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The Commercial

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WINNIPEG, APRIL 3, 1893.

Cheap Coal for North Dakota.

A party at Grand Forks, North Dakota, writes the *Northwestern Miller*, of Minneapolis, as follows:—

"The late session of the legislature has passed and the governor has approved a bill which will have a profound effect on the milling business of the state. This is an act fixing the maximum rates that millers may charge for the transportation of coal mined within the state. This act makes a very material reduction in rates compared with those now in force, especially on the Great Northern. It provides that for the first 50 miles or less the rate shall be 75¢ per ton; for any distance not to exceed 100 miles, 95¢; 150 miles, or less, \$1.15; 200 miles or less, \$1.35; 250 miles or less, \$1.55; 300 miles or less, \$1.75; 350 miles or less, \$1.95.

The nearest coal available to Grand Forks, aside from that in the Turtle Mountains, is near Minot, 121 miles west of this city, from which the old rate was \$2.25 per ton. Under the new law the rate will be \$1.55, a reduction of 70¢ per ton, which brings the rate for this coal to a point where it can be profitably mined and used as a fuel by our mills and other manufacturing industries. The cost of mining lignite coal ranges from 75 to 90¢ per ton, which will bring that class of fuel to our doors at a net cost of \$2.30 to \$2.45 per ton.

Lignite coal is found in great quantities underlying the entire western third of the state. The veins crop out near the surface along nearly every stream in this section, and, as they are usually from six to ten feet in workable thickness, the coal is cheaply and easily mined. It has been the general opinion until lately that it would be found useful only for domestic purposes and local consumption, but the experiments of John M. Turner, at the Mandan roller mill, have demonstrated it to be perfectly adapted to the generation of steam effectively and cheaply. Special grate bars and the utilization of waste radiated heat collected in a

jacket and returned under the boilers, reduced the fuel cost per barrel from 13 to 3, and additional experiments promise a still further reduction.

Along the Northern Pacific, where the old rates on this class of coal were favorable, the use of lignite was extending rapidly. The Mandan and Bismarck mills are using it. The Jameson mill, of the Russell Miller Company, is also generating power with it, but the special appliances for burning are, up to date, in use only in the Mandan mill of the North Dakota Millers' Association. Lignite coal, though possessing but from 66 to 75 per cent. of heat as compared with the best grades of Ohio and Pennsylvania bituminous coals, has the good qualities for steaming, of making a steady and heavy body of flame. It catches quickly and burns fiercely, with a less intense, but better distributed heat in the fire box and boiler tubes. The greatest objection to it, that the abundant ash peculiar to all lignites, is largely neutralized by a special arrangement of the grate bars. General Manager Turner, who has pioneered the use of this coal so successfully as a steam fuel, is confident that the late reduction in coal rates removes the last impediment to its employment for that purpose, and, as he has already demonstrated its utility as a practical fuel, at a cost which will permit competition with water-power, his intention is to use a larger amount of it than ever, and other mills of the association will have their furnaces fitted with the new coal burning device.

British Agricultural Returns.

The complete volume of the agricultural returns for Great Britain and the abstract for the United Kingdom has had most of its salient features anticipated, but the volume contains a very able and suggestive introduction by Major Craigie, who has added to his report a number of short and interesting histories, giving details of the changes in our agriculture for the past 20 years. Major Craigie commences with the characteristic changes which have taken place in the two great sections of the cultivated area in Great Britain between the years 1872 and 1892, the figures for which are:—

	1872.	1882.	1892.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Arable	13,428,000	17,402,000	16,327,000
Pasture	12,574,000	14,821,000	16,358,000

Total cultivated area 31,004,000 32,313,000 32,685,000
These figures show that the surface under the plow has undergone a steady diminution, which in the aggregate amounts to no less than 2,101,000 acres in 20 years. On the other hand, the grass area is now larger by 3,782,000 acres than in 1872.

Turning to the figures for the United Kingdom, we have the following succinct table as to the changes in 20 years:—

	1872.	1882.	1892.
Population, No	31,156,000	35,208,000	38,129,000
Cultivated area, acres	40,839,000	47,655,000	45,978,000
Corn crops, "	11,398,000	10,620,000	9,320,000
Wheat crops, "	3,800,000	3,161,000	2,290,000
Grass, "	22,833,000	24,063,000	27,553,000
Cattle, No	9,710,000	9,832,000	11,619,000
Sheep, No	32,217,000	27,448,000	33,643,000

The decline in values is dealt with very clearly in the following extract: The average prices of wheat, barley and oats in the year now closing compared with 1891, have fallen per quarter in the case of wheat 6s 9d, in the case of barley 2s and in the case of oats 2d. A wider comparison with the prices of each of the years which have been selected for the foregoing comparisons in the distribution of crops and live stock shows:—

Year.	Wheat. per qr.	Barley. per qr.	Oats. per qr.
1872.....	57s 0d	37s 6d	23s 2d
1882.....	45s 1d	31s 2d	21s 10d
1892.....	30s 3d	26s 2d	19s 10d

No average prices of meat or other produce are obtained on any similar system, but the general range of the prices quoted at the Metropolitan Cattle Market in the same years may, perhaps, be given as under. The estimated

prices for the current year, which cannot yet find a place in the completed tables, are all below 1892, but for beef they show very little variation from the prices of the past six years. Mutton prices are lower, and those of pork are higher than in recent years.

	Beef.	Mutton.	Pork.
	Per 8 lbs.	Per 8 lbs.	Per 8 lbs.
1872	4s 2d to 6s 10d	4s 10d to 6s 8d	3s 6d to 4s 9d
1882	4s 6d to 6s 0d	4s 4d to 7s 6d	4s 1d to 6s 0d
1892	2s 11d to 4s 9d	3s 7d to 6s 7d	2s 11d to 4s 7d

These tables show how great has been the drop in values during the past 20 years, and it must be admitted that the decline in the different periods seems to a great extent to correspond with the increase in the imports of foreign produce. For the twenty years the changes in the quantities imported are:—

	1871.	1881.	1891.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Live animals	90,600	117,500	171,600
Dead meat	99,000	341,600	489,600
Butter, Margarine and Cheese	127,500	104,500	270,500
Wheat	1,069,500	2,837,500	3,315,500
Flour	109,000	568,000	830,000
Corn	311,000	1,674,000	1,341,000
Other Grain and Meal	1,183,000	1,232,500	2,072,000

Misrepresenting Goods

There is little question but that, theoretically, the average merchant, subscribes to the highest ethics of shop keeping, says the *Michigan Tradesman*. He finds, indeed, a certain moral satisfaction when giving his concurrence to the opinions of speakers and writers on trade topics, who assume to teach from an elevated point of view, and though it is a question when, after all, in the practical application of such theories, there is not a great deal of divergence from theory itself, possibly the temptation to have a lower code of business ethics than what is conceived to be absolutely just, has its strongest force in the matter of representing goods to customers.

An esteemed English contemporary suggests that there is a song of a not very elevated character which carries the refrain, 'It's all right, if you love the girl,' and we fear, it adds, 'there may be here and there a tradesman who sings as a lullaby to his own conscience, 'It's all right, if you sell the goods.' But is it? Is it even all safe and prudent and good policy?"

While this may be regarded as shifting the question to a very much lower plane, it has the advantage of attracting more attention. Our English contemporary argues that the chief reason for lowering the ethical consideration of the practical side of this question is that "we all know how to live uprightly and won't, whereas we do not know how to make fortunes and wish we did." It, undoubtedly, is true, that business morally has a much better chance if the odds are in favor of its paying a dividend in hard cash.

The solution of this question in a way that deals fairly with the consumer and satisfies him and justifies the merchant's own conscience, even when tried rigidly by the standard of the highest business ethics, is to handle only good goods.

We have no question that a man is a better man, better satisfied with himself, better contented with his business, more successful in his business, more popular with his customers, and more likely to obtain large custom, if he sells goods that he does not feel he is compelled to misrepresent in order to make them move. Good goods at fair prices, when put into practical effect, therefore satisfies not only the moral but the material side of the merchant's life. There can be no possible reason why a merchant should not adopt that motto as his own, and put into practical operation. Poor goods at any price do not pay in the long run. Good goods at fair prices always pay.—Ex.

The Cumberland tin mill, of Baltimore, one of the McKinley industries, about which so much has been written, has gone into the hands of a receiver.

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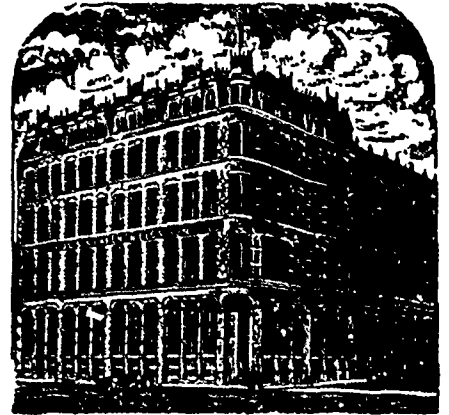
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WINNIPEG.

The Commercial

WINNIPEG, APRIL 3, 1893.

EXPERIMENTAL FARMING.

One of the most interesting books which comes from the government printing department at Ottawa is the annual report of the experimental farms. These reports give briefly the results of much experimental work, carefully carried on at the farms. This work includes experiments in agriculture, horticulture, stock raising and feeding, chemical and botanical experiments, etc. A vast amount of practical knowledge is thus gathered, which should be of great value to the intelligent farmers of the country. In addition to the annual report, bulletins are frequently issued, giving more detailed information upon special experiments.

In undertaking the establishment of these experimental farms, some six or seven years ago, the government made a most wise move in the interest of the farmers of Canada. A great deal of work has been accomplished at the central farm, located near Ottawa, and this has been supplemented by the work accomplished at the branch farms in various parts of the country. These branch farms have been located so as to meet the requirements of the varying climate and general conditions, in a country of such vast area as Canada. This great work is carried out under the experienced direction of Mr. Wm. Saunders, with local superintendents in charge of each farm.

The information gained through the work carried on at these farms is first of all of value to the farmers of the country, and our agriculturists should therefore endeavor to acquaint themselves with the results obtained. It is quite as important that the farmers should become acquainted with the information gained, as it is to obtain this information in the first instance. THE COMMERCIAL has therefore advocated the publication and liberal distribution of the annual report of each of the branch farms within the district served by such farm, in addition to the large annual report embodying the work of all the farms. The newspapers publish reports of a good deal of the work done at the farms, but we believe many of our farmers are losing much of this valuable information.

The general annual report of the experimental farms for 1892 has just been received. It is a book of nearly 300 pages, and contains reports of the work done during the last year at the central and branch farms. Naturally we turn first to the report from the Manitoba experimental farm at Brandon, which is under the superintendence of Mr. S. A. Bedford. Grain and fodder crops engage the chief attention at the Manitoba farm, though forestry, horticulture, etc., are not neglected. Last year 159 plots were sown with wheat, 102 with oats and 86 with barley, peas, etc. A little grain was sown as early as April 6, but seeding was not general until April 14, which is stated to be a week later than usual. This would of course apply to that district.

In wheat 103 plots were devoted to tests of different varieties. In the first test 18 varieties

were sown on stiff clay loam, April 20, with common drill, first crop after breaking. The seed was all bluestoned, and there was no smut nor rust in any of the plots. In this test red life stood second in point of yield, giving 40 bushels 32 pounds per acre of wheat, weighing 61 pounds per bushel. Green mountain wheat gave 41 bushels 15 pounds of wheat, weighing 60½ pounds per bushel, and was ripe on August 29, or one day earlier than red life. The wheat to ripen first was hard Calcutta, on August 10, but the yield was only 17 bushels, 45 pounds. Ladoga ripened August 13, and gave 36 bushels, 20 pounds per acre. In another test of 34 varieties, sown on black loam, on April 22, on summer fallow, with press drill, red life stood fourth in yield, giving 37 bushels, 50 pounds per acre. Three other varieties gave 10 pounds each per acre more than red life. These were white connel, white life, and Pringle's champion. Hard red Calcutta again ripened on August 10, much earlier than any of the other varieties, but only yielded 14 bushels, 40 pounds per acre, which placed it at the bottom of the list. Only three varieties returned less than 20 bushels per acre. On upland prairie, light loam, summer fallow, 31 varieties were sown, red life standing ninth in point of yield, giving 24 bushels, 30 pounds, and the highest was 23 bushels, 30 pounds, this yield being obtained from Defiance. In another test, wheat sown on land manured at the rate of 20 tons per acre, ripened in each instance five days earlier than the same class of wheat sown on land without manure. This is a valuable pointer for those Manitoba farmers who claim that there is no use for manure in Manitoba. If manuring the land will hasten the ripening of wheat as much as five days, as it did in this test, then manure is of great value in Manitoba. Salt and superphosphate of lime, tried with the object of testing its effect in hastening the ripening of wheat, did not seem to have any influence in this direction, though the yield appeared to be very slightly increased. Rolling the land after the wheat was up, did not seem to have much effect in increasing the yield. Another test was made with wheat as to mode of preparing the soil. Spring plowing, sown immediately after plowing, gave 28 bushels, 10 pounds per acre; fall plowing gave 16 bushels, 50 pounds per acre, and summer fallow thirty eight bushels, twenty pounds. This test was made with red life. The summer fallow was plowed once on June 22, and weeds kept down thereafter by a three-horse cultivator. The test showed very much against fall plowing, the theory being that the fall plowed land is in such loose condition that it dries out much more rapidly. In a test with drills and broadcast sowing, the drills returned a considerably larger yield—from two to five bushels per acre more, and the press drill did better than the common drill, by one to two bushels per acre. It may be noted with special satisfaction that all the wheat sown in the different tests, was bluestoned for smut, and all the wheat was free from smut. A special test to prevent smut, however, was made with different preparations. Sulphate of iron, sulphate of copper (blue stone), agricultural bluestone, limo, etc., were tried, three plots of each, with the result that the

bluestone treatment in each case was very successful, the wheat so treated being practically free from smut. Agricultural bluestone proved of considerable value, but was not nearly as efficacious as the pure bluestone. The seed treated with sulphate of iron had less smut than the seed not treated with anything, but the sulphate of iron treatment did not appear of sufficient value to warrant its use. Limo used with bluestone did not appear to have any value but rather had the effect of lessening the value of the pure bluestone treatment. Another test for wheat as to date of sowing. Red life sown on April 23rd, yielded 33.20 bushels per acre, and matured in 125 days; sown on May 7th the yield was 36.50 bushels, and matured in 113 days; sown on May 14th the yield was 37.10 bushels, and matured in 107 days; sown on May 21st the yield was 33.30 bushels and ripened in 110 days, sown on May 28th the yield was 29.40 bushels and ripened in 108 days; sown on June 4th the yield was 28 bushels and matured in 103 days. The report of the Brandon farm deals with experiments with other cereals, hay and fodder crops, roots, forestry, etc. We will continue a summary of the report in future issues.

LAKE OF THE WOODS MINES.

We are informed that a recent article in THE COMMERCIAL regarding the alleged mining boom at the Lake of the Woods, has caused some adverse comment in that quarter. The article seems to have been misunderstood. THE COMMERCIAL said nothing, either for or against the value of the district as a mining country. What we condemned was false cables to British papers, sent out evidently with the intention of influencing the sale of mining stocks in England. These cables were not sent from Rag Portage, which town is headquarters for the Lake of the Woods district, but were dated at St. Paul and other points in the States. We do not know that a mining swindle is being perpetrated, but the cables telling of a great rush to the district, etc., are false, and THE COMMERCIAL said so.

Now, there is nothing which will injure legitimate mining development more in the district, than the perpetration of a swindle, and those who have the best interests of the district at heart, should be the first to condemn the circulation of falsehoods. THE COMMERCIAL did not in that article discuss the merits of the Lake of the Woods district as a mining territory, nor shall we at this time undertake to do so. We said "there is gold in the district, and there may be paying properties there." We will go further and say we believe there are paying properties there. A considerable interest has been taken in the territory, and the development work which we understand is likely to be done in the near future, will further prove the capabilities of the territory. We believe the outlook is more favorable at present for development work in the territory than it has perhaps ever been before. This much is satisfactory, and there are many who believe that the results will prove in every sense favorable to the reputation of the district.

Sugar Manufacture.

When a lump of the old-fashioned brown sugar was melted a ruddy liquor was wont to show itself, which children were told was blood, which, "with dead man's bones," was used to make sugar. Some children of a larger growth probably retain some such idea, and look upon the manufacture of sugar as being to a certain extent one of those things that *Punch* classifies as "better left unsaid."

It is not an easy matter for a person to gain admittance to a sugar refinery, and the more intelligent he is, the more difficult is the feat. Free-Masonry or the mystic rites of the Romans are scarcely more difficult to penetrate, or possessed of more interest than the process of sugar refining; but we propose to describe the process, not from books, but from practical study, not entering, however, into special details.

It is not so long ago that the process of extracting sugar from the cane was carried on at the plantations in a wasteful, unscientific manner. Of recent years, however, an improvement has taken place until many plantations send out what is called their "raw sugar" in a condition fit to be used by the consumer, which accounts for the necessity under which Government was placed, in the recent revision of the sugar duties, of imposing a duty upon raw sugar above a certain standard.

To see the ordinary raw sugar which arrives in hogsheads or bags of coarse fibre, one would not be tempted to use it for food. It is frequently nearly black and full of sand, sticks and other accidental impurities, to get rid of which is the first duty of the refiner. This is accomplished by "melting" the sugar in a large reservoir, by means of water heated by a steam coil. The "melting" or "blow-up" tank of one of our city refineries has a capacity of ten tons. It is necessary that the water should not boil, else it "inverts" the sugar, destroying its crystallizing power, and in order to preserve an equal temperature throughout the vat, a kind of revolving fan keeps the liquor in constant motion. The lighter impurities rise to the surface and are skimmed off while the heavier sink to the bottom. The specific gravity of the liquor is brought to 1.23 or 27 Baumé degrees, corresponding to about 48.6 per cent of sugar.

If this mixing tank is not at the top of the refinery, the solution is pumped from it to that story that all subsequent movements may be caused by gravity, thus saving further pumping. In the solution a large quantity of impurities remains, on account of their fineness. The next operation is to get rid of these, which is done by passing the warm liquid through the "Bag Filters." Each filtering machine contains about one hundred of these bags, which are about six feet long and made of twilled cotton. Each bag is encased in a sheath of strong, open material, which keeps them in shape when filled with liquor. To peep into the filter is to imagine that a family of giants has hung up its stockings for Santa Claus. Each bag is attached to a short pipe or funnel, which has exit from a shallow pan at the top of the filter, into which the solution is run at a temperature of about 180 degrees.

The syrup that has run through the bag filters emerges transparent and free from solid impurities, but it is still dark in color.

To clarify it, it is then run through "the dead men's bones," though, to speak the truth, it is rather the bones of horses, and especially of cattle, which have entered into rest, that are used for the purpose. Almost any day in the week a cart with a grisly load may be seen passing under the gateway of one or other of our local refineries. Sometimes a grinning skull mounts guard upon the load, but sentineled or not the bones have all one fate. They are placed in closed retorts and exposed to strong, continuous heat, which

drives off all their gasses and leaves bone charcoal behind. This was found to possess the property of absorbing the coloring matters of syrup by Figuerer about 1807, and after being ground down to the consistency of saw dust, is used for that purpose in refining.

The "char," as it is called, consists chiefly of phosphate of lime, but owes its activity to the intermixture of about 11 per cent. of carbon. It is packed into very large receptacles of cast iron, perhaps sixteen feet high and 1 ton feet in diameter, and through it the syrup is run from the bag filters, the solution which comes through being led into different vats according to its color, the earlier filtrates being practically colorless.

A fair-sized refinery, such as the Redpath, will have as much as 600 tons of this bone charcoal in use at one time, and it was found by Dumont in 1828 that the char could be used over and over again by returning it to the retorts for "revivification."

The colorless syrup has next to go to the "vacuum pan." Syrup containing 91 per cent of sugar does not boil under 300 degrees under ordinary circumstances, and as such temperature long continued would "invert" the sugar, forming large quantities of non-crystallizable "glucose." The vacuum pan was introduced by Howard in 1812, whereby the atmospheric pressure is so reduced that the syrup can be boiled at about half the temperature, which rarely rises, even at the last, at about 180°. Great skill is required in this operation since the size and firmness of the sugar crystals depends upon properly regulating the temperature and supply of liquor. The vacuum pan is essentially a retort from which the air is exhausted, and which enables the water to be driven off the sugar at a low temperature. There is, of course, an apparatus for condensing the steam, so that the vacuum may be maintained.

When the sugar has been "boiled to grain" it is transferred to "heaters" where revolving arms keep it in constant agitation while at a heat of about 180 degrees is applied. This hardens the crystals, and they are then placed in centrifugal machines, which have wire sides and revolving at the rate of 1400 revolutions per minute, throw off the 10 or 15 per cent. of syrup hitherto retained by the crystals.

White sugar, granulated as it is called, passes next through a long revolving cylinder with ledges on its inner side which catch up and drop the sugar as they revolve. A high temperature is maintained in this cylinder which thoroughly dries the sugar. Loaf sugar is made by transferring white sugar from the centrifugal machines to moulds and "liquoring" the whole with a saturated syrup which removes the last traces of coloring material.

Such is a brief sketch of the process of sugar refining, an industry which has attained majestic proportions in Canada.—*Trade Review.*

Indian and Ceylon Teas.

Within the memory of almost the youngest of us China was practically a synonym for tea. But there now seems to be a danger of its losing the application.

For some years the Chinese have been neglecting to pay proper attention to the cultivation of the tea plant; not only have they been sparing in the use of fertilizers but their methods of cultivation, of raising and of transportation are about as antiquated as the tea industry itself. They are now reaping the whirlwind. But not only has there been decadence from within, but there has been competition from without. And the influence of the latter is probably more inimical to the tea industry of China than the other cause combined. This particular competition has arisen in India and Ceylon. There the shrub has been domesticated, and by the aid of modern scientific methods it has so thrived as to completely outstrip its Chinese competitor. It has taken the Indian grower a good many years of perseverance and hard work to attain

to his present enviable position in the market of the world. And he seems likely to hold it.

The consumption of tea in Great Britain, probably stimulated by the low price prevailing, was enormous last year, reaching the total of 207,000,000 pounds, the largest yet attained. The Indian and Ceylon teas appropriated all the increase, the former increasing from 90,000,000 pounds in 1891 to 109,000,000 pounds in 1892 and the latter from 51,000,000 pounds, to 64,000,000 pounds. On the other hand the tea of China consumed in the British market fell from 52,000,000 pounds in 1891 to 34,000,000 in 1892, and that too in a year when the process of substituting the strong teas of India and Ceylon for the weak tea of China was perhaps never more actively in force. Out of every 100 pounds of tea used 53 pounds were grown in India, 31 in Ceylon and only 16 pounds in China.

On the Toronto market much the same state of affairs prevail, the Chinese "is not in it." It is now the proud boast of the British Empire that enough tea is produced within her borders to supply her wants.—*Grocer.*

British Columbia Timber Trade.

THE COMMERCIAL was pleased to receive a visit last week from H. H. Spicer, the large shingle manufacturer, of Vancouver, British Columbia, who was on his way home from an eastern business trip. Questioned regarding the timber trade in British Columbia, Mr. Spicer placed the capacity of the coast mills of the province roughly at 740,000,000 feet annually, but the annual cut is not anything like this amount, and a large amount of milling capacity is standing idle. Any one of the large mills could cut enough lumber to supply the home trade, and the population east of the mountains is so small that only a limited trade can be done in this direction. The duty prevents business with the States to the south and southeast. The mills have to depend largely upon the export trade to Australia, the west coast of South America and China and Japan, and this export demand has not been nearly great enough to keep the mills going. The two largest mills in the province are closed down entirely. Some lumber has been sent around the Horn to England, and a vessel has recently loaded for Montreal, via the Horn. But the distance is so great that the mills cannot expect much trade from the Atlantic side of the continent, while railway rates across the continent are out of reach for any considerable trade via rail. The completion of a ship canal across the isthmus between North and South America, connecting the Pacific and Atlantic oceans, would, said Mr. Spicer, add millions to the value of British Columbia coast timber, as it would enable British Columbia lumber to compete freely in Atlantic coast markets, both in America and Europe. Notwithstanding the idle capacity, however, new mills are being built, and old ones enlarged.

Mr. Spicer looks for rapid development in the interior of the province this year, and he also hopes for some revival in the lumber trade and other coast industries.

Silver.

London appears to be responsible for this week's depression of silver prices, which is due to reports that the Indian mints are to be closed to the free coinage of silver. It is intimated that these rumors have only a speculative origin. They, however, caused a decline in the London market quotations for bars, which fell from 38 3-16s. per ounce to 37 9-16s., the New York price declining in sympathy from 83½¢ to 83¢ per ounce. The market was otherwise without feature, a limited demand being exhibited for export. A slight recovery marked the close of the week. Silver prices, March 24: London bars, 37½d., New York bars, 83¢.

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 —WHOLESALE—
Wines, Liquors and Cigars
 8th Street, Brandon.

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

PROMPT ATTENTION.

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

1893.

Jas. Hall & Co.

Brockville, December, 1892.

SMALL FRUITS.

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 all Plants to reach Destination in good condi-
 tion, and will forward post paid.

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 Taaffe, Rowan Block, Winnipeg. Letter
 orders promptly attended to.

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GALT BLEND

BLACK TEA.

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

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

THE TRADE ONLY SUPPLIED.

Perfect Gem Vegetables and Fruits, California Evaporated Fruits,
New Turkish Prunes, hhds, bbls and cases, English Malt Vinegar in
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Wholesale Grocers,
WINNIPEG, MAN.

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BOOTS, SHOES AND RUBBERS,
15 and 17 Front St. East, **TORONTO.**

Represented in Manitoba, Northwest Territories and British Columbia by **ALBERT FRENCH.**

NEW CURING!

Sugar-cured Hams, Breakfast Bacon,
Spiced Rolls, Long Clear Barrel Pork
and Pure Lard now ready for ship-
ment.

Try Our Fresh Pork Sausage.

Ship us your **DRESSED HOGS,**
Poultry, Butter and Eggs.

Highest Market Prices.

ORDERS AND CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

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

HOGS WANTED

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

PORK SAUSAGES

W. ALLEN, Pork Packer, Winnipeg.

SAMUEL HOOPER, DEALER IN MONUMENTS, HEAD
Stones, Mantle Pieces, Grates, Etc. Special designs fur-
nished on application. Corner Bannatyne and Albert
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ALSO PORTLAND and HYDRAULIC CEMENTS.

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Compressed Mince Meat.

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three doz. in a case. Price per gross net \$12.
GUARANTEED STRICTLY PURE.

HORSERADISH--Put up in 16 oz. bottles,
2 doz. in a case. Price per doz. \$3. Patronize home in-
dustry.

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

Manitoba.

W. F. Buchanan, Winnipeg, has admitted B. Gordon as partner.

Allan, Brydges & Co., bankers, etc. F. W. Ferguson, Winnipeg, appointed liquidator.

H. Roberts, Strathclair, has retired from the store business, having sold his stock to W. B. Moore.

A. Christie, of Minnedosa, has purchased the Astor house and stables at Strathclair from Henry Roberts, and is now in possession.

The stock of D'Amour & McMillen, general dealers, Oak Lake, has been sold to J. A. Ovas at 65 cents on the dollar.

J. L. Hall, lumber dealer, Winnipeg, has formed a partnership with T. H. Burrows, and the business will be continued under the style of Burrows & Hall.

Mrs. Parmenter, Winnipeg, purposes selling her stock of stationery, fancy goods, etc., at a rate on the \$ as per stock sheets. Stock and fixtures, including a National cash register, amounts to about \$4,000.

J. S. Douglas, boots and shoes and furs, Winnipeg, was burned out on Sunday morning last, and stock entirely destroyed. Insured for \$12,500. Loss much greater. E. E. Shelly, restaurant, and C. Peters, boots and shoes, suffered some loss at the same time. The burned building was owned by Mr. Foulds.

A very serious fire occurred at Wainemouth, on March 23, the general store, postoffice and dwelling of J. S. Corregan being entirely consumed. The loss will be heavy as Mr. Corregan had just received his spring supplies and carried no insurance on either the building or the contents, the family barely escaping with their lives.

Immigration Commissioner Smith, of Winnipeg, is in receipt of a telegram informing him that 73 settlers from Colfax county, Nebraska, left for the Canadian west in charge of James Gadsden, Dominion immigration agent. Sixteen cars containing their stock, effects, etc., left on Tuesday last. A large influx of settlers from this state is expected this season.

The Dominion government has decided to erect the industrial school for Indians at Brandon. It will be in charge of the Methodist church, and is specially for the Indian children from their missions along Lake Winnipeg and to the north of that body of water. It will be built next to the experimental farm, and will be thoroughly equipped for the training of these wards of the government.

A correspondent at Neopawa sends the following items:—M. H. Fieldhouse and John Law have formed a partnership to carry on a real estate and commission business in Neopawa. W. J. Mathers & Co., lumber merchants, Neopawa, have dissolved. W. J. retains the business and J. B. M. succeeds Mr. Stevens, of Glenboro, Man. W. P. Johnston, of Neopawa foundry, has secured the local agency for Frost & Wood.

Northwest Ontario.

Campbell & Co., of Shelbourne, Ont., have purchased the grocery business of J. L. Brown, of Rat Portage.

A. Gazley, fruit & confectionery, Port Arthur, has assigned in trust to John Fisher.

Wheat Crop of the World.

The following table from the March report of the Washington Agricultural Bureau, makes an exhibit of the world's wheat crop for 1892, the latest official returns from the different countries having been used whenever available. In certain cases these official statements are preliminary estimates and may be somewhat changed by the final estimates. The figures preceded by a star are official, while others are commercial estimates. Japan, Croatia-Slavonia

and Bosnia-Herzegovina, are reported for the first time. Omitting these three countries the aggregate of the world's wheat crop is 2,324,475,578 bushels. The estimate of the crop of 1891 for the same countries, similarly compiled last March, made an aggregate of 2,352,537,497 bushels, and, as since revised by later official returns, reduced to 2,310,212,730 bushels. The crops of the countries in the Southern Hemisphere are mainly those harvested in January and February, 1892.

The estimates for Europe make an aggregate of 1,313,017,823 bushels, or 1,302,393,223 bushels, leaving out countries not then reported, against 1,161,591,716 bushels last year, an aggregate reduced by the final estimates, as the present figures may be later. The reduction last year made by the final estimates amounted to 45,000,000 bushels. The change was remarkable in Germany, from 126,254,663 to 85,750,000 bu; in France, from 232,360,236 to 220,352,782 bu; and in Roumania, from 53,073,684 to 45,672,204 bu. In Italy there was an increase from 126,801,916 to 141,456,378 bu.

WHEAT CROP OF 1892.

Countries.	Winchester bushels.
United States	*515,919,000
Ontario	*29,690,129
Manitoba	*14,009,420
Total N. Am.....	560,548,549
Argentine Republic.....	*29,394,666
Chili.....	18,151,752
Total S. Am	47,549,418
Austria	*47,123,526
Hungary.....	*138,223,690
Croatia and Slavonia.....	*7,934,223
Bosnia and Herzegovina.....	1,650,432
Belgium.....	*20,748,352
Bulgaria.....	*40,758,105
Denmark.....	4,538,658
France.....	*310,037,795
Germany.....	100,057,440
Great Britain.....	*60,406,773
Ireland.....	*2,214,983
Greece.....	3,972,500
Italy.....	*114,347,575
Netherlands.....	5,675,000
Portugal.....	6,100,625
Roumania.....	59,828,160
Russia.....	*241,578,934
Sweden.....	*30,396,446
Servia.....	4,951,296
Spain.....	78,395,620
Switzerland.....	*4,559,863
Norway.....	412,608
Switzerland.....	3,300,360
Turkey in Europe.....	24,756,480
Total in Europe.....	1,312,017,823
India.....	*203,168,000
Asia Minor.....	37,134,720
Caucasus.....	*71,265,654
Persia.....	18,567,360
Syria.....	12,378,240
Japan.....	13,857,802
Total Asia.....	356,371,776
Algeria.....	*19,393,797
Cape Colony.....	*2,813,460
Egypt.....	8,252,160
Tunis.....	3,919,776
Total Africa.....	34,384,193
Australasia.....	*37,096,221
*Official, either final or preliminary.	

RECAPITULATION.

Continents.	Bushels.
North America.....	560,548,549
South America.....	47,549,418
Europe.....	1,312,017,878
Asia.....	356,371,776
Africa.....	34,384,193
Australasia.....	37,096,221
Grand total.....	2,347,069,035

Montreal Live Stock Markets.

The Gazette of March 27 says.—“Shippers have commenced making arrangements for the opening of navigation. A well authenticated rumor was afloat to day that one large operator has secured space on two outside boats at 40s, which is taken as an evidence that business has now commenced in earnest. Several other steamers are under offer, there being a difference of about 5s between the agents and the shippers, but the only contracts that have been closed so far as is known are the two steamers mentioned above. No further buying is reported in the country.

There was some very choice Easter cattle on the market to day, and prices were generally satisfactory, 5½c being about the idea for the choicest offerings.

At the east end abattoir this morning there were 980 head of cattle, 60 sheep and lambs, and about 12 calves. Prices were low for this season of the year. The best cattle sold at 4½ to 5½c, some extra choice cattle being held as high as 6c. Good ordinary cattle made 3½ to 4½c. Spring lambs sold at \$3.50 to 5.00 each, or about 5½ to 5¾c per lb, and calves sold at \$4.00 to 9.00 each.

The Montreal Stock Yards Company, Point St. Charles, report trade at their yards during the past week as follows: “The receipts were 578 cattle, 104 sheep, 408 hogs, 113 calves. Trade generally throughout the week was slow. The offerings were large, but there was little demand, buyers preferring to wait for the Easter stock. This resulted in a number of cattle left over. We anticipate a brisk trade the coming week. The supply of hogs was considerably larger than for some time past, and values fell accordingly, nice lots closing \$6.60. The small stock of good quality find ready markets at fair prices. We quote the following as being fair values:—Cattle, butchers' good, 3½c to 4½c; cattle, butchers' medium, 2c to 3c; cattle, butchers' culls, 2c; sheep and lambs, 4½c to 4¾c; hogs, \$6.50 to \$6.60; calves, \$3 to \$12.

Alberta.

H. W. Nanton has received word from James Gadsden, of Schuyler, Nebraska, says the Calgary Tribune, stating that he will arrive in Calgary about April 6th with a party of about 40 persons from that state. These people represent about \$50,000 in cash, and all are a well to do class of farmers. Mr. Nanton, who is local agent for the Calgary and Edmonton Railway lands, has secured homestead entries for the party near Olds.

Mr. Short of Chatham, Ont., is at Calgary with a view of establishing a pork packing business.

J. S. Brisco, tannery, Calgary, has admitted Watson, under the style of Brisco & Watson.

Hutchings & Riley, saddlers, Calgary, have manufactured a very fine cowboy outfit for exhibition at the World's Fair, consisting of a saddle, bridle, shopp, etc.

Freight Rates and Traffic Matters.

The Chicago Daily Trade Bulletin of March 25 says: The eastern roads have cleared away the recent accumulation of freight and are in condition to handle all the business that they can get. Rates to New York remained steady at 25c per 100 lbs for flour and grain and 30c for provisions. Through rates to Liverpool were dull and easier. Flour was taken at the close at 28½ and 31½c per 100 lbs, grain at 30½c and provisions at 36 and 41½c. A fair demand existed for vessel room, but no charters of consequence were made. There is only about 900,000 bu available room on the market. Rates were 4c for wheat and 3½c for corn to Buffalo.

The Montreal Trade Bulletin says: Some engagements for grain have been made by our forwarding companies from the Northwestern states. Freights are offered at 8c through from Port Arthur to Montreal on wheat.

Wheat at Duluth.

Wheat has ruled dull, but firm and higher here to-day for the futures, and steady and unchanged for cash wheat. The market opened firm at ½ advance for May and firm with buyers of July wheat at yesterday's closing figures. There were fair sales of track wheat delivered at mills and to arrive, and very slow trading for May, and more doing in July, the latter advanced ½ up to noon. The afternoon session ruled very dull; May wheat ruled easy and July firm, with but little disposition for business. The market closed firm at ½ advance all around for the day, both for cash and all of the futures.

Cash No. 1 hard very dull, without trades. It closed nominally ½ advanced for the day at 65½.

Cash No. 1 northern. Regular grade in store, very dull, closed nominally ½ higher at 62½. Fifteen cars delivered at mills sold at 65 and 5,000 bus. to arrive sold at the same figure. Track wheat closed unchanged at 65.

Cash No. 2 northern. Regular in store dull, closed nominally at ½ up to 57½. Track wheat closed nominally unchanged at 61.

Cash No. 3 wheat dull, without trades being reported, closed nominally ½ up at 51½.

Rejected wheat closed dull, nominally unchanged at 46.

May No. 1 hard no trading, closed nominally ½ up for the session at 68½.

May No. 1 northern opened firm and ½ up from last night's close at 66½, ruled very dull and inactive and very steady, all sales being reported at 66½. It closed steady at 66½.

July No. 1 hard without business, closed nominally ½ advanced at 72½.

July No. 1 northern opened firm and unchanged with buyers at yesterday's closing quotations at 69½, ruled quiet, but firm, advanced to 69½, eased off to 69½, then advanced to 69½ with buyers during the later session at that price and 69½ asked. It closed firm at 69½.—Market Report, March 30.

Weather and Crops in England.

Perfect weather for the time of year has made the farmer cheerful, in fact were prices for corn and grain free from the artificial causes of depression which now prevail, the situation would be encouraging. The mind is in good heart, stocks are healthy, and the storm and stress of the last fifteen years have led not only to the abrogation of restraining covenants on cultivation but to the making the most of the land in a manner never before attempted. The value of subsidiary aids, such as poultry keeping, fruit growing and even bee and flower farms, has been established, and a great change of local opinion effected, so that the farmer who used to be laughed at for "fancy" crops or enterprises is now the man "in the movement"—the agriculturist respected of his neighbors and applied to for advice. Meanwhile we have to report a further fall in the English wheat average, which at 25½ represents the sales of not a single satisfied holder, but rather indicates a counsel of despair. Those who believe in small holdings and in profitable farming if only rents and tithes were abolished, will do well to reflect that, were all England free and titheless land, this would only put another 5s. per qr. on the wheat average, and give us a bare 30s. Can the farmer grow wheat at that price?—Mark Lane Express, March 13.

Manitoba Live Stock Notes.

J. R. Mullins, live stock dealer of Viriden, arrived in Winnipeg last week with a carload of cattle, sold to Kobold & Co.

J. T. Gordon, of Pilot Mound, last week shipped two car of fat cattle; one car load to Winnipeg and the other to Vancouver, B.C.

Baird Bros., of Pilot Mound, have some fat cattle remarkable for their weight and condition. A four year old steer weighs a little over 2,000 pounds. Mr. Baird was offered \$100 for the steer. A cow weighs 1,700 pounds and is one of the fattest animals ever raised in this district.

The cattle trade of the Rock Lake district is likely to be very brisk this season, says the Pilot Mound Sentinel, as there are a large number of animals to dispose of. Many are not yet in a condition to fit them for the English market, but an improvement is taking place in the manner of feeding and with the facilities afforded by the country for producing heavy, fat steers, there is little doubt but the requirements of dealers will in due time be met and successful feeders receive the reward of their enterprise.

Pat Gallagher, of Winnipeg, on Wednesday, shipped the first car of fat stock this season from this district, says the Carberry News. It consisted of twenty-two head. The cattle were young but in good condition and averaged \$48 per head.

Harry Burton of Carman, shipped two car loads of fat cattle this week. Many fine animals were among the number. They are intended for the British Columbia market.

A telegram from Cleveland, Ohio, says a dozen wire nail manufacturers have decided to put the price up another dollar.

Winnipeg Wholesale Prices Current.

PAINTS, OILS AND GLASS.			" " Black..... 25 to 30			" " Lard..... 70			" " Oplum..... 4.25 to 4.60			" " BOILER TUBES—40 per cent. of list.		
WHITE LEAD, pure, ground in oil, Association guarantee, in 25 lb irons and 100 and 200 lb. kegs.....	\$6.50 to 7.00		CASTOR OIL, per lb.....	11		Oil, Olive.....	1.10 to 1.40		Sheet Iron—1 to 20 gauge.....	3.75 to 4.00		22 to 24.....	3.75 to 4.00	
White Lead, No. 1, per 100 lbs.....	6.00 to 6.50		Mica axle grease, per case.....	3.75		Oil, U. S. S. Id.....	1.10 to 1.25		28.....	4.00 to 4.25		28.....	4.00 to 4.25	
" " No. 2.....	5.50 to 6.00		Gem.....	3.20		Oil lemon, super.....	2.75 to 3.50		28.....	4.25 to 5.00		28.....	4.25 to 5.00	
" " assorted, 1 to 5 lb. tins, per pound.....	1.10 to 1.20		Imperial.....	2.50		Oil peppermint.....	3.75 to 4.25		CANADA PLATES..... 3.75 to 4.00					
PREPARED PAINTS, pure liquid colors, per gallon.....	1.35 to 1.4		SUNDRIES, Coal tar, per barrel.....	8.00		Oxalic acid.....	.13 to .10		IRON PIPE—40 to 45 per cent. of list.					
" " second quality.....	1.10 to 1.20		Portland cement, per barrel.....	4.75		Potass iodide.....	4.25 to 4.50		GALVANIZED IRON—Queen's Head—16 to 24 gauge, per lb..... .06 to .06½					
DRY COLORS, white lead, per lb.....	8		Michigan plaster, per barrel.....	3.25 to 3.50		Saltpetre.....	.10 to .12		28 gauge..... .06½ to .06½					
Red lead, per pound.....	7		Putty, in bladders, per pound.....	.03½		Sal rochello.....	.30 to .35		28..... .06½ to .07½					
Yellow ochre, per lb.....	3		" " in barrels of bladders.....	.04½		Shellac.....	.35 to .40		ZINC SPALTER..... 0.7 to 0.7					
Golden ochre, per lb.....	5		Whiting, barrels, per 100 lbs.....	1.60		Sulphur flowers.....	.34 to .5		ZINC SHEET..... 0.7½ to 0.8					
Venetian red, French.....	3½		Alabastine, per case, 20 p'ks.....	7.00		Sulphur roll, per keg.....	.84 to .5		LEAD—Pig, per lb..... 0.5½ to 0.6					
Venetian red, Eng.....	3½		Asbestine, per case of 100 lbs.....	7.00		Soda bicarb, per keg of 112 lb.....	3.75 to 4.25		SHEETS, 2½ lbs. per square..... 0.6 to 0.7					
English purple oxides.....	4½		WINDOW GLASS, 1st break.....	1.90		Sal soda.....	2.00 to 3.00		SOLDIER—Half-and-half (guar) per lb..... .22					
American oxides, per lb.....	4		Tamarac, per cord.....	4.00 to 4.50		Tartaric acid, per lb.....	.45 to .65		ANTIMONY—Cookson's, per lb..... .25					
These prices for dry colors are for broken lots. ½c per pound less when full kegs or barrels are taken.			Spruce, Pine, etc.....	3.50 to 4.00		LEATHER.			AMMUNITION—Cartridges—Rim Fire Pistol, Amer. dia., 35%.....					
Zanzibar vermilion, kegs.....	18		Poplar, per cord.....	2.25 to 3.00		Spanish sole, best, No. 1 per lb.....	.28 to .30		" " Cartridges, Dom., 50%.....					
Loss than kegs, per pound.....	20		Prices are for car lots on track; 50c per cord more at yards; \$1 per cord more delivered in city from yard.			Spanish sole, No. 2.....	.26 to .28		" " Military, Amer., 5% advance.....					
English vermilion, in 30 lb bags.....	1.00		COAL.			" No. 2.....	.24		Central Fire Pistol and Rifle, Amer., 12½%.....					
Loss than bags, per pound.....	1.10		COAL, Pennsylvania Anthracite, per ton.....	10.50		" light.....	.27		" " Cartridges, Dom., 30%.....					
VARNISHES, No. 1, furniture, gal.....	1.00		Pennsylvania, soft.....	8.00		" No. 1.....	.26 to .30		Shot Shells, 6.50 to \$9.50.					
" " Extra furniture, per gal.....	1.25		Lethbridge coal.....	7.50		Upper, heavy, best.....	.35 to .45		SHORT—Canadian..... 0.6 to 0.6½					
" " Elastic oak, per gal.....	2.00		The above are retail prices for coal delivered; price at yard 50c less. The retail price for Eastern or Souris coal delivered is \$4.50, and \$4 on track in car lots.			" light.....	.35		WASH.—Eley's, per 1,000..... 25 to 75					
" " No. 1, carriage, per gal.....	2.00		DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.			Rip skins, French.....	\$ 1.00 to \$ 1.10		AXES—Per box..... 6.50 to 15.50					
" " Hard oil finish, per gal.....	2.00		Alum, per lb.....	.05½ to .04		" domestic.....	.76 to .85		AXLE GREASE—Per gross..... 10.00 to 14.00					
" " Brown Japan, per gal.....	1.00		Alcohol, per gal.....	4.75		Calf skins, French, premier choice.....	1.25 to 1.50		WIRE—Clothes line, galv., p..... 4.55 to 5.00					
" " Gold Size, Japan.....	1.50		Bleaching powder, per lb.....	.06 to .8		Calf skins, domestic.....	.75 to .85		WIRE BARB.....					
" " Pure orange shellac.....	2.50		Blue vitrol.....	.3 to .8		Splits, senior.....	.25 to .35		WIRE—Sisal, per lb, 10½ to 11½, Manila, per lb, 14½ to 15½, Cotton, 25 to 27.					
These prices are for less than barrels, and would be shaded for full barrel lots.			Borax.....	.11 to .13		" junior.....	.30		NAILS—Cut 5 in. and upwards, per keg base, price, 3.00.					
LINSEED OIL, Raw, per gallon.....	69c		Bromide potash.....	.50 to .60		Cowhide.....	.35 to .45		WIRE NAILS—Canadian, dia., 50 to 45 per cent.					
" " Boiled, per gallon.....	71		Campbor.....	.75 to .85		Corduran, per foot.....	.17 to .21		HORSE SHOES—Per keg, 4.50 to 5.00.					
These prices are in barrels, but would be shaded 2c for ten barrel lots.			Campbor unces.....	.80 to .90		Pebble, cow.....	.17 to .21							
TERPENTINE, Pure spirits, in barrels, per gallon.....	72c		Carbolic acid.....	.40 to .45		Russets, saddlers', per doz.....	12.50							
Loss than barrels, per gallon.....	75		Castor oil.....	.11 to .15		Linings, colored, per foot.....	.12							
GLUE, S.S., in sheets, per pound.....	15		Chlorate potash.....	.93 to .35		METALS AND HARDWARE.								
" " White, for kalsomining.....	20		Citric acid.....	.65 to .80		Tin Plates—Charcoal Plates, Bright.....								
BURNING OILS, Eocene.....	34		Coppera.....	.03½ to .04		I. C., usual sizes.....	\$7.50 to \$7.75							
" " Sunlight.....	22		Cocaine, per oz.....	\$9.20 to \$9.75		I. X.....	8.25 to 8.50							
" " Silver Star.....	26		Cream tartar, per lb.....	.23 to .25		Raven and P.D. Grades—								
" " Water white.....	33		Cloves.....	.20 to .25		I. C., usual sizes.....	6.75 to 6.00							
" " Opalero.....	29		Epsom salts.....	.03½ to .04		I. X.....	7.00 to 7.50							
Stove gasoline, per case.....	3.50		Extract Logwood, bulk.....	.14 to .13		Charcoal Plates—Terne.								
Benzine and gasoline, Per gallon.....	50		" boxes.....	.15 to .20		Dean or J. G. Grade—								
LUBRICATING OILS, Capital cylinder.....	65		Gorman quinine.....	.30 to .40		I. C. 90 x 23, 112 sheets.....	\$10.00 to 11.50							
" " Eldorado Engine.....	85		Glycerine, per lb.....	.20 to .25		IRON AND STEEL—Base Price.								
" " Atlantic red.....	85		Gin cr, Jamaica.....	.25 to .30		Common Iron, per 100 lbs.....	\$3.00 to \$3.25							
" " Golden Star No 1.....	83		Gu per, African.....	.20 to .25		Band.....	3.50 to 3.75							
" " Extra.....	35		Howard's quinine, per oz.....	.60 to .60		Swedish.....	5.25 to 6.00							
" " Eldorado Castor.....	36		Iodine.....	\$5.50 to \$6.00		Sleigh Shoe Steel.....	3.75 to 4.50							
" " Golden.....	32		Insect powder.....	.32 to .40		Best Cast Steel, per lb.....	.13 to .15							
			Morphia sul.....	1.75 to \$1.90		Russian Sheet.....	.12 to .13							

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

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

British Columbia Business Review.

VANCOUVER, March 27.

The business situation has changed very little since last writing, except that prospects are brighter somewhat.

Two important public works are about to be undertaken, one is the new parliament buildings, to cost \$600,000, and the other is a traffic bridge over the Fraser.

In regard to the latter, Mayor Curtis and T. J. Trapp, the representatives of the Board of Trade and Westminster City Council, appointed to negotiate ways and means in connection with the Government, returned home. Mayor Curtis sizes up the situation as follows:—"A bridge will be built that will cost about half a million dollars, by certain railway corporations, a combined railway and general traffic bridge. The structure is to be kept up to a certain efficient standard of repair, at the cost of the said corporations, for all time. The city of Westminster is to pay to the credit of the builders a bonus of one half the cost, or \$250,000. Provided always, that not a dollar of this amount shall become due until the bridge shall have been passed by competent engineers, and trains running over it, and the traffic section shall have been opened to the public. This, it is expected, will require about a year to accomplish."

The Government will pay the interest on the bonds for ten years, or an amount equal to \$15,000 a year.

The salmon run has commenced, and very great activity is being manifested. Fish are very high to start with.

In response to representations from the various boards of trade the Attorney-General has introduced an insolvency act, but as to whether it will be constitutional the framer expresses some doubts.

A great deal of expectation is here in regard to the opening up of the Kootenay. Communication is now open, and thousands will go in the next few weeks.

B. C. Market Quotations.

FRUIT—There is very little in the market in the way of fruit to quote. Eastern apples are \$7.50 per barrel; oranges, Seedlings, \$2.75; Navel, \$3.75; dates, 7c to 8c; peanuts, 10c to 12c.

VEGETABLES—Fraser Valley potatoes are worth \$30 a ton and Ashcrofts, \$35; Oregon onions are worth 3c.

DRESSED MEAT, LIVE STOCK, ETC—Prices are steady and unchanged. Prices are: Live steers are quoted 5c; cows, 4c; dressed beef, 1c; sheep 6c; mutton, 13c; hogs, 7c; pork 10c; calves, 7c; veal, 11c.

MEATS—Following are quotations: Hams, 17c; breakfast bacon, 17 to 17c; short rolls 13c; long rolls, 15c; dry salt, long clear, 13 to 13c; pure lard, 50 pound, 16c; do, 20 pounds, 17 to 17c; lard, compound, 15 to 16c.

DAIRY—Creamery is 26 to 27c and steady. Cheese 12 to 15c according to quality and style.

EGGS—Oregon eggs are worth 25c and fresh B.C. eggs 26 to 27c.

FLOUR, FEED, GRAIN, ETC—The flour market has by no means improved, and will not until stocks held by retail dealers are worked off. The Ogilvie Milling Co. quote standard brands of Manitoba flour, in car lots only, at Victoria, Vancouver and Westminster as follows: Ogilvie's Hungarian, per bbl., \$4.70; Ogilvie's strong bakers, \$4.30. The Columbia Flouring Mills quote Enderby flour in carload

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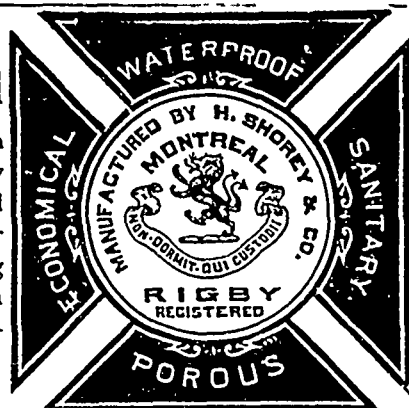
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lots at Victoria, Vancouver and New Westminster: Premier, \$4.95; XXX, \$4.75; strong bakers, or XX, \$4.50; superfine, \$3.75. Quotations are: Flour, Manitoba patents, \$4.70; strong bakers, \$4.30; ladies choice, \$5.50; prairie lily, \$5.00; Oregon, \$5.10; Spokane, \$5.85; Enderby mills—Premier \$5.25; three star, \$5.00; two star, \$4.70; oatmeal eastern \$3.40; California granulated in gunnies, \$4.35; National mills, Victoria, \$3.75; rolled oats eastern \$3 to \$3.25; California \$4.00; National mills \$3.75; corn meal \$3.10; split peas \$3.5; pearl barley \$4.50. Rice—The Victoria rice mill; quote wholesale Japan rice per ton, \$77.50; China rice do \$70; rice flour, do, \$70; chit rice, do, \$25; rice meal do, \$17.5; chopped feed, \$32 per ton; bran, \$24; shorts \$25; Man. oats, \$28 to 32; B. C. oats \$26; wheat \$27 to 32; oil cake, \$40; hay, \$20. Wheat is quoted in car lots for feed No. 2 regular at \$20 to 23 per ton; oats \$25 in bulk and in sacks \$26.50; chop barley \$25. California malting barley, \$26 to 27 f.o.b. in San Francisco. California chop, \$32 to 33. Oak Lake patent Hungarian, \$5.25; Oak Lake strong bakers, \$5.00. The Western Milling Co. quote bran in car lots \$19.50 per ton; shorts, \$20.50; mixed chop, \$25; rye, \$38; patent flour, \$4.60; strong bakers, \$5.30. Graham flour, \$4.40.

COAL—J. W. Harrison writes from San Francisco as follows with reference to the present condition of the Coal trade:

During the week there have been arrivals from the northern mines aggregating 13,883 tons, and the foreign ports 2393 tons. Business in this line is not so brisk as it should be at this season of the year, more especially when the weather has been unusually stormy and cold. Consumers are certainly not decreasing in numbers, but they must be economizing. The Australian mail just at hand reports few new charters and a lack of orders from here, hence freight rates have been shading off. It is a most singular fact that shipowners should seek this port with such discouraging business awaiting them on arrival here when the compensation they receive to reach here is so light. It would naturally appear that a change for the better must be near at hand, yet those usually best posted maintain that for the monster ships now being built this is about the only port at which they can for this moment find any employment. At present going rates only the "marino elephants" can sail without having an absolute loss.

SUGAR—Is unchanged; the British Columbia sugar refinery's quotations are as follows: Powdered, icing and bar, 6c per pound; Paris lumps, 8c; granulated, 5c; extra C, 5c; fancy yellow, 4c; yellow, 4c; golden C, 4c. Above

prices are for barrels or bags; half barrels and 100 pound kegs, 1/4 more.

They quote syrup as follows: Finest golden, in 30-gallon barrels, 2c; do, in 10 gallon kegs, 3c; do, in 5 gallon kegs, \$2.25 each; do, 1 gallon tins, \$1.50 per case of 10; do, in 1/2-gallon tins, \$6 per case of 20.

These prices are subject to 2 1/2 per cent discount for cash in fourteen days, and cover delivery in Vancouver, Victoria and Nanaimo or New Westminster.

SHIPPING—Tonnage in port is as follows:

Port	No.	Tonnage.
Vancouver	6	3,011
Esquimalt	1	897
Nanaimo	7	10,296
Total	14	20,134
Total last week	10	24,440

FISH Regarding fish the following extracts from the Westminster correspondent of the *New Advertiser* will be of interest: Yesterday the prices of the pink variety of salmon rose to the highest point in the history of fish prices on the Fraser River. The price on Monday morning 1st was \$1.25 each for pink and 75c each for white. Yesterday the price paid for the pink fish was \$1.50 each all weights, prices for the white remaining steady at 75c. It was reported that the pink salmon would be raised to day to \$1.75 each. This, however, is not at all probable, as there is nothing behind this activity except a number of large orders from eastern sources at the old prices which will not warrant any margin of profit to the exporters at the prices they have been paying for salmon this week. The recent anxious enquiry for car load lots is a sign that general higher prices will follow any extensive shortage in the supply.

The fishery resources of the Pacific coast have been further brought into notice recently through the shipment east of several car loads of the finest halibut in the world. All these agencies working steadily together are gradually bringing British Columbia before the world as possessing the richest deep sea and river fisheries of the American continent. And there is more in the Fraser river than is even dreamed of in the philosophy of the oldest fisherman to day.

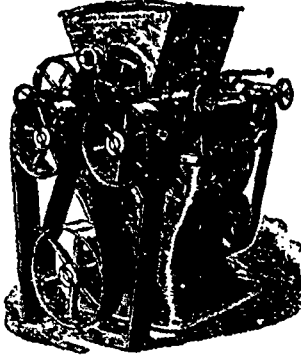
The year 1893 is in the natural course of things piscatorial the "big run year" for the sockeye salmon, once the only variety of this fish that was much thought of as a source of profitable export from this river, not from any superiority of the sockeye over the spring salmon, but because of the large volume of the

(Continued on page 822.)

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222	Queen Pen, fine point.....	70c
232	Lodger Pen, fine point.....	70c
242	Beaver Pen, turned up point.....	60c
252	Commercial Pen, medium point.....	60c
262	Electric Pen, fine point.....	60c
272	Public Pen, fine point.....	45c
302	Falcon Pen, medium point.....	40c
402	Lorne Pen, extra broad point.....	65c
502	Windsor Pen, medium point.....	50c

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5
32
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BRANCH OFFICE:
WINNIPEG, - MAN.

WATEROUS ENGINE
WORKS CO., Ltd.
WINNIPEG, MAN.
CIRCULAR SAW MILLS,
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PORTABLE AND STATIONARY
SHINGLE MACHINES
PLANERS, EDGERS,
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STRYCHNINE, POISON.
Our Stock of Strychnine is in. We
would be happy to quote the trade
in large or small quantities. The
pure alkaloid crystals are put up in
original ounces, sulphate in bulk.
Write us.
Bole, Wynne & Co
Wholesale Druggists,
WINNIPEG.

WINNIPEG MARKETS.

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

SATURDAY AFTERNOON, April 1.

Though the date of writing is April 1st, the weather is wintry, and appearances indicate a late spring. Some days during the week were springlike, but the last day of March turned cold, and to-day is the most wintry looking of the week. In some branches of trade, however, business is opening out. There has been considerable activity in lumber, which is wanted for spring building operations, the principal demand coming from the city.

DRIED FRUITS—Evaporated apples are scarce and costing high. We quote:—Dried apples 7 to 7½c; evaporated, 10; figs, layers, 10 to 18c; dates, 6½ to 9c. Valencia raisins, \$1.70 to \$1.80; London layers, \$2.70 to \$2.80 box; Sultanias 9½ to 10c lb. Currants, 6½ to 7c; prunes, 7½ to 9c. Evaporated fruits are quoted: Apricots, 19 to 20c; peeled peaches, 25 to 26c; unpeeled peaches, 17 to 18c; pitted plums, 15 to 16c; cherries, 19 to 20c; pears, 14 to 16c.

FISH—The trade in frozen fish is now about over. Prices for fresh fish are: Jackfish, 3c; pickorel, 4c; whitefish, 5½ to 6½c; trout, 9c; Cod 8c; halibut, 14c; B. C. salmon, 16c; tommy cods, 8c; herring, 40 to 50c dozen; smelts, 12½c. Cured fish are quoted: smoked herrings, 20 to 25c box; Yarmouth bloaters \$1.50 per box; Labrador herrings, \$1.50 to \$1.75 per half barrel; boneless codfish 7½ to 8c pound; boneless fish, 6c lb; salt salmon, 7 to 8c lb; oysters \$1.90 per gallon for standards and \$2.00 for selects; can oysters 50c each for standards and 55c selects.

GROCERIES—Sugars have taken a strong turn, and prices have been advanced twice at the Canadian refineries on all grades. Prices have also been advanced in the States. Willett & Grey, New York, say of sugars:—

"Raws—The market has taken a decided upward turn during the week, and closes with an advance of ½c for muscovados and 5-32c for centrifugals. The immediate cause of this improvement is speculative buying in Cuba, and a withdrawal of free offerings for the United States, because of a growing belief that the crop will prove considerably less than last year. The figures of Cuban exports and stocks to date do not show any falling off from last year's, but several estates have already finished grinding with smaller outturns, and the shortage should soon show in the comparative figures if it really exists to the extent claimed by some parties. In the meantime we reduce our estimate to 900,000 tons. European markets are strong and advancing for the same reason. Refiners are well provided with supplies for the increasing demand for their product.

Refined—A small advance of 1-16c was made during the week, and a further advance will no doubt become necessary by reason of the rise in raw sugars in all producing countries from which supplies are drawn. The people abroad feel the effect as quickly as we do, the advance in granulated in Germany this week being 91 per cent (3-16c per lb), raising the cost laid down here to 4.70c per lb net, against 4.54c for American. The advice holds good to carry a full line of refined into the busy season. Local sugar prices are as follows:—Yellow at 4½ to 4¾c; granulated at 5½ to 5¾c. Lumps, 6½ to 6¾c; icing, 7c sugar syrups, 2½ to 3½c; maple sugar, 9 to 12c a lb.

NUTS—Prices range as follows: Almonds per pound, 16 to 18c; walnuts, per pound, 12 to 17c; pecans, 15c to 16c; filberts, 11 to 14c; Brazils 10 to 13c; peanuts, 14 to 15c; chestnuts, 14 to 15c; cocoanuts, \$9 to \$10 per 100.

GREEN FRUITS—Apples hold firm at the advance. Oranges are offering freely. Prices are: Apples, \$5.50 to \$6.00 per bar-

rel. for choice fruit California oranges, \$4 to 4.50 per box. Florida oranges held at \$5.00 to 5.50; Lemons, new Messinas, \$5.25 to 5.50; bananas, \$4.00 to 4.50 per bunch. Apple cider, 35c per gal.

LUMBER—Trade is opening up fairly briskly, with indications of a good city business this season, but not very active in outside towns, unless the immigration of new settlers proves large enough to materially increase the demand. The Lake of the Woods lumber manufacturers were holding a meeting at the close of the week, when it was expected arrangements would be finally completed for the consolidation of all the mills in one company.

GENERAL WHEAT SITUATION—Wheat has been irregular and excited at Chicago this week, owing to local speculative influences and nervousness of shorts in May wheat, which led to some sharp advances, followed by a collapse of the market on Wednesday. On Monday the United States markets were higher, led by Chicago, where covering by shorts, advanced the price of May wheat 2c, with some reaction later. Cables were stronger and some higher. The visible supply statement showed a decrease of \$12,000 bushels. The same week last year the visible increased 154,000 bushels. The total visible is now 78,288,090 bushels as compared with a total of 41,293,000 bushels a year ago. On Tuesday the covering of shorts further advanced May wheat at Chicago, but some other United States markets did not follow the lead of Chicago. Cables were irregular, but generally higher. Wheat and flour on ocean passage increased 1,440,000 bushels. On Wednesday May wheat at Chicago was very irregular, and after a temporary advance the market collapsed, declining 7c, but recovered half of the drop. The market was ruled purely by speculative influences, and free speculative offerings at the early advance. Cables irregular. On Thursday Chicago settled down to a more regular market, the range of prices being less than 1c, and other United States markets were steady, and generally a little higher. Cables easy. There were some crop damage reports from St. Louis, and wheat seeding was reported started in Southern Minnesota. Good Friday being a holiday, business was of course suspended.

The aggregate supply of wheat in the United Kingdom March 11, including flour reduced to wheat, was 54,320,112 bushels, by authoritative estimate, against 55,415,752 bushels March 11 last year, and 38,195,264 bushels the previous year. While it is true that stocks there are above the supplies held in many late seasons, previous to the last one, it is smaller than a year ago. It is also true that larger supplies are required, for there is an increase in estimated weekly consumption of 80,000 bushels per week, above the previous year, or an increased annual consumption of 4,000,000 bushels, so that British supplies are less relatively than a year ago by 5,095,000 bushels or about 10 per cent smaller this year.

Total receipts of wheat at the four principal United States winter wheat points, Toledo, St. Louis, Detroit and Kansas City from July 1 to date are 69,113,687 bushels, against 58,613,028 bushels in 1892 and 23,948,029 bushels in 1891. The total receipts at the four principal spring wheat points since August 1, the beginning of the crop year, foot up: Minneapolis 49,729,917 bushels; Duluth; 31,567,287 bushels; Chicago, 48,394,477 bushels; Milwaukee, 11,178,307 bushels; making a total of 140,869,988 bushels, against 136,336,584 bushels during the same time last year and 69,350,708 bushels in 1891.

LOCAL WHEAT—Business is settling down to the seeding time quiet, though appearances indicate that seeding will be somewhat later than usual. Considerable of the snow has melted away during the last week, but there is still a good deal of snow left yet, and with the weather as cold as it is to-day, it will go very slowly. More buyers are coming off country markets, and there is little dolog. Prices range from 48 to 54c in country markets for

best samples of hard wheat, and lower for other grades. Wheat in store at Fort William (Lake Superior) on March 25 was 3,133,926 bushels, being an increase of 87,036 bushels for the week. A year ago there were 2,024,408 bushels in store, being a slight decrease for that week. Stocks of Manitoba wheat at Lake Superior and interior points, in store, are placed at about 6,000,000 bushels, as compared with 3,600,000 bushels a year ago.

FLOUR—Eastern advices as to flour are unfavorable to holders. The local price is unchanged. Prices are as follows to the local trade, in small lots: Patents, \$1.95; strong bakers' \$1.75; XXXX 75 to 95c; superfine 60 to 70c. Brands of some mills sell at 5 to 10c under these prices, even in small lots. Round lots at a discount under quotations.

MILLSTUFF—The demand is good, particularly for bran, and prices hold at \$12 for bran and \$14 for shorts, less than car lots, to the local trade.

OATS—There has been an easier tendency in oats. Car lots for the local trade have been selling lower and street prices also easier. From 23c to 24c per bushel of 34 pounds about covers the range in this market. Car lots, country points, 18c to 20c per bushel.

BARLEY—Nothing doing in this grain. Some local demand at 23c to 27c per bushel of 48 pounds.

GROUND FEED—Clear oat and barley feed brings \$14 to 15 per ton, as to quantity and quality.

MEALS, ETC.—Rolled and granulated oatmeal held at \$1.90 to 2.00 per sack, according to brand, and standard meal 5 to 10c lower, these being prices to retail traders. Cornmeal \$1.65 to 1.70 per 100 lbs. Split peas \$2.60 to 2.65 per 100 lbs. Beans, \$2.00 to 2.25 per bushel. Pot barley, \$2.50 per 100 lbs. Pearl barley, \$1.00.

CURED MEATS—Hogs and hog products are easier in eastern markets, prices for hogs having declined to 7 to 7½c at Toronto. Local prices are: Dry salt long clear, bacon, 11 to 11½c; smoked long clear, 12½ to 13c; spiced rolls 11 to 12c; breakfast bacon 14½ to 14¾c; moked hams, 13½ to 14c; boneless ham, 13½ to 13¾c; mess pork, \$21 to 22 per barrel. Sausage quoted: Pork sausage, 9c; bologna sausage, 9c; German sausage, 9c; ham, chicken and tongue sausage, 9c per half lb. packet.

LARD—Pure held at \$2.70, in 20-pound pails, per pail; compound, \$2.50 per pail.

DRESSED MEATS—This is a shifting of the season in dressed meats, when the winter trade is giving place to spring. Trade in frozen meats is about over, and stocks of this class appear to be well cleaned out, the steady weather having given dealers a good chance to clear out stocks of frozen stuff. There is still a little held in cold storage, but probably less beef and mutton than in some past years. Prices, as usual at this season, are tending higher, and we quote city dressed beef at 6 to 6½c. Cold storage mutton held at 10½ to 11c, and dressed hogs at 6½ to 7½c, with little doing in the latter.

EGGS—Were easier during the week, and the Easter demand did not advance the price. Dealers were asking 20c per dozen to-day but a sharp decline is expected next week, if receipts come forward as expected.

BUTTER—Not much new butter offering yet. Dealers are asking 18 to 20c for good to selected and 15 to 17c for larger average quality lots of dairy.

CHEESE—Selling by jobbers at 10½ to 11c.

VEGETABLES—Potatoes 30 to 35c per bushel; turnips 25 to 30c bushel; cabbage 60 to \$1.00; Onions 2½ to 3c per lb. Carrots 50 to 60c a bushel; beets, 50 to 60c bushel; parsnips, 1½ to 2c lb.

POULTRY—Most of the dealers have some frozen stock in cold storage, but the demand is slow, and there is no fresh stock offering. Chicken, 13 to 14c; ducks, 12 to 13c; geese, 11

to 12c; turkeys, 12½ to 14c for cold storage stock.

HIDES AND TALLOW—Country frozen hides bring 3 to 3½, uninspected as they run and are easy at this price. We quote: No. 1 cows, 3½; No. 2, 2½; No. 3, 2; No. 1 heavy steers, 5c; No. 2 steers, 4c; No. 3, 3½ lb. Real veal 8 to 13-lb skins, 4 to 5c per pound, or about 40c per skin. Kids about same as hides. Sheepskins worth 75 to 90c for full wool skins. Tallow, 4½ rendered; 2½c rough.

HAY—Car lots of baled quoted at \$7.00 to \$8.00 per ton on track as to quality, etc., or about \$5 to \$6 on track at country points. Loose hay \$5 to \$6 per ton on the street market.

Duluth Wheat Market.

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

Monday—Cash 63½; May 67½.
 Tuesday—Cash, 63½; May 67½.
 Wednesday—Cash, 62½; 66.
 Thursday—Cash 62½; May 66½.
 Friday—Holiday.
 Saturday—Cash 62; May 65½.

A week ago cash wheat closed at 63½c, and May delivery at 66½c. A year ago March wheat closed at 76½c, and May at 78½c.

Minneapolis Markets.

Following were closing quotations for wheat on Wednesday, March 29:—

Grades,	Mar.	May.	July	On Trk
No. 1 hard.....	—	—	66	66
No. 1 northern.....	63½	61	66½	64½
No. 2 northern.....	—	—	60 to 61	—

Flour—Flour market was slightly improved in tone by the late peculiar conditions in wheat markets. Although the conditions governing these markets have not the elements of permanency, a temporary improvement is shown in domestic trade. Quoted at \$3.50 to 4.00 for first patents; \$3.30 to 3.50 for second patents; \$2.00 to 2.40 for fancy and export bakers; \$1.15 to 1.45 for low grades, in bags, including red dog.

Bran and Shorts—Bran was steady at about \$9.25 for common in bulk. Shorts sold at about \$9.75 to 10.25 for common; fine 50 to 75c more.

Oats—Oats sold slowly but steadily with a declining market, after early sales for May and July. Car lots sold at \$1 to 32c for No. 3 and No. 3 white.

Feed—Millers held at \$15.00@15.50; less than car lots, \$15.00@16.00; with corn meal at \$14.00@14.50; granulated meal \$19.00.—*Market Record*, March 29.

Chicago Board of Trade Prices.

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

On Monday wheat opened ½c to 1½c higher for May and later advanced ¾c more, or a gain of about 2c over Saturday's close. Then there was a moderate re-action, and prices closed 1½c higher than Saturday. July wheat was steadier than May, and closed only a fraction higher. Hog products were stronger. Closing prices were:

	March.	May	July.
Wheat.....	76½	70½	75
Corn.....	40½	41½	42½
Oats.....	—	30½	30½
Pork.....	—	17 7½	17 0½
Lard.....	—	11 40	11 00
Short Ribs.....	—	10 07½	—

Wheat was active and nervous on Tuesday. May option opened 1 to 1½c lower, but advanced 2½c, closing 1½c higher. July option was quiet and advanced only ½c. The nervousness of the short interest in May caused the advance in that option. Closing prices were:—

	March	May.	July.
Wheat.....	78	78½	79½
Corn.....	40½	41½	42½
Oats.....	—	31	30½
Pork.....	—	17 70	17 6½
Lard.....	—	11 47½	10 95
Short Ribs.....	—	10 07½	9 57½

Wheat continued unsettled on Wednesday. May opened easier, but advanced 1½c, then declined 2½c, and again broke sudden 4½c more, then rallied 3½c and closed 2½c lower. July advanced ½c then declined 1½c, and closed ¾c lower. Hog products were lower, owing to increased receipts of hogs at the stock yards. Closing prices were:—

	March.	May.	July.
Wheat.....	76½	78½	72½
Corn.....	40½	41½	42½
Oats.....	—	30½	30
Pork.....	—	17 2½	17 16
Lard.....	—	10 90	10 55
Ribs.....	—	9 7½	9 37½

May wheat was steadier on Thursday, ranging about ½c, and closing slightly lower, while July closed a little higher. Closing prices were:—

	March	May	July.
Wheat.....	—	78½	78½
Corn.....	—	41½	42½
Oats.....	—	30½	30
Pork.....	—	17 15	17 20
Lard.....	—	10 65	10 20
Short Ribs.....	—	9 45	9 17½

Wheat was lower on Saturday, May delivery opened at 78½c declined and closed at 77½c. Pork declined heavily, closing at \$16 22½ per barrel, for May delivery.

Grain and Milling.

It is reported that the proposed farmers' elevator at Melita, Man., will become an established fact this coming summer. The proposed capital is \$25,000 in 1000 shares of \$25 each, and it is proposed to build an elevator of 25,000 to 40,000 bushels capacity.

Two gentlemen from North Dakota arrived at Brandon, Man., last week, and purchased all the wheat owned by Henry Nichol, whose farm is north of the city three miles. The wheat, comprising five car loads, is a fine sample of red fife, and was purchased for use as seed on the other side of the boundary line. Fifty-eight cents is the price paid, which together with the duty and freight means \$1.10 per bushel to the buyer laid down in Dakota.

The Edmonton Agricultural Society is taking steps to improve the quality of seed grain in that district, and has ordered 500 bushels of red fife from the Canadian Pacific Railway for farmers who desire to make a change.

There are four flour mills in the Edmonton district, Alberta, within an area of 18 miles square. The Edmonton Milling Company's new roller mill, with a capacity of 75 barrels of flour a day, in South Edmonton; the others are old style mills; Fraser & Company's steam grist mill in Edmonton, with two run of stones; Hutton & Bull's steam grist mill, St. Albert, with two run of stones; and the Sturgeon River Milling Co's. water mill on Sturgeon river, with two run of stones.

Assiniboia.

W. Hood, tinsmith, Grenfell, has assigned.

E. A. Danbury, hotel, Wolsley, is succeeded by Andrew Elliott.

Lambert Bros., general store, Craven, have sold out to F. G. Davison.

The Moose Jaw board of trade held its annual meeting on the 20th inst. The following were elected officers for the ensuing year: President, G. M. Annable; vice-president, W. W. Bole; secretary-treasurer, Seymour Groon; council, H. McDougall, C. A. Gass, J. T. Simpson, Hamilton Lang, T. W. Robinson, H. Fergusson, James Lsmington, J. E. Annable, J. G. Gordon, Thomas B. Baker. On motion it was agreed that the council should meet the first Tuesday of every month and the whole board of trade quarterly. It was also moved

by J. G. Gordon seconded by Thomas B. Baker, that a memorial be sent to the Dominion Government asking that their proposed creamery for the North-West be established in this district; as this district presents the best of any in the Territories for a creamery, having the finest of pasturage and also plenty of water. The motion was carried unanimously. Mr. Rorison and Mr. Blair spoke at length of the necessity of combined action on the part of the board of trade, especially as we were getting the Soo railway here, and that the merchants and business men should combine and help build up the district.

An Aluminum Yacht.

Escher, Wyss & Co., of Zurich, have finished for A. Nobel, of Paris, the yacht Mignon, constructed of aluminum, the first of her size in which that material was used. Her principal dimensions are: Length between perpendiculars, 43 feet; breadth molded, 6 feet; depth molded, 2 feet 11 inches; draught in fresh water, 2 feet 2 inches. On account of air tight compartments with which she is constructed, she is rendered unsinkable, while she has a very large range of stability.

The weight of the yacht is only 1½ tons; naturally she is constructed on very light scantlings. The keel, stem and sternposts are of forged aluminum 7 inches by 1 inch; the frames are 1 inch by 1 inch by 1 1/16 inch except in the engine room, where they are 1½ inches by 1½ inches by ½ inch; the frames are spaced throughout the vessel 16 inches. The shell plating ranges from 3-32 inches to 1/32 inches in thickness, and 15,000 aluminum rivets hold the ship together. She is fully equipped, having a balanced rudder and quadrant of aluminum, bollards and fair-leads of the same material, aluminum awning stanchions, aluminum flag poles, in fact everything in the vessel which can be made of this material is so executed to make her as light as possible.

The whole of the machinery is constructed of aluminum, including the propeller, with the exception of the cranks and shafting.—*Aluminum Age*.

Lime as a Flux.

The value of lime as a flux for use in welding steel is not appreciated by mechanics in general and perhaps is not known to many. It is well known that borax is a flux to so many of the metals that it has become known as almost a universal flux, but there are some metals—a very few—which do not work with borax. The chief office filled by a flux is to form a coating over the metal which will exclude the air, thus keeping away the corrosive oxygen, and permitting the metal to be heated above the point at which it would burn if exposed to the atmosphere.

Sand forms a flux for iron, but is not worth a "continental" for steel. The reason is that the silicon which does the business requires so high a heat to become melted, that the steel is burned before the flux gets in it; work. Another failure is because the silicon does not flow over the steel as well as over iron, owing no doubt to the chemical difference of composition between the two metals. This seems to be proved by the fact that sand containing a considerable amount of aluminum (clay) will answer passably well as flux for steel. It is possible in a limestone country like the south, to always be able to procure at will a good flux, for the common lime rock, pulverized will do the business very well. It may either be used pulverized in its natural state, or it may be put in the fire and burned into quick lime before being pulverized. In either case it works well, but a little better in the form of quick lime.

L. R. MacKenzie, who was for several years in the butchering business in the north end of Winnipeg, has decided to again open out in the same line.

Seeds

Foreign and Home Grown Stocks now Complete.

Trade Lists and Quotations on Application.

—FOR—

Red Alsike and White Clovers
Alfalfa or Lucerne, Timothy, Millet,
Hungariao, Bromus Inermis,

Etc., Etc.

Special attention to requirements of Manitoba, Territories and British Columbia. Correspondence invited.

The Steele, Briggs, Marcon Seed Co
(LIMITED)
TORONTO, - ONTARIO.

WATER POWER.

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

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

The Report and Plan may be examined at the office of

ERNEST W. PEARSON,
Clerk and Treasurer.

S. A. D. BERTRAND, OFFICIAL ASSIGNEE

For the province of Manitoba, under the recommendation of the Board of Trade of the city of Winnipeg. Insolvent and Trust Estates Managed with Promptness and Economy.

Special attention to Confidential Business Enquiries.
Corner 2nd. Avenue and 2nd St. North,
WINNIPEG, MAN

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Awarded First Prize for Job Printing
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Wholesale Dealers in

FLOUR, FEED and GRAIN

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N.B. - Correspondence Solicited. Box 787.

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COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

—DEALERS IN—
FRUITS AND ALL KINDS OF PRODUCE.
Special attention to consignments of Furs and Skins, Butter and Eggs.

Yates Street, VICTORIA, B.C.
P.O. BOX 536.

AGENTS Skidgate Oil Works, B.C.; D. Richards, Laundry Soaps, Woodstock, Ontario; Teller, Rothwell Co., Montreal, Parisian Washing Blue.
We have a large cool warehouse with good facilities for handling Butter and Produce in quantities.
Consignments Received in all Lines. Correspondence Solicited.

Victoria Rice Mill

VICTORIA, B.C.

CHINA and JAPAN RICE,

RICE FLOUR AND BREWERS' RICE.

WHOLESALE TRADE ONLY.

HALL, ROSS & CO., - Agents.

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FEED, PRODUCE AND

Commission -:- Merchants,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

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The Oldest Established Business in Town.
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FLOUR, FEED & PRODUCE MERCHANTS.

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COLD STORAGE.

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LELAND HOUSE, VANCOUVER

British Columbia.

The leading commercial hotel of the city. Directly above the C.P.R. Station and Steam boat wharf. All modern improvements. Sample rooms for travellers.

INSLEY & EDWARDS, - Proprietors.

Baker & Leeson,

(Late of Douglas, Manitoba.)

PRODUCE

—AND—

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Manitoba Consignments Solicited. Best market prices obtained. Prompt returns.

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

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Direct Importers and Dealers in

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC PLANTS

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Telephone 199. P.O. Box 711.

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COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Vancouver, - B.C.

Butter, Eggs, Cheese and Pork Products.

FRESH EGGS WANTED.

THE MANOR

C. EDWARDS, PROPRIETOR.

Rates, \$2.50 to \$3.00.

VANCOUVER, - B.C.

JAS. McCREADY & CO.,

WHOLESALE

Boot and Shoe Manufacturers,
MONTREAL.

W. WILLIAMS, AGENT.
SAMPLE ROOM—Room 1, McIntyre Block,
MAIN STREET, WINNIPEG.

The Brackman & Kerr Milling Co.,

(LIMITED)

Oatmeal and Ground Feed Millers.

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

FLOUR, FEED, GRAIN AND PRODUCE.

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

VICTORIA, - B.C.

B. C. Market Quotations.

Continued from page 779.

run extended over a comparatively short season giving the canners a chance to get their work in at a minimum cost to themselves. Now the old fisherman, if he does not "know it all," "saves" nearly as much about salmon as the board of royal fish commissioners, and nearly every not man on the Fraser will tell you that if March brings a large run of steelheads, you may depend on a "big run," not only of spring salmon, but of sockeyes and cohoos, and that the river will swarm with sea trout, the natural enemy of the salmon family. The steelhead was at one time vulgarly supposed to be a hybrid, an accidental divide of the salmon and trout families, but that is an exploded absurdity, since the steelhead is a prolific ova bearer, which every angler knows. Since the first fish net in the season of 1893 was cast in the Fraser, the steelheads have formed a considerable factor in the total catch, and are running now in shoals.

The white flesh salmon until recent years considered of no value as an export, is now in demand. The daily average proportion of pink salmon in the general river output since the opening of the fishing season has been about 33 1/2 per cent of the total salmon catch. The pink variety increases as the season advances until, at or near the last of their running season they outnumber their white cousins. There is more activity along the river, and among the fish buyers this year than ever before, and the competition among the three firms of exporters is keen, to use a mild term.

Brief Business Notes

The B. C. Wood Works Company of Vancouver is gazetted.

S. R. Connor, livery, Vancouver, business advertised for sale.

G. G. Leonard, tailor, Vancouver, assigned in trust to H. C. Clarke.

Hapwood and Abrey, hotel, Vancouver, dissolved. Abrey continues.

Yet another paper is projected for Kaslo under the name of the *Kaslo Claim*.

Applications for 13 coal prospecting licenses are advertised in the *B. C. Gazette*.

A. G. Lewis & Co., Victoria, stoves and tinware, Nanaimo, dissolved. Caldwell continues.

C. W. Robson, local manager of the Hudson Bay Company, Vancouver, has resigned.

Caldwell & Lewis, tailors, men's furnishings, etc., Nanaimo, dissolved. Caldwell continues.

A proposal has been made to celebrate the opening of the Victoria Board of Trade building with a banquet.

The paper mill to be built at Alberni is under contract to be set up and in running order by August 1st next.

The B. C. tannery, Nanaimo, was knocked down to Mayor Haslam last week for \$5,000. It is considered cheap at the price.

The building of the Point Comfort hotel, Mayo Island, is to begin at once, T. F. Sinclair, of Victoria, being the contractor.

The people of Yale expect quite a busy season at the Siwash Creek mines. The season is, however, opening late, through stress of weather.

The steamer Dunsmuir has been chartered by the Great Northern Railway Company to carry through freight from Liverpool, B.C., to Vancouver.

Messrs. Drummond & McLean, of the Grotto Hotel, have dissolved partnership. Mr. Drummond of the firm will carry on the business alone.

Charles A. Mee, of Vancouver, has made application for a 1 1/2 mile section of the bed of Fraser river, for gold placer mining, at a point 6 1/2 miles above Lytton, known as "Mormon Bar."

The Oriental Traders Co. (Limited) assigned on Saturday for the benefit of its creditors.

The assets are placed at \$30,000, with about \$25,000 liabilities, chiefly to the bank and a merchant in China.

It is said that the Silver King Mining Company will shortly be announced under a capital stock of over \$2,000,000. This news, if true, means much for the early development of the Nelson mining country.

A company is being formed at Victoria to manufacture woodenware of all kinds. It will be established under the style of the Victoria Woodenware Company, Limited, with an authorized capital of \$175,000.

A cattle common for pasturage, including an area of no less than 50 square miles, has been established in the Risky Creek district, Chilcotin. Another is expected to be formed at Hancockville, Upper Chilcotin.

The British ship Blair Athole, 1,697 tons, sailed from Samarang on the 3rd inst., with a cargo of sugar for refinery. The British ship, General, 1,764 tons, is also reported on the berth at Samarang for the refinery.

North Vancouver council will discuss the by-law granting the B. I. Railway and Ferry Company right to construct a railway along the North Arm of Burrard Inlet to Howe Sound. The assessment of that municipality is put at \$1,133,116.

The fur trade of the Upper Country is said to be diminishing, the cause, however, being not unsatisfactory, viz., the fact that the Indians have, since the laying off of the reserves, been giving most of their time to the more settled pursuit of agriculture.

D. Oppenheimer has lately, as President of the New Westminster and Vancouver Electric Railway Co., been interviewing leading Richmond municipal representatives with a view to learning their feelings as to a proposed extension of the tramway service to Lulu Island.

The Westminster and Port Haney Freezing Company have opened an office at Westminster. Max Mowatt will manage the affairs of the office, and Grier Scarritt of the Port Haney branch. The company intended dealing largely in frozen salmon this season, which they will ship to eastern and European markets.

In all probability the Union Steamship Company will put the steamer *C. Aquilum* on the northern route, as soon as her charter with the Port & Winch Company expires. She will probably make trips in connection with the *Barbara Boscowitz*, one steamer leaving each week.

William White, of Yale, has made an application for a lease for 20 years of 1 1/2 miles of the Thompson river, below low-water mark, just above the upper end of Thompson Sliding, for the purpose of acquiring gold from the bed of said river. And Henry Finch, of Michigan City, Indiana, has made a similar application for 1 1/2 miles next below White's claim. Mr. Finch is a professional diver.

The Vancouver Board of Trade held its annual meeting last week. The following officers were elected for the year: J. C. Keith, president; G. R. Major, vice president. The following were elected to the Council: W. F. Salisbury, W. Godfrey, H. T. Coperley, W. Skeue, J. C. McLagan, F. C. Cotton, Thomas Dunn, H. Bell Irving, G. I. Wilson, F. Cockburn, R. H. Alexander, E. J. McFeely, J. W. Campion, C. E. Tisdall and F. Cockburn. A. H. B. Macgowan was elected secretary of the Board.

The British ship County of Yarmouth has finished loading 1,625,530 feet of rough lumber, valued at \$17,000, in Vancouver, and has been towed to sea. Among the vessels chartered to load lumber at the Hastings mill are the following:—British ship Morayshire, 1,428 tons, 151 days out from Samarang, to load for South America; British barque Mary Lowe, 813 tons, 169 days out from Liverpool for Victoria, to load for South America; British ship Gryfe, 1,069 tons, 125 days out from Cardiff to Esquimalt, to load for the United Kingdom; British barque Blairhoyle, 1,291 tons, now on

the way up from San Francisco, to load for Australia; British barque Wythop, 1,240 tons, now at San Francisco, to load for Sydney.

The incorporation of the Silver King Mining Company will shortly be announced. The company has at last been successfully organized, with a capital stock of \$2,000,000. Of this stock Franklin Farrel and Ebenezer Ramsay control \$300,000 worth. The recent delay has been due to the death of one of the wealthiest capitalists interested. His holding was \$100,000 worth of stock. He unfortunately met with a fatal accident while out riding, and the negotiations were delayed for about a month, while the matter was being arranged with his executors. The original holders of the mine have been bought out on a basis of half stock and half cash, the purchase price being \$1,800,000. This will not reach to the owners of the Hall interest \$31,000 in cash and a like amount in stock.

British Cattle Markets.

At Liverpool on March 27th the market did not show any new feature. The general supply of cattle was fair, and there was a fair supply of Americans. The demand was steady. The range of prices was as follows:

Finest steers.....	110	@	11 1/2
Good to choice.....	10 1/2	@	11
Poor to medium.....	9 1/2	@	10
Inferior and bulls.....	8 1/2	@	9

The Winter Wheat Situation.

The prospects for winter wheat in Ohio are better than usual, although warm weather is needed. Conditions in Michigan are unfavorable as a result of freezing and thawing weather. In northern Kansas wheat has been damaged by recent cold weather, and in central Kansas a great deal of wheat will have to be plowed up on account of injury by freezing and thawing. Prospects in southern Kansas are better. In western Kansas there has not been sufficient moisture from either rain or snow to cause the wheat to sprout. Consequently the outlook is very uncertain.—*New York Mail and Express*, March 27.

The British Grain Trade.

The *Mark Lane Express*, of March 27, in its weekly review of the British grain trade, says: "English wheat sells at from 22s to 23s per qr in the Western and Northwestern markets. In London the price is 23s 1d. Foreign wheat is little changed. The reports are 6d in buyers' favor. Both Californian and ordinary Red wheat are saleable in London for more money than in Antwerp. Russia is now sending to Great Britain 100,000 qrs weekly. India is likely to send as much after Easter. There were 2,770,000 qrs of wheat on the passage on March 25. Corn is firm in half the leading markets."

Mitchell, Lafabvre & Co., vinegar and pickle manufacturers, of Montreal, have purchased the Berthier beet root sugar factory, and have taken steps to actively revive this industry.

A fire which took place at Montreal on March 31st did damage estimated at \$100,000. The fire started in the premises occupied by James McDougall & Co., and spread to the adjoining premises. The firms burned out are: James McDougall & Co., tailors' trimmings, loss about \$15,000; James H. Wardlaw, foreign and Canadian leathers, loss \$10,000. Minto, Lavigne & Co., loss \$5,000. The following firms suffered considerable damage by fire and smoke: Thomas Samuel & Son, agents for Harper's thread, of which they carried a large stock; Angus H. Langan, wholesale leather; Baker, Taylor & Hackett, buttons and fancy goods; Ross & Forster, dry goods importers; W. E. Ross & Co., dry goods; S. C. Coulton, dry goods.

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AUTHORIZED CAPITAL. \$2,000,000.00.
HEAD OFFICE, YONGE ST., COR. COLBORNE, TORONTO.

INCREASE IN ASSETS IN 1892, \$111,000.
INCREASE IN INSURANCE IN 1892, 760,000.

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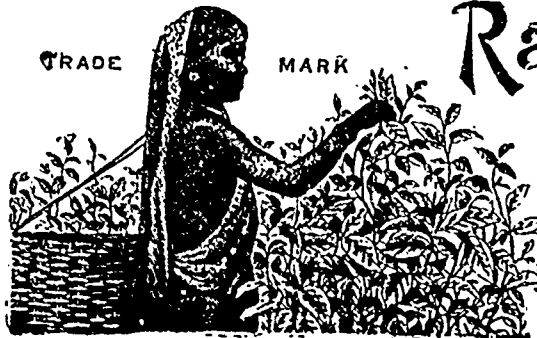
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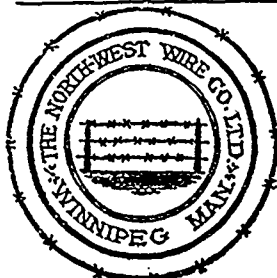
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The Hog in Europe.

Prof. J. R. Dodge, Statistician of the United States Department of Agriculture, in his monthly report, says with reference to the raising of hogs in Europe: "In Great Britain the most striking, if not the most important change indicated by the returns of 1892 is the great reduction in the stock of live hogs. The decrease in the totals in Great Britain is over 1,000,000 head. The shortage in Ireland is estimated at 1,200,000 head. The abnormally high price of bacon and pork, as contrasted with other meats, will, it is thought, greatly stimulate hog breeding. It is a most noteworthy fact, well worth the consideration of American farmers, that the hog products that command the highest prices in the English markets come from countries that are not noted for the production of corn—namely, England, Ireland and Denmark. The quality and consequently high price of English, Irish and Danish bacon is due, first, to the feeding of the hog, and, second, of the manner of curing. The best quality of bacon is produced by feeding barley, rye, wheat and peas, boiled potatoes, skimmed milk, buttermilk and whey. The hogs should range in weight from 150 to 220 lbs, and should be long and lean, with well developed hams, thick, straight bellies, and the fat on the back should not exceed one and one-half inches in thickness. The shoulders, sides and hams are cured in one piece. The over-fat, corn-fed hog does not make the finest bacon and does not bring the highest price. By attention to these requisites the Danish farmers have increased their sales of bacon in England from 4,000,000 lbs. in 1881 to about 200,000,000 lbs. in 1892, and the price has steadily increased. The bacon hog is best produced in conjunction with the dairy."

Japan's Industrial Progress.

The Japanese Minister of Foreign Affairs has published a report upon Japanese industries, and this document forms the only one of its kind issued in this country by the government. It is a mine of information touching the industrial progress of Japan—a country which has resolutely set to work to imitate the great manufacturing nations of the west. A rapid survey of the contents of this report cannot fail to interest.

Amongst the newest industries, the first in importance is cotton spinning, in which thirty-eight mills were engaged in 1891, having 335,000 frames, and a paid up capital of over £2,000,000 sterling. Nearly all these mills are the property of companies, five only belonging to private individuals. Before 1880 there was only one cotton spinning mill in the country. Between 1890 and 1895, however, fourteen were established, and twenty-three more were fitted up and started in the course of the past five years. The numbers spun at Japan range generally between No. 11 and No. 12, so that the imports of Bombay yarn have been just as heavily struck as those of Manchester. One of these mills has now commenced to spin still higher numbers, viz, Nos. 30 and 40, and is making arrangements to complete the series. The imports of cotton yarn have, therefore, steadily declined, the figures in 1883 being £6,442,072 value, as against £2,527,000 lbs. weight in 1890. But the growth of these establishments is giving a decided impetus to the import trade in raw cotton, 70 per cent. of which comes from China, 20 per cent. from India, 4 per cent. from the United States, the remainder being supplied by the Corea and other countries. In spite of their rapid growth, the situation of these mills is far from being prosperous—the general result to day being no dividends, and a fall in the value of the shares. In 1889 nine out of the thirty-eight filatures declared dividends ranging from 10 to 28 per cent.; three of these establishments were working at a loss in 1890, and the dividend paid by the others fell to a figure below 8 per cent. In the first quarter of 1891, three only could boast of a profit.

The shares of the different companies also show a disastrous decline in value.

Of the three silk mills two are installed on the island of Kiusiu, and one is at Nagasaki. The Japanese official report appears to be very incomplete on this head, as there should be a much larger number of factories in a country which is in itself a silk producer.

The manufacture of paper, European quality, is a new industry for this country, and one which has made rapid progress of late. The competition in this article is now not only very vigorous between the home factories themselves, but it is just as keen against foreign makers, who import more than 5,000,000 lbs of paper to Japan annually. The Japanese are now clamoring for prohibitive duties on this article.

A large number of other industries have also been called into life. The manufacture of matches now not only suffices for the requirements of the home market, but in 1890 led to an export trade being done to the value of over £240,000, which was distributed as follows:—Hong Kong, 50 per cent.; China proper, 17 per cent.; the Corea, 2 per cent.; British India, 1 per cent. A small quantity of these matches has even been sold in the United States. Japan also has a large number of factories manufacturing soaps of all kinds, and there is a fine rope-walk at Tokio, which sells its produce to the Japanese navy, and also to foreign vessels. The manufacture of Portland cement, which has quite recently been started, promises to yield very satisfactory results, whilst the Japanese glass works are beginning to do an export trade. The newest industries are brick and brush-making, tanning, the manufacture of sulphuric acid, soda, and chlorine. Electric installations are also gaining ground, and the making of apparatus for domestic uses is winning a stronger position for itself from day to day.

British Iron Trade.

The present position of the Glasgow pig-iron warrant market is causing some stir. To all appearance a syndicate of wealthy speculators began about three months ago to add to their already heavy holdings by buying three months iron, and have since continued to buy, till quite recently, almost all the iron that was offered for delivery during this month. Not only so, but in addition it seems evident that some of the big firms here have been selling direct to their London friends, and have had the loan of warrants for some time also from these London friends, and that for the past few days and for some days to come these accumulated contracts have been or will be maturing. In addition to these, this syndicate are supposed to have sold about 100,000 tons from 42s to 42s 6d (mostly at former price) for delivery on first of March, fixed or almost, any day after that date into May. Some of the members thinking this price cheap sold their cash iron and bought the above. The syndicate are now calling up the iron they bought open, so that they have now cornered those who sold or borrowed from them months ago, and also some of the above who have innocently made themselves short of cash iron or who expected their purchases due about a fortnight hence were sufficiently near the dates they had made their sales for. The members of the trade have submitted quietly to several "rigs" during the last two years, but they are now beginning to see that to subject themselves and their clients to the consequences of such underhand dealing is to ruin the whole business. What is the legal position of the contending parties? Some frequenters of the Exchange assert that the bulls have as much right to put the price as high as they can, as the bears have to send the price as low as they can, and at first sight this seems a perfectly fair argument. But is it fair? Are bulls and bears analogous? A bear can never force a bull to sell—he can never say to the bull, "You must sell me your iron at the price I name," because he has the alternative of lifting the warrant. But it is legal for a bull

to say, "You shall deliver me to-day your 500 tons, or if you don't you must buy it at 46s or 50s or whatever price is asked," knowing that he (the bull) is the only one who has iron to sell, and that he (the bear) must come to him directly or indirectly in order to buy? Would such transactions be sanctioned by a single court in the kingdom? At Barrow-in-Furness the furnaces are still producing more metal than is being consumed, and stocks are increasing to the extent of over 1,000 tons per week. Prices are easy at late rates, makers quoting 46s for parcels of mixed Bessemer numbers and holders of warrant iron 45s 10s 1 net cash, while buyers are still offering 43s 7½ 1 but have very few wants. Steel makers are doing a smaller business than for many years past. Heavy rails are quoted at £1 per ton. In other branches the mills are all stopped. Shipbuilders report the receipt of new orders—one for the building of another large steamer for the British and African Steam Navigation Company and two for the tripling of *Clun Loo* steamers. In South Wales the pig-iron warrant market is unsettled, and there has been a falling off in the demand for iron ore. As regards tinplate, prices are nominally unchanged, but makers are quoting firmly. Manufactured iron and steel prices are: Welsh bars, 1s 5s to £5 7s 6d; sheet iron, singles, £6 10s to £7 10s f.o.b. at works; steel rails, heavy sections, £4; light sections, £5 to £5 5s; steel sheets, singles, £7 10s to £8 10s; Bessemer steel tinplate bars, £4 7s 6d to £4 10s; Siemen's tinplate bars, £4 15s to £5, all delivered in the district less 2½ per cent. The condition of trade at Darlington appears more unsatisfactory, though more is doing than was the rule in this district. Pig-iron is very quiet and lower, No. 3 being 34s 6d to 34s 9d; grey forge, 33s 3d; hematite, 43s; very small inquiry. Manufactured iron dull, prices weak but generally unchanged. Common bars, £5; best bars, £5 10s; iron ship plates, £4 15s; iron angles £4 12s 6d. Steel in small request—ship plates £5; angles, £4 17s 6d less discount; rails, £3 17s 6d net.—*British Trade Journal*, March 1.

Wheat Requirements in Europe.

Making every allowance for the heavy shipments made during the early weeks of the season, there yet remains a bulk of nearly 15,000,000 qrs to be found in America, Russia, India and the Southern Hemisphere during the entire 21 weeks, or just about 100,000 qrs per day. When it is for a moment considered that American shipments for the past 31 weeks, to Europe alone, have averaged nearly 500,000 qrs it will be seen how largely dependent we are upon that country. In a month or two the weekly shipments from Australia and Argentina will have subsided, and if America and India then should be holding back their supplies on account of suffering or injured crops, Russia would be found a poor makeshift. Reserves are undoubtedly heavy, but it would be a startling paradox if they were not, considering that the same quantity of capital commands just double the bulk of wheat that it did 11 years ago.—*Liverpool Corn Trade News*, March 7th.

Fire broke out at Fort William, Ont., on March 23, in a store occupied by Cooke, the jeweller, on Simpson street and before the flames could be subdued the office of B. G. Hamilton, Manning's bakery, Garrett's barber shop and Andrew's butcher store were reduced to ashes. All of the buildings were partly insured.

Collector of Customs Milne, Victoria, has received a dispatch from Deputy Minister of Marine and Fisheries Smith re the proposed protective sealing zone on the Russian coast. The dispatch reads:—Russian government proposes this year prohibiting seal hunting and seizing sealers coming within a radius of thirty miles of Commander Islands and Robbia Islands, and within ten miles of Russian coast. Warn sealers accordingly.



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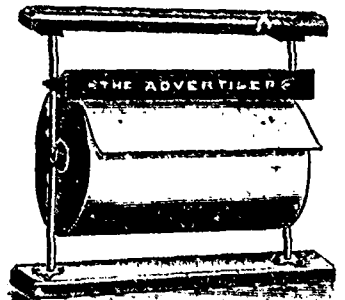
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Toronto Markets.

Millfeed—Quiet, but fairly steady. The supply is rather better, but the demand continues active. Bran is worth \$14 west and shorts \$16 Toronto freights.

Wheat—Some little dickering was reported on round lots, and the sale of 15,000 bush. No. 2 hard float Port Arthur last half May at 70c was reported. There was also a bid of 66c middle freights for 20,000 bush. white, with sellers at 63c. Odd cars white sold north and west at 65. Good was bought on the Midland at 61c. No. 1 hard sold North Bay, last half May at 82c, and No. 2 at 81c. For No. 3 hard 75c was bid.

Barley—Steady, with a fair demand for No. 2 at 40c outside. Other grades dull and nominally unchanged.

Oats—Quiet and easier at 33 to 34c here. Bids of 31c were made for white and 30c for mixed on the Midland; sellers were a cent over these figures.

Grain and Flour—Bar prices are. Flour (Toronto freights), Manitoba patents, \$4.30 to 4.50; Manitoba strong bakers, \$3.90 to 4.25; Ontario patents, \$3.25 to 3.50; straight roller, \$3.60 to 3.20; extra, \$2.90 to 3.00; low grades per bag, \$1.00 to 1.25. Bran—\$15.50 to 17. Shorts—\$17 to 18. Wheat—west and north points)—White, 65 to 67c; spring, 61 to 62c; red winter, 65 to 66c; goose, 60 to 61c; spring Midland, 63 to 64c, No. 1 hard, North Bay, 82 to 82½c; No. 2 hard, 80 to 81c; No. 3 hard, 75 to 76c; No. 1 frosted, 70 to 72c; peas (outside) 56 to 57c. Barley (outside)—No. 1, 44 to 45c; No. 2, 40c; No. 3 extra, 35 to 36c; No. 3, 32 to 34c; two rowed, 54 pounds, averaging about No. 3 extra in color (outside), 35 to 40c. Rye (outside) 53 to 55c. Buckwheat (outside) 43 to 50c. Oats, 34 to 34½c.

Eggs—Receipts of eggs were large again to day, and prices declined 2c to 13c per dozen. Most commission houses were selling at this figure to day and the demand was reported so active that most of the stock accumulated during the week was moved out.

Potatoes—Moving slowly at 85c for cars on track and 95c per bag for job lots. A car of nice stock sold here to-day at 85c and more could no doubt have been obtained at this price.

Beans—Beans are in good demand in a jobbing way at \$1.45 to 1.55 per bushel for choice hand-picked stock and \$1.30 to 1.40 for common to good. There is nothing doing in large lots and farmers' deliveries are very light.

Dressed hogs and provisions—The demand for dressed hogs was only moderate to day, and values were easy. Weights suitable for packers were taken at \$7.75 to \$8. A couple of cars were bought to arrive at that figure. Products easy, but with a fair demand. A car of mixed meats sold at 13c for hams, 10½c for rolls and 10½c for long clear. Quotations are:—Meas pork, Canadian, \$20 to 21; short cut, \$21 to 22;

bacon, long clear, per lb, 10½ to 11c; lard, Canadian, tierces, 12½ to 13c; tubs and pails, 13½ to 13¾c; compound do, 10½ to 11c. Smoked meats—Hams, per lb, 13 to 13½c; bellies, 13½ to 14c; rolls, per lb, 10½ to 10¾c; backs, per lb, 13c.

Butter—There has been little or no accumulation of stock during the week and prices have been firmly held. Receipts to day were only fair, and every thing was apparently wanted. Choice dairy tubs sold at 20 to 21c and medium to good at 16 to 18c. Bakers butter was scarce and inquired for. Orders were generally filled with large large rolls at 17 to 18c. Very choice grades of this butter sell readily at 19 to 20c. The demand for creamery butter is active; best tubs sell at 24 to 25c and common for 20c upwards or about a par with best dairy tubs.

Cheese—Steady and unchanged. Choice fall cheese is jobbing at 11½ to 12c. There is no movement in round lots.

Cattle—The local demand for choice Easter cattle was active, but had the market depended on this alone a very demoralized state of affairs would have resulted, as the offerings were unusually heavy even for this period of the year. As it was, however, one-half the cattle here were taken by outside dealers, and this kept trade on a steady basis. Some exceptionally fine cattle were placed on the market, and for small lots these prices were paid on par with those of a year ago; one shipper received 5½c per pound for a bunch of six choice cattle, averaging 1,400 pounds and a number of small lots of the best Easter stock changed hands at 4½ to 5½. Ordinary butchers' cattle were unchanged and steady at the prices which ruled at the beginning of the week. The demand for these was only fair. Prices ranged from 2½ to 3½c per pound usually, with the best stock occasionally bringing 4c per lb. There were a good many bulls on the market to day, most of which were taken for Montreal. One exceptionally fine animal weighing 2,340 lbs sold at 4½c per lb.

Sheep and Lambs—The market was over supplied, and, of course, easier. The local demand was fair, but very little was taken by outside dealers. Sheep sold at \$5 to \$7 per head, and lambs at \$5.50 to \$6 per cwt, for choice grain fed animals.

Hogs—The market was in better shape and a shade firmer than on Tuesday, due to the moderate offerings. Receipts were 300, all of which sold. For the best straight fat hogs \$6 to \$6.25 per cwt, was paid weighed off car. Scores sold at \$5.75 to \$5.85 per cwt., and roughs, etc., at from \$5.50 to \$5.65 per cwt.—*Empire*, March 24.

Montreal Markets.

Flour—Another dull week has followed a dull predecessor, but there has been no material change in prices, as it is claimed that millers will not grind to sell at lower values than have ruled during the past few weeks. In Ontario straight rollers there has been sales for Quebec

and the Maritime Provinces at very low prices, but the sales were made direct from the mills, that being the only way business can be done now from points west to points east of Montreal, the railways having so fixed their rates that Montreal has been given the complete go-by. There is great diversity of opinion regarding the lowest prices that straight roller flour can be laid down at on track here, some stating that \$3.45 is the lowest figure, and others maintain that they can buy it at \$3.35 to 3.40 on track here. We have seen letters from Ontario millers west of Ontario offering it at \$2.95 f.o.b., which with a 35c freight would cost \$3.30 here, and a profit is to be made on that figure. We quote it at \$3.40 to 3.45 with re-sales in broken lots at \$3.50 to 3.65, delivered—the latter figure for choice. A cargo of flour, mostly Canadian, was shipped from Portland this week for St. John's, Newfoundland. There was some American among it, costing lower prices than the Ontario flour. In spring wheat flour best brands of city bakers have been sold at \$4.10 to 4.25, as to quantity. Manitoba ground strong bakers have changed hands at \$4.00 to 4.10 for best qualities, and away down to \$3.50 and \$3.25 for common grades. There is very little to be said on the bull side of flour.

Oatmeal—The market for rolled oats remains steady, a car being offered yesterday at \$4.15; but to day the same car was offered at \$4.10, but was not sold. Dealers look for easier prices. In jobbing lots there have been sales of rolled and granulated at \$4.15 to 4.25 as to quantity. We quote prices for jobbing lots as follows:—Rolled and granulated, \$4.15 to \$4.20; standard \$3.95 to 4.05. In bags, granulated and rolled, \$2.00 to 2.10, and standard \$1.90 to 2.05.

Mill feed—There is good demand for bran in Ontario as farmers are feeding their cows on it for milk. The top prices obtained last week however, cannot be got to-day. A car load of Ontario bran in bags was sold a week ago in warehouse at \$18, but to-day 17.00 is all that could be had for it. We quote car lots \$17 to 17.50 with an easier feeling, owing to less scarcity. United States buyers have taken quite a lot out of Ontario, and this along with the home demand has caused the late advance in values. Prices are quoted 50c to \$1 lower in the west. Shorts are quiet but steady at \$18 to 19.50.

Wheat—A few cars of No. 2 hard have been sold at 81c for shipment to the eastern townships; but exporters will only bid 78 to 79c. No. 2 hard is quoted at 67 to 69c for export. White and red winter wheat at points west of Toronto are quoted at 66 to 67c f.o.b.

Oats—Stocks are ample both here and in the country, a letter from the west stating that the crop was larger than estimated. Sales of car lots of No. 2 white have been made at 34½c, a lot of about 5,000 bushels selling at that figure. A buyer to-day, however, stated that he was offered No. 2 white at 34c, but could not place them. A car of No. 3 was sold at 33½c.

Barley—Several cars of feed barley were offered at 42c to-day without effecting business, 40c being the best bid, and we quote 41 to 42c. Malting barley is steady at 60 to 60c as to grade.

Beans—Prices are firmer and higher, choice picked white beans being quoted at \$1.60 to 1.65 per bushel, ordinary to good stock \$1.25 to 1.50, inferior lots \$1.00 to 1.10.

Honey—Prices range from 5 to 7c per lb. as to quantity and quality. Comb honey is quoted at 12½ to 13½, and dark lots 7 to 9c per lb.

Wool—There has been a little more doing in wool, and several sales of Cape have transpired at 14 to 16½, a few small parcels going at 15½. Holders, however, are not offering very freely, as they recognize the fact that the mills will require a large amount of wool, and as stocks here cannot be replaced at present prices, they are firm on rates. It is said that some Cape has been offered in the west by a New York firm. We quote:—Scoured B. A. wool 23 to 38c, Canadian fleeces 19 to 22c, and Nor. west wool 11 to 14c as to grade.

Hides—The hide market is unchanged, sales of No. 1 having been made at 5½c to Quebec tanners. Dealers are still paying 5c for No. 1. The supply is still limited, and the demand is keeping the market pretty bare. Heavy steers are in demand, and bring 7½c for No. 1 and 6½c for No. 2. The advance of 1c in the price of calfskins has been maintained, sales being reported at 7c. Sheepskins are about over for the season.

Cured Meats—The market for hog products has entered upon an earlier phase, sales of Canada short cut mess pork having been made at a shade below \$22.00, one lot being reported at \$21.75 but we still quote at \$22 to \$22.50, sales having been made at both figures as to size of lot. There is nothing doing in western mess pork as prices are too high for this market. Inlard there is a wide range of prices in compound, sales having been made all the way from \$2.10 to \$2.30 per pail of 20 pounds. A fair movement is reported in smoked meats, a lot of 50 small selected hams being reported at 13½c, and a lot of heavy hams was placed at 12½c. Breakfast bacon is steady at 12 to 13c.

Dressed Hogs.—Prices are nominal and we quote \$8.50 to 8.60.

Butter—Creamery is weaker and lower, the sale of a lot of 50 tubs of fine lard made being reported at 21c. Two lots of creamery have been returned, one from Glasgow and one from Liverpool, and a lot of creamery have been refused in Vancouver. There does not appear to be excessive stocks here; but there is not the demand, and it now begins to be recognized that there will be sufficient to last until the new butter comes in in any quantity. Fresh made Eastern Township dairy has been sold at 21 to 23c as to quality. Rolls here have been placed at 19 to 20½ for western.

Eggs—To-day they have been sold at 16c, sales being made at that price this morning. There are lots of eggs in the country. In the West buyers were paying 13c at the beginning of the week but are now paying 12c.

Seeds.—Canadian timothy is quoted at \$2.50 to 2.60 for Western and \$2.70 to 2.90 for Quebec. Red clover \$9.00 to 9.50 per bus. of 60 lbs., alsike \$8.50 to 7.50 per bus. Fax seed at \$1.00 to 1.25 per bushel.

Maple Syrup—A few cases of new syrup were received at the beginning of the week at \$1.00 per large tin, holding an imperial gallon, or about 7c per lb. The small tins have sold at 70 to 80c. A few lots of old have been sold at 50 to 60c in tins, and at 40 to 4½c per lb. in wood. Next week the arrivals are expected to be heavier.—*Trade Bulletin*, March 24.

Toronto Grocery Market.

Sugars, Syrups and Molasses—Refiners are talking of a dearer sugar market, but they are not asking any more here. It cannot be denied, however, but there is a stronger tone to the whole sugar situation on the fact that the cane crops were in many instances overestimated.

Sugars—Granulated, 4½ to 5c; Paris lumps boxes, 5½c; extra ground, barrels, 5½ to 6½c, powdered, barrels, 5 to 5½c; refined, dark to bright, 3½ to 4½c; Demerara, 4½c; Trinidad, 3½ to 3¾c; Barbadoes, 3½ to 3¾c.

Syrups—D, 1½ to 2½; M, 2½ to 2¾; B, 2¾ to 2½; V. B, 2½ to 2¾; E. V B, 2¾ to 2½; ex-supr, 2½ to 2¾; XX, 2½ to 3c; XXX and special; 3 to 3½c.

Molasses—West Indian, bbls, 26 to 38c; New Orleans, open kettle, 45 to 55c; centrifugal, 30 to 40c; inferior low grades, 25 to 28c.

Teas and Coffees—Japans under 20c continue very scarce and are firmly held, and prices seem likely to go higher before the new crop comes in. There is no news from Japan. New low grades cannot arrive before August. In blacks and greens there is nothing to note. The retail demand for teas has been light and only a moderate interest has been taken in the market. Coffees continue firm. Common to fairly good Rio are selling at 20 to 22c. Mild grades quiet at Port Rico, 23 to 25c; Mocha, 28 to 32c.

Dried Fruits and Nuts.—Prunes, though very slow, are held firmer, low grades in cases being now stiff at 8c. Valencia raisins of good quality are held with more confidence. Currants—Bbls, 5½; half bbls 5½ to 6½; cases, 6 to 7c; Vostizza, cases, 7½ to 9½; Patras, bbls, 6c; cases, 6½ to 7½. Raisins—Valencia, 4½ to 5½c; layers, 6½ to 7½c; Sultana, 6 to 11c; loose Muscatels, \$2.25 to 2.40; London layers, \$1.80 to 2.40; black baskets, \$3.40 to 3.70; blue baskets, \$4.40 to \$4.60. Figs—Elmes, 10 lbs and up, 9½ to 13c; white Managa figs, 6½ to 7c in 25 lb boxes; natural do. in bags, 4 to 4½; mats do, 4½; 14-oz 9 to 9½c. Dates—Hallowee, 5½ to 6c. Prunes—Cases, 7½ to 9c. Nuts—Almonds, Tarragona, 15½ to 17c; Ivica, 14 to 15c; do, shelled Valencia, 29 to 35c; filberts, Sicily 9½ to 10c; walnut, Grenoble, 14½ to 15c; Marbots, 12c.

Canned Goods—There is a continued good enquiry for tomatoes, peas and corn in round lots. Bids of 85c delivered at a western point have been made for equal quantities and 95c asked. New salmon is offering and some bids have come in for the best brands; no actual transactions have been reported; packers are asking more than last year. Fish—Salmon, 1½ ft. \$1.60 to 1.80; salmon, 1½ tall, \$1.45 to 1.55; lobster, clover leaf, \$2.25 to 2.95; lobster, other 1½, \$1.75 to 2.25; mackerel, \$1.00 to \$1.25; sinned haddie, \$1.40 to 1.50; sardines, French ½s, 40c; sardines, French ¼s, 17c; sardines, American ¼s, 6 to 8c; sardines, American ½s, 9c. Fruits and vegetables—Tomatoes, 3s, 85c to \$1; corn, 2s, 85c to \$1.05; peas, 2s, 90c to \$1; beans, 90 to 95c; pumpkins, 75 to 90c; strawberries and raspberries, 2s, \$1.85 to \$2; apples, gala, \$2.25 to \$2.40; 3s, 80c to \$1; peaches, 2s, \$2 to 2.75; 3s, \$2.25 to 3.75; plums, 2s, \$1.40 to 1.75; 3s, \$2.60 to \$2.85; pears, 2s, \$1.45 to 1.85; 3s, \$2.25 to 2.60.

Spices, Rice, etc.—Rice, bags, 3½ to 4c; do, off grades, 3½ to 3¾c; do, Patna, 4½ to 5½c; do. Japan, 4½ to 5½c; sago, 4½ to 5c, tapioca, 4½ to 5c; pepper, black, 11½ to 12c; do, white 18 to 25c; ginger, Jamaica, 18 to 20c; cloves, 10 to 15c; allspice, 10 to 13c; nutmeg, 90c to \$1.10 cream, tartar, 23 to 35c.

Peels.—Quiet and unchanged. Lemon is going at 15 to 16c; orange at 17½ to 18c, and citron, 26 to 30c.—*Empire*, March 24.

Toronto Drug Prices

Acid, citric, is reported slightly higher, camphor and carbolic acid is still advancing. Gum, kino, has doubled. Acid, tartaric, Rochelle salts and cream of tartar are unchanged. Canary seed is unchanged and steady. Insect flower stocks in first hands are very much reduced, and the market is consequently firm. Bucha leaves are declining and cubeb are easier. There is an advance in castor oil, orange peel, santonine, tragacanth and gingers, the last being very dear. Gum arabic is declining.

Following are the quotations:—Acid, citric,

6) to 65c per lb; acid, carbolic, white, 24 to 35c per lb; acid, salicylic, \$2.10 per lb; acid, tartaric, 40 to 45c per lb; ammonia, carbonate, 12 to 15c per lb; ammonia, liq. fort., 8 to 15c antimony, black, 10 to 20c per lb; other, nitrous, 38 to 51c per lb; other sulphuric, 35 to 40 per lb; alum \$1.75 to \$3 per 100 lbs; borax, 8 to 11c per lb; camphor, English, 85 to 90c per lb; camphor, American, 75 to 85c per lb; cantharides, \$1.65 to \$2 per lb; chloroform, 70 to 80c per lb; chloral, hydrate, \$1 to \$1.10 per lb; cinchonidia, sulph. of 6 to 10c per oz; arnica flowers, 10 to 25c per lb; chamomile flowers, 30 to 35c per lb; insect flowers 25 to 40c per lb; glycerine, 15 to 20c per lb; gum a'ois, Barb., 25 to 30c per lb; gum a'ois, Cape, 15 to 16c per lb; gum arabic, picked, 40 to 75c per lb; gum arabic, E. I., 20 to 35c per lb; gum shillac, orange, 25 to 32c per lb; leaves, sassa 12 to 25c per lb; lime, chloride, 3 to 4c per lb; liquorice, sticks, 30 to 45c per lb; iyr, concentrated, \$9 gross, mercury, 70 to 80c per lb; morphia, \$1.60 to \$1.75 per oz; oil, bergamot, \$4.50 to \$4.75 per lb; oil cassia, \$1.50 to \$1.75 per lb; oil, castor, Italian, 11 to 13c per lb; oil, castor, E. I., 8½ to 10c per lb; oil, cod liver, Norway, \$1.25 to \$1.50 per lb; oil, lem n., \$3.00 to \$3.25 per lb; oil, peppermint, \$4 to \$4.50 per lb; oil, sassafras, 60 to 80c per lb; opium \$3.75 to \$4.00; opium, powder \$5.00 to \$5.10 per lb; potash, bromide, 40 to 45c per lb; cream of tartar, 23 to 24c per lb; potash, iodide, \$3.90 to \$4; quinine, Howard's, 33 to 37c per oz; quinine, German, 22 to 29c per oz; root, gentian, 10 to 12c per lb; root holobore, white, 14 to 16c per lb; root, rhubarb, \$1 to \$2 per lb; seed, anise, 10 to 12c per lb; seed, canary, 5½ to 7c per lb; seed, caraway, 10 to 12c per lb; seed, fenugreek, 5 to 6c per lb; seed, flax, ground, 3½ to 4c per lb; seed, hemp, 5 to 6c per lb; seed, rape, 8 to 10c per lb; soda, bicarb, \$2.90 to \$3.10 per cwt; soda, caustic, 3 to 4c per lb; soda, crystals, 1½ to 2c per lb; salt, Epsom, 1½ to 3c per lb; saltpetre, 8 to 10c per lb; santonine \$3 to \$3.50 per lb; strychnine, crystals, \$1.00 to \$1.25 per oz; sulphur, 10 l, 2½ to 4c per lb; sulphur, sublimed, 3½ to 4c per lb; whiting 80 to 75c per 100 lbs; putty, 2½ to 2¾ per lb, linseed oil, raw, 60 to 65c per gal; linseed oil boiled, 63 to 68c per gal; spirits turpentine, 56 to 61c per gal. Dyestuffs—C chioal, 45 to 50c per lb; copperas, 1 to 2c per lb; fustic 3 to 4c per lb; blue vitriol, 5 to 7c per lb; indigo, 70 to 85c per lb; logwood, chip, 2 to 2½c per lb; logwood, extract, 11 to 16c per lb.—*Empire*.

The Financial Squeeze at Montreal.

A financial agent says that the whole trouble which led to the late panic in the stock market was caused by certain banks putting out large amounts of money on call which should have been held as reserves, and that it was simply through their being in the very depth of agony that compelled them to call in their loans in the abrupt manner in which they did. This is poor consolation, however, for the brokers who were called.

A correspondent writes that one of the city banks, taking advantage of the money scare a few days ago, charged 6 per cent on a good sized loan, plus nearly ¼ per cent for one day, or at the rate of 65 per cent per annum.—*Montreal Trade Bulletin*.

The supplementary report of the fishery department shows that the value of the lobster catch of Canada last year was valued at nearly \$2,000,000, a decrease of \$252,000 compared with the previous year.

Western packers have handled 145,000 hogs the past week, compared with 125,000 the preceding week, and 185,000 for corresponding period last year. From March 1 the total is 425,000, against 555,000 a year ago—decrease, 130,000 hogs.

A very handsome calendar has been received from Brown Bros., manufacturing and wholesale stationers, of Toronto.

British Columbia Business Review.

(Owing to the railway blockade west, the following budget for our British Columbia department, intended for THE COMMERCIAL of March 27, did not come to hand in time for that issue. A double supply is accordingly given this week.)

VANCOUVER, March 20.

The trade of the province may be said to be at the lowest ebb of the year, prior to the influences of spring affecting it. All the money-making operations are largely suspended, and merchants are waiting anxiously for business to revive. The prospects are in favor of a very busy season when it does open. The building of the Barard Inlet and Fraser Valley Railway to connect with the Northern Pacific is looked forward to in Vancouver. In Victoria hopes are centred in the construction of the Victoria and Sydney railway, and the undertaking of the Canada Western. Hundreds of people are looking forward to opening of navigation in the Kootenay country, to get in there and await mining developments. The sale of the Silver King mine at Nelson is reported, but, while there is good ground for believing that the sale has been to some extent consummated, it may be months before all the preliminaries are completed. In fact, the sale, at \$1,800,000, may be said to be conditional. The building of the Nelson and Fort Shepherd, of the Kaslo and Stocca railway, and of the Canada Pacific railway from Revelstake to Arrow Lake, and from Nakusp into Shesha will be factors of great importance in relation to the progress of the Kootenay country. Various other schemes are under consideration, but the above appear at the present time to be most probable of accomplishment this year. There is on the whole every indication of great activity in Kootenay, and now that ore is actually being shipped out of the Slokan, and a smelter in process of completion, we may reasonably anticipate that the era of mining development has begun for this province. Then in the Okanagan country, the work in the vicinity of the Boundary, the placing of steamers on the Okanagan Lake by the Canadian Pacific Railway, and the chartering of the Osoogos and Okanagan Railway may be looked forward to as indications of progress in that district. Perhaps there never were so many large and important enterprises in process of probable incubation as at the present time in the province, and while it has been sharing the universal depression, and in respect of real estate overdone for the time being, the eyes of the financial world are being turned towards it as a field of investment, and the statement is made advisedly and with a knowledge of the facts. Some very large investments have been made recently, and very much larger ones are under consideration. Among these may be mentioned the selling of the townsite of Union city, and 3,500 acres of adjoining farm lands by J. N. Hume, M.P.P., and the Messrs. M'Kinnon and Timberlake, of Vancouver, for \$650,000, to a syndicate of New York capitalists. It is understood that the syndicate in question has acquired the lands for railway purposes, but that the particular scheme in hand has not been disclosed, and a great deal is left to imagination. But it may be safely concluded that it is not for nothing. It may also with safety be announced that British capital to a large extent is being interested in properties reaching into the millions. THE COMMERCIAL has always accepted a conservative view in matters of this kind in British Columbia, but there is little reason to doubt that very important developments will be brought about during the year. At the present time, however, business is anything but good.

Mining Returns.

Last week the Minister of Mines presented his report for 1892 to the Legislature. From it, it appears that the gold exports for 1892 were \$399,525. These have been steadily decreasing since 1887 and the past year was no exception. Cariboo and East Kootenay returns show a falling off in the quantity mined, at tributable to well worked placer claims having

become barren. There is an increasing activity in the prosecution of the mining industry, but little to report as to the result of development of different ledges and hydraulic workings. In West Kootenay great activity in mining continues, many claims have shipped ore, the result of which is not stated. It is anticipated the output of gold for 1893 will be increased by the operations of hydraulic companies in Yale, Lillooet and Cariboo.

Platinum exports were about \$3,560. Operations on the Tulameen river claims, Yale, are expected to be resumed soon on an extensive scale.

Statistics are as follows: Total gold and silver exports since 1858, \$33,631,500; total number of men employed, 1892, 1,340; average yearly earnings per man, \$298; gold output in Cariboo, \$204,000; ditto Cassiar, \$28,950; claims recorded, West Kootenay, 1,704; transfers, do., 946; claims recorded, East Kootenay, 131.

The coal output for 1892 was \$26,335, as against 1,029,067 tons for 1891, as follows:—Nanaimo 433,386, Wellington 290,370, East Wellington 33,650, Union 68,923. Coal on hand January 1, 1892, was 33,243 tons. Exports in 1892 were 640,579 tons, as follows:—Nanaimo 307,623, Wellington 238,400, East Wellington 28,000, Union 66,556. Total home consumption, 196,224; on hand January 1, 1893, 22,755 tons. The report says:—

"The apparent falling off in trade should not be regarded as retrogressive but as it really was, the result of prudent and far seeing policy on the part of the managers of the coal industry in the province, and at the same time an evidence of their stability and financial strength in commercial emergency. Foreign trade has revived, and the output of coal is regaining its former volume and activity. The prospects of the coal trade of the province are bright and healthy, both as to increased production and trade."

There were 46 colliery accidents reported, forty being slight and severe, six fatal. In the Nanaimo colliery there were employed 1,150 whites, 43 boys, 165 Chinese—total hands, 1,367; miners' earnings per day, \$3 to \$5. In the Wellington colliery there were 632 whites, 33 boys, 100 Chinese—miners' earnings, \$3 to 4.50 per day. In the East Wellington colliery there were 118 white, 16 boys and 18 Chinese—miners' wages, \$3 to 5. In the Union colliery there were 250 whites, 70 Japanese, 200 Chinese—miners' earnings, \$3 to 4.50 per day. At the North Thompson colliery (Kamloops Coal Co.) there were eight whites employed at \$2.50 to 3.25 per day.

Brief Business Notes.

Gilly Bros., contractors, Westminster, are succeeded by Gilley & Rogers.

Dobson & Son, Vancouver, wool dealers, succeeded by W. H. Sim & Co.

W. J. Weems, fruit and cigars, Nanaimo, left town; sheriff in possession.

August McAuley's tailoring business, Northfield has been sold.

Calderwood & Co., men's furnishings, etc., Vancouver, sold out to E. G. Goldberg.

Arthur & McCrimmon, Victoria, steam laundry, have dissolved. McCrimmon continues.

R. Beanchamp, fruit and fish, Victoria, sheriff in possession.

Nelson & Uawin, hotel, Kamloops, dissolved. Nelson continues.

M. L. Davis & Co., grocers, Vancouver, dissolved. E. Filion continues.

Jos. Paoenix, grocer, Victoria, burned out.

Calbreath, Grant & Co., general store, Telegraph Creek, have compromised at 40c on the dollar.

Mr. Hamilton Byers has resigned the management of the Galena Trading Company's business, Pilot Bay, and is putting up a store at Kaslo, where he will open up a complete stock of hardware.

Application has been made to wind up the Commonwealth Co., Westminster.

A. J. Bill, Chilliwack, harness, has sold out to Robinson & McRae.

W. H. Jenkinson, jeweller, and Walter Russell, tobaccos, both of Victoria, have been burned out.

The plant of the B.C. Tanning Co., Nanaimo, is advertised for sale by auction.

Galbraith, Grant & Cook, general store, Telegraph Creek, dissolved. Grant retires.

Toyuno, Henshaw & Turner, manufacturers' agents, Vancouver, dissolved. A. G. Thyuno continues.

The estate of the late C. D. Chapman, jeweller, Vancouver, sold out to Geo. E. Forey.

R. J. Armstrong, grocer, Westminster, has sold out to A. McInnes.

Canning, Walker & Co., fruits, flowers, etc., Vancouver, have dissolved. Walker continues.

Inslay & Perks, Vancouver, have sold out the Leland House to Wm. Hamilton.

British bark Natuna has been towed to Vancouver from Portland, where she will load lumber for Port Pirie.

The American barque Harry Morse, 1,313 tons, has been towed to Vancouver. She is under charter to load lumber at Moodyville for Shanghai.

The American bark Seminoles sailed from Moodyville on Friday for Mexico. She has on board 1,040,913 feet of lumber, valued at \$9,000.

The Moodyville Mill Company are now preparing an exhibit of lumber for the World's Fair.

J. M. Pearson, from Manitoba, contemplates starting a creamery in the Fraser valley.

The British ship Gryfe, 1,089 tons, Capt. Roberts, 112 days out from Cardiff, with a general cargo consigned to the naval storekeeper at Esquimalt, has been chartered to load lumber at the Hastings mill.

Callwell & Lewis, merchant tailors, Nanaimo, have dissolved partnership; the former will continue the business.

A Portland firm has recently bonded a large iron claim on Uoulet Harbor, Barclay Sound, and contemplates the erection of furnaces for smelting.

The Anglo Columbian Company, with headquarters in London, England, has established a branch at Vancouver, with G. D. Mackay as managing director.

Calvert Simpson, late manager of the Hastings Mill store has been appointed manager of Thos. Duan & Co's ship chandlery store, Vancouver.

Last week the Westminster & Vancouver Tramway Co. carried through to Vancouver the first express in bond from eastern Canada over the Great Northern Railway.

Campbell & Doherty, Westminster, the New York tailors, are dissolving partnership.

Two more nations will soon have their Consulate flags flying in Vancouver. It is expected that Switzerland and Mexico and probably Italy will appoint Consuls for this port.

An English syndicate is now establishing a prune plantation on Whiby Island. A thousand acres will be utilized, the soil being all good and fertile.

The steamer Coquitlam, which went north two weeks ago on a halibut fishing cruise for the Port & Wioch Co., returned to Vancouver last week with 30,000 lbs of fish, the greater portion of which was caught in one day. She has returned north again.

The new machinery for the British Columbia Milling & Feed Co., Westminster, to be used in the manufacture of oatmeal, rolled oats, split peas, graham flour, pearl barley has arrived. It will be set up immediately, and got into running order as soon as possible.

The announcement has been made that actual construction on the B. I. & F. V. railway will, at length, be really commenced. This will give employment to a large number of men, and will also put a considerable sum of money in circulation. The building of the bridge over the Fraser river will bring a large amount of trade to both this city and New Westminster, and that will be an important factor in settling up some of the best farming land in the country.

In regard to the Mud Bay canal the Westminster board of trade has passed the following resolution: "That this board earnestly requests the district representative at Ottawa, G. E. Corbould, to ask the federal government to take into its favorable consideration the construction of said canal as a public work, and to this end to have a proper survey and estimate made by one of its own engineers, as speedily as possible."

A deed of assignment from R. W. Bickle, general dealer at Wellington, to W. Patterson, of Hull Bros. & Co., Vancouver, has been recorded. Mr. Bickle carried on business in general merchandise at New Townsite, Wellington, under the firm name of E. W. Bickle & Co., and did an extensive business. Mr. Bickle claims that he has been forced to take this step owing to several creditors in California taking legal proceedings in advance of the time limit under which the goods were sold and purchased. Then as a matter of course others followed suit, and to prevent the assets being taken up in law costs, he decided to assign to Mr. Patterson for the benefit of the creditors, the assignee, however, not being a creditor. There is only a small indebtedness in this province, the principal creditors being in Montreal, Toronto and California. Mr. Bickle expresses the opinion firmly that if he is granted an extension of time he would be able to pull out of the difficulty, and pay 100 cents on the dollar. Thus, Bickle, is also in possession under a chattel mortgage for some \$5,000.

Mrs. Nellie Juhnator, New York Hotel, Victoria, giving up business.

Steamer Coquitlam returned last week from her third halibut fishing trip under charter to the Port and Winch Company. She was away about sixteen days, and the weather only permitted fishing during three days. She, however, brought down fifteen tons of fine halibut, the majority of which were caught in one day. It was shipped to New York. The Coquitlam has gone north again.

The Victoria and Phoenix brewing companies will probably amalgamate and only operate one of the breweries, probably the Victoria. The other is to be closed up, although a suggestion that it be converted into a distillery may be adopted. The matter has been under consideration for some time.

It is reported that a syndicate of English and American capitalists are about to complete the purchase of Toquart Harbor land following the exploration line laid down by W. J. Sutton, the expert geologist, some two years ago. The route as shown on a map made by E. B. McKay, of the Lands and Works Department, follows the shore line from Toquart Harbor to Kennedy Lake and thence up the Elk River, crossing the divide to the Taylor river and thence north.

Hon. Mr. Turner's bill to authorize a grant in aid of the construction of a traffic bridge across the Fraser river at New Westminster sets forth that the cost of the enterprise is estimated at \$500,000. The bill makes it lawful for the city of New Westminster, subject to a by-law being carried by the electors, to aid in the building of the bridge to the extent of \$250,000. The southern terminus of the bridge is to be within ten chains from the center line of the New Westminster and Yale wagon road, near Surrey landing and the northern terminus within the city. The amount of Government aid is fixed at \$62,500, payable in five equal annual instalments on July 2 of each year after the completion of the bridge.

The *Colonist* semi-officially denies the utterly absurd rumor, originated in the columns of the *Nanaimo Free Press*, to the effect that the Canada Western railway promoters entertain the idea of asking an immense cash bonus from the province, in addition to the already secured land grants.

Mr. Postill, of Okanagan Mission, intends bringing in from Washington State 500 sheep next summer, and will fatten them for his market in New Westminster. He is induced to do this by the scarcity of mutton on the coast markets every winter.

It is reliably reported that a fine seam of coal has been found on the north side of Kamloops Lake a few miles from Kamloops, and that several prominent and influential people will be concerned in its development.

Mason Brothers have half a dozen of their teams on the Nakusp road hauling out ore from Four Mile creek mines, and carrying machinery for Hill Bros. sawmill and stores for Bourae Bros. general merchants.

There is to be competition on the Upper Kootenay river next summer. The Great Northern people are building a new boat of sufficiently light draft to run to Fort Steele, and will try to draw the business by way of Jennings to their railway. Efforts are also being made to improve the means of transport to the north and to bring the business to the C. P. R. at Golden.

The exhibit of the native woods of the Province sent by the Hastings Mill to the World's Fair is very interesting. One section of spruce measures 5 feet 8 inches, and was cut 48 feet 9 inches from the butt. A section of Douglas fir measures no less than 6 feet 7 inches across, though cut 45 feet from the ground, so that the size at the butt must be enormous. Two limbs of Douglas fir measuring 16 inches across will also be sent, as well as a log of hemlock 3 feet in diameter. All these were obtained from the mill's camp near Hastings.



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Montreal Hardware Market.

The pig iron market rules quiet, with nothing important doing neither on spot or for spring delivery. Supplies Scotch pig here are light, all the Summerlee and Colness having been worked off some time ago, but Carnbroe and Englington are off ring at \$19, with some Langloan at \$21. Orders for prompt delivery of Nova Scotia pig have been placed at \$19.25 for round lots.

Bariron has shown a little more activity, sales of round lots transpiring at \$1.95 and smaller quantities \$2 to 2.05.

Tin plates, to arrive in the spring, have sold at 12 for coke and 13 for charcoal. On spot cokes have gone out of store at \$3.20 and charcoal \$3.75 per box.

Galvanized and black sheets have been in more demand, also on builders' account; in fact, heavy hardware generally has shown considerable activity. Sales of the former for spring delivery are reported at £17 5s f.o.b. at point of shipment.

The lead market has shown a fair degree of activity on account of orders for shipment after the 3rd of April, when the decline in rail way freight rates takes place. We quote:

—Choice brands, Government standard, \$5.25; do., No. 1, \$4.87½; do., No. 2, \$4.50; do., No. 3, \$4.00; No. 4, \$3.75; dry white lead, 5½c; red lead, pure, 4½c; do., No. 1, 4½c; 2½ per cent allowed for ton lots.

Oils rule quiet, but advices from England cite a somewhat easier feeling in linseed. The fact is not likely to have any particular effect locally, however for the reason that supplies on the way here were bought at the advanced prices. For round lots 65 to 66; is the idea for boiled, and 62 to 63; for raw. Fish oils furnished no special feature, values remaining as before.

Glass is dull and unchanged at \$1.35 for first break, and putty is the same at \$1.99 in bulk.

Business in Portland cement is active both from stock and for delivery at the opening of navigation, and prices for present shipment are firm, quotations ranging from \$2.40 to 2.65 according to quality, and after opening of navigation \$2.12 to 2.25. There is a good steady demand for fire bricks in moderate sized lots, prices ranging from \$19.00 to 24.00 per 1,000 of yard.

The petroleum market does not show any change prices being about the same and the demand slow. We quote: Canadian, 12 to 12½c at shed in Montreal for round lots and 13½c for small quantities. American petroleum, 19c in car lots, 20c in 10 barrel lots, 20½c in 5 barrel lots, and 20¾c for single barrels, 2 per cent off for cash; American benzine, 23 to 25c; Canadian benzine, 10½c Petroleum; 12½c Montreal.

Price of Silver.

The United States Treasury has bought silver this week at \$2.75 per fine ounce. This corresponds to 64c for the value of the pure silver in the United States dollar, and to a ratio of 25 to 1 for the values of equal weights of gold and silver. It is the lowest price paid by the government since the silver purchase law went into effect, but is not quite so low as one or two quotations which were made in Europe in the latter part last of December. It is noteworthy that the Wall street quotation for last Monday, the day on which silver was sold for \$27c. was \$3c., that being for certificates of silver on deposit in private hands in New York. This bears out a statement made by the Tribune a few weeks ago in answer to a charge of unfairness in making the silver quotation. And the fact that owners of silver are willing to sell the metal at 1 per cent. of an equal weight of gold ought to be sufficient to convince the most rabid silver men that it is idle to expect silver and gold could be kept in circulation side by side under free coinage at the ratio of 16 to 1. —Chicago Tribune, March 23.



—THE—

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TIME CARD.

Taking effect on Sunday, Nov. 29, 1892.
Central or 90th Meridian Time.)

North Bound			South Bound		
Brandon Ex. Tues, Th. & Sat.	St. Paul Express Daily.	Miles from Winnipeg.	STATIONS.		
2.55p	4.10p	0	Winnipeg	11.45a	1.00p
2.45p	4.00p	3 0	Portage Junction	11.54a	1.10p
2.20p	3.45p	9 3	St. Norbert	12.03p	1.24p
2.17p	3.31p	15 3	Carter	12.23p	1.37p
1.50p	3.13p	23 5	St. Agathe	12.41p	1.55p
1.50p	3.04p	27 4	Union Point	12.49p	2.02p
1.39p	2.51p	32 5	SilverPlains	1.01p	2.13p
1.20p	2.33p	40 4	Morris	1.20p	2.36p
	2.18p	46 8	St. Jean	1.35p	
	1.57p	6 0	Letellier	1.57p	
	1.25p	65 0	Emerson	2.15p	
	1.15p	63 1	Pembina	2.25p	
	9.35a	103	Grand Forks	6.04p	
	9.35a	223	Winnipeg Junction	9.56p	
	8.35p	470	Minneapolis	8.30a	
	8.00p	481	St. Paul	7.05a	
	9.00a	881	Chicago	9.35a	

MORRIS-BRANDON BRANCH.

East Bound.			West Bound.		
Freight Mon, Wed. & Fri.	Passenger Tues., Thur. & Sat.	Miles from Winnipeg.	STATIONS.		
11.40a	2.55p	0	Winnipeg	1.00p	8.00a
7.30p	1.15p	0	Morris	2.30p	7.30a
6.40p	12.55p	10 0	Low Farm	3.05p	8.15a
5.46p	12.27p	21 3	Myrtle	3.31p	9.05a
5.24p	12.15p	25 9	Roland	3.45p	9.25a
4.40p	11.57a	33 5	Howbank	4.05p	9.55a
4.10p	11.43a	38 0	Miaul	4.15p	10.25a
3.23p	11.20a	49 0	Deerwood	4.35p	11.15a
2.58p	11.05a	54 1	A tamont	4.50p	11.45a
2.18p	10.49a	62 1	Somers-t	5.10p	12.3p
1.45p	10.33a	63 4	Swan Lake	5.24p	1.4p
1.17p	10.19a	74 4	Indian Springs	5.39p	1.30p
12.5 p	10.07a	74 4	Maricapolis	5.50p	1.55p
12.22p	9.50a	86 1	Greenway	6.06p	2.25p
11.51a	9.35a	92 2	Balder	6.21p	3.00p
11.04a	9.12a	102 0	Belmont	6.45p	3.50p
10.26a	8.55a	109 7	Hilton	7.21p	4.29p
9.49a	8.40a	117 1	Ashdown	7.35p	4.53p
9.35a	8.30a	120 0	Wawanesa	7.47p	5.16p
8.48a	8.06a	129 5	Rounthwaite	8.14p	6.00p
8.10a	7.43a	137 2	Martville	8.35p	6.45p
7.30a	7.30a	145 1	Brandon	8.55p	7.30p

West bound passenger trains stop at Belmont for meals.

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE BRANCH.

Taking effect Tuesday, Dec. 20, 1892.

East Bound.			W. End.		
Mxd. No 144 Mon Wed Fri	Pass No 118 Tues Thur Sat	Miles from Winnipeg.	STATIONS.		
12.15p	12.10p	3 0	Winnipeg	4.15p	3.40p
11.50a	11.52a	3 0	Portage Junction	4.25p	4.00p
11.38a	11.33a	11.5	St. Charles	4.45p	4.20p
11.07a	11.2a	14.7	Headingley	4.50p	4.35p
10.36a	11.15a	21.0	White Plains	5.07p	5.00p
10.05a	10.54a	23 8	Gravel Pit	5.25p	5.27p
9.55a	10.49	31 2	Leslie Tank	5.31p	5.35p
9.38a	10.40a	35.2	Eustace	5.40p	5.47p
9.11a	10.20a	42.1	Oakville	5.50p	5.57p
8.22a	9.55a	55 5	Portage la Prairie	6.25p	7.0 p

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