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Two cars Salmon consisting of the well
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WINNIPEG, APRIL 10, 1893.

Advertising Manitoba.

A little pamphlet, the title page of which bears the words, "Manitoba, Official Information for Investors and Settlers," has reached us from the Manitoba government immigration offices in Liverpool. The pamphlet is issued by authority of the provincial government for distribution in Great Britain. It gives a brief space to Canada as a whole, area, population, etc., and the remaining chapters are devoted to Manitoba. The area, population, progress, resources, etc., of the province are spoken of, also the system of government, educational system, description of towns and cities, crops, markets, manufactures, etc. Several pages relate the experiences of visitors and settlers. The little book should prove a useful one for the purpose intended.

Origin of Fife Wheat.

G. Leith, of the Nileston Mills, London, Ont., writes as follows concerning the controversy as to the origin of Red Fife wheat: "I came from Aberdeen, Scotland, in 1821, locating then in the township of Hellen, Prince Edward Co. The same year an emigrant came from Scotland and brought a bag of spring wheat. This was disposed of to some farmers, who sowed the wheat, and in 1842, I ground the product. When the farmer brought the grain to the mill I asked him what kind of wheat he called it. I was told it was Fife wheat. It was a hard, flinty wheat, and difficult to grind. I used to sprinkle the wheat with water and let it lie in a heap for two days. What I claim is that the Fife wheat of Manitoba is none other than this Fife wheat of Scotland, some of which was grown in Prince Edward Co. as early as 1841. The Leith family have been oatmeal millers and millwrights in Scotland some hundreds of years, so my grandfather told me sixty years ago." Another correspondent, who resided for years in Peterboro county says:—"In 1853 the

writer lived in the township of Otonabee, Co. of Peterboro. My father was running a mill then, and knew Mr. David Fife. He bought his wheat, or it was sent to him from Scotland, and for years it was known as Scotch wheat. We had great difficulty in grinding it owing to its hardness, and under the old process the bran cut up. Club wheat was thus preferred to it until the purifiers and rolls came in. By this time it had spread over the whole of the northern part of this continent under the name of Fife." All accounts of this wheat seem to agree as regards its extreme hardness.

Mints Glutted With Silver.

The United States mint at Philadelphia now contains the extraordinary amount of 110,000,000 ounces of bar silver, or sufficient for the coinage of 150,000,000 silver dollars, and besides that it holds some \$10,000,000 in coined silver. The vaults are full to overflowing and it has been necessary to have constructed a new steel-lined vault, which was completed about a week ago. It is 35 feet long, 8 feet wide, and ten feet high, yet it will hold but about 20,000,000 ounces if piled full from floor to ceiling. As silver bullion is now being received there at the rate of 3,800,000 ounces per month this additional room will be filled within half a year and then will rise the necessity of occupying still another room should the purchase of silver by the government be continued as at present. Each six months will require the erection of an additional vault for the purpose of increasing a load of silver that already is dangerously heavy in the estimation of many well-informed students of the financial situation.

What is the use of keeping up that purchase of 4,500,000 ounces each month? The people have all the silver paper they can use, and so much of it that practically it has crowded all the gold and gold paper out of circulation. Why not take measures for getting rid of a portion of the surplus by offering to redeem with a full dollar's worth of silver each of the dollars named on the certificates issued for the purchase of the metal? It would be just as honest, and far more convenient, to redeem the Treasury notes thus than to redeem in gold all of them that are presented at the Treasury.

There is no more sense, reason, or justice, in buying up the product of the silver mines to be stored on government account at Philadelphia and other points than there would be in the Treasury taking from the cotton raisers of the South and the wheat farmers of the West their surplus produce, and holding it like a rod in terrorem over the heads of the trade, which always looks at the "visible supply" as an important element in the process of determining the price to be paid for an article. No one can successfully deny that the accumulations of silver at the mints of the United States tend to keep down the price of metals as effectually as does the big visible supply of wheat to depress the price of the cereal on all that the farmer has yet to sell. Better, far better, for all concerned, if the surplus product were put on the market and worked off into the hands of consumers, leaving the price of that produced in the future to be determined by the relation of current supply to the current demand.—Chicago Tribune.

Carbonized Pepper.

A western company manufacturing graphite paint tells us of a recent inquiry for a price on a large amount of graphite. It is not the custom of the concern to sell its raw material, and an investigation was made of the use to which the graphite was to be put. The inquiry was found to proceed from a company having a close business connection with a jobbing house that does a large business in black pepper! The era of sanded sugar and chicoried coffee has evidently given place to the day of carbonized pepper.—Iron Trade Review,

Extent of Irrigation.

Science quotes from a writer on irrigation engineering the statement that India has about 25,000,000 acres that are made fruitful by irrigation. Egypt 8,000,000, Europe 5,000,000, and the United States 4,000,000 acres. Thus about 40,000,000 acres of land are made to produce crops on land which would have remained desert but for the artificial introduction of water to the thirsty soil. This is about the extent of area seeded annually in wheat in the United States.

Canned Goods Now and Then.

When the failure of Jay Cooke & Co. was announced in September, 1873, the commercial and financial classes instinctively realized that a crash was impending. The "crash" came all right, and following in its wake began the gradual shrinkage in value of nearly, if not all, commodities, to the scale of present existing values. No line of goods seemed to offer so long and stubborn resistance to this reduction in price as did the large line of articles known as canned goods. At the date above referred to three pound tomatoes were held firmly by packers at \$2.50 per dozen, there being "no money" in packing them at that "miserly" price. Other articles were priced on a similar scale of values. The shrinkage, however, began almost immediately after the occurrence of the above failure, and went on steadily for ten or twelve years, until the scale of values ruling up to January last was established, say 30 to 90c for three pound tomatoes, with only a trifling difference in price as between eastern and western markets, local packers in the west being compelled to yield to the dealer the largest share of the freight advantage he held over competitors in order to clean up his pack. But this gradual cheapening was, as it were, fought year by year in a speculative way by packer, retailer and jobber. Every break in price was assumed to be to a point less than cost of production and bound to react. Every dealer loaded up with a stock sufficient to meet his ordinary trade requirements for years ahead, in the idea that he would unload on his neighbor, who had failed to size up the situation correctly as he had, but time gradually revealed the fact that the speculative holder had in his store stacks of goods bought at higher than ruling market price, with the added disadvantage of rusty cans, swells, shop-worn, old goods, in place of new and fresh goods, loss of interest and storage. In fact, the result was failure to many of this speculative class, and loss to all. Of late years the buying of canned articles has been done by all classes on the conservative shopkeeper principle, of buying as required to meet a regular demand from the regular trade. In this style of trading goods no longer accumulate and grow into swells or "rusties." The packer-made prices are based on the pack to be marketed; it is met by packer, jobber and retailer, and it is consumed. Very few old goods are now found to enrich the warehouseman as in former years. If there ever was a time when the date of pack was needed on canned articles, that time has passed long ago and will never come again. Goods are forced to consumption by cut in prices and by agencies that reach all classes of the people—dry goods stores, drug stores and meat markets—so that the grocery man has to keep his profits within limits or he will cease to be in the business so far as canned goods are concerned, and it also insures consumption of the goods within a reasonable time (say two seasons after packing at most), probably 35 per cent. being consumed before now packing season comes around. There is absolutely no need, therefore, to date cans, as no goods are injurious to health because of their age, whereas a person ignorant of this fact and prejudiced, would perhaps be induced to reject the chance to purchase a palatable, wholesome table delicacy offered at a low price. In such a case ignorance is surely more profitable than knowledge.—Chicago Grocer.

REX BRAND CANNED MEATS
PATENT KEY OPENER.

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LUNCH
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OX TONGUE.
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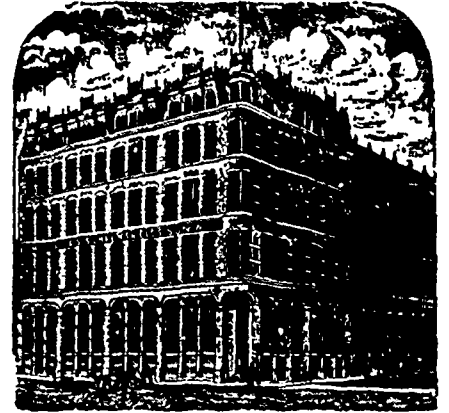
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WINNIPEG.

The Commercial

WINNIPEG, APRIL 10, 1893.

EXPERIMENTAL FARMING.

Continuing our article of last week regarding the work of the Manitoba Experimental farm during 1892, we will first take up the experiments with oats. The year is not considered a good one for oats, owing to prevalence of rust. A number of new varieties were tested. The highest yield obtained from 35 varieties was 37.2 bushels per acre, from white Hungarian. Australia stood second, yielding 35.30; Banner third, with 32.12 and Abundance fourth, with 31.26 bushels per acre, and so on downward, the lowest yield being 50 bushels, obtained from Rennie's Prize White. The Welcome oat, a well-known variety, yielded 72.32 bushels. The weight per bushel varied from 29½ to 43 pounds, Bonanza giving the highest weight, with a yield of 60 bushels per acre.

The yield of barley on the farm did not equal 1891, but some very fair returns were secured. Many varieties lodged badly, indicating the value of stiff strawed varieties. The superintendent makes the following suggestions regarding barley: Summer fallow land preferred. Never sow on fall plowing; it is generally too dry. If sown on spring plowing, sow and harrow the same day, so as to retain the moisture, always use a drill, press drill preferred. In a test of twenty-one varieties of barley, on black loam, sown on May 20th, the highest yield was 67.24 bushels per acre, from Goldthorp variety, two row. Italian returned 60.40 bushels, Sweedish 57.14 bushels; Sharp's improved 56.32 bushels and Duck Bill 56.32 bushels per acre, and so on down to 27.44 the lowest yield. The weight varied from 40 to 58 pounds per bushel. Another test of twenty-one varieties was made on gravelly loam soil, the highest yields being: Sweedish 58.6 bushels; Prize Prolific, 51.32 bushels; Sharp's Imperial, 47.34 bushels; beardless, 44.28 bushels. In this test Goldthorp, which headed the list in the first test, only came in twelfth, with a yield of 36.42 bushels.

Tests of drill sowing for barley bear out previous experiences, showing a heavy loss from broadcast sowing. The Duck bill variety was used for this test. The press drill returned 58.16 bushels, used with wheel covers and 49.18 bushels when used with chain covers. The common drill gave 52.44 bushels, and broadcast 47.4 bushels.

Experiments were made as to date of sowing, with two varieties of barley. The first sowing was on April 23, and each week thereafter until June 4, six sowings in all. The earliest sowing gave the poorest yield in each case. The last sowing, on June 4, gave the largest yield of one variety, 61.33 bushels, from Kniver Chevalier, and the other variety, Goldthorp, returned its largest yield from the sowing made on May 21, indicating that the best results were obtained from rather late sowing. The early sowings suffered from rust, but the late were not affected.

A similar test with oats, sown on the same

dates as the barley, gave the best returns from the sowing of May 28 for Prize Cluster, and May 7 for Banner. The first sowing gave the poorest return for each variety.

Peas is a crop which speaking generally, we may say is not grown in Manitoba. On the experimental farm this crop has always been a successful one, and there would appear to be no good reason why it should not be successful with others. The following directions are given for growing field peas: Sow on soil naturally well drained, on land free from weeds. well rotted back setting or clean summer fallow preferred. Sow deep as possible, with a drill, 2½ to 3½ bushels per acre, according to size of seed. Crown, Prince Albert and Multiplier have been found most suitable. The yield last year, from eleven varieties, ranged from 10.40 to 31.50 bushels per acre.

Buckwheat was grown very successfully on the farm last year.

A great deal of attention has been given at the Manitoba farm to the production of hay and fodder crops. This is a very important matter for Manitoba. Heretofore our farmers have depended mainly upon the native prairie grasses for hay, but as the country becomes more closely settled up, this source of supply is being cut off. Farmers will be obliged to go more generally into cultivated hay and fodder crops, and it is very necessary to discover what varieties are best suited to the country. Good yields were obtained on the farm from mixed grain, sown to cut for fodder. Oats and tares sown together, returned 3 tons 975 pounds of dry fodder, and oats and peas gave a slightly smaller return—namely, 3 tons 925 pounds. Wheat and peas returned the same as oats and peas. Barley and peas gave 3 tons 300 pounds, barley and tares, 2 tons 25 pounds from the first cutting, and 1 ton 1,150 pounds from the second; rye and tares, 1 ton 1,125 pounds from the first cutting, and 1 ton 25 pounds from the second cutting.

Many imported clovers and grasses succumbed to the winter of 1891-92, which was a severe one. The following proved hardy: Timothy, Bromus Inermis, Hard and Sheep Fescue, and White Dutch Clover. Native grasses have been tested extensively on the farm, from seed gathered from the wild prairie varieties, and they have proved very successful under cultivation. These native grasses have stood both drought and frost better than timothy, and have yielded from two to three times as much hay per acre. Native grasses sown several years ago are still vigorous, proving that they are all true perennials, and not likely to run out quickly. The native grasses yielded from 1 ton 1,050 pounds per acre of hay up to 3 tons 1,200 pounds; while the highest yield of timothy, from different plots, was 1 ton 720 pounds. Splendid success has resulted from corn sown for fodder. A large number of varieties of corn have been sown for fodder, yielding from 12 tons to 27½ tons per acre of green fodder for the silo. Corn may also be stocked and used for dry winter fodder. A dozen or so varieties of millet and Hungarian grass were grown, and produced a heavy crop.

Roots were very successfully grown the past season at the experimental farm. Rennie's

Purple Top Swede turnip returned 1,010 bushels per acre. Mangels yielded up to 1,460 bushels per acre, and carrots from 310 to 462 bushels per acre. Potatoes returned from 161 to 414 bushels per acre from a test of 21 varieties; and another experiment with 54 varieties produced a yield varying from 117 to 443 bushels per acre.

In the line of fruits, experiments with apple trees have not been very successful. Some varieties have stood the winter all right. They are grown in bush form. Crab apples have done better. Most of the plum trees were winter killed, but De Soto, Early Red, and Nichols seem to stand the winter. A few varieties of cherries have also survived the past few winters. Currants, gooseberries, raspberries, etc., have done well.

Considerable attention has been given to forestry. The best results have been experienced from native trees, such as the ash-leaf maple, white elm, cottonwood. Russian poplar and willows have also done well. Eastern elm have killed back each winter.

FEEDING GRAIN TO STOCK.

THE COMMERCIAL has pointed to the value of coarse grains and damaged wheat for feed, instead of exporting. In the recent annual report of the Manitoba experimental farm, is something which Manitoba farmers should have placed before them. The only report of experiments with live stock, relates to feeding steers with frozen wheat. Six shorthorn grade steers, two years old, were selected and fed as follows: Two steers fed 20 pounds of cut wheat straw and 16 pounds of No. 3 frosted wheat; two steers were fed 10 pounds of the frosted wheat, 20 pounds of turnips and 15 pounds of cut straw. The remaining two steers were fed 11 pounds of barley chop, 20 pounds of turnips, 6 pounds of native hay and 10 pounds of cut straw. They were all fed four and a half months, three feeds per day. The cost of each experiment was as follows: First two steers consumed \$12.84 worth of feed; the second two \$12.14 worth of feed, and the third \$13.96 worth of feed, during the entire feeding period. The first two steers gained 1310 pounds per day, the second 17-100 pounds, and the third 19-10 pounds per day. They were purchased for 2½ cents per pound, and sold for 4 cents per pound, live weight, making a profit as follows: First two, \$24.33; second two, \$21.51; third two, \$34.06.

This experiment first shows the advantage of feeding stock properly, instead of marketing them in a lean or partly fed condition. It is further shown that though frozen wheat is not the most valuable feed for stock, it is more valuable when disposed of in this way, than when sold as grain. In this experiment, the frozen wheat realized equal to 56 cents per bushel in the first instance, and 61 cents per bushel in the second test. This is fully double the market price of the grain. The trial of barley, with turnips and hay, gave even a more satisfactory return than the frosted wheat. The experiment indicates further that better results can be had from feeding turnips with the other feed.

RAISING HOGS.

It is becoming well known that corn does not produce the best pork. In Great Britain there is an objection to corn fed pork. Corn produces a coarse flesh, and a yellow, oily fat. It is claimed that barley, rye, wheat and peas produce the best pork. A mixture of grains is most desirable, but to obtain the best results other substances require to be fed with the grain. Baked potatoes have been found excellent food for hogs, with grain. Other roots, or skimmed milk, buttermilk, etc., are also good. The grain should always be ground and soaked before feeding.

Manitoba farmers should have a profitable field before them in raising hogs. Now that a large packing industry is to be started in Winnipeg, the market will be assured for a larger quantity of hogs than has yet been produced here. The grains which give the best results for feeding can be grown here in unlimited quantities, and no trouble should be experienced in procuring the quantity of potatoes and roots for mixed feeding. Experiments have proved clearly that straight grain feeding is not as successful as a mixed feeding. This applies to other animals, but particularly to hogs.

Manitoba produces a large surplus of all kinds of grain needed. The high freight rate renders the export of coarse and low grade grains unprofitable. The country has not heretofore produced hogs enough to supply the local demand. Thus while we have been exporting cheap grains at a loss, we have been paying freights upon imported meats, or in other words, we have been importing Ontario peas and southern corn in the form of bacon, hams, etc. By feeding this cheap grain at home we would save the freight rate both ways on the cheap grain exported, and the higher priced bacon, etc., imported. The value of the grain to the Manitoba farmer would therefore be greatly increased, if fed at home, if the feeding is done intelligently and systematically.

The success of the packing industry in Manitoba will depend largely upon the farmers, who are looked to to supply the right kind of material, in required quantity. To supply this material, the first thing to look to is breeding. There are hogs and hogs, and what is required is the right kind of hogs. After this is secured, then comes the important matter of proper feeding. The great majority of our farmers are no doubt intelligent enough to soon learn what is required of them, if they will take the pains to investigate. So long as the industry of packing is confined to local requirements, the necessity of careful breeding and feeding will not be so apparent. But the industry should be established with a view to doing an export trade in the near future. The local market is limited, and any considerable increased attention given to raising hogs would soon lead to a supply in excess of home requirements. It is therefore necessary that the producers should be educated at once as to the requirements for export, so that when the supply exceeds home consumption, our packers will at once be ready to turn their attention to export markets. In another column of this number of THE COMMERCIAL will be found a few notes regarding the raising of hogs in Denmark, which may prove of interest in this connection, as it deals with the practical side of the question.

British Columbia Directory.

William's Directory of British Columbia for 1893, is out, and THE COMMERCIAL has been favored with a copy. It is an improvement upon former issues in style of got-up and typographical appearance. The printing, binding and general appearance of the book is decidedly creditable. The book contains about 1,000 pages of printed matter, and to those doing business in or with British Columbia it will be found indispensable. We congratulate the publishers—The Williams' B. C. Directory Company, limited—for the production of such a valuable and handsome work.

London March Fur Sales.

Further particulars are to hand regarding the London March fur sale. At the Hudson's Bay Company's sales prices realized were as follows:—

	Per cent.
Otter	25 higher than March 1892.
Silver Fox	30 " " "
White Fox	10 " " "
Wolverine	100 " " "
Mink	50 " " "
Beaver	10 " " "
Fisher	25 " " "
Marten	45 " " "
Black Bear	12½ " " "
Brown Bear	20 " " "
Skunk	20 " " "
Cross Fox	Same as March 1892.
Gray Fox	" " "
Wolf	" " "
Red Fox	5 lower than March 1892. 2
Lynx	10 " " "

These prices are about the same as previously noted in THE COMMERCIAL.

At C. M. Lampson & Co's. sales, prices realized were as follows:—

White Fox—same as March 1892.
Mink, E. N. and Halifax—same as March 1892

	Per cent.
Wild Cat	59 lower than March 1892.
Wolf	19 " " "
Lynx	6 " " "
Red Fox	3 " " "
Wombat	30 " " "
Gray Fox	10 " " "
Badger	25 " " "
Opossum	15 " " "
Russian Sable, Kamtschatka	7 " " "
Russian Sable, Yakutsky	20 " " "
Japanese Fox	25 " " "
Kangaroo	2 " " "
B'ue Fox	17½ higher than March 1892.
Cross Fox	5 " " "
Silver Fox	27½ " " "
Sea Otter	12½ " " "
Beaver	7½ " " "
Australian Opossum	2 " " "
N.W.C. Seals	44 " " "
Lobos Seals	25 " " "
Raccoon, N.	33 " " "
Raccoon, S.	13 " " "
Raccoon, S.W.	13 " " "
Raccoon, W.	23 " " "
Fisher	25 " " "
Wolverine	100 " " "
Russian Sable, Amooraky	2 " " "
Black Bear	26 " " "
Brown Bear	69 " " "
Grizzly Bear	16 " " "
Wallaby	6 " " "
Marten	25 " " "
Skunk	7 " " "
Muskrat	5 " " "
Black Muskrat	84 " " "
Hair Seals	12 " " "
Otter	26½ " " "

Mink, other than eastern, northern and Halifax, 48 per cent higher.

COMPARED WITH JANUARY, 1893.

	Per cent.
Raccoon, Western	7½ lower than Jan., 1893.
Raccoon, S.W. & S	15 " " "
Gray Fox	10 " " "
Wild Cat	25 " " "
Musquash, Spring	15 " " "
Musquash, Fall	10 " " "
Red Fox	5 " " "
Black Bear	20 higher than Jan., 1893.
Brown Bear	40 " " "
Opossum	15 " " "
Skunk	7½ " " "
Raccoon, Northern	same as January, 1893.
Musquash, Winter	" " "
Marten	" " "
Mink, Eastern, Half-fax & Northern	" " "
Mink, other than above	10 per cent higher
Chinchilla, bastard	same as January, 1893.
Squirrel	10 p.c. lower than Jan., 1893.

Monkey.—The reduced supply and particularly strong demand for America, caused a very lively sale at an advance of 30 per cent over January rates, the medium sorts being the dearest.

Australian Opossum—Those sold were a very mixed collection, except about 20,000 of rather good quality; prices ruled about same as at January sales.

Wallaby Wombat—Quality of those sold was much as usual; the large supply and weakened demand caused prices to recede about 25 per cent.

Bastard Chinchilla remained very neglected and mostly remain unsold.

Tibet Lamb, Coats, Crosses and Skins—Demand has become very quiet, and buyers not pleased with the quality offered; very few changed hands, and those mostly at declining prices.

China Goat Rugs—Only few were sold at the public auctions, but many were sold private at the recently moderate prices.

COPENHAGEN SALES.

At the sale of Royal Greenland Company, at Copenhagen, on February 23, the following prices were realized:—Blue fox, No. 1, from 6 to 11½ kroner, No. 2, from 6 to 6½ kroner; No. 3, from 3-7 to 3-9 kroner; No. 4 brought 5½ kroner.

White fox, No. 1, 15 to 15½ kroner; No. 2, from 6½ to 7 kroner; No. 3, from 2.70 to 2.90 kroner.

Polar bears; the following are the prices obtained for each of the 59 skins offered: No. 1, 101; No. 2, 401; No. 3, 222; No. 4, 70; No. 5, 285; No. 6, 175; No. 7, 110; No. 8, 316; No. 9, 387; No. 10, 316; No. 11, 272; No. 12, 55; No. 13, 103; No. 14, 130; No. 15, 206; No. 16, 375; No. 17, 300; No. 18, 300; No. 19, 290; No. 20, 635; No. 21, 326; No. 22, 150; No. 23, 480; No. 24, 285; No. 25, 451; No. 26, 391; No. 27, 350; No. 28, 145; No. 29, 280; No. 30, 341; No. 31, 495; No. 32, 75; No. 33, 101; No. 34, 40; No. 35, 60; No. 36, 31; No. 37, 20; No. 38, 175; No. 39, 130; No. 40, 315; No. 41, 142; No. 42, 100; No. 43, 256; No. 44, 71; No. 45, 175; No. 46, 200; No. 47, 153; No. 48, 241; No. 49, 275; No. 50, 250; No. 51, 156; No. 52, 282; No. 53, 32; No. 54, 82; No. 55, 170; No. 56, 145; No. 57, 200; No. 58, 79; No. 59, 275 kroners.—*Fur Trade Review.*

To Prevent Bursting of Frozen Pipes.

Pipes and vessels of the toughest metals burst as easily as clay pipes from the freezing of water so confined in them as to permit no room for its expansion. If a short piece of rubber hose, securely tied at each end so as to prevent the air in it from escaping, is inserted inside the water pipe, about the point where it is most likely to freeze, it will prevent the bursting of the pipe. The expansion of the freezing water is counteracted by the compression of the air confined in the rubber hose and thus relieves the pressure on the pipe.

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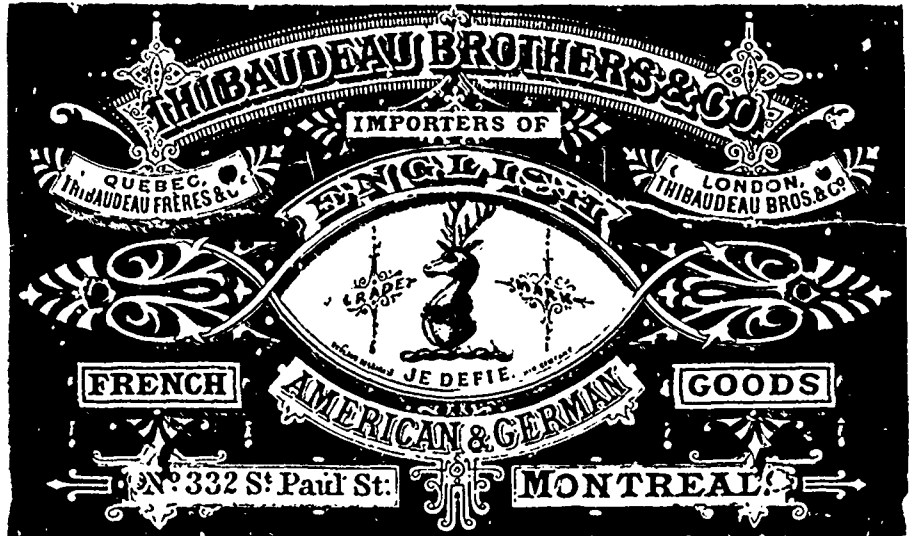
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Perfect Gem Vegetables and Fruits, California Evaporated Fruits, New Turkish Prunes, hhds, bbls and cases, English Malt Vinegar in quarter casks, West India Molasses, New Cheese

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

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Manitoba.

A. Miller, baker, etc., Hamiota, is succeeded by W. G. Scott.

J. W. Sapwell, hardware dealer, Gainsborough, is dead.

J. H. Hog, of Brandon, has opened a grocery store at Rapid City.

Wm. Speers, baker, Boissovain, is opening business at Napinka.

Wilcox & Ramsay, general dealers, Virden, are opening a branch at Keaton.

F. A. Richardson, general store, Pipestone, has sold out to Riddell Bros.

Rogers & Douglas, general dealers, Elkhorn, have assigned. Rogers reported away.

Despars & Bleau, hardware, St. Boniface, have dissolved. H. F. Despars continues.

The residences of Dr. Goulding, Virden, was destroyed by fire, together with all the contents.

Gillies & Co., general dealers, Minnedosa, have sold out to P. J. McDermott, general dealer, of the same place.

W. Williams, of Deloraine, has been appointed an immigration agent at Bay City, Michigan, by the Dominion Government.

Kerr & Mageo, furniture, Manitou, have dissolved partnership. Joseph Kerr will continue the business; S. Mageo retiring.

The Grand Union hotel, Melita, has changed hands. Mr. Weir, the late proprietor, went out on Monday evening last. It will now be managed by A. Cochlan.

A. Whitelaw, merchant, Brandon, has given Jas. Whitelaw and M. S. Festing an interest in the business, which will hereafter be carried on under the name of the Whitelaw Trading Co.

Last week's *Manitoba Gazette* proclaimed Thursday, May 11, as Arbor Day. As the 11th is Ascension Day, the Government has decided to change the date to Friday, May 12.

The Northwest Hide Co. is the name of a new concern established with headquarters at St. Boniface, opposite Winnipeg, to deal in hides, skins, etc. D. McKenzie, of Minneapolis, and R. McKenzie, of Manitou, are proprietors.

B. Gordon, who has entered into partnership with W. F. Buchanan, wholesale commission merchant, Winnipeg, is well known in this city, where he was formerly connected with the Hudson's Bay Co. From here he went to Victoria, B.C., where he was successful in building up a large grocery trade.

It appears that bluestone is being offered by retail dealers at low prices, in some places. Wholesale dealers say that good bluestone cannot be sold at 5 cents per pound retail, except at a loss, and that those who sell at that price either have an inferior article, or they are selling regardless of profit.

From the present outlook Melita has a busy summer ahead of her, says the local paper. Among other large buildings to be erected will be the grist mill costing in the neighborhood of \$25,000. A. E. Thomson talks of building a large business block this year as also does Asher Pierce. A number of private residences are also spoken of, among them being J. A. McIntyre, A. M. Livingston and others.

Jas. McAdams, creamery proprietor of Iowa, arrived from the south last week, and will open out in business near Russel, on the line of the Manitoba and Northwestern Railway. He states that he is tired of trying to make money in the States and a great many more Iowa settlers will be up this spring. A large number are talking about Manitoba down there. Iowa is the great creamery state of the union, there being 795 factories for the manufacture of cheese and butter within her boundaries.

The *Rapid City Spectator* says:—"The Stiver and Co. estate showed a liability of something over \$1,900. The stock invoiced something less than \$1,000, and sold for 50c on the dollar. The book debts amounted to only \$160, and sold for 10c on the dollar. The stock was purchased by Mr. Langman, and will be moved to

Birtle. After paying expenses connected with the assignment, the estate will pay the creditors about 10c on the dollar. The creditors are now wondering where all the money has gone to!"

The stock of H. Steinkopf, general store, Morden, is said to be in the hands of the sheriff.

Following are the inland revenue collections for March, 1893 at Winnipeg:

Spirits.....	\$12,000 80
Malt.....	2,300 52
Tobacco.....	13,012 75
Liquors.....	810 76
Cigars.....	60 00
Petroleum.....	62 80
Sundries.....	120 40

Total.....\$29,471 02

March, 1892.....\$30,343 46

Decrease, 1893.....6,872 43

Alberta.

John Cameron, general dealer, has completed a fine new store at Edmonton, into which he is moving.

F. A. Osburn is opening a lumber yard at Edmonton. A car load of British Columbia lumber has arrived for him.

Fred Galligher of Winnipeg, left last week for Edmonton, where he intends going into the butcher business with his brother Con.

R. T. Burnes of Macleod has entered into partnership with C. F. Harris, barristers &c., and will take charge of a branch office at Pincher Creek.

The McLaren mill, of Macleod has prepared an exhibit of native woods for the Chicago exposition. It consists of black pine and spruce in various forms.

The New Oxley rancho has shipped three carloads of cattle to British Columbia. They are part of a lot that were purchased some time ago by Mr. Burns.

The Calgary legal firm of Loughheed, McCarthy & McCarter has been dissolved. Loughheed & McCarter will continue their present practice together, while Mr. McCarthy will open a new firm with a young Ontario barrister as his partner.

The new store which has been just completed for the Hudson's Bay Company at Edmonton, and which the company are now preparing to occupy, is situated on the north side of Jasper avenue at the corner of Third street. The building is of frame with stone foundation. The size of the main building is 60x32 with wing 16x36, giving a total frontage on Jasper avenue of 48 feet.

D. R. Fraser, says the *Edmonton Bulletin*, returned from Calgary on Monday's train. He did not go to Toronto as intended, having been able to arrange with a member of the firm of John Iogles & Son, Toronto, whom he met in Calgary, for the delivery at Edmonton on May 1st of an eight ton stern wheel steamer, 53 feet long, to draw not more than 26 inches of water loaded, and to steam five miles an hour against a current of four miles an hour. The boat will be shipped to Edmonton in sections and will be put together here.

Northwest Ontario.

The *Thunder Bay Daily Sentinel* of Port Arthur has resumed publication. It has not been issued during the winter. Mr. Dickinson of the *Sentinel*, is laid up in St. Boniface hospital, Winnipeg.

The Keowatin and Western Lumber Company are asking authority to increase the capital stock from half a million to one million and to extend the powers of the company for the following purposes: 'to purchase, acquire, hold alienate and convey mills, properties, mill sites, waterpowers and mills already constructed, and erect, to acquire, hold, charter, build and alienate ships, tugs or barges, requisite for the purposes of the company.

A report comes from the Sudbury district of a recent valuable discovery of gold at Wahnapitac lake, about twenty-five miles from the line of the Canadian Pacific Railway. It appears late last fall some French farmers in the lake district discovered indications of gold, which a sudden fall of snow covered over for the time being. Within the past few weeks, however, several sections have been uncovered and a blasting process introduced, which so far has developed remarkable indications of gold-bearing quartz. The mineral taken out has proved so extensive as to be seen in considerable lumps sticking out of the quartz. The chief area, so far discovered, has been bonded by Mr. Ryckman, M.P., of Hamilton, who is also extensively interested in the development of the nickel interests in that section of the country.

Assiniboia.

Another new paper, the *White Wood Herald*, has made its appearance, devoted to the White-wood district. F. J. Greenstreet is editor.

A representative of the *Melita Enterprise* visited the Estevan mines recently, and learned that the mines were closed for a time. It is the intention of the Dominion Coal Co., as soon as the frost will admit, to at once make extensive preparations so as to have a larger output for next winter's supply. A new style of grato for the screening of the coal will be used so that two kinds of coal can be loaded into separate cars at the same time. The company have sent a man to Nova Scotia to examine the machines in use for pressing fine coal into brick and if found satisfactory, a machine will be put in operation here, and in this way utilize the fine coal which is now allowed to go to waste.

The partnership business lately carried on at Saltcoats, as general merchants, under the firm name of Buchanan & Co., has been dissolved.

Freight Rates and Traffic Matters.

Ocean rates on flour, to go forward at the opening of navigation, from Minneapolis, are being offered as follows: To Liverpool, London and Glasgow, 8.44s per 100 pounds; Bristol, 11.25; Leith, 12.66c.

The Duluth and Superior correspondent of the *Northwestern Miller*, writing on March 28, says: "Ocean rates on flour are firmer and notably higher. Exports from these points are heavier than usual, even at the ruling unsatisfactory prices. The London rate is about 66, and on heavy bookings this could perhaps be shaded. A rate to Bristol of 8.03c and to Glasgow of 5.05c is quoted, and bookings to Liverpool have been made at 4.06c. To Aberdeen 14.6c and to Dundee 12.6c is asked, while the through rate to Belfast is about 49c per 100 pounds. Nothing has been booked from these points yet to go via lake and rail. The lowest lake and rail rate last season was 17½c to the seaboard; the highest 27½c. Compared with wheat charters, which have been made at 3½c to Buffalo, it is quite probable that the lake and rail rate on flour at the opening of navigation will approach nearer the maximum than the minimum rate of last year. There are no indications of any change in the basis of rail rates before the opening of navigation, though some shippers anticipate offers from the railroads just before the lake shipping season opens that will attract a large amount of tonnage. Not all the across-lake lines are to be relied upon now. Shippers receive circulars one day announcing that contracts may be made for across lake business, only to have them followed by messages declaring everything canceled for the time being."

Mr. Pullemine—"I make a pad mistake nit buying dose goats. I bays too much."

Little Sou—"Th' teacher says we must profit by our mistakes."

Mr. Pullemine—"Ish dot so? Vell, I get dem insured."

Wheat at Duluth.

Wheat opened very weak at Duluth on April 6th at 67c below yesterday's close, both for May and July delivery. The market ruled fairly active with advancing tendencies up to noon, when May wheat was 3/4 and July 3/4 to 1/2 above the opening quotations business was about equally divided between the two months. Cash wheats were very dull, but were firmly held at advanced prices. The afternoon session here ruled dull, prices were 1/4 to 3/8 below the top figures of the morning. The market closed firm and steady at 1/4 decline all around from yesterday.

Cash No. 1 hard ruled very dull, without transactions it closed nominally 1/4 lower for the session at 66 1/2.

Cash No. 1 northern very dull, small sales of fresh receipts in store were reported at 66 1/2. Regular closed nominally 1/4 down at 64 1/2. Track wheats nothing doing, closed nominally 1/4 lower at 66 1/2.

Cash No. 2 northern dull, nothing reported. Regular in store closed nominally 1/4 lower at 58 1/2. Track wheat closed 1c down at 62.

Cash No. 3 wheat closed dull, nominally 1/4, declined at 52 1/2.

Rejected wheat closed nominally unchanged at 48.

April wheats nothing doing in them, both grades closed nominally 1/4 lower for the day. No. 1 hard at 66 1/2. No. 1 northern at 64 1/2.

May No. 1 hard entirely neglected, without transactions, closed nominally 1/4 lower for the day at 70 1/2.

May No. 1 northern opened very weak and 1/4 below yesterday's close at 67 1/2, with fair trading early at that figure, ruled fairly active

with advancing tendencies up to noon, selling at 67 1/2, 67 3/4, 68, 68 1/2 and to 68 3/4. Ruled very dull during the later session, without further sales closed 1/4 lower and 3/8 below yesterday at 67 1/2 bid.

July No. 1 hard, without trades, closed nominally 1/4 lower for the day 73 1/2.

July No. 1 northern opened very weak at 1/4 below last night's close at 70 1/2, with good business early at that figure. It ruled quite active at steadily advancing prices up to noon, selling up to the 'split' of 71 1/2 g. During the later session ruled strong and weak, broke to 71, with good sales at that, closed a shade lower at 70 1/2 bid.—Market Report, April 6.

Grain and Milling.

A small sample of wheat grown in the far northern Peace River country was exhibited at the Winnipeg Grain Exchange Monday after "call," and attracted considerable attention from the members of the exchange. The grain grades No. 1 hard, is very large and plump, of a good color, and is as good for milling as anything grown in this province. The sample is from the exhibit which is being sent to the World's Fair, and was grown by the Rev. J. Gough Brick, of Shaftesbury Mission, which is situated at the confluence of Smoky and Peace rivers. The seed was sown on May 2nd, and the grain was harvested on August 29th. The yield was thirty-four bushels per acre, and the weight, government test, sixty four lbs. per bushel, Shaftesbury Mission is just 200 miles north of Edmonton, Alberta.

It is now an assured fact that Glenboro, Man. is to have a roller mill this season, says the Gazette. Mr. Cochrane, of Crystal City,

was in town on Thursday of last week, and arrangements were made for the erection of a 150 barrel mill, to be in operation by the 1st of September.

On Thursday afternoon last a meeting of farmers was held in the city hall, Brandon, to discuss the advisability of erecting or building a farmers' elevator. There was a good attendance of farmers. A motion was passed stating it was desirable to build or purchase an elevator. A committee composed of Messrs. Postlethwaite, Middleton and Nicol were appointed to secure estimates and particulars re running an elevator. The St. Jean Grist Mill & Elevator Co., St. Jean, Man., is applying for incorporation.

Reports from southern lake counties in Ontario say fall wheat is badly damaged by frost and following rains, and the crop will probably be much smaller than last year.

The Ogilvie Co.'s large mill at Winnipeg is closed down this week, and a lot of new machinery and improvements will be put in, costing about \$40,000, which amount is sufficient to build a new mill of considerable capacity. The output of the mill will be considerably enlarged by these improvements.

The Hudson Bay Co. Mill on the west side at Emerson, Man., is offered for sale at a great sacrifice says the Emerson Times.

The largest and most representative meeting of ratepayers ever held in Elkhorn, Man., says the Advocate, gathered in Broadley's hall last Saturday to discuss the advisability of granting a bonus of \$5,000 in aid of a flour mill at that point. The meeting was favorable to the bonus.

The work of hauling stone for the foundation of the new flour mill at Melita, Man., has been commenced. The bonus to the mill was carried by a large majority.

Winnipeg Wholesale Prices Current.

Table with multiple columns listing various commodities such as PAINTS, OILS AND GLASS, COAL, DRUGS AND CHEMICALS, METALS AND HARDWARE, and their respective prices. Includes items like White Lead, Castor Oil, and various types of iron and steel.

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.

April 3.

Business is featureless. It is rather dull than otherwise, and no important changes are to be noted for some weeks.

In the Fraser the salmon run so far is very poor and competition being keen prices are high. Demand from the east is good.

Cured meats have remained steady for a long time, and are still high. Prices for live stock and fresh meats have steadily advanced. Calgary is supplying the principal beef used on the coast, and the quality is first class.

Dairy products have not varied for a long time. California divides the market with the eastern creamery and are selling at the same price. Eggs are going down, and the market is plentifully supplied. Stocks are principally American ranch eggs.

The dealers in flour are cutting prices and competition and over supply have demoralized the market.

One of the evils of the western mining development or rather the prospects of it is the booming of numerous town sites. Just now Kaslo is being boomed for all that it is worth and a very large number of transactions have taken place during the past few weeks. It is the old story over again, experience in the matter of real estate apparently never making people wise.

The last cargo of halibut from the north arrived on Saturday. The trip was very successful, 23 tons of halibut being caught, and as high as 420 fish being brought in at one set of the troll. Two carloads have been shipped, one to New York and one to Chicago. Although there has not been much money made out of deep sea fishing the past season, it has been inaugurated with fair hopes of success. One great drawback is the high rate of commission necessary to be paid in New York to the commission men to handle it, 12½ per cent. being charged, which represents a fair profit in itself. During the winter about 12 carloads in all have been shipped to the American markets.

Several new and important industries will soon be in operation, the building and machinery having been or are being put in place. They are all on a large scale, and will mean the employment of a great deal of labor. These are: smelter at Pilot Bay, West Kootenay; Portland cement works and the British Columbia cooperage and jute works, Vancouver; paint mills and bone reduction works, Victoria; paper mills, Alberni; and oatmeal and feed mills, Westminster. This is one of the most promising features of development, and means a good deal more than speculation in paper railway charters and town lots for the good of the province.

Victoria this year is largely in it from the point of public works. A strong agitation has been carried on recently towards obtaining a greater share of Dominion money spent in public works, inasmuch as British Columbia contributes three times per head to the Federal treasury of the average citizen of the Dominion and has obtained the least for it; that is, laying aside the Canadian Pacific Railway, which was a national necessity, and rightly belong to the whole Dominion, the same as canals, the Grand Trunk and International, only in a much greater degree. The result of that agitation, very mild though it was, and backed up at Ottawa by strong representations from the members, Victoria and immediate vicinity receives in all about \$325,000 of federal appropriations for public buildings, dredging, quarantine, military, etc. This does not include an

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expenditure of over \$500,000 for fortifications at Esquimalt, which will be divided between Canada and Great Britain. Then \$600,000 have been provided by the Provincial Government for new parliament buildings at Victoria during the present year. This represents in all nearly a million and a half of dollars. Of course, this will not be spent during 1893, but has been determined upon. The expenditure of this money will do much towards relieving the present dull times, which added to the building of the Victoria & Sydney Railway, the Burrard Inlet & Fraser Railway, the traffic bridge at Westminster, the Revelstoke & Arrow Lake the Kaslo & Shewan and Nelson & Fort Sheppard Railways means the putting into circulation a great deal of capital.

The building of the Burrard Inlet & Fraser Valley Railway which has been transferred to the Northern Pacific, has assumed a much more important form than was at first contemplated when Vancouver was asked for a bonus. It has now been decided to build a main traffic bridge over the Fraser River at Westminster, which will cost about \$750,000. The Provincial government, the city of Westminster and the Great Northern and Northern Pacific Railways will all contribute towards this undertaking, which will open up the whole Westminster district by direct rail communication with the cities of Vancouver and Westminster.

All preliminary arrangements are now announced to have been made in connection with the Northern Pacific taking charge of the railway from Sumas to Vancouver, an engineering corps of twenty-seven is working from Sumas and has already advanced several miles. A similar party will start from Vancouver today. It is expected that the road will be in running operation very shortly after the New Year.

The promoters and original shareholders of the Burrard Inlet and Fraser Valley Company have formally transferred their shares to nominees appointed by the Northern Pacific Railway Company. The shareholders have power to take full charge of the construction, operations, equipping and maintaining the line and in every way to act for the Northern Pacific Railway Company with the Sumas and Vancouver line.

The new shareholders elected the following directors: C. D. Rand, Percy Dickinson, H. S. Hason, J. M. Ashton, J. Q. Barlow, D. S. Wallbridge and J. Byron, and these again elected the following officers: President, C. D. Rand; vice president, Percy Dickinson; secretary, D. S. Wallbridge; treasurer, H. S. Hason; chief engineer, J. Q. Barlow; solicitor, A. J. McCall.

SMALL FRUITS.

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W. W. HILBORN, Leamington, Ont.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

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

Jos. Andrews, Sec. Treas.
W. J. Cowan, Reeve.

Hamiota, April 4th, 1893.

B. C. Market Quotations.

DAIRY.—Dairy products are very steady California and eastern creamery is selling freely at 27c Dairy is quoted at 23c. Cheese is from 13 to 15c.

FRUIT.—Fruit is limited and selling at the following prices: Apples, \$7.00 per barrel; evaporated apples, 10c; lemons, \$6; dried apples 9c; evaporated peaches, 15c; Virginia peanuts, 13c; apricots, 20c; cranberries, \$11; California seedling oranges, \$2.75 to \$3; Navels, \$4; dates, 7c to 8c; figs, 18c; California peanuts, 10c.

COAL.—J. W. Harrison, San Francisco, writes as follows with reference to the present condition of the coal trade:—During the week there has been arrivals aggregating 14,362 tons from coast mines, and 4,452 tons from foreign ports. Everything in this line remains unusually sluggish this week, except a little excitement in Cumberland, brought about by some inside misunderstanding among the principal holders.

Steam and domestic grades are unchanged. Freights from Europe and Australia on coals remains stationary; there are more offerings than purchasers, notwithstanding that favorable terms are offered. This is difficult to

(Continued on page 956.)

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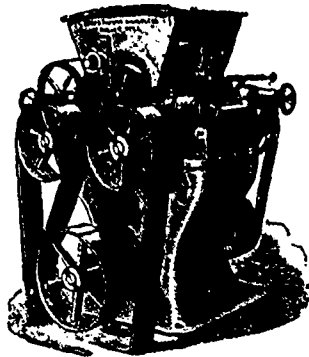
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WINNIPEG MARKETS.

[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 8.

Cold and backward weather has been a drag upon business. The spring is already late, and the weather is still unfavorable. No seeding has been reported yet from the country, and in this district at least, there are no immediate prospect of being able to begin this work. While the backward weather retards business, it is not necessarily the cause of a poor prospect for crops. Early springs have a tendency to dry out the soil before vegetation gets a start, while the present weather will retain the moisture in the ground and leave it in better condition when warm weather does come. So far as crops are concerned, there is probably little reason to take an unfavorable view of the situation on account of the backward spring. Building trade in the city is opening out fairly briskly, causing considerable demand for lumber and building supplies, hardware, paints, etc. In textile branches there is little sorting trade doing yet. Travellers are going out with fall samples. Some are now on the road. Immigration has been heavier this week, comprising parties from eastern Canada, the States, Great Britain and Europe. The 4th of April, which came in this week, is a heavy settling day, particularly in the clothing trade, and the report has been very unsatisfactory, less than 25 per cent. of paper held by some houses being met.

DRUGS—Opium has been advancing strongly, and morphia is also quoted higher. United States salad oil has been advanced 15 to 25 cents. Bluestone has had a large sale. Drug-gists say that bluestone sold by retail dealers at the low prices reported from some Manitoba points, cannot be of good quality, unless it be that those merchants are handling it for amusement, and not for profit. From 7 to 8c per pound is about as low as pure bluestone can be sold retail in outside points, and leave a reasonable margin of profit.

DRIED FRUITS—Evaporated apples are scarce and expected to advance. New importations would cost higher. We quote:—Dried apples 7 to 7½c; evaporated, 10; figs, layers, 10 to 13c; 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.

GREEN FRUITS—Fancy apples are held firm at \$5.50 to \$6, but as usual at this season there are some in the market more or less of quality, which are selling at \$2 to \$5 per barrel, as to condition. A few winter pears have been in and sold at \$6 per box, and a few pineapples have arrived, but no constant supply is to be had. Bananas are selling more freely, but the weather has been unfavorable for this fruit. Oranges are offering freely. Prices are: Apples, \$5.50 to \$6.00 per barrel for fancy fruit. California oranges, \$4 to \$4.50 per box. Florida oranges held at \$5 to \$5.50; lemons, now Messina, \$5.25 to \$5.50; bananas, 48 to \$4.50 per bunch. Apple cider, 35c per gallon.

GROCERIES.—The strength in sugar which developed recently, has been firmly maintained, and the situation is now even stronger. Eastern refiners have again advanced prices. At New York raw and refined sugars were higher. Willett & Gray, of New York, in their last circular say: "The continuation of the advance of raws made a corresponding advance neces-

sary in refined to the same parity. During this advance grocers have been free buyers, and have now good carrying stocks for the active season. The local demand has therefore fallen off, but conditions are such that the present quotations will undoubtedly be maintained, and the chances are that the next change, when it comes, will be a further advance, soon if not immediately. At the close the grocers are appreciating the strong general situation, and are buying more freely. An advance of 1-16c on all grades has just been made, included in our quotations."

The new prices for starch have been received. They show advances of ¼ to 1c per lb. on the figures to which the late cutting reduced the market for some time. The factory prices are now as follows: Culinary, in boxes, 7 to 7½c; laundry, No. 1 white cartons, 5½c, bbls, 5c; Canada laundry, 4½c; gloss, boxes, 7c; do kegs, 6½c; rice, 9c. Freight will be prepaid in 10 box lots. There is a discount of 3 per cent. on purchases of 50 boxes and 6 per cent. on 100 boxes.

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; coconuts, \$9 to \$10 per 100.

FISH—The trade in bulk oysters is becoming precarious, but there are still offerings in the market. Prices for fresh fish are:—Jackfish, 3c; pickerel, 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 bloomers \$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 \$1.00 per gallon for standards and \$2.00 for select; can oysters 50c each for standards and 55c select.

GRAIN AND PRODUCE.

GENERAL WHEAT—Wheat had a stronger tone this week, and United States markets have ruled higher. On Monday Chicago advanced considerably, but irregularly. There were reports of drought in Kansas and Missouri, injurious to the winter wheat crop. The visible supply statement showed a decrease of 554,000 bushels, making the total 77,654,000 bushels, as compared with 41,036,000 bushels a year ago. On Tuesday United States markets were stronger. Wheat and flour on ocean passage increased equal to 560,000 bushels. Crop damage reports came from Illinois. On Wednesday United States markets advanced quite sharply, being the strongest day of the week, due to unfavorable winter wheat crop reports and continued dry weather. The Illinois state report placed the condition of winter wheat at 73 per cent. Ohio and Kentucky official reports were high, the former being placed at 90. Cables were stronger. On Thursday wheat was easier in United States markets, and irregularly lower owing to the Kansas state crop report which gave a condition of winter wheat higher than expected, the condition being placed at 74, which is poor, but not as poor as was looked for. Cables were stronger. On Friday Chicago was very unsettled and higher, and other United States markets were generally higher. Crop damage reports from Kansas was the principal feature.

Notwithstanding decreases in wheat stocks for the quarter at New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore the total stocks in the United States and Canada, added to the totals held in Europe cabled by *Ber. bohm* to Bradstreet's indicate the aggregate to have been practically stationary from February 1st to April 1st, the variation ranging from 178,000,000 to 179,000,000 bushels. Adding cable reports of supplies in Australia on April 1st the world's wheat stocks are found to have been 184,900,000 this

year against 148,795,000 bushels one year ago, of wheat and flour from the United States, both coasts, this week equal 3,635,000 bushels, against 2,875,000 bushels last week, and 2,959,000 in the week a year ago.

The exports of wheat from India during the past week were 160,000 bu, of which 83,000 bu were to the United Kingdom and 80,000 bu to the continent. The shipments for the corresponding week in 1892 were 740,000 bu. The total shipments since April 1st were 23,640,000 bu, of which 17,410,000 bu were to the United Kingdom and 11,200,000 bu to the continent. The total shipments for corresponding time last year were 53,454,000 bu, of which 26,510,000 bu were to the United Kingdom and 26,944,000 bu to the continent.

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 69,497,938 bu, against 53,933,287 bu in 1892 and 24,392,491 bu in 1891. The total receipts at the four principal spring wheat points since Aug. 1, the beginning of the crop year foot up: Minneapolis 51,611,277 bu; Duluth, 31,908,735 bu; Chicago, 40,372,918 bu; Milwaukee, 11,473,407 bu; making a total of 144,396,417 bu, against 135,855,117 bu during the same time last year and 70,596,091 bu in 1891.

LOCAL WHEAT.—The Manitoba trade has got down to a lowebb. Although farmers have not begun their seeding, the roads were in bad shape, and there was very little doing in country markets. A good many country elevators have been closed up and buyers withdrawn from the markets. There is lots of wheat in country elevators, but it is not moving forward, as it is not selling, and it may just as well be kept where it is until navigation opens at least. The closing down of the two largest mills (the Ogilvie and Lake of the Woods mills) also reduces the movement. Stocks of Manitoba wheat in store at Lake Superior on April 1 were 3,183,543 bushels, being an increase of 49,652 bushels for the week. Stocks a year ago at these ports (Fort William and Port Arthur) were 2,081,796 bushels, being an increase of 57,333 bushels for that week. Stocks at Lake Superior and interior points aggregate about 6,250,000 bushels, as compared with about 3,500,000 bushels a year ago.

LOUR—There is no change in prices locally. The output is now light, as the two large mills have closed down. The Ogilvie Company and Lake of the Woods mill having been closed down, but the latter will be running next week. 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 MILLSTUFFS—The demand is good, particularly for bran, and prices held at \$12 for bran and \$14 for shorts, less than car lots, to the local trade. The closing down of the mills will have a tendency to keep up prices, though the demand is expected to slacken up soon.

OATS—Not much activity reported. Car lots from country points have been purchased here to supply the local city demand, deliveries not being equal to requirements. Quoted here at 23 to 25c, and 18 to 20c on track country points per bushel of 34 pounds. Good milling have brought 1c higher at country points. There has been some demand for fancy seed oats, which have sold as high as 35c in car lots.

BARLEY—Nominal at 19 to 21c on track country points for feed quality.

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

MEATS, ETC.—Rolled and granulated oatmeal held at \$1.90 to 2.10 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 100lbs. Pearl barley, \$4.00.

CURED MEATS.—No change locally. Local prices are: Dry salt long clear, bacon, 11

to 11½; smoked long clear, 12½ to 12¾; spiced rolls 11 to 12; breakfast bacon 14½ to 14¾; smoked hams, 13½ to 14; boneloss ham, 13½ to 13¾; mess pork, \$21 to 22 per barrel. Sausage quoted: Pork sausage, 9½; bologna sausage, 9½; 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.—The spring supply of beef cattle is turning out sufficient, and of fairly good quality. City dressed beef is held at 6 to 6½c per pound by the side or carcass. Very little fresh mutton has been offered yet, and some frozen stock in cold storage is still selling. Quoted at 11c for cold storage and about 13c for fresh dressed. Pork quiet. Dressed hogs quoted at 6½ to 7c. Veal not very plentiful and held at 8 to 9c per pound.

EGGS.—The price has continued to decline, quotations at the close being at 14c per dozen, with a further depreciation in value expected next week.

BUTTER—Now butter has not been coming forward very freely. Choice fresh will bring 19 to 21c. Dairy, 18 to 20c for choice, the top price being for single selected packages. There is as usual at this season more or less off quality dairy in the market, which sells at variable prices.

CHEESE—Selling by jobbers at 10½ to 11c.

VEGETABLES.—Potatoes have declined slowly since the departure of very cold weather. There has been some inquiry for car lots to ship east, and an effort is being made to load a few cars, but the weather and bad roads are a drawback, as farmers dislike to open up and market their stocks. The eastern demand is expected to be only temporary. The high duty on potatoes going to the States, will prevent any business in that direction at present prices ruling in cities south. The duty is 25c per bushel. About 25c per bushel is being offered here for shipment east. Winnipeg street market prices are: Potatoes 25 to 30c per bushel; turnips 25 to 30c bushel; cabbage 60 to \$1 dozen; Onions 2½ to 3c per lb. Carrots 50 to 60c a bushel; beets, 50 to 60c bushel; parsnips, 1½ to 2c lb.

PORCUPINE.—Chickens held at \$1 to \$1.25 per pair, turkeys 14 to 15c per lb. Considerable frozen stock held yet, in cold storage, at 13 to 14c for chickens, 12 to 13c for ducks, 11 to 12c for geese and 13 to 14c for turkeys.

HIDES.—Country frozen hides have been coming in this week, being balance of winter stock held by country butchers, some of whom seem to try and see how long they dare hold frozen stock before shipping. These hides are now thawed or thawing out, and in some cases have been hair-slipped, and consequently greatly reduced in value. Dealers claim that they have been paying too much for hides all the season, and they say they will not come out ahead in this class of hides, especially as the allowance for tare is too small to cover actual loss in weight. Frozen hides now being opened up sometimes reveal horns rolled up inside, where they could not be observed in buying in a frozen state. Jav. McMillan & Co., of Minneapolis, say in their circular dated April 1, "The tanners are completely out of the market on every class of hides, both green and dry, except calfskins, and the market has declined heavily. While calfskins are bringing high prices, the indications are that they will be lower. The hides now being received are the poorest of the year, being long haired, thin stock, and a good many frozen green hides when thawed prove to be heavily manured. If customers will buy hides conservatively, say 2½ to 3c a pound for No. 1's, No. 2's and branded at 1c a pound less, the highest prices at low and medium freight points and the lowest prices at high freight points at far distances, getting tare for manure, tail bones, and horns, if any, they can make a profit by handling them. From this time on green hides must be salted promptly and properly before shipping. While salted branded hides are ruling so low we ad-

viso our customers west of the Missouri river and in western Nebraska to have their green hides dried in proper shape and ship them in that condition because they will net them more money dried than salted. They must be dried thoroughly, which takes longer in cold weather. Partly dry hides are not saleable until dried. Sheep pelts are lower." The above, from McMillan's circular, is applicable in several particulars to this market, and it indicates that the prices paid here are very high comparatively. Tallow has declined heavily in outside markets, particularly in the States. Winnipeg prices are:—Country green hides bring 3 to 3½c, unimproved as they run and are easy at this price. We quote: No. 1 cows, 3½c; No. 2, 2½c; No. 3, 2c. No. 1 heavy steers, 6c; No. 2 steers, 4c; No. 3, 3c lb. Roal veal 8 to 13-lb skins, 4 to 5c per pound. Kips about same as hides. Sheepskins worth 75c to \$1 for full wool skins, the top price for very large. Tallow, 4½ to 5c rounded; 2 to 3c rough.

HAY—Car lots held at \$5.00 to 6.00 per ton for baled, country points.

Chicago Board of Trade Prices.

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

On Monday wheat was fairly active and irregular. May wheat opened ½ to ¾c lower, declined ¾c, then advanced 1½c, declined again, and closed ¾c higher than Saturday. July had a narrower range, and closed ¾c higher than Saturday. Hog products declined. Live hogs were lower. Closing prices were:—

	April.	May	July.
Wheat.....	76	77½	78½
Corn.....	30½	40½	42
Oats.....	—	29½	29½
Pork.....	—	15 80	15 92½
Lard.....	—	9 45	9 42½
Short Ribs....	—	8 87½	8 87½

Tuesday was observed as a holiday by the Chicago Board, owing to municipal elections. On Wednesday wheat was active and unsettled. May opened 1½ to 2c higher, and advanced ¾c more, then declined 1½c, and closed 2½c higher. July sold 3c higher than Monday, held firmer than May option, and closed 2½c higher. Hog products were strong. Closing prices were:—

	April	May	July.
Wheat.....	77½	79½	79½
Corn.....	40½	41½	42½
Oats.....	—	30½	29½
Pork.....	—	16 17½	16 27½
Lard.....	—	9 70	9 72½
Short Ribs....	—	9 15	9 05

On Thursday wheat was irregular and lower. Closing prices were:—

	April.	May.	July.
Wheat.....	—	79½	76½
Corn.....	—	41-41½	42½
Oats.....	—	29½	29½
Pork.....	—	16 77½	16 57½
Lard.....	—	10 10	10 12½
Short Ribs....	—	9 35	9 32½

On Friday wheat was nervous and higher, with a wide range, showing an advance of nearly 2½c at one time. The bulls were reported to have been liberal buyers of July option. Closing prices were:—

	April.	May.	July.
Wheat.....	—	80½	76½-76½
Corn.....	—	41½	42½-42½
Oats.....	—	30	29½
Pork.....	—	16 87½	17 00
Lard.....	—	10 20	10 22½
Ribs.....	—	9 35	9 37½

Wheat opened at \$1½ for May option on Saturday, and once sold as low as 81c, recovering and closed at 81½c. Pork was stronger, closing at \$17 per barrel.

Minneapolis Markets.

Following were closing quotations for wheat on Thursday, April 6:—

Grades.	Apr.	May.	July	In Store
No. 1 hard.....	—	—	—	66½
No. 1 northern.....	64½	67½	70½	61½
No. 2 northern.....	—	—	—	58½

Flour—Flour was firmer, due to the stronger

position of wheat in the last few days. A little more of activity was noted but not sufficient to give full employment to all local mills, without fear of accumulation, and about as much of the capacity was unused as for several days past. The general asking price was a shade higher to correspond with the increased demand and higher price of cash wheat to grind. 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 bakery; \$1.15 to 1.45 for low grades, in bags, including red dog.

Bran and Shorts—Millstuff was about as usual, with bran offered mostly at \$9 on track and in bulk for billing out. The demand was about what was wanted for the supply offered. Shorts ranged about 50c to \$1 a ton above bran, excepting fine shorts which were worth about \$10 to \$11.

OATS.—The oats market declined slightly for futures in the morning with a decline generally of about ½c partly in sympathy with corn and partly because the spot offerings at most places were full. Car lots sold at 30 and 30½ for No. 3 white.

BARLEY.—Barley was pretty steady and bright grain sold about as well as usual. The common range for fair quality of about No's. 3 and 4 barley was from 35 to 40c.

FEED.—Millers held at \$15.00 to \$15.50; less than car lots \$15.00 to \$16.00; with corn meal at \$14 to \$14.50; granulated meal \$19.00.

POTATOES.—Weak and irregular, under a large supply. Mixed car lots held at 50 to 55c.

Duluth Wheat Market.

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

Monday—Cash 62c; May 65½.
Tuesday—Cash, 63½c; May 67c.
Wednesday—Cash, 64½c; 68½
Thursday—Cash 64½c; May 67½c.
Friday—Cash 64½; 68.
Saturday—Cash 65; May 68½.

A week ago cash wheat closed at 62c, and May delivery at 63½c. A year ago cash wheat closed at 81c, and May at 82½c.

Winnipeg Wheat Inspection.

Below is shown the number of cars of wheat inspected at Winnipeg for five weeks:

Grade.	March 4	March 11.	March 18.	March 25.	April 1
Extra Manitoba hard.....	0	0	1	3	0
No. 1 hard.....	18	29	15	18	7
No. 2 hard.....	68	94	75	49	33
No. 3 hard.....	1	14	13	0	12
No. 1 Northern.....	12	10	3	0	0
No. 2 Northern.....	3	6	2	1	1
No. 3 Northern.....	0	0	0	5	0
No. 1 White type.....	0	0	2	0	0
No. 2 White type.....	1	0	0	2	2
No. 1 Spring.....	0	1	0	0	0
No. 1 Frosted.....	6	4	3	4	3
No. 2 Frosted.....	8	3	3	1	4
No. 3 Frosted.....	0	0	0	0	1
Rejected.....	11	27	34	33	15
No Grade.....	23	18	26	21	18
Feed Wheat.....	4	2	1	0	0
Total.....	167	203	17	199	8
Same week last year.....	451	310	224	172	429

Lumber Cuttings.

The lumbermen employed by J. A. Christie, of Brandon, have finished their winter's work in his Assiniboine and Saskatchewan timber limits, and are now waiting for the river to open, when the drivers will bring the logs to Brandon. There are enough old logs in the boom to keep cutting for two months, until the drives arrive. Mr. Christie intends putting in a new boiler as well as an additional planer.

A new saw mill has been built at Gimli village, Lake Winnipeg. James Birkett of Selkirk placed the machinery in position.

The lumber trade next summer promises to be very brisk, says the Selkirk Herald. This winter's cut of logs on Lake Winnipeg has been much larger than usual.

Seeds

Foreign and Home Grown
Stocks now Complete.

Trade Lists and Quotations on Application.

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Red Alsike and White Clovers
Alfalfa or Lucerne, Timothy, Millet,
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Special attention to requirements of Manitoba,
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Correspondence invited.

The Steele, Briggs, Marcon Seed Co
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TORONTO, ONTARIO.

WATER POWER.

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

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

The Report and Plan may be examined
at the office of

ERNEST W. PEARSON,
Clerk and Treasurer.

S. A. D. BERTRAND, OFFICIAL ASSIGNEE

For the province of Manitoba, under the recommend-
ation of the Board of Trade of the city of Winnipeg.
Insolvent and Trust Estates Managed with Promptness
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WINNIPEG, MAN

COMMERCIAL JOB DEPT'
Awarded First Prize for Job Printing
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FRUITS AND ALL KINDS OF PRODUCE.

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CHINA and JAPAN RICE,

RICE FLOUR AND BREWERS' RICE.

WHOLESALE TRADE ONLY.

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WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

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SOLE AGENTS FOR VANCOUVER, NEW WESTMINSTER
AND DISTRICT FOR

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CELEBRATED OAK LAKE, MANITOBA FLOUR

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HEAD OFFICE AND STORE, - Vancouver, B.C.
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FRESH EGGS WANTED.

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Rates, \$2.50 to \$3.00.

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Boot and Shoe Manufacturers,
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W. WILLIAMS, AGENT.
SAMPLE ROOM—Room 1, McIntyre Block,
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The Brackman & Kerr Milling Co., (LIMITED)

Oatmeal and Ground Feed Millers.

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

FLOUR, FEED, GRAIN AND PRODUCE.

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

VICTORIA, - - .C.

B. C. Market Quotations

(Continued from page 851.)

understand, as outward grain freights for transporting both this and the coming season are declining. We have every prospect of an immense grain crop to be moved this year and as coal will be about the only available bulley article that the incoming fleet will carry, the outlook is for lower priced fuel. The output of some of the British Columbia mines has been largely increased during the month.

FREIGHTS.—In the lumber market freights are weak with a downward tendency, and a demand from West Coast South America is being filled at constantly decreasing rates. Freight rates from B.C. or P.S. are quoted as follows: Valparaiso for orders, 32; 61; direct port on West coast, South America, 30; Sydney, 31; 61; Melbourne, Adelaide or Port Pirie, 33; 33; United Kingdom, sailing at Cork for orders, 60; Shanghai, 45. The latter two are nominal and for Yokohama no quotation can be had.

VEGETABLES. With the exception of potatoes the principal vegetables are imported. Onions are quoted 3½; turnips, beets and carrots, \$20 a ton; Fraser Valley potatoes average about \$27 a ton and Ascherats, \$30.

MEATS AND LIVE STOCK.—Prices have been advancing steadily. Calgary is supplying the principal beef for the coast market and Okanagan the hogs. Prices are: Live steers are quoted 5½; cows, 4½; dressed beef 9½; sheep 7; mutton, 14; hogs, 7½; pork 10½; calves, 7; veal, 11½.

FISH. Salmon is scarce and very high. Prices are 10 to 12, halibut, 6 to 7; sturgeon 5 to 6; cod 6 to 7.

SUGAR.—The British Columbia Sugar Refining Co., Ltd., quotes as follows in their weekly price list: Powdered, long and bar, 6½ per pound; Parislump, 6½; granulated, 5½; extra C, 5; fancy yellow, 4½; yellow, 4½; golden C, 4½. Above prices are for barrels or bags; half barrels and 100 pound kegs, ½ more, boxes ½ more. No order taken for less than 100 barrels or its equivalent.

They quote syrup as follows: Finest golden, in 30 gallon barrels, 2½; do, in 10 gallon kegs, 3; do, in 5 gal on kegs, \$2.25 each; do, 1-gallon tins, \$1.50 per case of 10; do, in ½-gallon tins, \$6 per case of 20.

Prices cover delivery in Vancouver, and at Victoria, New Westminster and Nanaimo, and are subject to a discount of 2½ per cent for cash in fourteen days. All prices subject to change without notice.

MEATS.—Meats remain high, but show if anything a slight weakening. The probabilities are, however, in favor of prices keeping to the present figure throughout the year. Following are quotations: Ham, 17 to 18c; breakfast bacon 17 to 18; short rolls 13½; long rolls, 15c; dry salt, long clear, 13c; pure lard, 50 pound, 16 to 17; do, 25 pounds, 16 to 17; lard, compound, 15½.

Commission agents quote American meats f.o.b. Victoria, duty paid, as follows: Medium hams, 18½ per pound; heavy hams, 18; choice breakfast bacon, 18½; short clear sides, 15c, and dry salt, clear sides, 14½. Armour's white label pure lard, 10lb. tins, 19½ per lb. Armour's Gold Band meats are quoted (duty paid, Victoria), ham, 20½, breakfast bacon, 20½.

Eggs are declining daily. American stock now fills the market and are selling at 23. B.C. fresh eggs are 26.

LUMBER.—Quotations for Douglas Fir Lumber in cargo lots for foreign shipment are nominally as follows:

Rough Merchantable, ordinary sizes, in lengths to 40 feet inclusive, per M feet \$ 5 50
Deck plank, rough, average length, 35 feet per M 19 00
Dressed T. and G. flooring, per M 17 00
Pickets, rough per M 9 00

Quotations for local business cannot be given to apply to the whole coast, as prices vary ow-

ing to local conditions. Victoria prices given a few weeks ago were misleading as to the mainland.

FLOUR, FEED, GRAIN, ETC.—The flour market here shows no signs of improvement. Dealers are loaded up with stocks and prices are demoralized. The Quilley Milling Co. and Koovalth Mills quote standard brands of Manitoba flour, in car lots only, at Victoria, Vancouver and Westminster as follows: Patents, per bbl., \$1.75; strong bakers, \$1.45. The Columbia Flouring Mills quote Kaderby flour in carload lots at Victoria, Vancouver and New Westminster: Premier, \$1.75; XXX, \$1.60; strong bakers, or XX, \$1.60; superfine, \$1.75. Quotations small lots are: Flour, Manitoba patents, \$1.75; strong bakers, \$1.60; ladies choice, \$3.10; prairie lily, \$3.00; Oregon, \$3.10. Kaderby mills Premier \$3.00; three star, \$5.00; two star, \$1.75; oatmeal eastern \$3.40; California granulated in gunnies, \$1.35; National mls, Victoria, \$1.75; rolled oats eastern \$3.00 to \$3.25; California, \$1.10; National mills \$3.75; cornmeal \$3.10; split peas \$3.60; pearl barley \$1.50. Rice—The Victoria rice mills quote wholesale Japan rice per ton, \$77.50; China rice do \$70; rice flour, do, \$70; chit rice, do, \$25; rice meal \$17.50; chopped feed \$32 per ton; bran, \$24; shorts \$25; Man. oats, \$28 to 32; B. C. oats \$26; wheat \$27 to 32; oil cake, \$10; hay, \$20. Wheat is quoted in car lots for feed No. 2 regular at \$22 to 23 per ton; oats \$24 in bulk and in sacks \$2; chop barley \$28. California mulling barley, \$26 to 27 f.o.b. in San Francisco, California chop, \$32 to 33. Oak Lake patent \$1.80; Oak Lake strong bakers, \$1.60. The Western Milling Co. quote bran in car lots \$19.50 per ton; shorts, \$20.60; mixed chop, \$25; rye, \$33; patent flour, \$4.80; strong bakers, \$1.60. Graham flour, \$4.40. Brandon mills quote, patents per car \$1.70; strong bakers, \$1.60.

Brief Business Notes.

The sheriff has sold out Geo. Hayos, butcher, Westminster.

Flovin Bros., saloon, Victoria, have dissolved. Wm. Flovin continues.

J. R. Seymour has opened a fine drug store in the L. fovee block, Vancouver.

H. G. Shaw, late of Charlottetown, P.E.I. is opening a law office in Vancouver.

Troy & Pierchall have succeeded the Chas. G. Chapman estate, jewellery, Vancouver.

Henry Lee, late wholesale liquors, Vancouver; stock is advertised for sale by tender.

The British barque Blairhoyle, 1,210 tons, will load lumber at the Hastings mill for Sydney.

It is understood that efforts will be made to resuscitate the defunct Tannery Co. of Nanaimo.

J. C. Oig larippe has disposed of his interest in the firm of Boucher & Co., liquor merchants, to Max Leiser.

The G. P. fruit and cigar store, Westminster, has changed hands; the present proprietor is D. J. McQuarrie.

Baker and Leosou, Vancouver, now represent the Brandon Flouring Co., and have also added cigars to their business.

The Chilean ship Atacama, 1,235 tons, Caballero, from Valparaiso, will load a return cargo of lumber at Moodyville.

The John Eas, on the way to Cowichan to load lumber, is one of the largest ships afloat. She will carry 2,000,000 feet of lumber.

The Grandholm has been chartered from the Union Steamship Company for the route from Vancouver, Victoria and Sound ports to Hawaii.

J. Phoenix, a Victoria grocer and coal dealer, who was lately burnt out, left suddenly for foreign parts. Several creditors mourn his absence.

The British bark Mary Lowe, now discharging general cargo at Victoria, is under charter to load lumber at Hastings mill for South America.

The returns from Victoria show the imports to have been \$201,800; the duties collected \$62,008.38, and other revenues \$6,171. The exports were valued at \$37,637.

R. C. Lowery, a late arrival in the Province from India, has received land concessions from Westminster city, and will erect a large match factory capable of an output of four millions daily. He will export largely.

The steamship Empress of India sails to day, she has not a very heavy cargo, but her passenger list is large, 48 having taken first saloon passage, and one second. She has about 60 Chinese passengers.

It is understood that the Dominion Government has made preliminary arrangements for the purchase of the Canada Western Hotel site, on Government street, Victoria, upon which to erect the custom house and post office. The price mentioned is \$80,000.

The Freddie Lee Mining Co. of Keno, with a capital stock of \$500,000 in \$1 shares, and the Horse Fly Hydraulic Mining Co., of which the promoters are H. Abbott, J. M. Browning, and W. F. Sulisbury, of Vancouver, have been duly incorporated under the Joint Stock Companies Act. The capital stock of the latter is \$200,000 in 20,000 shares.

P. W. King has been appointed provisional liquidator of the Oriental Traders Co. (Ltd.), Vancouver. The permanent liquidator will be appointed at a meeting to be held April 27. The company is to continue business upon a new basis under the name of the Anglo Columbian Co. (Ltd.), and the present assignment is to wind up the old company officially. It is not expected that any creditor will lose.

A pyritic smelter, with a capacity for 300 tons and a guaranteed supply of 100 tons daily will be erected this summer at Northport, ready for winter use. The plan involves the building of the Nelson & Fort Sheppard Railway's first branch line, which is to be fifteen miles in length, running from Northport to the Lo Roi mine. The Pyritic Smelting Company of San Francisco has recently built a smelter at Baker City, Oregon. The company required a guarantee of 100 tons of ore per day, having an average value of not less than \$15 a ton above the cost of mining and transportation.

Col. Frank Bateman, of Chicago, a leading organizer of the British Pacific Railway, says that \$5,000,000 of British capital will shortly be provided with a view to finance the railway and the accompanying land and industrial development schemes. He hopes that an early beginning of work may be made in order to tap the Cariboo mining country, and states that no Chinese labor will be engaged on construction work, one object of the company being to bring in white navvies, who will afterwards in many cases become permanent settlers of a good sturdy type.

The following are Vancouver customs returns for the month ending March 31, 1893:—

Duties collected.....	\$19,309 43
Other revenues.....	2,148 87
Total.....	\$21,458 30
Imports free.....	\$62,437 00
Imports dutiable.....	67,480 00
Total.....	\$119,917 00
Exports.....	\$48,996

ISLAND REVENUE.

The Inland Revenue returns for the month of March, at Vancouver, are:—

Spirits.....	\$2,891 12
Malt.....	636 80
Tobacco.....	1,530 00
Cigars.....	487 20
Petroleum inspection.....	222 00
Total.....	\$5,787 12

GREENE & SONS COMPANY

WHOLESALE

IF URS,

HATS, CAPS,

Etc., Etc.

Manitoba Fall Trade, 1893.

MEN'S

FURNISHINGS

Merino and Woolen Undewear
SCARFS, TIES, SHIRTS, COLLARS,
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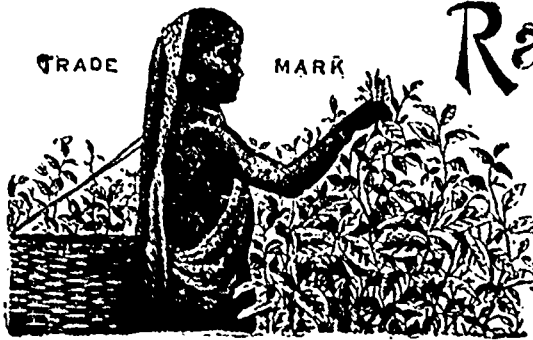
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GUARANTEED ABSOLUTELY PURE
AS MANUFACTURED ON THE
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Barrel Factory at the Mill and Grain Storage Capacity of 550,000 bushels in addition to which we have a system of handling Elevators throughout the Northwest.

All Grades of HARD WHEAT FLOUR in Barrels and Bags.

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SPRING TRADE, 1893.

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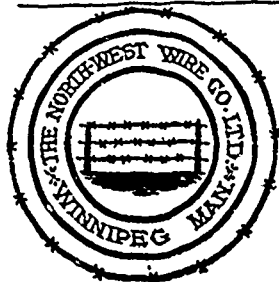
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—WHOLESALE DEALER IN—

GLOVES,

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HOPE & CO.

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Montreal Grocery Market.

The sugar market is very strong, and prices are advancing. London advices quote Java firsts at 17s 1/2d, while fair refining has advanced 3d to 15s. First beets are quoted at 15s 4 1/2d spot, and 15s 6d for April, while latest instructions from Illolo quote £12 to £12 5s 3d for steamer cargoes and £11 10s for sailing cargoes, quotations being subject to approval. In New York Cuba centrifugals have advanced to 3 9/10c, sales being reported at these figures. One report has it that the Trust is negotiating for 100,000 bags at about these figures. The general position is very strong and considerable speculation is reported. One of the reasons for this state of affairs is the generally accepted belief that the Cuba crop will be 160,000 to 200,000 tons short. In New York granulated is now quoted at 4 13/10c and other grades of refined have advanced in proportion. Local refiners quote granulated at 4 1/2c and yellows from 3 1/2 to 4 1/4c. A very good demand is reported, especially from the west, the western men being evidently well informed of the position of the primary markets.

Syrups are in fairly good enquiry, especially good, bright stock, but prices are about the same, viz., 1 1/2 to 2c per pound.

The local movement in molasses is rather small but the general position of the market is unchanged. The ruling price for spot goods is about 30c, but one large French house has sent out circulars offering molasses at lower figures. The quotation appears to be hedged around with conditions, however, and no business of importance has resulted. There is every indication of another war in molasses among the large French dealers.

The tea market is quiet at the moment. The movement is small but the market is in very fair shape.

The local demand for canned goods is slow, and what business is being done is generally on a cash basis, or at a very small margin of profit. The stocks of tomatoes are very large, and indications point to an unsatisfactory season.

Lobsters, per case	.....	\$ 7.05	to	\$ 7.50
Mackerel, per dozen	.....	1.10	to	1.20
Sardines, per case	.....	8.50	to	9.50
Salmon, per box	.....	1.50	to	1.60
Clams, 1 lb tins, per doz	.....	2.00	to	0.00
Oysters, 1 lb tins, per doz	.....	1.40	to	1.45
New Brunswick sardines, per 100	.....	0.00	to	5.00
Tomatoes, Quebec	.....	0.85	to	0.90
Peaches, per doz.	.....	2.00	to	2.10
Bartlett pears, 2 lb tins, per doz	.....	1.75	to	2.00
Strawberries, 2 lb tins, per doz	.....	2.00	to	2.25
Pineapples, 2 lb tins, per doz	.....	2.30	to	2.40
Plums, 2 lb tins, per doz.	.....	1.25	to	1.75
Corn, Erie & Aylmer per doz.	.....	0.90	to	1.00
Corn, Hoeggs	.....	1.25	to	1.30
String beans, 2 lb tins, per doz.	.....	0.85	to	1.00
Lima beans, 2 lb tins, per doz.	.....	1.65	to	1.75
Marrowfat peas, 2 lb tins, per doz	.....	1.15	to	1.25
Succotash, 2 lb tins, per doz	.....	1.50	to	1.60
Pumpkins, 3 lb tins, per doz.	.....	0.90	to	1.00
Jams, 1 lb pots, per doz	.....	2.00	to	2.25
Marmalade, per dozen	.....	0.00	to	2.15
Boston baked beans, per doz.	.....	2.10	to	2.15
Pigs' feet, per doz.	.....	0.00	to	2.75
Roast Chicken, 1 lb tins	.....	0.00	to	2.20
Roast turkey, 1 lb tins	.....	2.30	to	0.00
Canned beef, 1 lb tins, per doz.	.....	0.00	to	1.50
" 2 "	.....	2.40	to	2.50
" 4 "	.....	0.00	to	4.50
" 6 "	.....	0.00	to	7.50
" 14 "	.....	17.50	to	0.00
Lunch tongue, 1 lb tins per doz.	.....	3.20	to	3.25
" 2 "	.....	5.50	to	5.75
Ox tongue, in 1 lb tins, per doz	.....	5.50	to	5.75
" 2 "	.....	7.00	to	7.25
" 2 1/2 "	.....	8.40	to	8.50
Fine English brawn, 1 lb tins, per doz.	.....	0.00	to	2.25
Chipped dried beef, 1 lb tins, per doz.	.....	0.00	to	2.50

The retail grocers have lowered the price of Canadian oil and the wholesale price of United States is down about one cent. The reason for the decline in the former is competition among grocers and for the latter the recent tariff changes. The demand is considerably better. We quote: Canadian, 12 to 12 1/2c at shed in Montreal for round lots and 12 3/4c for five barrel lots and 13c for small quantities. United States petroleum, 18c in car lots, 19c in 10 barrel lots, 19 1/4c in 5 barrel lots, and 19 3/4c for single barrels, 2 per cent off for cash. - *Gazette*, April 1.

Silver.

The silver market has regained its firmness, the recovery, as elsewhere explained in this issue, being due to reassuring statement in regard to the Indian budget and the intentions of the Indian financial authorities. The sale of council bills on Thursday at 1s. 2 1/2d. per rupee, which seems to be the government's limit, checked the rise, when the quotation for bars rose to 38 1/2d., the New York price advancing in sympathy to 83 1/2, at which figure the market was steady at the close of the week, the quotation of 83c on Friday being purely nominal, as no business was in progress. The only sales of bullion certificates were at 82 3/4c. Silver prices—London bars, 38 1/2d; N. Y. bars, 83 1/4c. - *Bradstreet's*.

Hogs in Denmark.

Denmark has recently come to the front for the superiority of its bacon, and the great increase in the quantity exported. In 1882 Denmark exported bacon equal to 8,500 hogs to England. This has now grown to equal to 1,000,000 hogs per year, while the quality has improved so that from being an inferior article, Danish bacon now commands the top price. This has been accomplished by systematic effort, led by the government, in breeding and feeding hogs.

In Denmark the largest and best developed young sows from the best mothers are drafted for breeding, and mated at six to eight months old. The best bred boars have been imported from England for a number of years to cross on their sows, and with them the White Yorkshire has given most satisfactory results; and to judge by the quality of bacon they are producing, they have made a suitable choice. A few points that are strongly impressed upon Danish farmers are: To select hogs for breeding purposes that are good feeders, and which grow the largest on the same food, under similar circumstances, in the same time; never sell a sow that has proved a good mother, nor dispose of a good boar that has produced good stock, on account of his age, appearance or form.

The finest pork is made by feeding hogs on barley, rye, wheat and peas (as grain food), but you must feed something else in addition, such as boiled potatoes, skimmed milk or buttermilk. Roots cut small and fed with grain also improve the ration and are a necessary adjunct in feeding young pigs.

Canadian farmers are strongly advised to avoid feeding hogs on Indian corn, as it tends to make the meat extremely hard, coarse and dry, and the fat, that should be firm and white, is often yellow, oily and rank, and shows itself in that form after it is smoked and cured. If they use Indian corn alone they will not be able to produce better pork than the United States. And the English traders do not demand such quality, nor will they pay the price, as it would be impossible to classify such meat as the finest.

Bear in mind that it does not cost more to make the finest quality than the common United States bacon. Hogs to be suitable for the finest bacon should range from 180 to 220 lbs. live weight. This size will pay the farmer best.

The Danish Government has proved by many experiments conducted on their farms the various values of the different kinds of food

for hogs, and the results obtained are as follows:

Four hundred pounds of grain make 100 pounds of live hog.

One pound of grain equals four pounds of boiled potatoes.

One pound of grain equals six pounds of skimmed milk.

One pound of grain equals eight pounds of turnips cut small.

One pound of grain equals twelve pounds of sweet whey.

Barley, rye, wheat and peas produce the best pork, and all grain should be ground, soaked and mixed. In all cases feed hogs mixed foods, which give the best results.

Particular attention to cleanliness is most desirable, because it pays. In cold and in wet weather plenty of bedding should be used. Exercise in summer or in fine weather adds greatly to the health and well doing of swine, and nothing is equal to red clover for pasture.

Liverpool Wheat and Flour Prices.

WHEAT PER 100 POUNDS.			
California white	.....	10 1/2	6s 2d
" " Fleetwood	.....	5s 10	6s 1d
Chilian, soft white	.....	5s 5	6s
Walla Walla Fleetwood	.....	5s 7	5s 9 1/2
American winter west. old	.....	6s 3	6s 6d
" " " new	.....	5s 6	5s 8d
" " " Hard	.....	
" " Kansas	.....	5s 3 1/2	5s 7 1/2
" " Toledo No. 2 Red	.....	
" " Winter	.....	5s 7 1/2	5s 9d
" " Spring No. 2	.....	6s 1	6s 4d
" " Duluth No. 1	.....	6s 7	6s 9 1/2
" " Northern	.....	6s 3	6s 7d
Canadian winter, Red	.....	5s 6	5s 8d
" " White	.....	5s 9	6s
" " Spring	.....	5s 6	6s 1d
Bombay chico white	.....	6s 1 1/2	6s 3d
" " No. 1 white	.....	5s 10	6s 1d
Delhi	.....	5s 10	6s
Kurrachee white	.....	5s 7	5s 10
" " Red	.....	5s 7	5s 9 1/2
River Plate	.....	5s 5	5s 10
Azima	.....	5s 5	5s 9d
Syrian	.....	4s 2	5s 6d

FLOUR PER 280 POUNDS.			
Hungarian	.....	29s	33s 6d
California, Oregon & Walla	.....	22s	25s
American Spring, 1st patent	.....	24s	27s
" " 2nd	.....	21s	23s 6d
" " 1st bakers	.....	17s	19s 6d
" " low grade	.....	11s	13s
" " winter patent	.....	23s	25s
" " extra fancy	.....	20s	22s 6d
English made patent	.....	23s	26s 6d
" " bakers	.....	19s	21s

OATS PER 45 POUNDS.			
English white	.....	2s 9d	2s 11d
" " yellow old	.....	none	
" " new	.....	2s 2d	2s 6d
" " black	.....	2s 4d	2s 6d
Canadian and American	.....	2s 3d	2s 4d

Nebraska Settlers for Canada.

James Gadsden, of Schuyler, Nebraska, arrived in Winnipeg Saturday last, having in charge ninety persons, all from his vicinity in the state of Nebraska. They are principally early settlers of that state, who have recently sold their farms, and have with them \$30,000 in hard cash, besides seventeen car loads of effects, consisting of sixty-eight fine large horses, and household goods and farming tools worth \$1,000 a car. In addition to this, their cattle and horses will be driven northward as soon as the grass starts, this last-mentioned stock being worth \$10,000 to \$15,000 more. Eighty of this party go to Old Station, fifty-eight miles north of Calgary, on lands they have purchased of the Calgary & Edmonton Railway Company, through their agents, Osler, Hammond and Nanton, of Winnipeg. A large number of the best class of farmers, Mr. Gadsden says, may be expected from eastern Nebraska the coming summer.

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— AGENTS FOR —

The Roll Paper Cutter and Paper

NO STORE SHOULD BE WITHOUT IT.

It Saves Time, Money and Paper!

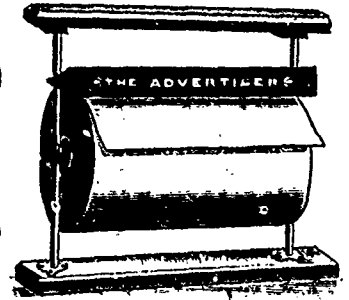
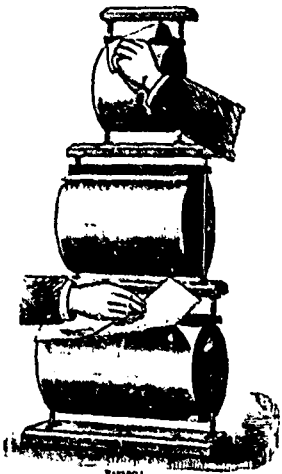
OUR CUTTER is the most complete in the World, and we have them from 6 to 36 inches wide with Manila, Brown and Druggist paper to match.

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WHOLESALE PAPER, STATIONERY AND GENERAL JOBBERS
AND STEAM PRINTERS.

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Montreal Markets.

Flour—The flour market has made very little progress during the past week either in volume of business or in the disposition to effect sales. Ontario straight rollers are unchanged although the advance in the price of wheat in Chicago on Tuesday last was sufficient to cause some western millers to advance their prices. A lot of choice rollers was offered to a shipper here at \$3.10 f.o.b. at a western mill, and although a through rate of 22c per 100 lbs could have been obtained to Liverpool, it was too high for that market. Here straight rollers have been laid down at \$3.30 on track and retold \$3.40 to \$3.45. Choice rollers are quoted at \$3.45 to \$3.60 as to quantity. In strong bakers there is no activity, and what few sales are reported range from \$4.00 to 4.10 for city brands, a few small sales having been made of fancy brands at above the outside figure. Manitoba ground strong bakers has sold at \$3.75 to 4.00, the commoner grades selling at \$3.25 to 3.50.

Oatmeal—The easier feeling noticed by us a week ago has become more pronounced, and car loads are offered from the west at \$1.05 on the track here for rolled oats. Some millers, however, refuse to take less than \$1.10. In jobbing lots we quote:—Rolled and granulated, \$1.10 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—The demand has considerably subsided both here and in the west, sales of car lots west of Toronto having been made at \$14 and \$14.50 f.o.b. Here prices are easier and lower, car lots being quoted at \$16.50 for bran. Shorts are quoted at \$17 to 18, and moullie \$19 to 22.50.

Wheat—Car lots of No. 2 hard Manitoba for county millers are quoted at 81c, but export 78 to 79c are the rates quoted. At Port Arthur No. 2 hard is quoted at 70c May. Ontario white and red winter wheat is quoted in this market at 69 to 70c.

Oats—The sale of a lot of 10,000 bushels of No. 2 white oats was made at 34c per 34 lbs free storage till May 15th. No. 3 is quoted at 33 to 33½c.

Barley—The sale of 2 cars of malting barley was reported to arrive at 52c, said to be of very good quality, and we quote 50 to 55c. Feed barley is quoted at 40 to 42c.

Butter—The market is quiet, and prices continue to lean towards the easy side. A lot of over 100 tubs of creamery returned from Glasgow was sold at 19½c, and a portion of the lot from Liverpool is offered at 19c. A few tubs of new milk creamery have arrived and sold at 24 to 26c according to quality. Fresh made eastern townships dairy has been sold in single tubs at 21 to 23c according to quality.

Cheese—The new fodder cheese reported by us has offered on the Brockville market last

week were sold at 11c, and since then sales are reported in the same market at 10½c. It is believed that more April cheese will be made this year than last; but it is to be hoped that very few of this class of goods will be shipped to England, as it is by no means desirable as a rule. The Liverpool cable has remained at 47s 6d during the week, and here prices of old cheese are nominally quoted at 11½ to 11¾ for finest.

Cured Meats—Good sized lots of Canada short cut have been sold at \$21.75, and we quote \$21.75 to 22.25, smaller lots having brought the outside figure. Western regular mess pork is quoted nominally at \$21.50 to 22. Lard continues to sell at a wide range of prices, compound having changed hands at \$2.10, 2.20 and 2.30 per pail of 20 lbs. Pure Canadian lard is quiet at \$2.50 to 2.65 per pail as to quantity. There is a good enquiry for smoked meats, a lot of 100 hams selling at 13c, and we quote 12½ to 14c as to quantity and quality. Bacon meats with very good demand, and we quote 12 to 13c.

Eggs—There is a good demand for Easter, and prices are firmer at 16c to-day. For the past few days sales have been made at 15½c, which was the lowest price this season.

Dressed Hogs—The market is easier and lower, an occasional car lot being offered at \$3 in the west, and we quote \$8.25 to 8.35 here. One party says he can buy at \$7.50 in the west.

Maple Syrup—The weather has been too cold to admit of liberal supplies of syrup. The first few lots received sold at \$1 per imperial gallon tins, but 90c is now quoted. Small tins 60 to 75c. Sales of new maple sugar in 1-pound bricks have been made at 8 to 8½c per pound.

Dried Fruit—Steady at the following quotations: Dried apples 5½ to 6c, evaporated 8 to 9½c, peaches and apricots 19 to 21c.

Hides and Tallow—There is another disturbance in the hide trade, owing to a bid for new business being made by certain dealers paying as high prices as tanners will give for them. Consequently, business is being done at a loss. Some dealers have paid as high as 5½ to 5¾c for No. 1, and 7c for No. 1 heavy steers. Still, the regular customers of other dealers have been willing to sell at 5 to 5½c, one lot of 120 hides selling at 5c and another round lot at 5½c. Prices in the United States are weak and lower with sales at 4½c in Chicago, and are offered at 4 to 4½c in Boston. Calfskins are firmer and higher at 8 to 9c, the supply being limited, but by the end of the week it is expected that offerings will be larger. A few lambskins have arrived and have sold at 10c each. Sheepskins have changed hands all the way from 90c to \$1.25 per skin. We quote: Nos. 1, 2 and 3 hides to tanners 5½, 4½ and 3½c, and to dealers 5 to 5½c, 4 to 4½c and 3 to 3½c for Nos. 1, 2 and 3. Calfskins 8 to 9c; sheepskins, 90c to \$1.25, and lambskins 10c. Sales of tallow have been

made in this market at 6 to 6½c, a large quantity being sold at 5½c. It is not long since it was selling at 8 to 9c per pound. Advances just received from the States report tallow down to 4½ to 5c, the latter figure for prime.—*Trade Bulletin*, April 1.

Winnipeg Board of Trade.

A meeting of the council of the Winnipeg board of trade was held Monday afternoon. A deputation from the legal profession consisting of Messrs. Munson, Wade, Haggart, Archibald, Martin and Davis waited on the council and asked the co-operation of the board in urging upon the Government the necessity of having the new court house located in the central portion of the business part in the city. A committee was appointed to act with law society in representing the views of the board.

A letter from President VanHorne, in continuance of the correspondence re lower freight rates for grain was read. Mr. VanHorne states that he will consult with the other roads interested at their first meeting and communicate the result at the earliest opportunity.

It was decided to represent to the Dominion Government the inconvenience experienced by the business community in having the customs house located so far from the business centre, and it was agreed to ask that arrangements be made for the removal of the edifice to a more central location.

Coyotes.

Chasing coyotes, which do great havoc in the sheep ranches, is the latest, and is said to be the greatest winter sport in Montana. It is much like fox hunting in its use of swift greyhounds and fast, hardy horses, but for hunting is said to be very tame compared with coyote chasing. The coyote has more size, speed and grit than the fox. He is now too well educated to be taken by traps or poisoned meat, or to stay in the vicinity of a gun. An able-bodied wolf will fight like a wild cat, and a single dog usually gets the worst of an encounter. Two ranchers in the Deer Lodge Valley have a pack of hounds trained to the sport, which affords them great fun during the winter, and as wolves are now very plentiful coyote chasing is in full swing. Occasionally a pack of wolves is started in the foot hills and then the fun is not all on one side. The hunting is not only great sport, but good business, for the State pays \$2.50 for every wolf's scalp, and every coyote the less is a gain to the ranchers.—*Fur Trade Review*.

The Beaver Line Steamship Co. has secured a contract from the Manitoba Government to bring out 1,500 Icelandic immigrants during the coming summer who are to settle in Manitoba.

A New Departure in Melissa.

Acceding to the persistent demands of our many patrons, and recognizing the soundness of their argument, viz:—that in all but the large cities, it is almost impossible to get wraps properly made, we have made arrangements during the past few weeks, to supply to the trade of Canada, Melissa Rainproof Garments, for Ladies, Misses and Children, in all the novelties of the New York market. We have secured at great trouble and large expense one of the best designers and patter cutters in New York city, who will preside over this special department of our business, and aided by his imported and trained staff of assistants, will, at once, without any costly or annoying experiments, be able to turn out **Tailor Made Garments**, equal in finish, fit and design to any obtainable in New York, and superior to any of European manufacture.

Our entire output will be manufactured on the premises, under the personal supervision of our foreman. All our operators are men and are practical Cloak makers. None of our work is given out to women nor is outside labor of any kind employed, thus only can we secure one uniform finish.

In connection with our Ladies' Melissa Wrap Department, we are also inaugurating a Mantle Department, but owing to the late date at which we entertained this latter idea, we will for this season show only a comparatively small range, but sufficient to enable the discerning public to form an idea of what they may expect for next season.

One of the many advantages which merchants will secure by patronizing us, will be that *they can assort their sizes* from time to time, thus doing away with the necessity of having broken lines before the season is half over. They can also at all times, on short notice, get garments to fit outsized figures and figures of irregular proportions, by filling the measuring forms which we will furnish on application.

Our travellers will shortly be upon the road with a large range of patterns of Melissa, in many new and common sense styles of Wraps, both for Spring sorting and for Fall delivery, and at the same time will offer for the inspection of the trade a representative exhibit from our Mantle Department.

Designs, Patterns and every other information furnished on application.
Special attention given to letter orders.

THE MELISSA MANUFACTURING CO.

MONTREAL.

J. W. MACKEDIE & CO.

MONTREAL.

Wholesale Agents for the Dominion.

United States Timber Supply.

Statistics gathered from trustworthy sources by the Puget Sound Lumberman, says the *Engineering News*, "tell us that the United States has about 1,200,000,000,000 feet B. M. of standing lumber, with a present annual consumption of about 10,000,000,000 feet B. M. This means an apparent supply for 120 years; but the rapidly increasing demand for timber may easily reduce this period to a century, and possibly exhaust it in seventy-five years. It is true that Alaska is credited, on very little information, with 68,000,000,000 feet B. M. of standing timber, and British Columbia with 1,000,000,000,000 feet more, but these are certainly not to be assumed as home supplies. The Lumberman gives the following figures for the aggregate of standing timber in the United States—

	Stumpage value.	Number feet standing.
Washington	\$269,581,329	410,333,335,000
Oregon	86,685,709	238,893,255,000
Nine southern states		280,600,000,000
Wisconsin		26,560,03,5520
Michigan		24,140,699,199
Minnesota		12,794,526,000
Pennsylvania		7,500,000,000
Maine		1,500,000,000
New York		1,000,000,000
California	100,700,000	100,700,000,000
Montana	48,750,000	65,000,000,000
Idaho	22,500,000	30,000,000,000

"In the above list the three states of Wisconsin, Michigan and Minnesota are elsewhere said to have cut up in 1892 nearly 9,000,000,000 feet B. M., or over 14 per cent of the aggregate amount of standing timber in these states, as given in the above list. The state of Michigan alone is credited with a lumber output for 1892 of very nearly 3,800,000,000 feet B. M., or over 15 per cent of her standing timber.

"While these figures of annual production may be taken as indicating enterprise on the part of timber cutters, the question naturally arises as to what the people of a century to come are going to do for lumber. Cheaper and more rapid means of transportation may enable them to go further for their supply, but it would seem wiser for the present generation of Americans to pay more serious attention to the subject of forest planting and preservation, and in this way gain somewhat from the experience and practice of other nations. This action was long ago forced upon the people of Europe by the waste and carelessness of their predecessors, and it is hardly in accordance with modern methods for us to wait until we are compelled by similar causes to adopt a similar course, with all its attendant disadvantages of a short and costly supply. Forests may be made to disappear into the maw of saw mills at the rate of thousands of acres per year, but it takes many years to replace this loss; and one serious forest fire of a few weeks may cancel nature's effort of a century in tree production.

"The whole subject of timber preservation is one of time as much as it is one of money, and the subject cannot be taken up too seriously by the people and government of the United States. Some halting action has already been taken by Congress, and the President is now authorized to set aside certain parts of the public domain as forest preserves. But more active work still is needed in the gathering and dissemination of useful and much-needed statistics on this head of present supply and present consumption and waste. It is true that we have a forestry bureau as an adjunct to our department of Agriculture; but, judging from the difficulty it has in securing from Congress the paltry sum of \$40,000 for the continuation of exceedingly interesting and commercially valuable timber tests, our lawmakers yet fail to appreciate the true purpose and value of such a department. By a more liberal policy its scope of action and general usefulness might be very much increased, and it was with such a career in view that the department was originally created.

"We have here only treated of the value of timber in its industrial sense; but it has been proven beyond controversy that forests are absolutely necessary as a conservator of water supply, and for this purpose their preservation or cultivation is even more generally necessary than when the timber is to be converted into buildings and fences or used as fuel. Aside from the question of first cost, it would be better for the safety of property and life if timber were less used in our houses, and the substitutes for timber in construction are becoming constantly cheaper. But water we must have always, and no substitute has ever been suggested. The destruction of timber in many parts of Europe has altogether changed the habitable conditions of great areas of territory by reducing the rainfall and the storage for rainfall always provided by dense forests, and the arid regions of our own country show evidences of having been, in part part at least, once covered by timber, long ago destroyed by fire or other agencies. Timberless areas permit the rapid evaporation or escape in surface streams of the water that falls upon them, and are more subject to destructive wind storms, and are generally less pleasing and inviting as sites for habitation. We have enough of this description now in the United States, and whatever the government can reasonably do to prevent any marked increase in its area should be done, and done promptly and with vigor and intelligent effort."

Growth of the Lake Marine.

The *Chicago Evening Post* says:—"Unusual activity is expected to mark the opening of navigation on the great lakes this coming season. An unusual amount of freight has accumulated at Chicago awaiting transportation, and until it has all been moved there is little likelihood of any space going a-begging. At the same time it is probable that the carrying capacity of the vessels engaged in the lake trade will be quite equal to the demands made upon it. There will be at the disposal of lake shippers nearly 75,000 tons carrying capacity more than they had last year, and this addition, it is believed, will be fully equal to the natural growth of the business of the country which enters into the promotion of the carrying trade.

"January 1, 1893, there were under construction in the shipyards around the lakes fifty-one vessels, all of which were designed for the lake carrying trade. The average carrying capacity for each was 2,000 tons, making a total addition to the carrying capacity of 102,000 tons. From this, however, has to be deducted 28,708 tons, which, owing to shipwreck, fire, or other causes, were withdrawn from service, and have passed out of existence, leaving a net increase to last year's tonnage of 73,292 tons. Nearly all these new vessels were iron or steel, wooden vessels having now been discarded almost entirely on the lakes. The estimated cost of their construction was \$6,900,000. The value of the tonnage that passed out of existence was \$1,011,250.

"The total carrying capacity of the lake marine cannot now be much short of 1,400,000 tons. The last official returns, June 31, 1891, show that at that time there were 1,592 sailing vessels employed on the lakes, of an aggregate capacity of 736,751 tons, and 2,008 sailing and unrigged vessels, aggregating 418,119 tons, making a total of 1,154,870 tons. The value of the lake marines was then estimated at \$70,000,000. For the five years ending June 30, 1891, the tonnage had increased 37.24 per cent, and the value 86.47 per cent.

To-day was a big settling up day, says a Montreal telegram of April 4, and bankers report payments very bad, a large number of renewals having been given. There are no big failures reported as the banks generally are carrying their customers. Bad roads and the late winter are given as the cause of poor payments.

Australian Butter.

A Victoria (Australia) dairyman, after a visit to England, has communicated some of his impressions to *The Australasian*. Australian butter, he says, beats both the Normandy and Danish makes in its keeping qualities, but where it is lacking is in its uniformity. On the necessity for uniform quality strong stress is laid. Better, he says, a slightly inferior butter which is uniform than superior butter of varying grade. It is the belief also of this authority that Australian butter is destined to drive the French and Danish out of the English market. It may be mentioned as one of the curiosities of the trade, due principally, no doubt, to the bonus system, that Victorian butter may be bought cheaper in London than in Melbourne.

Butter Kegs.

A new kind of butter keg, holding about a cwt., or 112 pounds, is being made for packing creamery butter for shipping to the European market. It is lined with parchment paper, preventing any woolly flavor round the sides at the top and bottom. Some of these were forwarded to the English market last year, and gave great satisfaction. Fifteen or twenty years ago nearly all the butter turned out in the Brookville and Morrisburg sections were put up in kegs or firkins.—*Trade Bulletin*.

Business Embarrassments.

Bradstreet's reports of business failures in the Dominion of Canada and Newfoundland for the past quarter with comparisons are made public by *Bradstreet's* as follows:—

Provinces.	Failures.		Assets.	
	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.
Ontario	219	224	782,659	595,295
Quebec	190	195	453,691	918,631
New Brunswick	23	29	109,650	169,250
Nova Scotia	42	67	186,542	311,200
P. E. Island	12	5	39,350	48,100
Newfoundland	5		662,660	
Manitoba	24	23	128,486	116,561
N. W. Territories	6	5	19,407	4,800
British Columbia	15	18	78,600	5,043

Province.	Liabilities.	
	1893.	1892.
Ontario	1,676,097	1,411,609
Quebec	1,161,093	2,287,365
New Brunswick	195,850	179,461
Nova Scotia	319,664	593,437
Prince Edward Island	86,800	85,000
Newfoundland	896,830	
Manitoba	217,962	210,157
Northwest Territories	66,893	9,800
British Columbia	167,600	105,390

Totals... 4,788,824 4,866,219

There were thirty-three fewer failures in the Dominion of Canada during the past three months than in the like period in 1892 the total being 528 against 559 last year. The aggregate liabilities have fallen off a trifle amounting to \$4,788,824, or 4 per cent. less than they were last year, while the decrease in the number of failures is 6 per cent. The total assets aggregate \$2,477,105, or 10 per cent. more than in the like quarter last year, showing a relatively greater degree of solvency this year. There were five fewer failures in the province of Ontario this year but the liabilities there are 19 per cent. higher than a year ago. In the province of Quebec there are fifteen fewer failures with only 10 per cent. of the liabilities reported last year. Nova Scotia also returns fewer failures with a marked reduction of liabilities, while Manitoba reports only one failure more than last year with a slight increase in aggregate indebtedness, and the Northwest Territories one more than last year with a disproportionately large increase in liabilities. British Columbia reports a reduction in the number of failures, but an increase in total debts.

To Reduce the Tariff.

According to advices from Washington, President Cleveland has intimated his intention of calling an extra session to dispose of the tariff question. The time seems not to have been definitely fixed, but September or October has been suggested as the proper month, with the probabilities inclining in favor of the latter. What seems to have determined Mr. Cleveland to call an extra session is the conviction that a fair test of a new tariff law cannot be had in a few months. He is anxious, therefore, to have a new tariff law framed at as early a date as possible. Mr. Springer, the chairman of the Ways and Means Committee of the last House of Representatives, is quoted as saying that it would be impossible for Congress to enact a new tariff bill earlier than May of next year if the consideration of the subject were only begun at the regular session beginning in December. An extra session begun in October would, of course, give two months more time for the enactment of a tariff bill — *Bradstreet's*.

Wool.

The movement in wool is of a jobbing character in all markets. Manufacturers are apparently well supplied, and those who are in need of wool find considerable difficulty in securing what they want. Desirable wools, except in a few grades, are not to be had. Prices are very firm and steady. New California wools will begin to come forward by May 1, and then the market will be more active. Last year's stocks of California wool were about cleaned up. Pulled wools are in large supply and selling slowly. A light trade is reported in Australian. The next London sales will open April 5. Advices from London brokers to American dealers are that prices will be firm, if not higher than the last sales. Offerings will not be heavy. Owing to light stocks here American buyers will probably take wools freely. Competition will un-

doubtedly be very strong. There is less doing in carpet wools, but prices hold very firm, owing to the light supplies. — *Bradstreet's*, New York.

A Blue Review.

The Liverpool *Corn Trade News* of March 21, in discussing the wheat outlook, says. — "The Chicago clique continues to hold prices on that mart at 2s 6d per qr. above their proper parity. Whether there is method in the apparent madness of these capitalists, as a correspondent in a recent letter to *Corn Trade News* postulates, it is difficult to say. Certainly, all precedents are against the likelihood of the clique succeeding in permanently raising prices, for, on the contrary, the usual sequence to such attempts has been a lengthened period of extreme depression, even when the engineers of the corner have escaped immediate ruin themselves, or have, indeed, been rewarded with a temporary success. Take, for instance, the Hutchinson corner of September, 1888, when \$2 per bushel was squeezed out of the bears on the last day of the month, or the Fidelity Bank fiasco in 1887; for two years after the Hutchinson affair prices in Liverpool ruled flat and unprofitable, and for those days extremely low.

The only word of hope that we have heard in a pretty thorough canvass of millers and merchants on the Liverpool market to day, and we are almost sorry we heard it, as it evinced that there was one at least who did not quite despair, and experience proves that until all despond and relinquish hope that there is no certainty of a change for the better; the sentiment was the time-worn and trusty proverb that "night is blackest just at dawning."

The Canadian department of agriculture is semi-officially advised that the prohibition of landing cattle in England is to be rescinded as soon as the first shipments are examined.

Something for Nothing.

Should anybody come to you and whisper,
"I've a scheme
For getting cash, hand over fist, an endless,
golden stream,"
And add, "I'll let you in on this!" why, then,
if you are wise,
You'll spurn the bait and never try to grab the
golden prize;
For he's got a string tied to it,
Or of course he wouldn't do it.
He is very sure to work the razzle dazzle after-
while;
So distrust the souls who offer,
'Cause it's you, to fill your coffers,
For the men with gold to give away have all
gone out of style.
When anybody smiles on you, and warmly
shakes your hand,
And shows a depth of friendship it is hard to
understand,
And doesn't seem to have a joy but what he'd
have you share,
Now such a heart may be all right, but just the
same beware!
For he's got a string tied to it,
Or perchance he wouldn't do it.
You've got to pay the price—ought else is a
delusive hope;
And here's a thought to ponder,
As about the world you wander.—
Anything that's worth the having's always
anchored to a rope. — *Detroit Free Press*.

British Grain Trade

The *Mar. Lane Express* of April 3, in its review of the British grain trade, says:—
"April begins with wheat at 25s, the lowest price on record. The average price obtained during March was discouraging. Although the granary reserves have fallen 705,000 qrs. since New Year's day, yet prices have receded 10d, with no recovery. The imported wheat supply afloat amounts to 2,890,000 qrs.



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MONTREAL AND TORONTO.

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

CONDENSED JOINT TIME TABLE

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

Going South.		STATION.		Going North.		
No. 5				No. 6		
Daily	9 30a	Ar	Great Falls	Do	11 00	
	8 50		Vaughan		11 40	
	8 15		Steel		12 20	
	6 50		Collins		00	
	6 20	Do	*Pondera		3 40	
	6 00	Ar				
	3 40		Conrad		5 00	
	2 50	Do	*Shelby Junct	Ar	6 00	
	2 20	Ar		Do	6 30	
	1 40		Rocky Springs		7 20	
Mon., Wed. and Friday.	12 50		Kevin		8 10	
	12 00p	Do	Sweet Grass (Internat'l bound)	Ar	9 00	
	9 50	Ar	*Coutts	Do	9 50	
	10 10		Milk River		10 40	
	9 50		Brunton		11 25	
	8 20		Sterling		12 55p	
	7 00a	Do	Lethbridge	Ar	2 10	
	Going West.		STATIONS		Going East.	
	No. 2 Daily				No. 3 D. ex. Sun. No. 1 Daily	
	7 00p	Do	Dunmore	Ar	8 55a	10 40p
10 30p	Do	*Grassy Lake	Ar	12 45p	2 00a	
2 00a	Ar	Lethbridge	Do	4 45p	5 40a	

Meals.

Through trains leave Great Falls, Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday, at 11 p.m.

Through trains leave Lethbridge, Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 7 a.m.

CONNECTIONS.

Canadian Pacific Railway. - Trains leave Dunmore junction: For Atlantic coast at 10 25 a.m. For Pacific coast at 6 02 p.m.

Great Northern Railway. - Trains leave Shelby Junction: For Kalspell, Bonner's Ferry, Spokane, etc., at 10 48 a.m. For St. Paul at 2 32 p.m.

Great Northern Railway. - Trains leave Great Falls: For Helena and Butte at 10 42 a.m. For St. Paul at 1 45 p.m.

Macleod and Pincher Creek. - Stage leaves Lethbridge every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 8 a.m.

Chateau Stage for Chateau, Belview, Bynum, etc. connects with trains No. 5, and 6.

N.E. - Passengers to and from Kalspell, Bonner's Ferry Spokane, etc., will note that close daily connections are made with Great Northern Railway at Shelby Junction.

E. T. GALT, W. D. BARCLAY, H. MARTIN,
Gen. Manager. Gen. Super't. Gen. Traffic Agent

CANADIAN EXCURSIONS.

Excursion tickets to Canada will be on sale via St. Paul and the "Northwestern Line," to Chicago at offices of the Great Northern and Northern Pacific R. Co. from points in Minnesota and Dakota north of and including Crookston and Grand Forks on November 22nd, December 6th, 13th to 22nd, inclusive, and December 27th, and from points in Manitoba daily from November 28th to December 31st, 1892, inclusive.

To Montreal and points west in Quebec and Ontario, but not to points north of Gravenhurst and west of Carlton Junction, the rate will be \$10.00 for the round trip.

Trains from Manitoba and Dakota arrive in St. Paul in the morning in time to connect with the "North Western Line" fast day train leaving St. Paul at 8 00 a.m. arriving in Chicago 9 35 p.m., making connections with late trains out of Chicago to the East.

Buy your tickets over the "Northwestern Line" It is also the only line running a train from St. Paul every morning both week days and Sundays to Milwaukee and Chicago. Other trains of "The North-Western Line" leaves St. Paul 8 35 p.m., arrive Chicago 7 45 a.m., and leaves St. Paul 8 10 p.m., arrive Chicago 9 30 a.m.

M. M. WHEELER, T. W. TEASDALE,
Travelling Agent. Gen'l. Passenger Agent, St. Paul

CANADIAN PACIFIC RY.

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Quickest and best route to all points

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The only Line carrying passengers to the east and west without change of cars and reaching all the important cities of the American Continent and with direct steamship connections to

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Unequaled advantages for booking passengers to the Old Country.

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Empress of Japan leaves Vancouver Feb. 6
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ROBT. KERR,
General Passenger Agent,
WINNIPEG.

NORTHERN PACIFIC R.R.

TIME CARD.

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

North Bound				South Bound			
Brandon Ex. Trac. Th. & Sat.	St. Paul Ex. Press Daily.	Miles from Winnipeg.	STATIONS.	St. Paul Ex. Press Daily.	Brandon Ex. Trac. Wed & Fri.		
2.55p	4.10p	0	Winnipeg	11.45a	2.00p		
2.45p	4.00p	3 0	Portage Junction	11.54a	1.10p		
2.30p	3.45p	9 3	St. Norbert	12.03p	1.24p		
2.17p	3.31p	15 3	Cardior	12.25p	1.37p		
1.59p	3.13p	23 6	St. Agathe	12.41p	1.55p		
1.50p	3.04p	27 4	Union Point	12.49p	2.02p		
1.39p	2.51p	32 6	Silver Plains	1.01p	2.13p		
1.29p	2.39p	40 4	Morris	1.20p	2.33p		
	2.18p	46 8	St. Jean	1.35p			
	1.57p	53 0	Letellier	1.57p			
	1.25p	65 0	Emerson	2.15p			
	1.15p	68 1	Pembina	2.25p			
	9.33a	163	Grand Forks	6.00p			
	5.35a	223	Winnipeg Junction	9.55p			
	8.35p	470	Minneapolis	6.30a			
	8.00p	481	St. Paul	7.05a			
	9.00a	831	Chicago	9.35a			

MORRIS-BRANDON BRANCH.

East Bound.			West Bound.		
Freight Mon., Wed. & Fri.	Passenger Tues. & Sat.	Miles from Winnipeg.	STATIONS.	Passenger Mon., Wed. & Fri.	Freight Tues. & Sat.
11.40a	2.55p	0	Winnipeg	1.00p	3.00a
7.30p	1.15p	0	Morris	2.30p	7.30a
6.40p	12.55p	10 0	Low Farm	2.40p	8.15a
5.48p	12.27p	21 0	Myrtle	2.43p	9.03a
5.24p	12.15p	25 0	Roland	2.45p	9.25a
4.46p	11.47a	33 5	Rosebank	4.02p	9.53a
4.10p	11.43a	38 6	Miami	4.15p	10.25a
3.23p	11.20a	49 0	Deerwood	4.38p	11.15a
2.58p	11.08a	54 1	Altamont	4.50p	11.43a
2.18p	10.49a	62 1	Somersett	5.10p	12.28p
1.43p	10.33a	68 4	Swan Lake	5.24p	1.00p
1.17p	10.19a	74 0	Indian Springs	5.39p	1.30p
12.50p	10.07a	73 4	Maricapolis	5.50p	1.55p
12.22p	9.40a	80 1	Greenway	6.06p	2.28p
11.51a	9.35a	92 2	Balder	6.21p	3.00p
11.01a	9.12a	102 0	Belmont	6.45p	3.50p
10.20a	8.55a	102 7	Hilton	7.21p	4.29p
9.49a	8.40a	117 1	Ashdown	7.35p	5.03p
9.35a	8.30a	120 0	Wawanesa	7.47p	5.16p
8.43a	8.06a	129 5	Rounthwalto	8.14p	6.00p
8.10a	7.48a	137 2	Martinville	8.35p	6.48p
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. Bd.		
Mixed No. 144 Mon. Wed. & Fri.	Pass. No. 118 Tues. & Sat.	Miles from Winnipeg.	STATIONS.	Pass. No. 117 Mon. Wed. & Fri.	Mixed No. 141 Mon. Wed. & Fri.
12.10p	2.10p	0	Winnipeg	4.15p	3.40p
11.50a	11.52a	3 0	Portage Junction	4.25p	4.00p
11.15a	11.32a	11.1	St. Charles	4.45p	4.20p
11.07a	11.12a	17 7	Headingley	4.50p	4.35p
10.36a	11.12a	21 0	White Plains	5.07p	5.00p
10.03a	10.54a	28 8	Gravel Pit	5.25p	5.25p
9.55a	10.42a	31 2	Lacelle Park	5.31p	5.35p
9.35a	10.40a	35 2	Kurtage	5.40p	5.45p
9.11a	10.25a	42 1	Oakville	5.59p	6.15p
8.25a	9.55a	55.5	Portage La Prairie	6.25p	7.01

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