store the porter gave us a pleasant adieu and an invitation to call again. Now, all this polite attention might have been from a selfish desire to make money, but it is pleasant, and when I see the big ads. of that firm in my daily paper they bring with them a pleasant memory, while the just as big ads. of the other two bring to mind a vulgar, foul-mouthed proprietor or a languid and lazy salesman. This sort of an impression, I presume, is not at all uncommon with a good many people, and according to whether it is pleasant or the reverse depends, in some measure, whether a given person will return to the advertiser or not.

At another store, where they were not busy at the moment, the proprietor came up and talked pleasantly while we were looking at the article, talked about the relative merits of them, called our attention to something new, and asked us to come back, all of which did not amount to much in the course of a life-time, but made the visit to the store a pleasant one.

At another store I made a small purchase, and after getting home concluded to duplicate it, and sent a little girl for the article, with the result that she was charged a larger price than I paid. The transaction involved three cents, but it showed that the store-keeper was not to be trusted for if he would overcharge a child he would not hesitate to cheat an adult if opportunity offered.

Some stores made one feel out of place, because the clerks are noisy, and make a constant uproar with the cash boys, while others

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Dry Goods Trade Notes.

The Toronto Globe dry goods report says: "Advices received from England by a local firm state that no repeats will be accepted at former prices for worsteds. Manufacturers of tailors' trimmings are still holding out for advanced prices. The conservative spirit that has dominated the domestic mills for the past year has brought about good results, a limited quantity of balances styled over-makes or goods made on speculation having been offered to the trade. Prices have been well maintained throughout the season. The trade recognize that the business of to-day is almost entirely an assorting one, and not as a few years back, a placing order trade, and that if wholesalers want to make a profit they must maintain their prices. The assorting trade has been fair in woollens up to last week. Then it showed a slight falling off, caused in part by the attention of buyers being directed towards fall lines. This trying to serve two masters has the usual results. Some houses held back for a time their fall ranges when they saw the amount being done in assorting goods. The recent hot weather has created a demand for summer woollens. Complete suits are the most popular for the summer. Tweeds are by far the best sellers. The leaders of fashion have now taken to wearing the softest effects in angola finish. These are seen chiefly in light fawn and grey checks, with no limit to the size of the check. Many have overchecks of green, red, etc., green being preferred. Hot weather usually makes a demand for summer fabrics, in such lines as homespuns, flannel suitings, light weight serges, vestings, etc. Halifax, Irish and Scotch homespuns are very good sellers. Many of these lines are made into very effective bicycle suits, as well as skeleton and summer suits. Mottled lines in light grey and mottled shadings are the favorites. Some of the woollen houses are giving special attention to homespuns, and as a result large ranges and good values are to be seen. Light weight mixture worsteds for suitings are having a moderate sale. This class of goods has had a good run for some time, and is now looked upon as a staple. The usual sales are reported on black worsteds. Plain flannels and cricketing serges in white, cream and plain colors in checks and stripes are having ready consumption. Black and navy serges are specially good. A great variety of really new styles in vestings are to be seen. This trade has returned to stay, and as the season advances the trade becomes brisk. A large range of colorings in ladies' vestings are shown, mostly in light shades of white, cream, fawn, red, brown, etc. Men's vestings run more on black worsted ground with blue and white spots and small figures."

The Toronto Monetary Times says: "The impolicy of long credit for imported dry goods in Canada, has often been urged, and the arguments in favor of shorter terms cited. Importers are stubborn, however, in their adherence to old methods; or perhaps it would be more accurate to say that they are, for the most part, too timid and too much afraid of losing customers to take the salutary action that their better judgment approves. As a means, however, of overcoming the embarrassment which individual firms might feel in shortening terms of credit, action has been taken by the Wholesale Dry Goods Section of the Montreal Board of Trade, having for its object the reduction of credit terms from six months to four months on dress goods, men's furnishings, small wares, woollens, gloves and hosiery. The section recently sent out a circular to the trade in Montreal, citing reasons why, in the opinion of those present at its April meeting, a change should be made in the action of shortening credits for dry goods. It was shown that a change from six months to four had been already made in carpets and in millinery

generally. Also that several firms in that city were selling smallwares now at four months, and that certain houses in men's furnishings were doing the same. Why, therefore, the argument is, should not the whole of a merchant's stock be saleable at four months? Besides, it is stated, the general terms in Toronto are four months. What Toronto can do, surely Montreal can do. Full replies have not yet, we believe, been elicited from the houses addressed, but it is much to be hoped that an agreement may be reached to sell all dry goods on four months or less. It must be confessed, however, that while four months' dating is usual among Toronto dry goods houses, it does not, therefore, follow that importers got paid for their merchandise in four months from the time it is bought. By no means. There is such a thing as dating forward, and there are such things as renewal notes."

Bradstreet's says of the situation in the United States: "Cotton fabrics are yet dull, and prospects for higher prices for goods in the near future are not favorable. The cost of raw cotton is high, but until the surplus of goods made up gets worked down, this will have but little effect on the fabric market. Converters have bought largely of brown cottons of late, and this should operate against any advance on the price of these goods the coming season."

The Lot of the Farmer.

The report of the United States Secretary of Agriculture contains some facts and figures which present the lot of the farmer in a very encouraging light. So much has been said by the calamityites in recent years about the alleged burdens and distresses of the crop raising class that it is refreshing to read something of the opposite character, and to learn from the official statistics that the most of this wailing has been nothing but lying. This report shows, to begin with, that the farms of the United States have an average value, including implements, of \$1000 for a family averaging six persons. These farms have fed the owners and their families and 40,000,000 dwellers in towns and cities, besides supplying \$500,000,000 worth of products for foreign consumers annually. The mortgages on farm values aggregate only 16 per cent—that is to say there is an incumbrance of but \$1600 on each \$10,000 of rural real estate—which is less than in any other line of industry or on any other form of property; and the value of farm lands is steadily increasing and must continue to do so as the population increases, which is not true of manufacturing plants and other kinds of mortgaged property. "How can any one dare to assert," the Secretary says, in view of such facts, "that farming is generally unremunerative and unsatisfactory to those who intelligently follow it?"

It is true that agriculture has suffered in common with other kinds of business by reason of the prevailing depression, and prices have gone down in some instances almost, if not quite, to the point of the cost of production; but, all things considered, the farmers have probably fared better than any other element of the population. They have been sure of a living in any event, and their profits have not been lessened in an equal ratio, on the whole, with those of merchants, manufacturers and general traders. The pessimistic orators and demagogic vote-seekers have led them to believe that they were bearing all the misfortunes of the country, while other classes were prosperous at their expense; and they have gone off with that fallacy in their heads and joined the Populists. But they are learning now how they have been deceived, and what little reason they have, comparatively speaking, for complaint and lamentation. The report of the Secretary of Agriculture will help to con-

firm them in their present disposition to take a cheerful view of things, and to refrain from the folly of voting the Populist ticket for the purpose of improving their condition. They can readily see from the statistics therein presented that they are by no means the leading debtor class in proportion to the value of their property, but that they have reason to be thankful that they are not so badly off in that respect as the bankers for instance, and the owners of railroad stocks. Their lot in short, is one of more than average comfort and happiness, and their prospects of gaining a competency are better than those of men engaged in any other form of industry. St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

The Butter Trade.

The steadier feeling reported by the Trade Bulletin last week has been emphasized by an advance of fully 1c per lb, sales of fair-sized lots of fresh-made creamery butter having been made at 15½ to 16c, the latter figure being bid for a lot of 100 tubs for Newfoundland account. The sequel of the present firm state of the market is we think to be found in the large local consumptive demand that was induced by the extraordinary low prices ruling of late, so low in fact, that consumers got careless and used finest creamery for cooking purposes. The receipts of butter from May 1st to May 19th were 8,561 packages against 7,575 packages for the corresponding period last year, but it should be borne in mind that the receipts this year consisted of a much larger proportion of small 20 to 30 lb tubs; so that it is probable the receipts, although showing a larger number of packages, may have been actually less weight than last season up to date. Then again, it must not be forgotten that the new make this season struck a bare market, the old stock being pretty well all absorbed. But, be that as it may, it is pretty certain that jobbers and grocers have found it a little difficult to supply their wants during the past few days; but this apparent scarcity is no doubt only temporary, as the late rains have produced magnificent pastures in this province. Of course, some of the low priced butter has gone into cold storage, although it is thought not much. Advices from the Western States point to an unprecedentedly heavy make, as the number of separators already disposed of this season so far have been largely in excess of those of a year ago. Quite a number of new butter factories will also be started in this province.—Montreal Trade Bulletin.

Plant Rice.

Experience has now demonstrated what science has long claimed for the Red River Valley, that cycles of time roll over it with seasons of wetness and seasons of dryness, adapting it to the cultivation of rice as well as to the production of wheat. It is found that the tide overflows may be dispensed with for rice in such seasons as this, in the valley, when the clouds are ready upon the shortest notice to pour out of their abundance all the wetness demanded. Nor is drainage wanted, for when harvest approaches hot winds from the plains may, with the clearest assurance, be trusted to evaporate the moisture for the gathering of the crop. Lavish precipitation and grudging rainfall chase each other in cycles. That is the promise of hope to the wise as it is the frown of fate to the scornful. Science and experience make it plain that for 1893 rice is the stuff. Wheat is too cheap, made so by the great crop of that rich valley last year. Nature has therefore put her foot upon it for this season and had decreed that rice be raised in its stead.—Minneapolis Market Record.

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Politeness as an Advertisement.

Continued from page 561

are quiet, and have a well bred air that makes it a pleasure to deal at their counters.

The point I want to make is that big ads. are not all that is necessary to make a store successful, even when the ads. are backed with goods that fill every representation. Good manners and politeness are valuable adjuncts, and unless they are in evidence no permanent patronage can be built up.—Printers Ink.

Montreal Grocery Market.

The sugar market continues to go along in its same old groove, and there are no new features of note. The demand from both local and Western buyers at the present is of a very limited character, and sales are principally in small lots to fill actual requirements. Stocks in refiners' hands are large for this season, but, as the prospects are encouraging for an active demand as soon as the preserving season sets in, the indications are that present prices will be maintained. We quote Granulated at 1 1/2c in 250 barrel lots and over; 4 11-16 in 100 barrel lots, and 4 1/2c in smaller quantities. Yellows range from 3 3/4 to 4 1/4c, as to quality, at the factory.

There has been no change in syrups. The demand continues slow, but as the offerings are light from first hands, prices rule steady at 1 1/2 to 2 1/4c per lb. as to quality at the factory.

The combine prices for Barbadoes molasses are 31c for car load lots, 32c for smaller quantities, and 29 1/2c for cargo lots. A late cable from the Island states that the crop is turning out smaller than was at first expected, and that the demand was good, sales being made freely at 12c first cost. On spot market is quiet, the demand being chiefly for small lots at the above prices. Porto Rico is little enquired for at 31c and Antigua is dull at 27c.

A fair business continues to be done in rice and the market is moderately active and steady. Foreign advices state that market for Burmah cargoes has been exceedingly firm, with sales of some extent. We quote Japan standard, \$1.25 to \$1.40; crystal Japan, \$1.75 to \$5.00; standard B, \$3.15; Patna, \$1.25 to \$5, and Carolina at \$5.50 to \$7.50.

There has been no change in the situation of the spice market. The demand is slow and business of a jobbing character. The following quotations are what jobbers can buy at only:—Penang black pepper, 6c to 7 1/2c; white pepper, 10c to 12 1/2c; cloves, 7 1/2c to 9c; cassia, 8 1/2 to 9 1/2c; nutmegs, 60c to 90c, and Jamaica ginger, 15 1/2 to 18 1/2c.

The demand for coffee has been slow, and the market was quiet, with no new feature to note. We quote Maracibo at 17 1/2c to 18c; Rio, 16c to 17 1/2c; Java, 23 to 25c, and Mocha, 23c to 2 1/2c.

The feature of the tea market during the past week has been American holders withdrawing their low grade Japan from this market, as better prices are ruling in the States for them. There has been some enquiry here for low grade Japans at prices ranging from 13 to 14c, but these grades of tea are scarce at present. Sales of 300 to 400 half-chests of low grade blacks were placed at 11 1/2 to 12 1/2c. On the whole the market is quiet, and sales are slow.

The chief feature of the week in dried fruit has been the firmer tendency of California goods. Advices from the Coast report serious damage to the vineyards while the fact that there is little or no supplies of any kind here in first hands, tends to move prices upward. The last lot of any quantity of 4 crown raisins was closed out the other day at an advance of 1/2c per pound over what was possible in April, and 3 and 2 crown are equally strong. Round lots of the former have been first hands at 5c net cash, while 1 1/2c

is about the cheapest that a jobber could secure any fresh supplies of the latter grade. Valencia raisins are scarce here, recent sales having cleaned up what there was in first hands, and what the jobbers have is small and hardly sufficient for their own trade. Selected and fine off stock, in fact, are difficult to get at all. Prices range from 1 1/2c for ordinary to 5c for fine off stalk. There is no change in currants on spot, values ranging from 4 1/2 to 1 1/2c in cases. The market in Greece is reported quiet but with a firm tendency. It is yet too early to have any reliable information about the coming crop. The stock of prunes here is extremely small. A few car lots of Pacific coast goods arriving the week, but they were all taken before arrival here. We quote Bosnia, 6c to 6 1/2c; Fresh, 5 1/2c to 6c, and California, 7c to 10c, as to grade.—Gazette, May 22.

The Consumption of Oats.

The apparent dullness in the oat market for a month or more has been ascribed to the great increase in the use of bicycles and the displacement of horse cars by cable and trolley lines. This was such a natural inference that it was pretty generally accepted without question, and, of course, it stands to reason that the substitution of cable and trolley for horses must have made some difference. Therefore many of our readers will be surprised to learn that there has been only a slight decrease in the volume of business in oats in the New York market during the past six years. This is demonstrated by the following table showing the receipts here for the years named, the exports for the same time and the domestic consumption in round numbers:

1890 receipts	33,711,000
1890 exports	9,301,000
Leaving for home use	24,413,000
1891 receipts	27,737,700
1891 exports	3,205,500
Leaving for home use	24,532,200
1892 receipts	30,600,000
1892 exports	3,712,800
Leaving for home use	26,887,200
1893 receipts	29,508,000
1893 exports	5,197,000
Leaving for home use	24,311,000
1894 receipts	26,657,500
1894 exports	382,800
Leaving for home use	26,274,700
1895 receipts	25,207,000
1895 exports	1,497,000
Leaving for home use	23,710,000

It will be observed that the total remaining for local consumption in 1895 is only slightly smaller than in 1890, 1891 and 1893. As a matter of fact it is probable that last year's consumption of oats—so-called—was fully as large as in 1890 and 1891. Of course outsiders will find it difficult to understand how the consumption can exceed the receipts, but the explanation of it is simple. In short, last year oats were decidedly high and wheat relatively low, and hence a pound of oats brought more than a pound of wheat. As a natural consequence dealers found it profitable to buy wheat to mix with oats. It can not be denied that the use of oats must have been lessened somewhat, owing to the increased employment of trolley and cable as a motive power, but nevertheless it is said that many of the horses discarded on this account have been put to other uses in this vicinity. Moreover it is alleged that the extraordinary growth of the bicycle fad has not restricted the use of oats in this city materially because

the majority of bicycle riders never could afford to keep a horse, while the well to do class still keep their horses even if they use bicycles.—New York Produce Exchange Reporter.

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