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IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA

Capital authorized..... 2,000,000.00
Capital Paid up..... 1,950,790.00
Reserve..... 1,100,385.00

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William Ramsay, Robert Jaffray, T. R. Wadsworth,
Hugh Ryan, T. Sutherland Stayer
HEAD OFFICE, Wellington St., TORONTO.
D. R. Wilkie, Cashier.

B. Jennings, Asst. Cashier. E. Hay, Inspector
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- Fergus..... S. D. Raymond..... "
- Galt..... John Cavers..... "
- Ingersoll..... J. A. Richardson..... "
- Niagara Falls..... J. A. Langmuir..... "
- Port Colborne..... E. C. F. Wood..... "
- Rat Portage..... W. A. Weir..... "
- Sault Ste. Marie..... J. M. Wemyss..... "
- St. Catharines..... C. M. Arnold..... "
- St. Thomas..... M. A. Gilbert..... "

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Yonge & Queen Sts., O. F. Rice..... "
Yonge & Bloor Sts., C. H. S. Clarke..... "
Welland..... G. C. Easton..... "
Woodstock..... S. B. Fuller..... "

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- Winnipeg, Man..... C. S. Hoare, Manager.
- Brandon, Man..... A. Jukes..... "
- Calgary, Alta..... S. Barber..... "
- Portage la Prairie, Man..... N. G. Leslie..... "
- Prince Albert, Sask..... J. E. Yorl-g..... "
- Edmonton, Alta..... G. R. F. Kirkpatrick..... "

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GREAT BRITAIN—Lloyd's Bank (Limited), Manchester and Liverpool District Banking Co. (Limited).
UNITED STATES—New York, Bank of Montreal; Buffalo, Bank of Buffalo, Boston, National Bank of the Commonwealth; Chicago, First National Bank; Detroit, Detroit National Bank, Duluth First National Bank; Philadelphia, Farmers' and Mechanics' National Bank; St. Paul, Second National Bank.
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—THE—

Western Loan and Trust Co., Ltd.

Executive Office: 94 St. Francois Xavier St.

MONTREAL - QUE.

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HON. THOS. GREENWAY.
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A. S. PATTERSON, Esq. R. W. KNIGHT, Esq.
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Reserve Fund £275,000 "

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R. R. Grindley, Gen. Mgr. H. Stikeman, Asst. Gen. Mgr
E. Slanger, Inspector.

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- Brantford. Kingston. Paris. Vancouver.
- Fredericton. London. Quebec. Victoria.
- Halifax. Montreal. St. John.

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BANK of OTTAWA

HEAD OFFICE, OTTAWA.

Capital Authorized & Subscribed, \$1,500,000.00
Capital Paid up..... 1,478,910 00
REST 843,536.75

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Hon. Geo. Bryson, sr., Alex. Fraser, Geo. Hay, John Mather, David MacLaren.

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RESERVE FUND, \$850,000.00.

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Reserve..... 1,100,000

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Jas. Crathern, Esq. Matthew Leagas, Esq.
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B. E. WALKER, General Manager.
J. H. PLUMMER, Asst. Genl. Manager.
A. H. Ireland, Inspector G. de C. O'Grady, Asst. Inspector
New York—Alex. Laird & Wm. Gray, Agents

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NEW YORK—The Amer Exchange Nat'l, Bank of N. Y.
SAN FRANCISCO—The Bank of British Columbia.
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A General Banking Business Transacted.
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Capital Paid up - - - \$1,200,000
Reserve Fund - - - 250,000

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John Breakay, D. C. Thomson, E. Giroux, E. J. Hale,
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- Carberry, Man. Moosomin, N.W.T. Toronto, Ont.
- Chesterville, Ont. Neepawa, Man. Warton, Ont.
- Fergus, Ont. Ottawa, Ont. Wainwright, Ont.
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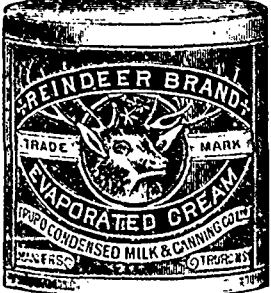
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The Commercial

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

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

WINNIPEG, APRIL 16, 1894.

Manitoba.

J. W. Flatt, general store, Greenway, is burned out.

E. G. Helliwell will open a general store at Westbourne.

Simpson & Dixon, fish, game, etc., are opening in Winnipeg.

D. W. Shields, butcher and baker, Rounthwaite, is giving up business.

William Orr, jeweller, Alexander, is reported to be moving to Oak Lake.

William Coleman, fruit, etc., Treherne, selling out and moving to Winnipeg.

Thursday, May 10, has been fixed upon as Arbor Day for the province of Manitoba.

The Commercial hotel, Hartney, kept by H. Galbraith, has been rented by Harry Ramsay, of Lauder.

P. McConnell will take over the business of T. H. Evans & Co., grocers and bakers, Deloraine, on May 25.

R. Rogers, of Clearwater, shipped three cars of cattle to British Columbia, where he reports he found a good market.

J. N. Merritt is now the sole proprietor of the photographic business formerly owned by Merritt & Burgess, Brandon.

Mullen & Richardson, general merchants, Carman, have dissolved. The business will be continued by Richardson & Laree.

C. C. Chipman, commissioner of the Hudson's Bay company, returned Thursday to Winnipeg after an absence of some five weeks in the east.

D. Jenkins, recently employed in Todhunter's bookstore, at Portage la Prairie, has decided to go into business for himself, and will open a bookstore in Morden in a few days.

An application for the incorporation of the Deloraine Dairy Company, Limited, will be made. The chief place of business will be at Deloraine and the capital stock of the company will be divided into 100 shares of \$10 each.

This edition of the Minnedosa Tribune commences its twelfth volume. For the past eleven years it has never failed one week to visit the homes of its many subscribers. No other journal in the province can say so, except one in Winnipeg.—Minnedosa Tribune. The Winnipeg exception mentioned by the Minnedosa paper is the Free Press.—Free Press. There is just a slight mistake about this. The Commercial has for over eleven years fully maintained this record, and has never missed an issue.

An English landscape gardener has been engaged to take charge of laying out the eight new parks acquired by the city. Could not a suitable man be found who is familiar with our climate, and who would know what trees, plants, etc., are suitable for this climate. A person not possessing this knowledge, however skilled he may be, is liable to waste several years in experimenting before he acquires this knowledge. It is useless planting trees and shrubs at random, as very few varieties of the ordinary nursery stock will stand our winters.

A four year old steer, located in Chalmer Bros. & Bethune's stable at Pilot Mound, says the Manitou Mercury, is attracting considerable notice from stockmen and others. The animal is being fitted for exhibition purposes and has already reached the 2,100 lb mark, and by the time the Industrial Exhibition takes place in Winnipeg it is expected the animal will be in shape to capture the first prize. Several prominent cattle men who have seen the steer consider him the best animal of his class in the province.

The annual meeting of the Morden board of trade was held recently, George Ashdown in the chair. The officers for the ensuing year were elected as follows:—H. P. Hansen, president; H. Meikle, vice-president; J. Heiman, treasurer; J. H. Smith, secretary. Council—C. R. Dunsford, C. Locke, G. Ashdown, J. B. McLaren, W. Garret, J. H. Dunsford, I. A. Cowie and H. McKay. The treasurer read his report, which showed a balance on the right side. A long discussion ensued respecting the utilization of the vacant lands round Morden, and the making of Morden a port of entry and the appointing of an exciseman.

Application has been made for incorporation for the Patrons' Supply Company for the purpose of carrying on business of dealers in farmers' supplies, agricultural implements and in grain and farm produce. The chief place of business is to be Portage la Prairie. The amount of the capital stock is \$100,000 in four thousand shares of \$25 each. The names of the incorporators are Charles Braithwaite, Wm. Crighton Graham, C. J. Green, Portage la Prairie; Kenneth McKenzie, Sr, Barnside; Wm. Gowler, Poplar Point; Finlay McArthur, Westbourne; D. W. McCuaig, Oakland. The first directors to be C. Braithwaite, Wm. C. Graham, K. McKenzie, Sr., Wm. Gowler, F. McArthur and D. W. McCuaig.

On Tuesday Messrs. Ross, Graham and Cameron, promoters of the Winnipeg Southeastern railway, waited on the provincial cabinet and explained what they had been able to do in the way of getting promises of funds in the east. They also intimated that before anything could be done some further aid would have to be given by the government. The members of the cabinet stated that it would be useless to go into details before the government inspectors returned from viewing the country, as unless the security was ample, the government could not consider any increase of aid to the road. After talking the matter over generally, the railway promoters withdrew on the understanding that another meeting would be had as soon as Messrs. Macdonell and Ferris return from the southeastern part of the province, where they have gone to inspect the land grant of the railway company.

The Winnipeg Jobber' Union have passed the following resolution regarding cold storage:—"Your committee appointed to consider the question "cold storage," beg to report that

there exists in this city at the present moment a demand for a cold storage warehouse if erected of sufficient size and on the latest approved principles. They find that there is over one car load per day of freight being brought into Winnipeg that should be warehoused in a building of this description; that a very heavy loss is incurred at all seasons of the year for the lack of storage accommodation where an even temperature can be maintained, and believe that the erection of such a building would be of great advantage, and secure for Winnipeg an increased trade in all such produce as eggs, butter, cheese, meats, fruits and vegetables. Your committee beg to state that they believe a good cold storage building, under good management, would prove a good investment for the owners."

Alberta.

Chonier & Co., general store, Canmore, has removed to Edmonton.

C. W. Sutter & Co., clothing, men's furnishings, etc., Edmonton, has admitted J. J. Dunlop as partner, under the style of Sutter & Dunlop.

A party of farmers and their families to the number of about thirty, from Berlin, Ont., and neighborhood, will settle at Didsbury, Alberta, about forty-six miles north of Calgary, where they have taken up land.

Assiniboia.

Hector J. Davis has opened a general store at McLean.

A. D. Ferguson, druggist, is opening in business at Wolsley.

Smithers & Co., Moosomin, saddlers etc., have bought the premises lately occupied by W. H. Maulson, and will open with a stock of harness, saddlery and boots and shoes.

Northwest Ontario.

Christie & Morse, butchers, Rat Portage, has sold out to Geo. Hadley.


Pending the permanent appointment of a fishery inspector at Rat Portage for the Dominion Government, C. W. Chadwick has been appointed temporarily to the position.

Fire broke out in the residence of A. McLeod, Rat Portage, on April 10. The fire was held in check and confined to the building in which it originated. The greater portion of the furniture was also saved. The building and furniture were insured for \$1,000 and \$1,200 respectively in the Royal Insurance Company.

The Ontario & Rainy Lake railway deputation is waiting on Premier Mowat at Toronto recently asked the Ontario government to give a land grant towards the Ontario & Rainy River railway, or else to guarantee the bonds for a period of 20 years. The company is amalgamated with the Port Arthur, Duluth & Western railway, and will use the 60 miles of line that have been constructed from Port Arthur to Sandy lake. From the latter point the railway is projected to run to the southwest corner of Moss township, then in succession to French portage, the Aticokan river, Sturgeon falls and Fort Francis, terminating at the mouth of the Rainy river, a distance of 310 miles.

Grain and Milling.

Reports from Chicago say the grain fleet commenced leaving there on April 1, being ten days in advance of the opening last year. There is a great contrast in the business. Last year, with a prospect of good freights and return loads, there was a great rush of vessels to get away. This year there is little freight to be moved, at low figures, and when most of the boats reach the lower lakes there will be little for them to do but to lay up till business improves.

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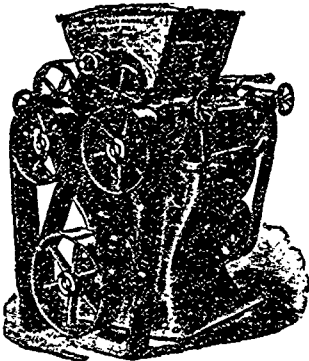
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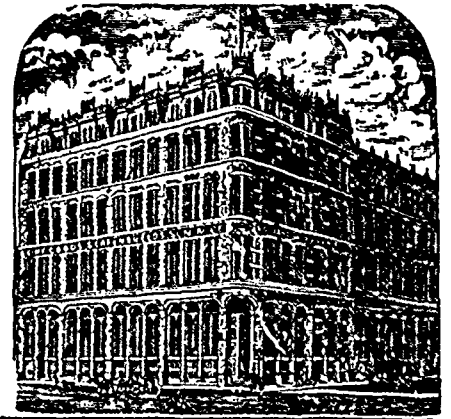
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The Commercial

WINNIPEG, APRIL 16, 1894.

WHEAT PREDICTIONS AND STATISTICS.

President Van Horne, of the Canadian Pacific Railway, made a prophecy last fall regarding the price of wheat which proved a dismal failure. He advised farmers to hold their wheat for higher prices, and those of them who took his advice lost heavily. One would suppose that this failure would have led the great railway man to keep rather mum about wheat in the future, especially in view of the fact that his prophecy undoubtedly caused heavy loss to many Manitoba farmers who placed confidence in his opinion. Mr. Van Horne is not to be knocked out so easily as this, however, and he is once more posing as a wheat prophet. This time he figures out that wheat will be worth \$2 per bushel within eighteen months. This prophecy, for rashness, entirely casts in the shade any previous utterances in this direction.

Mr. Van Horne was quite satisfied that his prophecy last fall would be fulfilled—so much so that he promised to take another look at freight rates, with a view to reducing them, if his words did not prove true. He has, however, failed to make good his promise, and in view of this double failure, it is very doubtful if his latest prediction will create more than a smile—perhaps a rather nauseating smile to some who lost by taking his advice last fall.

Mr. Van Horne's prophecy last year came at a very opportune time, or rather inopportune time for those who accepted it. It was given out just at a time when the Manitoba crop was ready for market, and it was whispered about that there were other reasons than a desire to benefit the farmer, which led to the pronouncement. Again the prophecy comes at an important time, and just as Manitoba farmers are about to begin their seeding operations, we are assured that wheat is to bring a fabulous price in the future. We wonder if there is not something in the desire to induce Manitoba farmers to put in a full wheat crop, which has led to the prophecy at this time. If this is the idea, it is unnecessary, as there is no reason to believe that the wheat area in Manitoba will be materially curtailed this year, notwithstanding the low price of wheat. Mr. Van Horne has a right to express his opinions just the same as any other person, and his prediction may just have been a casual remark, which has been taken up and made great deal more of than was intended. It is very often the case that a careless remark made in ordinary conversation, coming from a person occupying such a prominent position as the railway president, is spread abroad as a confident and authoritative declaration.

However, \$2 per bushel for wheat, before a second crop comes to market, is certainly a prediction remarkable for rashness. The most enthusiastic wheat bulls stop short at less than half this price in their predictions of future advances. There is nothing more uncertain than estimates of the future of wheat prices, and there is nothing

at the moment upon which to base a belief in high prices for the near future. The fact that wheat is now ruling very low inclines one to the belief that prices will improve, for recovery seems the more natural course. At the same time, many leading economists believe that an era of permanently lower prices has been reached.

Bullish reports are based to a certain extent on an expected decrease in the wheat area in the United States, but it is by no means certain that there will be any material decrease in the area. It is generally conceded that there is some decrease in the winter wheat area in that country, but such a reliable authority as the Cincinnati Price Current calculates that the total area sown will be equal to the number of acres harvested last year. The general condition of winter wheat in the United States is considered to be better than it was a year ago. The Price Current says:

A careful review of evidences concerning the condition of the growing wheat crop in the several states, and proper application of the same in general calculations leads to the conclusion that the present average condition is approximately 88, as compared with 100 representing a full healthy condition of the plant. The average condition officially reported for April 1 last year was 77.4. This would imply that even with the decreased area which has this season been recognized the present outlook admits of a larger production of winter grain than last year, if conditions should hereafter be equally as favorable.

Some decrease in the spring wheat area is expected, but there is no proof of it yet. It is simply a matter of opinion, but by no means the general belief, some authorities claiming that the area will be equal to last year. European crop advices are generally of a favorable tenor, and very little bullish sentiment prevails across the Atlantic.

Wheat stocks are large. Bradstreet's report shows that available supplies of wheat in the United States and Canada, March 1, both coasts, amounted to 105,868,000 bushels, and on April 1 the total was 98,367,000 bushels, a decrease of about 7,500,000 bushels during March. This is one third more decrease than in March of last year, which is a favorable feature so far as it goes. Stocks of wheat in the United States and Canada and in Europe and afloat for Europe amounted to 175,959,000 bushels on March 31, showing a decrease of only 8,157,000 bushels during the month, in contrast with a total decrease of stocks in the United States and Canada during March of 7,495,000 bushels. While wheat supplies in the United States and Canada fell away 7,495,000 bushels in March, those in Europe and afloat for Europe declined less than 700,000 bushels. World's stocks amounted to 175,959,000 bushels on March 31 last, and the corresponding total one year ago was 178,233,000 bushels, or more than 2,000,000 bushels larger than this year. Two years ago world's stocks were 143,595,598 bushels; in 1891 they were 99,808,000 bushels; in 1890 stocks were 90,854,000 bushels, and in 1889 the total was 99,393,000 bushels. Thus, while stocks are a trifle smaller than a year ago, they are much larger than at the same date in any previous year.

Bradstreet's says:—In 1891 the decline in the world's supplies of wheat from March 1 to

July 1 was about 16,000,000 bushels; in 1892 it was about 46,000,000 bushels, and last year it was about 26,000,000 bushels. Should the decrease during the next three months be no larger than it was in the like portion of last year, supplies, so far as Europe, the United States and Canada are concerned, will amount to very nearly 150,000,000 bushels on July 1 next, a little less than they were on July 1 last year, but 50 per cent. more than they were in 1892, and proportionately larger than on like dates in preceding years. If, however, the increased rate of decrease in supplies in this country observed last month continues, as seems not unlikely, it may be fair to presume the decrease from this time until the close of the cereal year will be heavier than last year; but in any event Europe and the United States and Canada are certain to cross into the new cereal year on July 1 next, with available supplies of wheat materially in excess of corresponding totals in all preceding years except 1893.

VIEWS ON THE TARIFF.

The Commercial's articles upon the tariff revision have not pleased some of our contemporaries. We did not expect they would please the party press, and moreover they were not particularly intended to please that section of the press. The opposition press would not of course be pleased with anything short of an uncompromising denunciation of the tariff. On the other hand, even friendly criticism would not be relished by the government press. The course The Commercial has taken has therefore pleased neither party. While approving of the general plan followed in reducing the tariff, we found many features open to criticism, hence The Commercial has incurred the displeasure of strong party journals and strong partisans of each party. This, however, is not a feature which will cause as serious distress. Our party friends can just fire in their criticism as freely as they choose, and we will not be in the least disturbed thereby. We rather like it. Even personal references to the publisher in this connection will not prove annoying.

But while strong partisans may criticise, The Commercial has received many expressions of approval of its course from independent thinkers. One gentleman writes, "Why cannot all the papers take such a moderate and reasonable course?"

There are many features about the new tariff of which we cannot approve. A greater reduction of the duty upon many lines would have been welcome, and we believe the Government should have gone further while it was about it, in cutting down the tariff upon many lines of goods. The revision, however, has been carried out upon the lines always advocated by The Commercial, namely: A gradual reduction covering a wide range of articles. The reductions now made, taken with those given at recent former sessions, make a very large decrease in the tariff. It rests with the people to see that the policy of tariff reduction now well entered upon, be kept well in view and continued in the future, until no room for further complaint can be found.

The amendment introduced in Parliament by the Liberals declares that every vestige of protection should be eliminated from the tariff, and only revenue requirements considered. While we will not stop to dispute this from the

basis of principle, it is at the same time well to be reasonable. Partizans are never reasonable, so that it is hardly worth while asking them to take such a view of the case. The balance of power, however, is held by the independent voters, who rely upon judgment rather than partizan feeling, and it is only this independent element which acts as a safety valve and saves the country from destruction at the hands of rampant partyism.

The independent and reasonable citizen, while perhaps an ardent free trader in principle, will at the same time recognize the great necessity for using calm caution and deliberate judgment in changing the fiscal system of the country. These are the people to whom the country must look for protection, when reckless partyism would precipitate a crisis. To jump from a system of protection to the adoption of a policy which would suddenly eradicate every feature of protection, would bring about a crisis such as the country has never yet experienced. It would be a wave of disaster sweeping over the land, leaving wreck and ruin in its course, and bringing misery to thousands. While therefore the policy of tariff reform must be continued, the gravity of the situation involved in the change of the fiscal system must be recognized. There is no necessity for the precipitation of a crisis which would be disastrous to the country. The work of reform can be carried out wisely and with moderation, and the desired result ultimately attained, without producing any great upheavals. This will be accomplished by the good sense of the independent electors, who, while insisting upon tariff reform, will exercise such a restraining influence as will prevent the disastrous consequences which would follow a sudden and complete reversal of our fiscal system.

BINDER TWINE.

There is abundance of competition in the manufacture of binder twine in Canada at present. In addition to the several factories controlled by the Consumers' Cordage Co., and some small independent factories, three large plants have been established. There is the farmers' company at Brantford, Ontario, and the factory established in connection with the Central prison at Toronto, by the Ontario Government, both of which were in operation last year. Following the line of the latter government, the Dominion Government has also established a factory in connection with the Kingston penitentiary. With two factories operated by the Dominion and Ontario governments respectively, by prison labor, besides the several other factories mentioned, twine should be sold at the lowest possible cost. Naturally the farmers will look for a great lowering of the price of twine as a result of the establishment of the two government factories, especially as it was announced that the prison twine would be sold at cost. It is remarkable, however, to state that the Ontario government twine cannot be sold, it is said, any lower than the regular manufacturers have been selling at. The inspector of the Central prison stated before the committee of public accounts, that though they were selling twine at cost they could not undersell the regular factories. From this it

would appear that either the factories have been working on a very economical basis, and have been selling twine at a remarkably small margin of profit, or that gross carelessness and extravagance has characterized the management of the prison factories. When the government, with prison labor and no wages to pay, cannot compete with manufacturers who are employing a large force of hands at regular wages, it looks as though the twine business must be cut pretty fine. Evidently there is a very small margin in binder twine, and the farmers are doubtless getting the commodity close to cost.

The Bankruptcy Bill.

The present bill takes a wider sweep than any of its predecessors, it includes farmers, who were always previously excluded from the operation of the bankrupt laws. Previous laws were confined to traders, on the ground that traders were specially liable to contingencies to which others were not exposed. It is now recognized that farmers are liable to accidents in the failure of crops and unfavorable seasons over which they have no control. The fact cannot be denied, and, perhaps, it was just as well that it should be recognized.

The mode of dealing with the two classes who are to come under the act is different; the trader may be put into bankruptcy by the action of a creditor; a farmer can come under the law only by his own act. The reason alleged for the distinction is that if a creditor could throw a farmer into bankruptcy it might deprive him of a chance of recovering his position of solvency by realizing upon his growing crop. If the crop were forced to sale while it stood on the ground, it would run great risk of being sacrificed. So far the reason given is not empty, but are there no sacrifices connected with the realization of a trader's estate? Assuredly there are. It often happens that a trader's goods sell for not more than fifty cents on the dollar. But there is a difference between the quality of a bankrupt trader's goods and a farmer's growing crop. In the former there is always some portion that is stale, if not unfashionable from age, and on which the deterioration is absolute, which in the hands of a solvent dealer could only be sold at a reduced price. Such goods are too old to bring cost price. The farmer's growing crop is subject to the uncertainties which attend immaturity; it is impossible to form an accurate estimate of what it will be worth when ripe, and the uncertainty connects a speculative element with the venture of the purchaser. He will be likely to bid low enough to save himself from a probable and possibly from some improbable contingencies. The weight of reason appears to be against forcing the farmer into bankruptcy against his will.

In bringing the farmer under the law, the retail merchant becomes interested, as creditor, in its administration. Hitherto he has been concerned with bankrupt laws only as a debtor; henceforth he will view the law from the twofold position of debtor and creditor. But he may object that he is subject to involuntary bankruptcy, while on his debtor he cannot exert the same force that is brought against himself. But reflection may convince him that it is best the farmer, who is his debtor, should not be coerced into a wasteful administration of his estate. If many farmers take advantage of the Act, retail dealers may be compelled to count their losses sooner than they expected, and often when they did not look for loss at all. They may be disposed to credit the law with their loss, when in fact the law, far from being the cause of the unwelcome fact, merely brings it to light. But the retail dealer will be hard to convince that this is the case; he will be very apt to attribute to the law losses which it did not cause, and which, in its absence, would

have come later and with greater force. When a farmer is really bankrupt, it is better that the fact should be known to his creditors than that concealment should tempt them to add to claims which they cannot realize in full.

If under past conditions the retail trader has been in the habit of forcing goods on the farmer, he will have no motive to do so, in doubtful cases, in future. And if he cannot prudently force goods on the farmer, perhaps he will learn the necessity of refusing to have goods forced upon him in quantities he may not be able to sell. If the law should prove a stimulant to greater prudence among wholesalers as well as retailers, it will have a good effect apart from its direct object. Of forcing goods on purchasers beyond their capacity to sell or pay, the folly may well be shared between the wholesale and retail trade. While this bill provides for bringing the farmer into bankruptcy, it does not extend, like the English act, to other classes of non-traders.

The bill has an ex post facto effect, in so far that it permits any one who has become insolvent since the repeal of the insolvency act of 1875, to obtain a discharge, on condition that all the formalities of the new act are observed.

The expense of the administration of bankruptcy laws has always been a sore point. Under the present bill this item will be in the hands of the creditors. Receivers will be appointed by the government for the different districts, and from them, as we understand it, the court will select an official receiver and invest him with the management of the bankrupt estate until a liquidator is appointed by the creditors, by whom the fees payable to this officer will be determined. They will therefore get the work done for whatever they think fair and reasonable. It remains to be seen whether this will be an improvement upon a system in which the fees are fixed and certain. If they are excessive the creditors will have no one to blame but themselves.

It is not proposed to make the discharge of the insolvent a matter of course or even to make it easy. A majority of the creditors, representing three fourths of the value of the claims, must consent. But even when this condition is met, the court will have the option of refusing a release for cause, as when there is evidence that the business has not been carried on honestly, when the insufficiency of the assets is not accounted for, or if a discharge has been previously refused or suspended. If granted without, as may afterwards appear, good reason, the discharge may then be suspended for five years.—Monetary Times.

Strike at the Ontario Mills.

About three hundred employees of the Ontario Rolling Mills, Hamilton, have gone on strike.

The reason was the decision of the firm to reduce wages. A notice was posted in the mill stating that a reduction in the rate for piece work would take place, going into effect April 2nd. The notice enumerated the different classes of goods manufactured and the new scale of wages. No intimation of the proposed reduction had previously been given and the employees decided to quit. They assembled in Forester's Hall, James street north, and after discussing the situation, passed the following resolution: "That we protest against the Government in its present action of taking the duty off finished plate, and the increase of the duty on scrap iron."

President Doolittle left for Chicago the same evening, it is thought with the intention of securing hands to replace the strikers.

Superintendent Constables stated that with the new tariff it would be impossible for the mills to continue at the old scale of wages. Having to import their coal and pig iron, the company could not manufacture as cheaply as formerly, when they then operated on a low margin of profit. He was confident that unless there was a change in the tariff no change could be made in the new scale of wages.

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½ lb, 1 lb and 2 lb Metal Canisters, packed
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Perfect Gem Vegetables and Fruits. California Evaporated Fruits,
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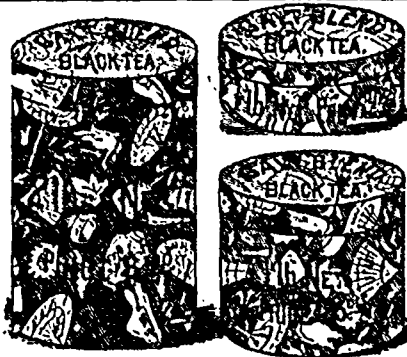
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CIGARS!

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WINNIPEG, - MANITOBA.

THE SITUATION.

WINNIPEG, SATURDAY AFTERNOON, April 14.

Weather has been colder, with rain and snow during the past week, and seeding has hardly been started yet. From two or three points in the west reports come that some seeding was being done, but this was decidedly exceptional, and in most sections nothing has been done yet. Navigation is expected to open at Thunder bay about May 1 or a little later. Business is showing signs of improvement in hardware, paints, lumber, etc, but prices remain about as before. No changes have been made on account of the tariff yet, in prices, and there is not likely to be much change until goods come in by the water route. In hardware, paints, etc., heavy goods now in stock have been carried for some time, with expenses accumulating upon them, which offsets for the present any tariff reductions. In lumber no change has been announced yet in price.

Winnipeg Markets.

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

GREEN FRUITS—Oranges, lemons and bananas are about the only full lines in the market. Some apples are still to be had. Malaga grapes are out. New maple sugar is offering, and a little syrup has arrived, but there will be more here when navigation opens, at lower prices. Prices are: Oranges, Floridas, \$4.50 to \$5.00 per box, as to sizes, etc. California oranges, \$3.25 to \$3.75. Lemons, new Messinas, \$5.00 to \$5.50. Bananas, \$3.00 to \$4.00 per bunch. California comb honey, \$8.50 per case of 48 sections. New maple sugar, 13c per pound in 1-lb. cakes.

RAW FURS—There is very little doing lately in furs, and the quantity received here this season continues to fall short of former years. Quotations below will about cover the range of price in Winnipeg. The value of a skin varies as to size, color, and condition of fur. The top price is for large skins, of prime quality. Occasionally an extra large, fine skin is received which will bring even more than the top quotation —

| | |
|---------------------------------|----------------|
| Badger, per skin | \$ 05 to \$ 60 |
| Rear, black | 50 to 20 00 |
| Bear, brown | 50 to 20 00 |
| Bear, grizzly | 1 00 to 16 00 |
| Beaver | 2 00 to 7 00 |
| Beaver castors, per pound | 2 50 to 5 00 |
| Ermines, per skin | 01 to 02 |
| Fisher | 50 to 7 00 |
| Fox, cross | 75 to 6 00 |
| Fox, kit | 10 to 00 |
| Fox, red | 25 to 1 50 |
| Fox, silver | 5 00 to 70 00 |
| Lynx | 25 to 3 00 |
| Marten | 75 to 2 50 |
| Mink | 25 to 1 50 |
| Musquash | 02 to 10 |
| Otter | 1 50 to 9 00 |
| Raccoon | 50 to 85 |
| Skunk | 05 to 50 |
| Timber wolf | 25 to 3 00 |
| Prairie wolf, large | 25 to 75 |
| " small | 25 to 55 |
| Wolverine | 50 to 3 50 |

GRAIN AND PRODUCE.

WHEAT—The firm tone shown in wheat last week had a bad set-back this week. On Monday, United States markets were rather irregular, but the close was a shade above Saturday at some points. Cables were lower. Liverpool 4d lower. The visible supply decreased 696,000 bushels, making stocks in the United States and Canada, at points of accumulation, aggregate 70,762,000 bushels, as compared with 77,283,000 bushels a year ago. On Tuesday United States markets were lower, but without special features. On Wednesday there was a heavy break in United States markets, prices declining about 2c. The Washington govern-

ment crop report was the principal feature, and it was taken as a bearish document. The condition of winter wheat on April 1 is placed by the official report at 86.7, as compared with a condition of 77.4 on the first of April last year, which makes the crop nearly ten points better than a year ago, in spite of the expected damage from the recent frosts in the south. The report, however, was compiled so soon after the frosts that it would be almost impossible to estimate the damage, and later reports may be less favorable. The official figures of the winter wheat area are generally believed to be underestimated at least 2,600,000 acres or more. The area is generally placed at about 23,500,000 acres, which would produce a crop of about 293,000,000 bushels, providing the present condition of the crop is maintained. The winter wheat crop last year was about 275,500,000 bushels. On Thursday United States markets were irregular, and cables lower. Kansas and California reported drought and crop news generally were less favorable. The markets closed fractionally lower. On Friday wheat was irregular and higher in United States markets and cables were lower. Rain in Kansas produced a weak spot on the market, but European crop advices were less favorable and there was good export buying in the United States.

Wheat exports, both coasts (flour included) aggregate 1,955,005 bushels this week, against 2,788,000 bushels the week before, 2,918,000 bushels in the week last year, 2,910,000 bushels in the week two years ago, and with 2,450,000 bushels in the second week of April, 1891.

The local situation is quite stagnant, and prices are just about nominal. No business in May wheat has been learned of, and there is a wide divergence in the views of buyers and sellers. We quote May to-day at 63c, Fort William delivery, afloat. Most holders are higher, but it was offered on Friday at 63c for No. 1 hard. Cash No. 1 hard held at about 60c on track, Fort Wil. m delivery. A car sold at 59c and No. 2 hard at 57c, but this was on the break in United States markets. Stocks in store at Fort William on April 7 were 2,200,730 bushels. Receipts for the week were 34,517 bushels, and shipments nil. A year ago stocks were 3,133,926 bushels, being an increase of 77,000 bushels for the week that year.

FLOUR—Flour is firm but irregular. Reports from the East talk of advances in flour, of 5 to 10c, and local millers are quoting 5c and in some cases 10c higher, but prices actually obtained seem to vary from quotations, and sales of the best brands have been made at the lowest quotations of a week ago, so that we have to again repeat quotations of last week, though it seems probable that the bottom price will not hold long. Quotations in small lots to the local trade, delivered in the city are as follows: Patents \$1.55 to 1.65; strong bakers \$1.45 to 1.55; XXXX which varies widely in the quality of different mills, is quoted at 75 to \$1.00 as to quality. Lower grades, 60 to 75c. Prices per sack of 98 pounds.

MILLSTUFFS—Very scarce all the week, and dealers have only been able to obtain a few sacks at a time. We quote bran \$12 to \$13, and shorts at \$14 to \$15 per ton, as to quantity.

OATMEAL, ETC.—Rolled oatmeal is quoted at \$2.25 in small lots for 80 lb. sacks; standard, in 98 pound sack, \$2.40 and granulated, \$2.40.

GROUND FEED—More has been taken owing to the scarcity of bran and shorts. Prices range from \$18 to \$19 per ton as to quality for oat and barley feed.

OATS—Quiet and steady, though a firmer feeling reported by holders. Cars on track Manitoba country points are about the same, at 24 to 25c per bushel for feed grade, or equal to 30 to 31 on track Winnipeg.

BARLEY—No actual business reported. We quote 30 to 35c per bushel of 49 pounds on track, country points.

FEED WHEAT—A good sample of feed wheat will bring 40c per bushel of 60 pounds.

FLAX SEED AND MEAL—The price holds at 75c per bushel of 56 pounds here, and 70c in country markets. Ground oil cake meal quoted at \$24 to 25 per ton.

BUTTER—The market is much the same as reported last week and is fairly firm, but there is the general caution against an accumulation of undesirable stock at this season of the year, which will cause a decline as soon as any disposition is shown to increase the receipts beyond immediate wants. Old dairy tubs are held at 17 to 20c as to quality, and fair to good new at 20 to 22c, these being selling prices here in small lots.

CHEESE—Held at 12 to 13c, selling price in a small way.

EGGS—Have been firm under light receipts, doubtless owing to colder weather and bad roads. The price advanced to 13c early in the week, and closed firm, at 13 to 14c for fresh. Lined stock were selling at 6c.

CURED MEATS—Mr. Foster announced a farther change in the meat duties on Thursday. The new tariff made the duty on cured and canned meats, lard, etc., 25 per cent ad valorem, instead of 3c per pound as in the old tariff, except mess pork, which was 1 1/2c per pound in the old tariff. The ad valorem duty has again been changed back to a specific duty of 2c per pound on cured and canned meats, lard, lard compound and cottolene. This is higher than 25 per cent on lards and lower priced meats, such as dry salt, but lower on hams and fine bacons. The 25 per cent duty would have admitted lard compounds and cottolene quite freely. Prices are: hams, 11 to 12c; breakfast bacon, 11 1/2 to 12 1/2c; dry salt long clear bacon, 8c; smoked long clear 9c; spiced rolls, 8 1/2c; boniless hams, 12c; mess pork, \$16.00 per barrel. Sausage is quoted: fresh pork sausage, 8c; bologna sausage 8 1/2c per lb; German, 8 1/2c; ham, chicken and tongue sausage, 10c per half lb. packet. Pickled hogs tongues, 5c lb. Pickled pigs feet, \$1.40 per pail; pickled hocks, 3c lb.

LARD—Pure lard held at 55c in 5 lb. pails; \$1.05 in 5-lb pails; \$2.00 in 20-pound pails, and \$5.00 in 50 lb. pails; compound at \$1.75 per 20 lb pail; compound in 3, and 5 pound tins, \$6.65 per case of 60 pounds. Pure leaf lard in 3, 5 and 10 pound tins, quoted at \$7.25 per case of 60 pounds.

DRESSED MEATS—Prices fairly steady at 5 to 7c for beef. Mutton is held at 8 to 10c. Only cold storage stock offered so far, but fresh is expected in the market next week, and will be offered at 10c it is said. Hogs, 5 to 5 1/2c. Veal, plentiful and easier, 7 to 8c.

POULTRY—Following prices are quoted:—11 to 12 1/2c for turkeys, 9 to 10c for geese and ducks and 8 to 10c for chickens. Choice fresh stock will bring the top price, and lower quotation for held.

HIDES—Easier, and it seems probable that all the dealers will drop their prices to 2 1/2c for No. 1 cows and 2 3/4c for No. 1 steers, as there is evidently no margin in hides on the present basis of prices here and in the East. We quote Winnipeg inspected hides as follows:—No. 1 cows, 2 1/2 to 2 3/4c; No. 2, 1 1/2 to 1 3/4c; No. 3, 1c; No. 1, heavy steers, 2 1/2 to 3c; No. 2 heavy steers, 1 1/2 to 2c; No. 3 steers 1c. Calf, 8 to 13-lb skins, 4 to 5c per pound. Kips about the same as hides. We quote 40 to 50c for sheep and lamb skins, average lots, as to size, etc. Tallow, 4 1/2c rendered; 2 to 3c rough.

VEGETABLES—Potatoes have been firmer, owing to bad roads, at 35 to 40c per bushel for loads on the market. There has been considerable buying for shipment to western points. Other vegetables are quoted: Turnips, 20 to 25c; carrots, 50 to 60c; beets, 40 to 50c; parsnips, 2c per lb; onions, 3c per lb. Cabbage, 2c per lb.



A Common Error.

CHOCOLATE AND COCOA are by many supposed to be one and the same, ONLY that one is a powder (the other more easily cooked) and the other is not

THIS IS WRONG

Take the Yolk from an Egg, Take the Oil from the Olive, WHAT IS LEFT?

A RESIDUE. So with COCOA.

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GENERAL BLACKSMITHING.

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HAY.—Hay is offered freely, on track at country points, at \$4 to \$5 50 per ton here. Loose hay, \$4 to \$5 per ton.

LIVE STOCK.—Quotations in the country range from 3½ to 4c for good butchers' and export cattle, while some very fair butchers' stock are picked up at 3c. A few cars of Manitoba cattle have gone to British Columbia this spring, but any considerable demand is not looked for from that quarter, as there is a considerable local supply to draw from.

Chicago Board of Trade Prices.

On Monday wheat was fairly active, but prices irregular, opening ½ to ¾c lower. Prices then advanced 1½ to 1¾c under fair buying, declined again ¾c and closed ½c higher than Saturday. Corn and oats were ½c higher, and pork gained 45 to 47½c per barrel, under a scarcity of offerings. Closing prices were:—

| | April. | May. | July. |
|------------------|--------|--------|--------|
| Wheat | 62½ | 63½ | 64½ |
| Corn | 38½ | 39½ | 39½ |
| Oats | — | 32½ | 29½ |
| Pork | — | 12 42½ | 12 47½ |
| Lard | 7 42½ | 7 37½ | 7 12½ |
| Short Ribs | — | 6 42½ | 6 35 |

Wheat made quite a bad break on Tuesday. The market opened unchanged, and sold down 1½ to 1¾c, advanced ¼ to ¾c and closed ¾c lower than Monday. Closing prices were:—

| | April. | May. | July. |
|-------------|--------|--------|-------|
| Wheat | 61½ | 62½ | 63½ |
| Corn | 38½ | 39½ | 39½ |
| Oats | — | 32½ | 29½ |
| Pork | — | 12 57½ | 12 65 |
| Lard | 7 34½ | 7 42½ | 7 12½ |
| Ribs | — | 6 42½ | 6 35 |

On Wednesday wheat continued to decline, opening ½ to ¾c lower and declined 1 to 1½c more, closing 1½ to 2½c lower, under heavy realizing sales, and the bearish government report. Closing prices were:—

| | April. | May. | July. |
|-------------|--------|-------|-------|
| Wheat | 61½ | 60½ | 62 |
| Corn | 37½ | 38½ | 39½ |
| Oats | — | 32 | 28½ |
| Pork | — | 12 20 | 12 25 |
| Lard | 7 32½ | 7 27½ | 7 12½ |
| Ribs | — | 6 22½ | 6 16 |

On Thursday wheat opened ½c lower and had a lower range, selling down to 58½c for May, but rallied and closed considerably above the bottom price. Closing prices were:—

| | April. | May | July | Sept. |
|-------------|--------|-------|-------|-------|
| Wheat | 59½ | 61 | 61½ | — |
| Corn | 37½ | 38½ | 39½ | — |
| Oats | 31½ | 32 | 28½ | — |
| Pork | — | 12 75 | 12 85 | — |
| Lard | — | 7 37½ | 7 10 | — |
| Ribs | — | 6 50 | 6 37½ | — |

Wheat was irregular on Friday, but strong towards the close, on good export buying. May wheat opened at 59½c and sold from 59½ to 61½c. Closing prices were:—

| | April. | May. | July. | Sept. |
|-------------|--------|-------|-------|-------|
| Wheat | 60½ | 61½ | 63½ | — |
| Corn | 37½ | 38½ | 39½ | — |
| Oats | — | 32 | 28½ | — |
| Pork | — | 12 75 | 12 80 | — |
| Lard | — | 7 42½ | 7 12½ | — |
| Ribs | — | 6 50 | 6 42½ | — |

On Saturday, April 14, wheat opened at 60½c to 60¾c for May delivery, held steady and closed at the same figures. A week ago May wheat closed at 63½c.

Duluth Wheat Market.

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

- Monday—May, 61½c.
- Tuesday—May, 63½c.
- Wednesday—May 61½c.
- Thursday—May, 61½c.
- Friday—61½c.
- Saturday—May, 61½c.

A week ago prices closed at 63 for May delivery per bushel. A year ago cash wheat closed at 63½c, and May at 67c per bushel.

C. H. Fildes, representing Greene & Sons Co., Montreal, has arrived from the East with fall samples in furs, hats, &c. R. McLennan will follow shortly with the furnishing trade samples for the same company.

New York Wheat.

On Saturday, April 14, wheat closed at 63c per bushel for May delivery. A week ago May wheat closed at 65½c.

Minneapolis Wheat.

No. 1 Northern wheat closed on Saturday at 62c for cash. May closed and at 60½ to 60¾c. A week ago cash closed at 63½c and May at 61½c.

The Cattle Markets.

The Liverpool Cable on April 9 says:—The tone of the market was stronger with an advance in prices of ½ to 1c per lb over last Monday's. The receipts were light, but the general supply was fair with a weak demand. We quote.—Finest steers, 11½c; good to choice, 11c; poor to medium, 10c; inferior and bulls, 7c.

At the Montreal stock yards on Monday morning, April 9, the tone of the market was steady, and prices showed little change from a week ago, except in hogs, which ruled firmer on account of the small supply. Sales were made at 5½c for choice lots, while the average went at 4½ to 5½c per lb. The demand for cattle was only fair. A few small lots of choice stock brought as high as 4c, but the top for the average run was 3½ to 3¾c. Medium brought 2½ to 3¾c, and poor stock 2½c per lb live weight. Sheep and lambs were in active demand, and sales were made freely at firm prices. At the East End abattoir the supply of cattle was far in excess of the demand, and a large number were left unsold. A few small lots of fancy stock brought 4½c. Nelson Bickerdike bought thirty-two head of good heavy butchers' stock at 3½c, and was considered the cheapest lot of cattle ever bought on any market, for the quality of the stock.

British Grain Trade.

The weekly cable report from London, on April 9, says:—The weather has been bright and dry; rain is needed, but cereals will have a promising outlook. The wheat market has been somewhat steadier on the week, mainly owing to the rise in America. White wheats were sparingly offered and steadily held. Russian and Indian wheats were quiet, and Americans were held at a shilling above buyers' views. Red winter wheat was quoted at 23s 9½ for April and May delivery. Hard Manitoba was quoted at 26s 9½; spot was 3d to 6d dearer. The country markets were firm. In flour stocks were reduced, and the market was steadier at 3d higher. There was more demand for American sugar to arrive. Corn was fairly active at full prices. Mixed American parcels, prompt delivery, were quoted at 17s 7½d. Spot was steady, and the country markets were firmer.

Cut Nails Demoralized.

At sixes and sevens is the Canadian nail market. The Cut Nail Association has been dissolved, or practically so, while reductions of from one to five cents per pound have been made in the price of wire nails.

The causes which led to the collapse of the Cut Nail Association was the defection of two of the makers in the west—the Graham Nail Works in Toronto and the Hamilton Rolling Mills,—each of which, it is understood, desired to be allowed a freer hand in its own territory. But while all the manufacturers are free to sell at what base price they may choose, it was agreed that the extras should be maintained as before. The ruling base price is now \$2 Montreal, \$1.90 Hamilton, with 5c less in both instances for carload lots.

It is expected that under the new order of things in regard to cut nails the difference in freight between the points of manufacture and the points of delivery will enable the factories to control the trade in their respective districts.

The revised list of the prices on wire nails was issued on Thursday. It showed the following changes:—1 in., 12 gauge, old list 24c, new 21c; 1½ in., 18 gauge, old list 26c, new 21; 1½ in., 15 gauge, old list 20c, new 18; 1½ in., 14 gauge, old list 17c, new 16; 2½ in., 11 gauge, old list 13c, new 14; 4 in., 6 gauge, old list 13c, new 12c; 6 in., 3-gauge, old list 12c, new 11c. Balance of the list for standard remains unchanged. The discount is now 75, 10 and 5 per cent.; 3 per cent for cash, delivered in 10 keg lots free.—Toronto Hardware.

Lumber Trade News.

At the recent meeting of the Mississippi Valley Lumbermen's Association, held at Minneapolis, the following resolution was adopted: "Whereas, it appears from the reports presented at this meeting, that stocks of lumber in first, or manufacturers' hands, are but slightly in excess of what they were at this time last year, and fully 50 per cent. less in the country yards, therefore be it resolved, That in the opinion of this association the conditions warrant better prices than are now being paid for lumber, and that the directors be requested to prepare and send out as soon as possible a minimum basis price list at which, in their opinion, lumber could and should be sold. Resolved, That in the opinion of this association the work in behalf of uniform inspection should be continued, and that an especial effort be made to effect an organization among the Middle Mississippi manufacturers; and that we approve of the action for a conference of inspectors and committeemen in the various districts, already arranged for the 25th of April, as an essential element in the complete success of this movement."

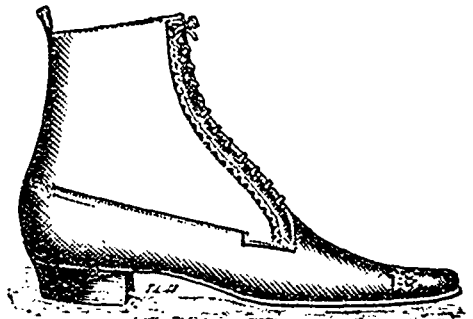
The Progress Printing and Publishing company, limited, of Chilliwack, has been incorporated, with a capital of \$2,500. G. R. Ashwell, S Millard and W. M. Wood are the directors. Besides engaging in the newspaper business, the company will deal in books and stationery.

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298 ROSS ST., WINNIPEG.

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The Yorkton Agricultural Society will hold a stock Fair on their grounds on Wednesday, May 2, 1895, at which some (300) three hundred Stall Fed Steers, besides Milch Cows, Horses, &c., will be offered for sale. Buyers are requested to attend. Yours truly,

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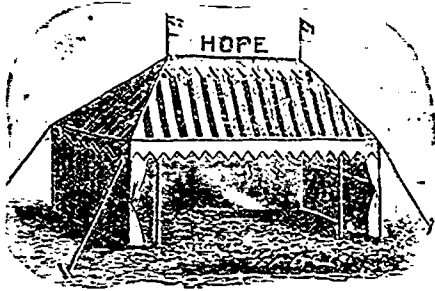
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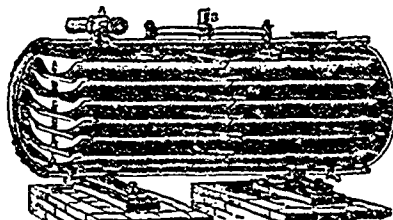
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Tariff Notes.

The iron clauses of the new tariff are still in abeyance, and deputations of the makers from Montreal have been up at Ottawa asking for a reconsideration of some of the clauses. A leading maker said, "We can't decide on any changes in prices until we find out definitely what our raw material is going to cost us."

Changes in cut and wire nails are among the most objectionable clauses to the manufacturers. "This new tariff will kill the wire nail manufacturing industry in Canada," said a Montreal man to a reporter.

The clause relating to table cutlery is raising a regular howl among the selling agents of English firms.

Regarding the scrap iron duty, Mr. McMaster, of the Montreal Rolling Mills, said that "scrap iron had been largely used in Canada, being imported in large quantities from Germany and South America. The government desired to discourage the use of this inferior article, and so increased the duty. Then iron ingots, blooms and slabs, billets, and puddled bars were to be admitted at \$5 per ton, the old duty being \$9. This was to allow iron manufacturers to obtain their raw material cheaper, while manufacturers at home of raw iron would be encouraged by a system of bonus giving. These ingots, blooms, etc., would take the place of the scrap iron, and from them iron manufacturers make bar iron or bar steel or other finished goods. The change relative to the whole trade was not serious, though perhaps the lowering of the duty on nails might somewhat disturb trade in that article."

G. C. Crowdy, of the firm of James Hutton & Co., hardware agents, Montreal, says:—"The duties on the high grades of steel appear to have been left unchanged. The principal change is on the low grades. The change from specific to ad valorem duties will benefit the importer and consequently the consumer. It will enable the English steel to compete again."

There is some difference of opinion as to the duty on table cutlery. There are three clauses in the tariff relating to cutlery, one making a duty of 35 per cent. on plated cutlery, another making 25 per cent. on cutlery not otherwise provided for, and another clause making table cutlery 32½ per cent. not elsewhere specified. This is confusing, and it is hardly known yet which is right. If the last change is accepted, it will mean a sharp advance.

The wire nail men have been to Ottawa to ask that the tariff be partially restored. They will submit to a reduction of 50c per keg, but think 75c too much.

A strike at the Ontario rolling mills, Hamilton, has occurred, as a result of an attempt to reduce wages, on account of tariff reductions.

Mr. Sprague, lumberman, Winnipeg, being asked if lumber would be reduced in Manitoba as a result of duty changes, said:—"I cannot say that it will. My contention has been all along that lumber was being sold in Manitoba at a reasonable figure. That is, that both mill men and retailers have not taken advantage of the tariff, but have sold lumber at the lowest figure at which they could sell it and live. The introduction of lumber from the south may make a difference, but there will not be any change in prices here until it is proved by actual business that United States stock can be permanently sold at a lower figure than Canadian."

A deputation of London (England) tea dealers waited on Sir Charles Tupper. They said that the changes in the Canadian tea duties would hurt the Anglo Canadian trade. They also represented to Sir Charles that Canada should be urged to prohibit the importation of all spurious teas direct from China as well as through Canada. They hoped the tea passed by the British customs officials as sound would be admitted into Canada free of duty.

At a meeting of the St. Johns board of trade it was unanimously resolved to request the Dominion government to arrange the tariff in

such a way that tea purchased in Great Britain may be admitted free of duty as heretofore, also asking the government that green coffee be admitted as heretofore.

Tug owners on the Welland canal have held their annual meeting and decided not to enter into an association this season, but to run independently. The Welland canal will be opened for navigation Thursday, 19th inst.

A cable has been received from the Grand Trunk officials in London ordering a reduction of ten per cent. in salaries over the entire system and applying to all classes of employees.

Hon. Mr. Foster has announced the following additional changes in the tariff: Meats, n.e.s., 2 cents, live hogs 1½ cents a pound; lard, compound and cottolene, 2 cents; condensed milk 3 cents; cleaned rice 1½ cents; chickory 4 cents; cocoa paste 25 per cent; cocoonut, desiccated and sweetened, 5 cents.

Winnipeg Clearing House.

Clearings for week ending April 12, were \$797,699; balances, \$99,286. For the previous week clearings were \$781,226.

Following are the returns of other Canadian clearing houses for the weeks ended on the dates given:

| | Clearings. | |
|----------------|--------------|--------------|
| | April 5th. | March 29th. |
| Montreal | \$11,277,356 | \$9,449,163 |
| Toronto | 5,162,993 | 3,829,536 |
| Halifax | 1,174,215 | 882,553 |
| Winnipeg | 781,226 | 607,556 |
| Hamilton | 1,216,921 | 472,944 |
| Total | \$19,612,711 | \$16,241,752 |

The Canadian Magazine.

The Canadian Magazine for April, which appears mostly in new type, and with a bright cover and generally improved typographical appearance, well sustains its character as one of the most interesting and substantial magazines published. A remarkable political article is that by H. M. David Mills, on "The Evolution of Self-Government in the Colonies; their Rights and Responsibilities in the Empire." As one of the leaders of the Liberal party in Canada, and as a prominent thinker, the contention which he makes, that there is ample scope for and tendency to the enlargement of Colonial power without separation from the British Empire, and without what is generally known as Imperial federation, will be received with interest both at home and abroad, as will also his declaration in favor of Canada doing its fair share in Imperial defence. The breaking up of the British Empire would, he holds, be a tremendous and permanent financial disaster to the commercial prosperity of Canada and the United States, and a calamity to the world. Wm. Ogilvie, F.R.G.S., begins with this number a series of illustrated contributions, entitled "In North Western Wilds." They detail his explorations in the valleys of the Athabasca, Liard and Peace rivers, and are full of interest, as those who have read his "Down the Yukon," in previous numbers, can well suppose. Other illustrated articles are: "In the Lumber Woods," by E. C. Grant and Allan Sullivan; "A Forgotten Northern Fortress," (Fort Prince of Wales), by Lieut. Gov. Schultz; "A plea for Ireland"—a description of Irish scenery—by E. Dowsley; and a biographical sketch of Sir Oliver Mowat, with portraits of his life. Other interesting contributions are: "Emblems and their Significance," by H. Spencer Howell; "Ghosts and Things," by Edward Worthington; "A Glance at Lapman," by Arthur J. Stringer; "Red Aleck," by Rufus Cyrore Macdonald; "The Story of Nurse Edith," by Fidele H. Holland, and several poems. Published by the Ontario Publishing Co., Ltd., Canada Life Buildings, Toronto, for \$2.50 per annum.

Silver.

Heavy buying of bar silver mainly for speculative account in connection with the China trade occasioned a sharp advance in quotations this week. This movement forced an advance in the London price from 27½d to 29½d per ounce, and was followed by a corresponding rise in the New York quotations for bars from 61½c per ounce to 64½c. It would seem, however, that an absence of a supply of the metal, accompanied by a tangible demand, were the effectual features in the advance. Considerable offerings were forthcoming at the higher basis, and at the end of the week there was a reaction to 28½d in London, and 62½c per ounce in New York. The whole course of the week's market is regarded in the bullion trade as mainly speculative. The Indian Council this week sold 59 lakhs of rupees at prices ranging to 13 11 16d. per rupee. Silver prices April 6.—London, 2s 3 16d; New York, 62½c.—Brad-streets.

Mining Men Organize.

A convention of mining men was held at Toronto on April 10, and resulted in the organization of the Ontario Mining Institute, with the following officers: President, James Conmee, M.P.P., for Algoma; first vice-president, Judge Kingsmill, of Toronto; second vice-president, Arch. Blue, of Toronto; third vice president, Prof. Goodwin, of Kingston; fourth vice president, W. Hamilton Merritt, Toronto; secretary, B. T. Abell, Ottawa; treasurer, Thos. W. Gibson, Toronto. The objects of the society was set forth as follows: "To mutually protect and benefit its members by facilitating the interchange of knowledge and ideas, and by taking concerted action upon all matters affecting or relating to the mining industries of the province of Ontario and generally to promote the said industries by all proper means."

A resolution that it would be to the best interests of the province were the developments of its natural mineral resources substantially assisted by the provincial government, particularly in the case of pig iron and steel produced in Ontario, and also that the manufactured steel rails and makel steel in Canada should be practically assisted by the Dominion and provincial governments, was passed.

The Delineator for May is called the "College Commencement Number," and contains three articles especially interesting to students. A Girl's Life and Work at Vassar is the title of the first of a series on the Women's Colleges of the United States. A College Commencement is most attractively described by a graduate of Smith, and there is a fully illustrated paper on Commencement and Graduation Gowns. Under the head of Employment for Women is a sensible article on Women in Journalism, by Edith Sessions Tupper; and Eleanor Georgen treats the subject of Pantomimic Expression clearly and practically. A further instalment of Some Uses of Crepe and Tissue papers introduces some pretty articles for decorating a Spring Lunch Table. The third paper on Wise Living gives some good advice about eating; and the many ways in which daughters can help their mothers is told in the second chapter of Mother and Daughter. A Leather Wedding and a Ligmachy Party are entertainingly described. Some New Desserts are given; and in the Tea Table Talks many seasonable topics are discussed. The Culture of Fuchsias is the subject of the floral article, and there are many new designs in Knitting, Crocheting, Netting and Tatting. The subscription price of The Delineator is \$1 a year. Single copies, 15 cents. Address orders to The Delineator Publishing Co., Ltd., 33 Richmond Street West, Toronto, Ontario.

The Haddon's Bay Co. will convert the property known as the flats, at the confluence of the Red and Assiniboine rivers, into a park, for driving and athletic sports, etc.

A Handsome Warehouse.

Undoubtedly the finest building erected in Winnipeg last year is the handsome warehouse of John W. Peck & Co., a cut of which is shown herewith. The building was completed about the first of January of this year, and was shortly after occupied by John W. Peck & Co. and O'Loughlin, Bros. & Co. It is situated on the corner of Princess and Notre Dame streets, the former street being the principal wholesale thoroughfare of the city. It has a frontage of 100 feet on Princess and 93 feet on Notre Dame. The structure is not only substantial and commodious, but it is also an ornamental building, being one of the very finest of the many handsome structures which have been erected in Winnipeg during the past few years. It is a solid brick and stone structure, with five floors, including the basement. The front on each street presents a handsome appearance, with its Selkirk stone and red sandstone facings.



J. W. PECK & CO'S. NEW WAREHOUSE.

The block is divided into two stores or warehouses by a fire wall running from the basement to the roof, and the divisions are occupied as noted above. The corner division, 68 by 93 feet, is occupied by John W. Peck & Co., wholesale clothing and furnishings. The first or ground floor is taken up by the handsome business offices on the Princess street front, with a fine sample room on the Notre Dame street front. In the rear is the shipping room. The large central portion of this floor is filled with a big stock of clothing.

The basement floor is used for receiving and packing goods, and for the storage of surplus stock and heavy lines. All goods are received and unpacked in the basement, the cases being expeditiously and easily transferred down a slide to the basement floor. After unpacking and assorting, the goods are distributed to any floor desired by means of the electric elevator.

Going up from the ground floor to the second floor, we find a huge stock of furnishings. All this floor is taken up with the stock of shirts, ties, collars, cuffs and other furnishing and sundry lines, with the

exception of a portion set apart for a sample room for the class of goods carried on this floor. The third floor is devoted to hats, caps and fur goods. A new line in fur goods, which we were shown on this floor is an overcoat, suitable for farmers' and ordinary wear. Since the disappearance of the buffalo coat, there has hardly been anything in the market which has completely filled the bill for a cheap, serviceable fur coat. This coat, which is now being introduced to the trade for the first time, for next winter's business, is expected to meet this want. It is known as the African buffalo coat. The coat will be manufactured by John W. Peck & Co. at their Montreal factory, where they also manufacture their other lines of fur goods, clothing, shirts, etc. The fourth floor is taken up with surplus stock of miscellaneous lines.

One feature of the building is the splendid lighting. There are twenty eight windows on each flat, in the portion occupied by John W. Peck & Co., forming a row around three sides,

miscellaneous stock, consisting of books, stationery, fancy goods and sundries. A large stock of pipes and tobacconists' sundries is carried on this floor. In the rear there is a packing room. The third floor is partly taken up with the stock of flat and general printing papers, and here also is the job printing department. The printing of paper bags, wrapping papers and commercial work is an important feature of the business. The presses are run by a seven horse-power electric motor. The fourth floor is stocked with wall papers and paper bags. The spring stock of wall papers has just been opened.

This division of the block has all the conveniences of the other portion, being heated with hot water, having a fine electric elevator, etc.

O'Loughlin Bros. & Co. have been in business in Winnipeg twelve years, during which time their trade has increased from a small beginning to large dimensions, and they now do business from the Great Lakes to Vancouver Island. As an evidence of the expansion of their trade, they state that their business was all on one floor at the beginning, and they managed with one assistant. Now they employ twenty-three persons. With the splendid facilities which they now enjoy since moving into this new block, they expect to find their business materially increase in the immediate future.

Fur Trade News.

The decline in furs at the Hudson's Bay Co.'s sale in London in March, puts many classes of furs back just about where they were two years ago. At the March sales a year ago there was an advance in almost everything, while this year's March sales there was a decline in everything. The following will show the advance at the March sales in 1893, compared with the decline at the sales of March, 1894, in principal furs:—

| | Advance, 1893. | Decline, 1894. |
|------------------|----------------|----------------|
| Bear..... | 10 per cent. | 12 per cent. |
| Skunk..... | 10 | 12½ |
| Mink..... | 50 | 50 |
| Marten..... | 45 | 35 |
| Otter..... | 5 | 5 |
| Fisher..... | 25 | 2½ |
| Fox, cross..... | 5 | 5 |
| Fox, silver..... | 30 | 5 |
| Wolverine..... | 100 | 50 |

Some varieties, notwithstanding the decline this year, it will be noticed are still higher than they were two years ago. Lynx is the only thing which declined at the March sale in 1893, receding 15 per cent., and this fur again declined 30 per cent. this year, making it 45 per cent. lower than two years ago. Lynx, however, advanced 40 per cent. in 1892, so that it is just about back to where it was previous to that year.

Jacoo, the well known Indian trader from Cold lake, was in town last week, says the Herald, of Battleford, Saskatchewan territory, for the first time in nearly a year. He brought down a fine lot of furs, including a pair of silver foxes, said to be the finest ever offered on this market. The lot was taken by Mahaffy & Clinksill for something in the neighborhood of \$1,200.

Following are prices quoted at Montreal for furs: Beaver, per pound, \$3 to \$3.50; bear, per skin, large, \$10 to \$15; bear, cub, \$2 to \$4; fisher, \$3 to \$5; red fox, \$1 to \$1.25; lynx, \$1 to \$2; marten, 80c to \$1; mink, \$1 to \$1.50; muskrat, 10 to 13c; otter, \$3 to \$12; racoon, 50 to 75c; skunk, 25 to \$1.25.

H. Stroud & Co.'s carpet works, Paris, Ont., was burned to the ground on April 9. Fortunately there was but a small stock on hand. The loss on the building and machinery will be about \$40,000; insurance, \$30,000.

A bad sleet and snow storm, with a high easterly wind, was prevailing at Toronto on April 10. The observatory reported that five inches of snow had fallen. The telegraph and telephone services were demoralized.

there being only one dark side. The building is heated throughout with hot water pipes, and has electric lights by the score on each floor, with every other convenience that could be desired.

O'LOUGHLIN BROS. & CO.

The other division of the block, as previously stated, is occupied by O'Loughlin Bros. & Co., wholesale stationers. This has a frontage of 32 feet on Princess street, running back the full depth of the building—93 feet. The ground floor is taken up with the offices and sample room, with the shipping room in the rear. The offices are very handsomely arranged, and instead of the unsightly closed-in compartments which are found in so many warehouses, the offices are simply divided by ornamental iron work, which does not obstruct the view to any extent, and presents a pleasant and business like appearance. In the sample room are about a dozen large cases for the display of goods. The basement floor is filled with the large stock of heavy wrapping papers.

The second floor is filled with a large and

A bag company has been started at Quebec city for the manufacture of paper bags. The factory is capable of turning out 100,000 bags per day.

A company has been formed at Collingwood, Ont., says a telegram, with a capital of \$200,000 for the purpose of killing and curing meats on a large scale. The company will employ a large number of hands, and likely procure much of its raw material from Manitoba and the Northwest.

Tie to this Truth. When you start out on a journey you will get **The Best Service. The Greatest Luxury, The Most Complete Comfort** if your ticket reads via **The North-Western Line.** For full information as to through rates and routes and for Sleeping Car Berths, call on your Home Agent, and for Map Folder **Free**, address **T. W. TEASDALE, G.P.A., C. St. P.M. & O. Ry., St. Paul**

S. B. PARSONS. HENRY BELL. W. E. HAZLEY

PARSONS, BELL & CO

—WHOLESALE—

STATIONERY,

BOOKS, FANCY GOODS, TOYS, &c., &c.

SPRING GOODS.

HAMMOCKS, CROQUET, EXPRESS WAGONS, WALL PAPER,

Agents for Canada Paper Co., Montreal, M. Staunton & CO., wall papers, Toronto. PRINCESS STREET, WINNIPEG.

The Barber & Ellis Co'y,

Nos. 43, 45, 47 and 49 Bay Street,

TORONTO, Ont.

Manufacturers of ACCOUNT BOOKS, ENVELOPES, PAPER BOXES.

Importers of all Grades of Staple Stationery.

—DEALERS IN—

PRINTERS' SUPPLIES, BOOKBINDERS' MATERIALS AND BOXMAKERS' REQUISITES

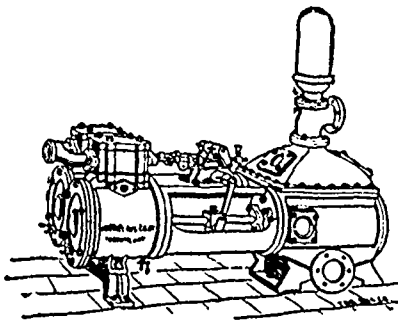
Redwood Brewery

Fine Ales, Extra Porter and Premium Lager.

Most Extensive Establishment of the kind in Western Canada.

AGENT FOR ARMOUR'S FLUID EXTRACT OF BEEF. **ED. L. DREWRY,** PROPRIETOR, WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.

↔ Highest cash price paid for good malting Barley.



Northey Mfg. Co., Ltd.

Steam Pumps

FOR ALL PURPOSES.

—Sole Agents—

Waterous Engine Works Co., Ltd.

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.

—THE—

Western Milling Co., Ltd.

STRONG BAKERS AND HUNGARIAN PATENT FLOUR.

Awarded medal and Diploma Columbian Exhibition, Chicago, 1893.

Manufacturers of Flour, Feed, And dealers in Grain.

Best Hard Wheat only used

REGINA, N.W.T.

T. Howard Wright. A. C. Archibald.

Wright & Archibald,

(Successors to Wright & Jukes.)

GENERAL

Fire Insurance Agents.

GRAIN EXCHANGE BUILDING, WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.

MUNROE & CO,

Wholesale Dealers in

Wines, Liquors and Cigars

OF THE BEST BRANDS

9th STREET, - BRANDON

Fasten to this Fact.

The only train affording a full business day in Minneapolis and St. Paul and still reaching Chicago next morning in advance of all trains on other lines, is the **Atlantic and Southern Express** via **The North-Western Line.** It has Wagner Buffet Sleeper and **Free Reclining Chair Car,** and leaves Minneapolis, Daily except Sunday, **5 45 p.m.**; St. Paul **6 25 p.m.**; arriving Chicago **8.00 a.m.**

\$50 TO \$100, FIRST PAYMENT. WILL buy a good farm in the Winnipeg district. Balance very easy terms. Apply at the Commercial office, by letter or personally.

Plant in your Memory

That the **North-Western Line** offers the **best train service** from Minneapolis and St. Paul to Sioux City, Omaha, Kansas City, Duluth and Superior, and is the only line running Pullman Sleepers to all these cities, besides affording first class day service. Try this line also to Ashland.

B. C. Milling & Feed Co.

MANUFACTURERS OF

ROLLED OATS, OAT MEAL, GRAHAM FLOUR Split Peas and all kinds of Chop Feeds.

QUOTATIONS SOLICITED for Barley, Oats, Wheat and Peas for milling and feed purposes in sack or bulk car load lots. **BACHELOR & QUINE,** New Westminster Mills, B.C.

MAJOR & ELDRIDGE, COMMISSION MERCHANTS, **Vancouver, - B.C.**

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

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

The Brackman & Kerr Milling Co., (LIMITED)

Oatmeal and Ground Feed Millers.

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

FLOUR, FEED, GRAIN AND PRODUCE.

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED

VICTORIA, - - B.C

J. & A. Clearihue, COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

—DEALERS IN—

FRUITS AND ALL KINDS OF PRODUCE.

Special attention to consignments of Furs and Skins, Butter and Eggs.

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

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

Victoria Rice Mill

VICTORIA, B.C.

CHINA and JAPAN RICE,

RICE FLOUR AND BREWERS' RICE.

WHOLESALE TRADE ONLY.

HALL ROSS & CO. - Agents.

McMILLAN & HAMILTON, COMMISSION MERCHANTS

—WHOLESALE DEALERS IN—

BUTTER, EGGS, FRUITS AND PRODUCE

A PERFECT SYSTEM OF

COLD STORAGE.

230 ABBOTT STREET, - VANCOUVER,

P.O. BOX NO. 296.

MANITOBA AND NORTHWEST

MILLERS!

WRITE US FOR SAMPLES AND PRICES OF

INDIAN CONTRACT.

Cotton and Covering Sacks.

We can Supply you with Sacks for Every Purpose

WHEAT SACKS our **SPECIALTY**

W. F. Henderson & Co, Winnipeg

Agents for The Canada Jute Co., Ltd, Montreal.

LEITCH BROS.
OAK LAKE

"Anchor Brand"
FLOURS

—FROM—

No. 1 Hard Wheat.

BRAN, SHORTS

AND ALL KINDS OF

Chopped Feed and Grain.

—ADDRESS—

OAK LAKE
MANITOBA.

A. GARRUTHERS

WOOL PULLER.

Dealer in Hides, Skins, Furs, Wool,
Tallow and Senega Root.

CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED.

Office and Warehouse, 178, 180 King Street,
WINNIPEG, - MAN.

McINTYRE, SON & CO.,

MANUFACTURER'S AGENTS

AND

SPECIALTIES:

LACES,
DRESS GOODS.
KID GLOVES.
SMALLWARES.



IMPORTERS OF DRY GOODS.

MONTREAL.

Northwestern Representative, J. M. McDONALD, McIntyre Block, Winnipeg

"MONSOON"

PURE INDIAN TEAS.

Always reliable, never changes. In cases of 60
1 lb caddies, or 120 halves.

STEEL, HAYTER & CO.

Growers' and Importers,

TORONTO.

Write for Samples,

GEO. PARR, Agent, 316 Edmonton Street.
WINNIPEG, - - MAN.



TRADE MARK

REMOVAL NOTICE.

O'LOUGHLIN BROS. & CO.,

Have removed to their

New Premises, No. 41 Princess Street

Where they will be Pleased to see all Friends and Customers.

Wholesale Paper, Stationery and General Jobbers,
AND PRINTERS.

41 Princess Street,

WINNIPEG.

Montreal Markets.

Flour—The further advance in the price of wheat in Chicago of about 3c per bushel has created a decidedly firmer feeling in flour, in consequence holders are asking 10c advance. Western millers to day asked \$3.05 for car lots of straight rollers, on track here, while others refused to accept less than \$3.10. Strong bakers are also held at 5 to 10c higher prices. We quote prices 5 to 10c higher all round as follows:—Patent, spring, \$3.65 to 3.75; Ontario patent, \$3.25 to 3.60; straight roller, \$3.05 to 3.20; extra, \$2.75 to 3.00; superfine, \$2.50 to 2.75; fine, \$2.20 to 2.50; city strong bakers, \$3.50 to 3.65; Manitoba bakers, \$3.35 to 3.60; Ontario bags—extra, \$1.40 to 1.45; straight rollers, \$1.55 to 1.60; superfine, \$1.25 to 1.35; fine, \$1.05 to 1.15.

Oatmeal—Quiet and jobbers' prices as follows: Rolled and granulated, \$4.20 to \$4.35; standard, \$3.95 to \$4.15. In bags, granulated and rolled are quoted at \$2.10 to 2.15, and standard at \$1.95 to \$2.

Bran, etc.—Bran is firm. Sales of car lots have been made at \$18 to \$18.50 on track. Shorts keep firm at \$18.50 to \$19.50. Moullie, \$22 to \$24 as to grade.

Wheat—There is more inclination to buy wheat, a lot of 20,000 bushels No 1 hard Manitoba being sold on Tuesday at 65½c May delivery at Fort William. Here prices are nominally quoted at 80 to 82c for No. 1 hard and 77 to 79c for No. 2.

Oats—The only business reported is for local account, with sales of car lots of No. 2, at 49½c and 41c per 34 pounds, with more enquiry at the moment.

Barley—Feed barley is quoted steady at 43 to 45c. Malting at 50 to 52c.

Cured Meats—The pork packers will ask that the ad valorem duties on pork be changed to a specific tax. They allege that when pork is high in Chicago the ad valorem rate is ample protection, but when it falls in value, they are not amply protected. There is no change in prices here in either mess pork or lard. Canada short cut pork, per bbl, \$15 to 16; Canada, clear mess, per bbl, \$14.75 to 15; extra mess beef, per bbl, \$12.25 to 12.50; plate beef, per bbl, \$16.25 to 16.50; hams, per lb, 9½ to 11c; lard, pure, in pails, per lb, 10 to 11c; lard, compound, in pails, per lb, 7½ to 7¾c; bacon, per lb, 11 to 12c; shoulders, per lb, 9 to 10c.

Rutter—Receipts of fresh made eastern townships dairy continue to increase, and are well absorbed upon arrival at 22 to 24c, single tubs of exceptionally fine goods bringing more money. Choice new creamery has been placed at 26 to 28c. Fine goods as usual at this time of year are very scarce, but the prospects point to a liberal supply of both dairy and creamery soon, when lower prices may be expected. Creamery, early made, 20 to 22; creamery, late made, 26 to 27c; eastern townships dairy, 22

to 23c; do, fresh made, 22 to 24c; western, 19 to 21c per lb. Add 1c to above for single packages of selected. Western rolls are selling at 20 to 22c as to quality.

Cheese—New cheese has commenced to arrive in small lots, and is being worked off to the local trade at 10½ to 11c. New cheese, 10½ to 11c; old cheese, 10½ to 11½c.

Eggs—Fresh eggs are arriving freely, and selling at 10½ to 11c. Western packers have commenced to pickle.

Maple products—The demand for syrup is anything but brisk, and the sales reported are on the basis of 50 to 60c in cans, sales in wood being reported at 4 to 5c as to size of lot. A lot of dark syrup is being offered. Sugar has been sold for shipment west at 6 to 6½c, and we quote 6 to 7c.

Hides—The regular price paid to butchers is 3½c for No. 1 light hides. Heavy steers are quoted at 5½ to 6c. A few more calfskins are arriving, and selling at 6c to dealers. Several small lots of lambskins were sold at 15c, and we quote 10 to 15c. Sheepskins are quiet at old rates. We quote prices as follows:—Nos. 1, 2 and 3 light hides to tanners, 4c, 3c and 2c, and to dealers 3½c, 2½ and 1½c. Heavy steers, 5 to 6c, calfskins 6c, sheepskins 75 to 80c, lambskins 10 to 15c—Trade Bulletin, April 6.

The Insolvency Bill.

The proposed Canadian insolvency bill contains 131 clauses, and provides for two classes of debtors, namely, traders and farmers. The former can only assign on the demand of a creditor. In other words, the trader will not, as now, be able to assign voluntarily. In the provisions regarding the farmer the opposite conditions obtain—he cannot be forced into an assignment. If he assigns it must be at his own volition; and the reason for this distinction is to prevent any one or more creditors from placing an agriculturist or other similar debtor into bankruptcy when there might be a probability of his being able to pay his indebtedness after a good or average harvest.

A trader is accounted an insolvent and he can be brought under the act on petition of a creditor for \$250 and upwards, (1) when he fails to meet his liabilities generally; (2) if he makes any general conveyance or assignment of his property for the benefit of his creditors, or if being unable to meet his liabilities in full he makes any sale or conveyance of the whole of the main part of his stock in trade or assets, without the consent of the creditors or without satisfying their claims; (3) or if he permits any execution issued against him to remain unsatisfied till within four days of the time fixed by the sheriff or seizing officer for the sale thereof, or to remain unsatisfied for 15 days after such seizure; (4) or, if with intent to defeat, defraud or delay his creditors he allows his chattels, stock in trade, assets, land or pro-

perty, or any portion thereof, to be seized, levied on or taken under any process of execution.

After a receiving order has been granted a creditor is debarred from instituting an action against the estate of the insolvent in respect to any debt, but this is not to be construed as preventing a creditor having security for his debt, or any part thereof, from realizing on or otherwise dealing with such security or any part thereof in the same manner and to the same extent as if the receiving order had not been made. Official receivers may be appointed by the Governor-in-Council, the same to be officers of the court for the district for which they are appointed.

Provisions are made for the examination of the insolvent and for his arrest, if there is reason to believe that he is about to abscond or conceal himself with intent to defraud his creditors, or about to remove his goods, or if he does remove or dispose of any goods in his possession without leave of the official receiver or liquidator.

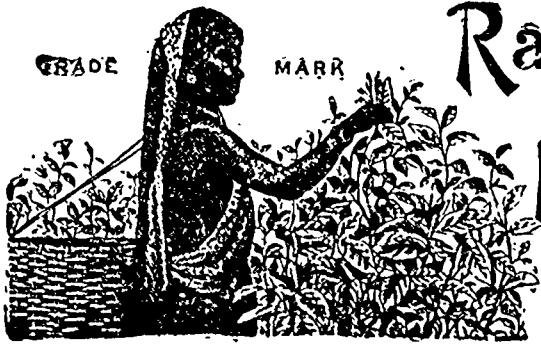
Discharges may be effected in two ways: (1) Under deed of composition and discharge executed by a majority entitled to rank on the estate; (2) without consent of the creditors after the expiry of a year. In both cases the deed or the discharge has to be confirmed by the court. The court may confirm, refuse or suspend the operation of a discharge, and in case of a deed it may, following the English act, impose conditions as to payment of further dividends out of future earnings or after acquired property. It is stipulated that discharges obtained by fraud or fraudulent practices, or by means of the consent of a creditor being procured by the payment, or promise of payment to such creditor, or to any one on his behalf, of any valuable consideration for such consent or by any fraudulent contrivance whatever, shall be null and void.

Fraudulent Barrels

A few weeks ago, says a Boston paper, we alluded to how the buyers of turpentine in the north are defrauded by the manufacturers of turpentine barrels in the south, who make dishonest barrels, by inserting extra thick heads and staves, thereby making the barrel hold less than the gauge will show. Charles Richardson has handed us the result of the recent test made by him. He emptied five barrels, filling the same with water. Here is the result:—

| Gauge of barrel. | Actual measurement. |
|------------------|---------------------|
| 53½ gallons. | 50 gallons. |
| 52½ " | 51 " |
| 50½ " | 48½ " |
| 51 " | 50 " |
| 49 " | 48 " |
| 256½ " | 247½ " |

A shortage of 9 gallons.



**Ram Lal's
PURE
INDIAN TEA**
GUARANTEED ABSOLUTELY PURE
AS MANUFACTURED ON THE
GARDENS IN INDIA

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

J. & T. BELL
FINE
BOOTS & SHOES
MONTREAL.

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

GRANULAR **OGILVIE'S HUNGARIAN** CREAMY
FLOUR. HAS NO EQUAL. HAS NO EQUAL.

STANDS unparalleled in its
Distinctive Qualities and
Peculiar Advantages. We are
aware others are attempting to
imitate our Brands, which is the
Strongest Guarantee of the Su-
periority of
"OGILVIE'S FLOUR."

WINNIPEG, Oct. 5th, 1893.

Messrs. Ogilvie Milling Co.,

GENTLEMEN:—I have great pleasure in giv-
ing you my opinion of the two grades of flour,
Patent and Bakers, you are now manufacturing.
It excels all other flours that I have ever used,
and makes more bread per barrel, and gives me
splendid satisfaction in my business, and I am
very glad to express my opinion after a number
of years experience in flour. Yours is certainly
the best I have ever used. H. LISTER, Baker.

—IN HANDLING—

OGILVIE'S FLOUR

YOU HAVE

THE BEST

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

OGILVIE'S HUNGARIAN,

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

DOMINION BAG CO., LTD.,
MONTREAL.



Full Stock Carried by our Manitoba and
Northwestern Agents.

Merrick, Anderson & Co.

WINNIPEG.

PRICES and SAMPLES
Mailed on Application,

MANUFACTURERS OF

**B
A
G
S**

For **WHEAT**

For **FLOUR**

For **BRAN**

For **OATS**

For **SHORTS**

For **Potatoes**

For **COAL**

For **Everything**

WILLIAM L. KEENE & CO

(Successors to Chipman, Mor. & Co.)

SHIPBROKERS & COMMISSION MERCHANTS

632 Cordova St., Vancouver, B.C.

Importers of Rice, Sacks, Japan, Indian and China Teas, Steel, Iron, Rope, Cement, Oils, Fruit, Canned Goods, Etc., Etc.

For Sale

A BARGAIN.

Steam Engine in first-class order, and only used a short time. Size, 24 inch bore and 30 inch stroke. Heavy pattern suitable for saw mill work. Made by William Hamilton, Peterborough, Ont., also a very fine Feed Water Heater for same.

STUART & HARPER,

Machinery Dealers, Winnipeg, Man.

Vancouver Sugar Refinery Closed.

The British Columbia sugar refinery is closed down, owing to a syndicate of Victoria firms importing 800,000 pounds—considerably more than the entire consumption of the province—within the last month. In 1890 the net duty on refined sugar ad valorem and specific amounted to 1½ to 1¾ cents a pound, and the importation of the Chinese product was unknown, but in June, 1891, the tariff was reduced to 80 cents per hundred pounds and Chinese competition began to be felt. In 1893 the importation of Chinese sugar exceeded 1,000,000 pounds. The local refinery in three years has only paid 4½ per cent on its capital stock, and is now obliged to close down. The managers claim that the tariff rate of 80 cents is not sufficient to protect them from the disastrous competition with the Hong Kong refineries. The Chinese coolies work from 12 to 15 hours for 10 cents, while the sugar refinery hands in Vancouver, when working full time, get 20 cents an hour. So soon as the news of the recent tariff amendments arrived announcing that a further reduction had been made, several members of the government were notified that it was the death blow of the Vancouver industry. A meeting of the board of trade has been called to consider the advisability of supporting this enterprise.

B. C. Market Quotations.

BUTTER—Eastern creamery butter is quoted at 26c; dairy, 24 to 25c; California butter, 26 to 27c.

CURED MEATS—Hams 13c; breakfast bacon, 14c; backs 13c; long clear, 10c; short rolls, 11c; Lard is held at the following figures: In tins, 13c per pound; in pails and tubs, 11½c; mess pork, \$18; short cut, \$22.

FISH—Prices are—salmon 8c; flounders, 4c; smelt, 6c; seabass, 5c; cod, 6c; halibut, 8c; smoked salmon, 12½c; smoked halibut, 10c; kippered herring, 12½c; bloaters, 10c; kippered cod, 10c; smoked cod, 10c; sturgeon, 10c.

VEGETABLES—Potatoes, \$20 per ton; onions, 4c; cabbage, 2c; carrots, turnips and beets, ½ to 1c.

EGGS—Eastern case eggs, 13½; fresh, 20c; Japanese, 18 to 20c.

FRUITS—Lemons, California \$3.50 to 4 00; oranges, navals, \$2.75 to \$3.25; seedlings, \$1.75 to \$2; bananas, \$2.50 per bunch; peanuts, 12½c per pound.

FLOUR—The Ogilvie Milling Co. and Keowatin Milling Co. quote, in car load lots at Victoria, and Vancouver: Patent, per barrel,

Every Mackintosh

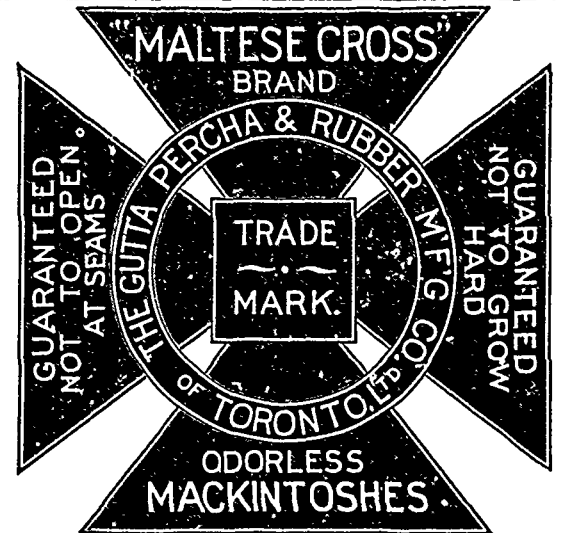
Bearing this Trade Mark is

Thoroughly Guaranteed.

These are not merely "dew proof" or "shower proof" goods they are THOROUGHLY WATER-PROOF and will absolutely withstand all changes of climate.

For Sale by all the Leading Wholesale Houses.

Try them and you will Buy Again.



\$4.20; strong bakers, \$4.00. The Columbia Flouring Mills quote Enderby flour in carload lots at Victoria, Vancouver and New Westminster: Premier, \$3.90; XXX, \$3 75; strong bakers or XX, \$3.40; superfine, \$3 10. Flour, Manitoba patents, \$4 20; ladies choice, \$4.00; prairie lily, \$3 80; Oregon, \$3 75; Oak Lake patent \$4.20; Oak Lake strong bakers, \$4.00.

MEAL—Oatmeal—National mills, Victoria, 90 lb sacks, \$2.60. Cornmeal, per 98-lb sacks, \$2.15; per 10-10, \$2.55.

GRAIN—Manitoba oats, per ton, \$29; United States oats, \$29; British Columbia oats, \$24 50; wheat, \$25; hay, \$10.

GROUND FEED—Chopped feed, \$23 per ton; feed wheat, \$23 to \$25 per ton; Canadian chop barley, \$21; California chop, \$24.

MILLSTUFFS—Bran, \$18; shorts, \$20.

DRESSED MEAT—Beef, 8 to 9½; mutton, 9½ to 10c; pork, 8 to 10c; veal, 10 to 10½c.

LIVE STOCK—Calves, 5 to 7c; steers, 4c; sheep, 4 to 4½c; hogs, 6 to 7½c.

SUGARS—Steady. Powdered and icing, 5½c; Paris lump, 5½c granulated 4½c; extra C, 4½c; fancy yellow, 4c; yellow, 3½c; golden C, 3½c.

SYRUPS—30 gallon barrels, 2½c per pound; 10 gallon kegs, 2½c; 5 gallon kegs, \$2 each; 1 gallon tins, \$4 25 per case of 10, ½ gallon tins, \$5 75 per case of 20.

Brief Business Notes.

Charles Galloway, hotel, Hope, dead.

Mrs. Walker, fruits, etc., Nanaimo, starting.

E. Escalet, restaurant, Victoria, sold out to Roden.

S. M. Wharton, is erecting a sawmill at New Denver.

W. D. Muir, grocer, Vancouver, loss by burglary.

Currie & Stewart, steam laundry, Vancouver, dissolved.

James Beer, grocer, New Westminster, loss by burglary.

Mrs. Picket, hotel, Union Mines, contemplates starting.

E. E. Wescott, confectionery and fruit, Victoria, started.

H. R. Holmes, restaurant, Vancouver, sheriff's sale advertised.

W. G. Crocker, upholsterer, Nanaimo, contemplates starting.

S. Wilcox, painter, New Westminster, sheriff in possession.

Vernon Pump and Irrigation Co., Vernon, partnership dissolved.

Victoria Lumber Co., Ltd., Victoria, order under "Winding up Act" granted yesterday.

D. Stewart & Co., grocers, Vancouver, succeeded by Nowitt Bros.

E. Hunt & Co., have succeeded Mrs. Hunt, general store, Steveston.

Smith & McKenzie, livery, Union Mines, successors to Wood & Miller.

W. H. Walters, bricks, Vernon, has leased brickyard to W. J. Bailey.

J. D. Rae, grocer, New Westminster, is reported admitting a partner.

F. G. Powell, general store, Plumper's Pass, business is being closed out.

Sim & Little, wood merchant, Vancouver, dissolved; W. Little retires.

Peter McDonald (deceased), tobacco, etc., Victoria, stock sold by auction.

Anley & Smith, butchers, Union Mines, dissolved. F. A. Anley continues.

W. Maxwell Smith & Co., teas, coffees, spices, etc., are opening at Vancouver.

H. McDonald & Co., drugs, Vancouver, sold branch to J. K. Sutherland.

The Canadian Pacific Railway steamer Empress of Japan arrived on April 10.

Progress Printing and Publishing Co., Ltd., Chilliwack, incorporation granted.

J. D. Rae, grocer, New Westminster, admitted Alex. Lamb into partnership.

Ving Wan Printing and publishing Co., Vancouver, foreclosed by mortgage.

Redon & Hartnagel hotel, Victoria, have resumed control of the Grand restaurant.

Provincial Building and Loan Association (foreign), Victoria, incorporation granted.

L. Lawrence, soda water, Nanaimo and Courtenay, sold out at Courtenay to D. Jones.

Burrard Inlet Red Cedar Lumber Co., Ltd., Victoria, contemplate starting operations early next month.

Spark & Bailey's mattress factory, Vancouver, was burnt down early Sunday morning. Loss, \$2,000.

W. T. Marvin, Victoria, has been appointed agent for Alexander McPherson & Son, general hardware merchants, Montreal.

Wm. Monteith has been appointed official liquidator of the Victoria Iron Works Co., limited, the affairs of which are being closed.

The Canadian Northwest Mining Co., for eign, has been registered by the provincial registrar of joint stock companies. The company's headquarters are at Helena, and its capital is \$2,000,000.

The barkentine Modoc, which has been in the straits for the past few days, was towed into Esquimalt by the tug Velos yesterday. She left San Francisco on March 24 and has come here under Robt. Ward & Co.'s charter to load lumber at Cowichan for Santa Rosalia, Mexico.

The New Tariff.

(Continued from last week.)

MANUFACTURES OF WOOD, VEHICLES, ETC.

Cane or rattan, split or otherwise manufactured, n.o.p., 12½ per cent; old, 25 per cent.

Corks, and other manufactures of cork wood or cork bark, 20 per cent; old, same.

Lumber and timber, further manufactured than rough sawn or hewn, 20 per cent; old, 20 per cent.

Hubs, spokes, felloes and parts of wheels, rough hewn or sawn only, 10 per cent; old, 15 per cent.

Pails, tubs, churns, brooms, washboards, pounders and rolling pins, 20 per cent; old, 25 per cent.

Manufactures of wood, n.e.s., and brushes, 25 per cent; old, same.

Umbrella, parasol and sunshade sticks or handles, n.e.s., 20 per cent.

Veneers of wood, not over one sixteenth of one inch in thickness, 5 per cent; old, 10 per cent.

Walking sticks and canes of all kinds, n.e.s., 25 per cent; old, same.

Picture and photograph frames, of any material, 30 per cent; old, 35 per cent.

Mouldings of wood, plain, 20 per cent; old, 25 per cent.

Mouldings of wood, gilded or otherwise, further manufactures than plain, 25 per cent; old, 30 per cent.

Fishing rods, new, 30 per cent; old, same.

Furniture of wood, iron or any other material, house, cabinet or office, finished or in parts, including hair and spring and other mattresses, bolsters and pillows; new, 30 per cent; old, 35 per cent.

Coffins and caskets; new, 25 per cent; old, 35 per cent.

Billiard tables, with or without pockets, and bagatelle tables or boards, cues, balls and cue racks; new, 35 per cent; old, billiard tables, 4½x9, \$22.50 and 15 per cent; do. do., over 4½x9, \$25 and 15 per cent; with pockets, 5½x11, \$35 and 15 per cent; do. do., over 5½x11, \$40 and 15 per cent.

Farm and freight wagons, carts, drays and similar vehicles and democrat wagons; new, 25 per cent; old, costing less than \$50, \$10 each and 20 per cent; costing less than \$100, \$15 each and 20 per cent; costing over \$100, 35 per cent.

Buggies and carriages, including children's carriages, pleasure carts or gigs and other similar vehicles, new, 35 per cent.

Bicycles and tricycles, new, 30 per cent; old, same.

Railway cars, sleighs, cutters, wheelbarrows and hand carts, new, 30 per cent; old, same.

Fibre ware, indurated fibre ware, vulcanized fibre ware and all articles of like material, new, 25 per cent; old, 30 per cent.

Lead pencils of all kinds, in wood or otherwise, new, 25 per cent; old, 30 per cent.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

Organs, cabinet, new, 30 per cent; old, two sets of reeds, \$10 each and 15 per cent; four sets of reeds, \$15 each and 15 per cent; six sets of reeds, \$20 each and 15 per cent; over six sets of reeds, \$30 each and 15 per cent.

Pipe organs and sets or parts of sets of reeds for cabinet organs, new, 25 per cent; old, same.

Pianofortes, new, 35 per cent; old, square, seven octaves, \$25 each and 20 per cent; square, over seven octaves, \$30 each and 20 per cent; upright, \$30 each and 20 per cent; concert, etc. \$50 each and 20 per cent.

Parts of pianofortes, new, 25 per cent; old, same.

Musical instruments of all kinds not otherwise provided for, new, 25 per cent; old, same.

SUGARS, SYRUPS, AND MOLASSES.

All sugar above number 16 Dutch standard in color, and all refined sugars of whatever kinds, grades or standards, 64-100 cents per pound.

Syrups of all kinds, the product of the sugar cane or beet root, n.e.s., and all imitations thereof and substitutes therefor, 5 10 cents per pound.

Glucose or grape sugar, glucose syrup and corn syrup, or any syrups containing any admixture thereof, a specific duty of 1½ cents per pound; old, same.

Sugar candy, brown or white, and confectionery, including sweetened gums, candied peel and popcorn, new, 35 per cent; old, 1½ cents and 35 per cent.

Liquorice paste and liquorice in rolls and sticks, new, 20 per cent; old, liquorice paste, 2 cents; liquorice in rolls and sticks, 3 cents.

Molasses produced in the process of the manufacture of cane sugar from the juice of the cane, when imported in the original packages from the district where produced in the country where the cane was grown, and which has not been subjected to any process of treatment or mixture after leaving the country from which originally shipped, (a) testing by polariscope 40 degrees or over, and not over 60 degrees, a specific duty of 1½ cents per gallon; (b) when testing by polariscope less than 40 degrees and not less than 35, a specific duty of 1½ cents per gallon, and in addition thereto 1 cent per gallon for each degree or fraction of a degree less than 40 degrees; old, same.

TEXTILES.

Cotton batts, batting and sheet wadding, dyed or not, new, 22½ per cent; old, undyed, 2 cents per pound and 15 per cent; dyed, 3 cents per pound and 15 per cent.

Cotton wraps and cotton yarns, dyed or undyed, n.e.s., new, 25 per cent; old, undyed, 2 cents and 15 per cent; dyed, 3 cents and 15 per cent.

Gray unbleached cotton fabrics, new, 22½ per cent; old, 1 cent per square yard and 15 per cent.

White or bleached cotton fabrics, n.e.s., new, 25 per cent ad valorem; old, 2 cents square yard and 15 per cent.

Cotton fabrics, printed, dyed or colored, new, 30 per cent; old, 32½ per cent; colored, old, 2 cents square yard and 15 per cent.

Collars of cotton, linen, xylonite, xyolite or celluloid, new, 4 cents per dozen and 25 per cent; old, 24 cents dozen and 30 per cent.

Cuffs of cotton, linen, xylonite, xyolite or celluloid, new, 4 cents per pair and 25 per cent; old, 4 cents pair and 30 per cent. Shirts of all kinds, costing \$3 or less per dozen, new, 25 per cent; costing more than \$3 per dozen, new, 25 per cent, and a specific duty of \$1 per dozen; old, \$1 dozen and 30 per cent.

Cotton clothing and other manufactures of cotton, n.e.s., new, 32½ per cent; old, 35 per cent.

Lamp wicks, 25 per cent.

Craps, black, new, 20 per cent; old, same. Velvet, velveteens and plush fabrics, n.e.s., new 30 per cent; old, 20 per cent.

Webbing, old, 25 per cent. Elastic and non-elastic, old, 20 per cent; new, 20 per cent.

Jeans and coutils, when imported by corset and dress stay makers for use in their own factories, new, 25 per cent; old, same.

Laces, braids, fringes, embroideries, cords, elastic, round or flat, tassel and bracelets, braids, chains or cords of hair, lace collars and all similar goods, handkerchiefs, lace nets and nettings of cotton, silk, linen or other material, tablecloths and curtains, when made up, trimmed or untrimmed, new, 30 per cent; old, same. Cloths and curtains, old, 35 per cent.

Cotton sewing threads on hanks or on tubes, black, bleached or unbleached, three and six cord, new, 15 per cent.

Cotton sewing thread and crochet cotton, on spools or in balls, new, 25 per cent.

Cording, n.e.s., new, 30 per cent. Twine and cotton cordage of all kinds, new, 25 per cent.

Rope, when imported for the manufacture of twine for harvest binders, new, 10 per cent; old, same.

Twine for harvest binders, of hemp, jute,

manilla or sisal, and of manilla and sisal mixed, new, 12½ per cent; old, 12½ per cent.

Boots, shoes and stay laces, of any material, new, 30 per cent; old, same.

Hammocks and lawn tennis nets, and other like articles manufactured of twine, n.e.s., new, 30 per cent; old, 35 per cent.

Jamack, new, 25 per cent; old, same.

Towels of every description, new, 25 per cent; old, same.

Sails for boats and ships, new, 25 per cent; old, same.

Cotton, seamless, 2 cents per pound and 10 per cent; old, same.

Bags or sacks of hemp, linen, cotton or jute, new, 20 per cent; old, same.

All manufactures, n.e.s., of hemp, flax and jute, or of flax, hemp and jute combined, new, 20 per cent; old, same.

Jute cloth, dyed or bleached, or callandered, new, 10 per cent; old, 25 per cent.

Silk, single gun or spun, not more advanced than singles, tram and thrown organzine, not colored, 15 per cent; old, same.

Sewing and embroidery silk and silk twist, new 25 per cent; old the same.

Silk velvets and all manufactures of silk or of which silk is the component part of chief value, not elsewhere specified, except church vestments, new, 30 per cent; old the same.

Ribbons of all kinds and materials, new, 30 per cent. Old rate the same.

Wool, all o'ass one, viz: Leicester, Cotswold, Lincolnshire, Southdown, combing wools and other like combing wools, as are grown in Canada, new 3 cents per pound; old the same.

Hair, curled, new 20 per cent; old the same.

Yarns, woollen and worsted, n.e.s., 27½ per cent. Old rate the same.

Colths, fabric and manufactures, composed wholly or in part of wool, worsted, the hair of the alpaca goat or other animal, n.e.s., 30 per cent; old rate the same.

Hair cloth of all kinds, 30 per cent. Old the same.

Women and children's dress goods, coat linings, Italian cloths, alpacas, Orleans, cashmeres, Henriettas, serges, buntings, unna's cloth, bengalines whip cords, twills, plains or jacquards of similar fabrics, composed wholly or in part of wool, worsted, the hair of the camel, alpaca goat, or other like animal, not exceeding in weight six ounces to the square yard, when imported in the grey or unfinished state for the purpose of being dyed or finished in Canada under such regulations as are established by the Governor in council, 22½ per cent; old 32½ per cent, 25 per cent and 27½ per cent.

Felt, pressed, of all kinds, not filled or covered by or with any woven fabric, 17½ per cent; Old rate the same.

Hosiery and knitted goods of every description, n.e.s., 35 per cent. Old rate the same.

Carpets mats and rugs, n.e.s., 30 per cent; old the same; carpeting, mats and matting of cocoa, hemp or jute, and carpet linings and stair pads, 25 per cent; old the same.

Floor oil cloth, cork matting or carpet, oil cloth and oiled silk in the piece, cut or shaped, oiled enamelled, stamped, painted or printed, India-rubbered, flopped or coated, not otherwise provided for, 30 per cent; old, floor oil cloth, cork matting or carpet, 5 cents per square yard and 20 per cent. Oilcloth and oiled silk in the piece, cut or shaped, oiled, enamelled, stamped, painted or printed, India rubbered, flopped or coated, not otherwise provided for 5 cents per square yard and 15 per cent.

Window shades, 35 per cent ad valorem, old 5 cents per square yard and 15 percent.

Gloves and mitts of all kinds, 35 per cent; Old rate the same.

Clothing, ready-made, and wearing apparel of every description, n.e.s., including horse clothing shaped, 32½ per cent; old rate 10 cents per pound and 25 per cent.

Hats, caps and bennets, n. e. s., 30 per cent; old tariff the same.

Umbrellas, parasols and sunshades of all kinds and materials, 35 per cent; old the same.

Braces or suspenders and parts thereof, 35 per cent; old rate the same.

Surgical belts or trusses and suspensory bandages of all kinds, new, 25 per cent; old rate the same.

SUNDRIES.

Artificial flowers, new, 25 per cent; old the same.

Buttons, proof, rubber, vulcanite or composition, new, 1 cent per gross, and 20 per cent. Old rate, 5 cents per gross, and 20 per cent.

Buttons of pearl, vegetables, ivory or horn, new, 8 cents per gross and 20 per cent; old buttons of pearl 25 per cent; vegetable, ivory or horn, 20 cents per gross and 20 per cent.

Buttons, pantaloons and all other buttons, n.e.s., now 20 per cent; old five cents per gross and 20 per cent.

Combs for dress and toilet of all kinds, new, 35 per cent; old the same.

Fertilizers, compounded or manufactured, new 10 per cent; old 20 per cent.

Fireworks, new 25 per cent; old the same.

Gun, rifle and pistol cartridges, cartridge cases of all kinds and materials, percussion caps and gun wads of all kinds, new 30 per cent.

Nitro-glycerine, dynamite, dulin, blasting, mining and gunpowder and other explosives, new, 25 per cent; old, nitro-glycerine 10 cents per pound and 20 per cent; dynamite and dulin, 5 cents per pound and 20 per cent; blasting, 3 cents per pound; mining and gunpowder 5 cents per pound.

Photographic dry plates, new, 30 per cent; old 9 cents per square foot.

Tobacco pipes of all kinds, pipe mounts, cigar and cigarette holders, and cases for the same, new 35 per cent; old the same.

Trunks, valises, hat boxes, carpet bags, satchels, pocketbooks and purses, new, 30 per cent., old, trunks, valises, etc., 35 per cent.

Ships and other vessels built in any foreign country, whether steam or sailing vessels, on application for Canadian register, on the fair market value of the hull, rigging machinery, and all appurtenances, except machinery, new, 10 per cent; on boilers, steam engines and other machinery 25 per cent; old the same.

All goods not enumerated in this act as subject to any other rate to duty, nor declared free of duty by this act, and not being goods the importation whereof is by this or any other act prohibited, shall be subject to a duty of 20 per cent ad valorem when imported into Canada or when taken out of warehouse for consumption therein; old the same.

FISH AND PRODUCTS OF THE FISHERIES.

Mackerel 1 cent per pound.

Herrings pickled or salted ½ cent per pound.

Salmon pickled or salted 1 cent per pound.

All other fish pickled or salted in barrel 1 cent per pound.

Foreign caught fish imported or otherwise than in barrels or half barrels whether fresh or dried, salted or pickled, not specially enumerated or provided for by this Act, 50 cents per hundred pounds.

Fish, smoked and boneless fish, 1 cent per pound.

Anchovies and sardines, packed in ice or otherwise, in tin boxes, measuring not more than five inches long, four inches wide and three and a half inches deep, 5 cents per whole box; in half boxes, measuring not more than five inches long, four inches wide and one and five eighths deep, 2½ cents per half box, and in quarter boxes, measuring not more than four and three quarter inches long, three and a half inches wide and one and a quarter deep, 2 cents per each quarter box; when imported in any other form, 30 per cent.

Fish, preserved in oil, except anchovies and sardines, 30 per cent ad valorem.

Salmon and all other fish, prepared or preserved, including oysters, not specially enumerated or provided for in this Act, 25 per cent.

Oysters, shelled, in bulk, 10 cents per gallon.

Oysters, canned in cans, not over one pint, 3 cents per can, including the cans.

Oysters, in cans, over one pint and not over one quart, 5 cents per can, including the cans.

Oysters, in cans, exceeding one quart in capacity, an additional duty of 5 cents for each quart or fraction of a quart of capacity over a quart, including the cans.

Oysters in the shell, 25 per cent.

Packages containing oysters or other fish, not otherwise provided for, 25 per cent.

Oil, spermaceti, whale or other fish oils, and all other articles the produce of the fisheries, not specially provided for, 25 per cent.

SCHEDULE B—FREE GOODS.

Articles for the use of the Governor-General same.

The following articles, when imported by and for the use of the army and navy, arms, military or naval clothing, musical instruments for bands, military stores and ammunitions of war, same. Articles imported by and for the use of the Dominion Government, or by any of the departments thereof, or by and for the Senate or House of Commons, including the following articles, when imported by the said Government or through any of the departments thereof for the use of the Canadian militia, military clothing musical instruments or military bands, military stores and munitions of war, same.

Articles for the personal use of consular-general, who are natives or citizens of the country they represent and who are not engaged in any other business or profession, same.

Travellers' baggage under regulations prescribed by the Controller of Customs, same.

Carriages for travellers and carriages laden with merchandise, and not to include circus troupes nor hawkers, under regulations prescribed by the Controller of Customs, same.

Apparel, wearing and other personal and household effects, not merchandise, of British subjects dying abroad, but domiciled in Canada, same.

Settlers' effects, wearing apparel, household furniture, books, implements and tools of trade, occupation or employment, which the settler has had in actual use for at least six months before removal to Canada, musical instruments, domestic sewing machines, live stock, carts and other vehicles and agricultural implements in use by the settler for at least one year before his removal to Canada, not to include machinery or articles imported for use in any manufacturing establishment or for sale, provided settlers' effects may not be so entered unless brought with the settler on his first arrival, and shall not be sold or otherwise disposed of without payment of duty till after two years' actual use in Canada, provided also that under regulations made by the Controller of Customs, live stock when imported into Manitoba or the N.W.T. by intending settlers shall be free until otherwise ordered by the Governor in council.

ANIMALS, AGRICULTURAL AND ANIMAL PRODUCTS.

Animals brought into Canada temporarily, and for a period not exceeding three months for the purpose of exhibition or of competition for prizes offered by any agricultural or other association, but a bond shall be first given in accordance with regulations prescribed by the Controller of Customs, with the condition that the full duty to which such animals would otherwise be liable shall be paid in case of their sale in Canada, or if not re-exported within the time specified in such bond, same.

Horses, cattle, sheep and swine for the improvement of stock, under regulations made by the Treasury Board and approved by the Governor in council, same.

Menageries—Horses, cattle, carriages and harness of, under regulations prescribed by the Controller of Customs.

Acids, used for medicinal, chemical or manufacturing purposes, not specially provided for in this Act; old tariff, 20 per cent.

Admiralty charts.

Alum, in bulk only, ground or unground; aluminum or aluminum and alumina and chlor-

ide of aluminum, or chloralim sulphate of alumina and alum cake.

Ambergris.

Ammonia, sulphate of ammoniac.

Anatomical preparations and skeletons, or parts thereof.

Aniline salts and arseniate of aniline.

Aniline dyes and coal tar dyes in bulk or packages of not less than one pound weight, including alisarine and artificial alisarine.

Anilino oil, crude.

Annato, liquid or solid.

Anchors.

Antimony salts and antimony not ground, pulverized or otherwise manufactured.

Arsenic.

Asphalt or asphaltum and bone pitch, crude only.

Barrels or packages of Canadian manufacture, sorted, filled with Canadian products when returned, under such regulations as the Controller of Customs prescribes.

Bees.

Bells, when imported by and for the use of churches.

Bismuth, metallic, in its natural state.

Blanketing and lapping and discs for mills for engraving, copper rollers when imported by cotton manufacturers, calico printers and wall paper manufacturers for use in their own factories only.

Blood, albumen and tannic acid.

Bolting cloth not made up.

Bones, crude, not manufactured, burned, calcined, ground or steamed.

Books, viz, Bibles, prayer books, psalm and hymn (old tariff, 5 per cent) and books printed in any language other than the English and French languages. (Old tariff, 15 per cent).

Books, embossed, for the blind, and books for the instruction of the deaf and dumb and blind.

Books printed by any government or by any association for the promotion of science and letters, and issued in the course of the proceedings of said association to its members, and not for the purpose of sale or trade.

Books, not being printed or re-printed in Canada, which are included in the curriculum of any university or incorporated college in Canada.

Books specially imported for the bona fide use of incorporated mechanics' institutes, public free libraries and university and college libraries, not more than two copies of each book, and books bound or unbound, which have been printed and manufactured more than 20 years. (Old tariff, average, 15 per cent).

Books printed in any of the languages or dialects of any of the Indian tribes of the Dominion of Canada.

Bookbinders' cloth. (Old tariff, 10 per cent).

Boracic acid and borax, ground or unground, in bulk of not less than 25 pounds only.

Botanical specimens.

Brass scrap and brass in sheets or plates.

Brass in bars and bolts, drawn, plain and fancy tubing. (Old tariff, 10 per cent).

Brass in strips for printers' rules, not finished. (Old tariff, 15 per cent).

Brass, copper, iron or steel, rolled round wire rods, under half an inch in diameter, when imported by wire manufacturers for use in making wire in their factories.

Brass and copper wire, twisted, when imported by manufacturers of boots and shoes for use in their own factories.

Bristles.

Britannia metal, in pigs and bars.

Bronine.

Broom corn.

Buckram, for the manufacture of hat and bonnet shapes.

Bullion, gold and silver, in bars, blocks or ingots, and bullion fringe.

Burgundy pitch.

Burr-stones, in blocks, rough or unmanufactured, not bound up or prepared for binding into millstones.

Canvas, of not less than 45 inches in width, not pressed or callendered, for the manufacture of floor oilcloth.

Caplins, unfinished leghorn hats and manilla hoods. (Old tariff, 20 per cent.)

Casts as models, for the use of schools of design.

Catgut strings, or gut cord for musical instruments, catgut or whip gut, unmanufactured, and gut and worm gut, manufactured or unmanufactured for whip and other cord.

Celluloid, xylonite or xyolite in sheets, and in lumps, blocks or balls in the rough.

Chalkstone, China or Cornwall stone, felspar and cliff stone, ground or unground.

Cherry heat compound.

Chloride of lime.

Chronometers and compasses for ship, cinabar, citron, lemon and orange rinds in brine.

Clays, including China clay, fire clay and pipe clay.

Clothing, donations of, for charitable purposes.

Coal, anthracite and anthracite coal dust, coal tar and coal pitch. (Old tariff, 10 per cent.)

Cola. (Old tariff, 50 cents per ton.)

Cobalt, ore of. (Old tariff, 10 per cent.)

Cochineal.

Coffee, green, except as hereinbefore provided.

Coins, cabinets of, collections of medals and of other antiquities, including postage stamps, postage stamp collection. (Old tariff, 35 per cent.)

Coins, gold and silver, except United States silver coin.

Coir and coir yarns, colors, metallic, viz: Oxide of cobalt, zinc, tin and copper. (Old tariff, oxide of copper, 20 per cent.)

Communion plate, when imported by and for the use of churches.

Copper, old and scrap, and copper in pigs, bars, rods, bolts, ingots, sheets, plates and sheathing, not polished or coated. (Old tariff, 10 per cent and 15 per cent.)

Copper, seamless, drawn tubing. (Old tariff, 10 per cent.)

Copper, precipitate of, crude, cotton wool and cotton waste, cotton yarns finer than No. 40. (Old tariff, 15 per cent and 2 cents per pound.)

Cups and other prizes won in competitions.

Curling stones of granite. (Old tariff, 25 per cent.)

Diamonds, unset, diamond dust or bort, and black diamonds for borers, diamond drills for prospecting for minerals, not to include motive power.

Domestic fowls, pure bred, for the improvement of stock, and pheasants and quails.

Dragonial blood.

Drugs—Aloes (ground or unground), agaric, belladonna leaves, buchu leaves, hyoscyamus or henbane leaf, senna in leaves, conium maculatum or hemlock (seed and leaf), chamomile flowers, cinchon, bark, cogon, India hemp, crude drug.

Duck, for belting and hose, when imported by manufacturers of rubber goods for use in their factories.

Dyeing or tanning articles, in a crude state, used in dyeing or tanning, not elsewhere specified, berries for dyeing, or used for composing dyes, turmeric, nut galls, lac, crude seed, but ton stick and shell, indigo, indigo paste and extract of, and indigo auxiliary or zinc dust, poris or extract of archill and cudbear, tarra japonica, gambier or cutch, extract of logwood, fustic, oak and of oak bark, camwood and sumac and extract thereof, tanners' bark, hemlock bark and oak bark.

Eggs and egg yolk (Old tariff, eggs, 5 cents per dozen, egg yolk, 20 per cent.)

Emery wheels and emery in blocks, crushed or ground. (Old tariff, 25 per cent.)

Entomological specimens.

Felt, adhesive (for sheeting vessels).

Fertilizers, uncompounded or unmanufactured, including Kainite or German potash salts, German mineral potash, bone dust and bone ash, fish offal or refuse, guano and other animal and vegetable manures (Old tariff, average, 20 per cent.)

Fibre, Mexican and tampeco, or istle and vegetable fibres, natural.

Fibrilla, fillets of cotton and rubber, not exceeding seven inches wide, when imported by and for the use of manufacturers of card clothing.

Fish hooks and twines to be used in making nets or seines, and fishing lines, not to include sporting fishing tackle or hooks with flies or trawling spoons, or threads or twines commonly used for sewing or manufacturing purposes.

Flax fibre and flax tow. (Old tariff, 1 and 2 cents per pound.)

Fire bricks (old tariff, 20 per cent) except for construction of furnaces, flint, flints and ground flint stones.

Floriststock—Palms, orchids, azaleas, cacti and flower bulbs of all kinds.

Foliaedigitalis, fossils, footgrease, being the refuse of cotton seed after the oil has been pressed out, but not when treated with alkalis.

Fruits, viz., bananas, plantains, pineapples, pomegranates, guavas, mangoes and shaddock, and wild blueberries, wild strawberries and wild raspberries.

Fuller's earth.

Fur skins of all kinds, not dressed in any manner.

Cannister, globes, geographical, typographical and astronomical. (Old tariff, 20 per cent.)

Gold beaters' moulds and gold beaters' skins. Gold and silver sweepings. (Old tariff, 20 per cent.)

Grass, manilla, esparto or Spanish, and other grasses, and pulp of, including fancy grasses, dried but not colored or otherwise manufactured.

Gravels, green, rough, the refuse of animal fat, for the manufacture of soap only.

Gummits. (Old tariff 25 per cent.)

Gums, amber, Arabic, Australian, copal, dammar, Kaurie, mastic, sandarac, Senegal, shellac and white shellac in gum or flake, for manufacturing purposes, and gum tragacanth, gum gedda and gum barberry.

Gutta percha, crude, gypsum, crude sulphate of lime.

Hair, cleaned or uncleaned, but not curled or otherwise manufactured.

Hatter's furs, not on the skin.

Hemp, undressed.

Hides and skins, raw, whether dry, salted or pickled, and raw pelts.

Hoof, hornstrips, horn and horn tips.

Hoop iron, not exceeding three eighths of an inch in width, and being No. 25 gauge or thinner, used for the manufacture of tubular rivets.

Ice.

Indian corn, of the varieties known as "southern white dent corn," or horse tooth ensilage corn, and "western yellow dent corn," or horse tooth ensilage corn, when imported to be sown for soiling and ensilage, and for no other purposes, under regulation to be made by the Governor in council.

Iodine, crude.

Iron sand or globules and dry putty for polishing granite. (Old tariff 20 per cent.)

Iron, liquor; solution of acetate of iron for dyeing and calico printing.

Iron or steel beams, sheets, plates, angles and knees for iron or composite ships or vessels.

Iron masts for ships, or parts of, iron or steel manufactures, which, at the time of their importation, are of a class or kind not manufactured in Canada, when imported for use in the construction of iron or steel ships or vessels.

Ivory and ivory nuts, unmanufactured, and veneers of ivory, sawn only.

Junk, old jute and jute butts, jute, rough not colored, bleached or callendered in any way. (Old tariff 20 per cent.)

Jute, yarn, plain, dyed or colored, when imported by manufacturers of carpets, rugs and mats, and of jute, webbing or jute cloth for use in their own factories.

Jute canvas, not less than 58 inches wide, when imported by manufacturers of floor oil cloth for use in their own factories.

Kelp.

Kryolite, or oryolite, mineral.

Lampblack and ivory black, (Old tariff 10 per cent.)

Lava, unmanufactured.

Lead, nitrate and acetate of, not ground. (Old tariff 5 per cent.)

Leeches.

Lime juice, crude only.

Litharge, litmus and all lichens, prepared or not prepared.

Locomotives and railway passenger baggage and freight cars being the property of railway companies in the United States running upon any one of the roads crossing the frontier, so long as Canadian locomotives and cars are admitted free under similar circumstances in the United States and under regulations prescribed by the controller of customs.

Locomotive and car wheel tires of steel when in the rough.

Madder and madder or Indian madder, ground or prepared and all extracts of.

Manganese, oxide of.

Manuscripts.

Maps and charts for the use of schools for the blind

Meerschaum, crude or raw.

Mineral waters, natural, not in bottle under regulations prescribed by the controller of customs.

Mineralogical specimens.

Mining and smelting machinery, imported prior to the 16th day of May, 1896, which is at the time of its importation of a class or kind not manufactured in Canada.

Models of inventions and of other improvements in the arts, but no article or articles shall be deemed a model which can be fitted for use.

Moss, Iceland and other mosses, sea grass and sea weed, crude or in their natural state or cleaned only, musk in pods or in grains.

Newspapers and quarterly, monthly and semi-monthly magazines, and weekly literary papers, unbound.

Nickel.

Oakum.

Oils, viz: coconut and palm, in their natural state, carbolic or heavy oil, olive oil, n.o.s., for manufacturing and mechanical purposes, and oil of roses, including ottar or attar of roses. (Old tariff), carbolic oil, 10 per cent; olive oil, 20 per cent.

Oil cake and oil cake meal, cotton seed cake and cotton seed meal, and palm nut cake and meal.

Osiars.

Ores of metals of all kinds.

Oxalic acid,

Oysters, seed and breeding, imported for the purpose of being planted in Canadian waters.

Paintings in oil and water colors by artists of well known merit, or copies of the old masters by such artists, paintings in oil or water colors, the production of Canadian artists, under regulations to be made by the controller of customs.

Palm leaf, unmanufactured.

Philosophical instruments and apparatus, that is to say, such as are not manufactured in the Dominion, when imported by and for the use in universities, colleges, schools, and scientific societies.

Phosphorus.

Pictorial illustrations of insects, etc., when imported by and for the use of colleges and schools, scientific and literary societies.

Pitch (pine) and pine tar in packages of not less than 15 gallons each.

Plaits, chip, manilla, cotton, mohair, straw, Tuscan and grass. Old rate chip, manilla, cotton, mohair, 30 per cent.

Platinum wire and retorts, pans condensers,

tubing and pipe made of platinum, when imported by manufacturers of sulphuric acid for use in their works in the manufacture or concentration of sulphuric acid.

Plumbago crucibles. Old rate 30 per cent

Potash, chlorate of, in crystals, when imported for manufacturing purposes only.

Potash, muriate and bichromate of, crude, caustic potash, and red and yellow prussiate of potash, also ashes, pot and pearl, in packages of not less than 24 pounds weight. Old rate, red and yellow prussiate, 10 per cent.

Preious stones in the rough.

Prunella. Old rate, 10 per cent

Pumice and pumice stone, ground underground.

Quicksilver.

Quills in their natural state or unplumed.

Quinine, sulphate of, in powder.

Rags of cotton, linen, jute, hemp and woollen, paper waste or clippings, and waste of any kind except mineral waste.

Red liquor, a crude acetate of aluminium prepared from pyroligneous acid for dyeing and calico printing.

Rennet, raw or prepared.

Resin or rosin in packages of not less than 100 pounds.

Ribs of brass, iron or steel, runners, rings, caps, notches, ferrules, mounts and sticks, or canes, in the rough, or not further manufactured than cut into lengths, suitable for umbrellas, parasols, sunshades; sticks, when imported by manufacturers of umbrellas, parasols and sunshades, for use in their factories in the manufacture of umbrellas, parasols and sunshades only.

Roots, medicinal, viz: Alkanet, crude, crushed or ground; aconite, columba, gentian, ginseng, jalap, ipeccacuanha, iris, oris-root, liquorice, sarsaparilla, squills, taraxacum, rhubarb and valerian, underground.

Rubber, crude caoutchouc or India rubber, unmanufactured; hard rubber, in sheets, but not further manufactured, and recovered rubber and rubber substitute.

Saddle jiggers and stirrups, saddle trees and cheap morhan trees for cow boys' saddles, including pack saddle trees. Old rate, 35 per cent.

Saffron, saffron cake, safflower, and extract of.

Salt, imported from the United Kingdom or any British possession, or imported for the use of the sea or other fisheries, not otherwise provided for.

Salt, not elsewhere specified, imported in barrels, bags or other packages, the bags, barrels or other packages to bear the same rate of duty as if imported empty. Old rate from 5 to 7½ cents per 100 pounds.

Saltpetre. Old rate, 20 per cent.

Sand

Sausage skins or casings not cleaned.

Scrap iron and scrap steel, old and fit only to be remanufactured, being part or recovered from any vessel wrecked in waters subject to the jurisdiction of Canada.

Seedling stock for grafting, viz: plum, pear, peach and other fruit trees.

Seeds, viz: annato, beet carril, flax, turnip, mangold and muskred and aromatic seeds which are not edible and are in a crude state and not advanced in value or condition by grinding or refining or by any other process or manufacture, viz: anise, anise star, caraway, cardamon, coriander, cuminal, fennel, and fenugreek; old rate, flax seed 10 cents per bushel.

Beans, viz: Tonguin, vanilla, neaux vomica, crude only locust beans and locust bean meal, and cocoa beans, shells and ribs not roasted, crushed.

Shells, tortoise, mother of pearl and other manufactures.

Shoe buttons, papier mache, metal glove fasteners, eyelet hooks, and eyelets for boots and shoes and lacing hooks. Old rate, shoe buttons; 5 cents per gross and 20 per cents; eyelets, hooks, etc., 30 per cent.

Silox or crystallized quartz silks, raw raw or as reeled from the cocoon, not being doubled, twisted off or advanced in manufacture in any way, silk cocoons and silk waste.

Silver, German silver and nickel silver, rolled or in sheets.

Soda, sulphate of, crude, known as salt cake, barilla or soda ash, caustic soda, silicate of soda in crystals or in solution, bichromate of soda, nitrate of soda or cubic nitre, salsoda, sulphide of sodium, nitrite of soda, arseniate, binarseniate, chloride and stannate of soda, Old rate, nitrate of soda 20 per cent; caustic soda had to be imported in drums.

Spelter in blocks and pigs.

Spurs and stiltis used in the manufacture of earthenware.

Steel bowls for cream separators.

Steel for the manufacture of files, when imported by file manufacturers for use in their factories.

Steel of No 20 gaug. and thinner, but not thinner than No. 30 gauge, to be used in the manufacture of corset steels, clock springs and shoe shanks, and flat wire of steel of No. 16 gauge or thinner, to be used in the manufacture of crinoline or corset wire, when imported by the manufacturers of such articles for use in their own factories.

Steel, rolled rods of, under half and inch square when imported by knop or lock manufacturers or cutlers for use exclusively in such manufactures in their own factories.

Steel rails, weighing not less than 40 pounds per lineal yard, for use in railway tracks.

Steel in sheets of not less than 11 nor over 18 wire gauge, and costing not less than \$75 per ton of 2,240 pounds, when imported by manufacturers of shovels and spades for use exclusively in such manufacture in their own factories.

Steel for saws and straw cutters out to shape, but not further manufactured.

Steel valued at 2½ cents per pound and upwards for use in the manufacture of skates.

Steel of No. 12 gauge and thinner, but not thinner than No 30 gauge, when imported by manufacturers of buckle claps and ice creepers to be used in the manufacture of such articles only in their own factories.

Stereotypes, electrotypes and celluloids of books, and bases and matrices and copper shells for the same, whether composed wholly or in part of metal or celluloid, old rate, 3 cent per cent per square inch.

Sugar, not above No. 16 Dutch standard in color, sugar drainings or pumpings drained in transit, melado, concentrated melado, tank batteries and sugar concrete, old rate, not above No. 14.

Sulphate of iron, (copperas) and sulphate of copper (blue vitriol), sulphur and brims'one, crude or in roll or flour.

Taging metal, plain, japanned or coated, in coils, not over one and a half inches in width, when imported by the manufacturers of shoe and corset laces for use in their factories

Tails, undressed.

Tartar emetic and grey tartar, cream of tartar in crystals and argal or argols.

Tea, except as herein before provided.

Teasels.

Tin crystals, tin strip waste and tin in blocks, pigs, bars and sheet and tin plates, tin foil and tea lead. (Old tariff tin crystals, 28 per cent, tea lead, 30 per cent.)

Tobacco, unmanufactured, for excise purposes, under conditions of "The Act Respecting the Inland Revenue."

Tree nails.

Trees, forest, when imported into the province of Manitoba or the Northwest territories, for planting.

Turpentine, raw or crude.

Turtle.

Ultramarine blue, dry or in pulp.

Vaccine and ivory vaccine points.

Varnish, black and bright, for ships' use.

Verdigris or subacetate of copper, dry.

Whalebone, unmanufactured.

Whaling or whitening or whitening gilders, whitening and Paris white.

Wire rigging for ships and vessels.

Wire crucible cast steel. (Old tariff free only when imported by manufacturers of wire rope praws, needles, etc.)

Wire of iron or steel No. 12 and 14 gauge, flattened and corrugated when used in connection with the machine known as the wire grip machine for the manufacture of boots, shoes and leather belting when imported by manufacturers of such articles to be used for these purposes only in their own factories.

Wool and the hair of the camel, alpaca, goat and of other like animals not further prepared than washed, n.e.s., and noils, being the short wool which falls from the combs in worsted factories.

Woollen and worsted yarns, finer than No. 56, and mohair yarns. (Old tariff 10 and 20 per cent.)

Woollen or worsted yarns, when gaped, dyed or finished, and imported by manufacturers of braids, cords, tassels and fringes, to be used in the manufacture of such articles only in their own factories.

Wood, logs and round, unmanufactured timber not specially enumerated or provided for in this Act,

Fire wood, handle bolts, heading bolts, stave bolts and shingle bolts, hop poles, fence posts, railroad ties, ship timber and ship planking not specially provided for in this Act.

Timber, sawn or sawed, and timber used for ship spars and in building wharves. (Old tariff, 20 per cent.)

Timber squared or sided,

Sawed board, plank, deal and other lumber. (Old tariff 20 per cent.)

Pine clapboards. (Old tariff 20 per cent.)

Spruce clapboards. (Old tariff 20 per cent.)

Hubs for wheels, posts, last blocks, waggon blocks, or blocks, gun blocks heading, and all like blocks or sticks, rough hewn or sawed. (Old tariff 15 per cent.)

Laths. (Old tariff 25 per cent.)

Pickets and palings (Old tariff 25 per cent.)

Shingles. (Old tariff 20 per cent.)

Staves of wood of all kind; wood, unmanufactured.

Provided that if any country shall impose a duty upon the articles in this schedule enumerated, or any of them, when imported into such country from Canada, it shall be lawful for the Governor General in council from time to time, by proclamation published in The Canada Gazette, to declare that the following export duties or any of them shall be chargeable upon logs exported into such country from Canada, viz: pine, Douglas fir, spruce, fir balsam, cedar and hemlock logs, not exceeding \$3 per thousand feet, board measure.

In case of the export of any of the above-enumerated logs in shorter lengths than nine feet, then a rate per cord may be levied in the same way equivalent to the above enumerated rate per 1,000 feet, board measure and export duty shall be chargeable accordingly after the publication of such proclamation. Provided that the Governor General in council may, by proclamation published in this manner, from time to time, remove and reimpose such export duty.

Wood, bamboos unmanufactured, and bamboo reeds, not further manufactured than cut into suitable lengths for walking sticks or canes, or for sticks for umbrellas, parasols or sunshades.

Cane, rattans and reeds not further manufactured than split.

Cork wood or cork bark, unmanufactured.

Lumber and timber, planks and boards of amaranth, cocoboral, boxwood, cherry, chestnut, walnut, gum wood, mahogany, pitch pine, rosewood, sandalwood, sycamore, Spanish cedar, oak, hickory, whitewood, African teak, black heart ebony, liguanvite, red cedar, redwood, satinwood and white ash, when not otherwise manufactured than rough sawn or split or creosoted, vulcanized or treated by any other preserving process.

The wood of the persimmon and dogwood trees, hickory billets and wickory lumber sawn to shape for spokes of wheels, but not further manufactured, hickory spokes rough turned, not tenoned, mitred, throated, faced, sized, cut to length, round tenoned or polished.

Wood pulp, mechanically ground, wood pulp and chemical pulp, bleached or unbleached. (Old tariff 25 per cent.)

Yellow metal, in bolts, bars and for sheathing.

Zinc in blocks, pigs and sheets, and zinc seamless, drawn tubing. (Old tariff, zinc, seamless, drawn tubing, 10 per cent.)

Zinc, chloride, salts and sulphate of. (Old tariff 5 per cent.)

SCHEDULE C, PROHIBITED GOODS.

Books, printed paper, drawings, paintings, prints, photographs or representations of any kind of a treasonable or seditious or of an immoral or indecent character.

Reprints of Canadian copyright works and reprints of British copyright works which have been also copyrighted in Canada.

Coin, base or counterfeit.
Oleomargarine, butterine or other similar substitute for butter.

Goods manufactured or produced, wholly or in part by prison labor, or which have been made within or in connection with any prison, jail or penitentiary.

The British board of trade returns, just published, show a continued and remarkable increase in British imports from Canada. The figures for March show an increase of £91,520 equal to 576 per cent, as compared with the corresponding period of last year. For the first three months of the year the returns show that the imports from Canada have increased £201,498, equal to 158 per cent. Wheat increased during the quarter £28,600; bacon £9,000; cheese £23,000; fish £122,000; wood £24,000. During the quarter there were no eggs, butter or metals imported. Exports to Canada during the three months decreased 32 per cent, and during the month of March, 30 per cent.

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**NORTHERN
PACIFIC R.R.**

TIME CARD.

Taking effect on Monday, March 5, 1894.

| Read Up. | | | Read Down. | | |
|-------------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------------|---------------------|-----------------------------------|------------------------|
| North Bound | | | South Bound | | |
| Freight No. 163. Daily. | St. Paul Ex. press No. 107 Daily. | Miles from Winnipeg. | STATIONS. | St. Paul Ex. press No. 108 Daily. | Freight No. 164 Daily. |
| 1.20p | 4.00p | 0 | Winnipeg..... | 11.00a | 5.30a |
| 1.05p | 3.49p | 8 0 | Portage Junction... | 11.12a | 5.47a |
| 12.42p | 3.35p | 9 3 | St. Norbert..... | 11.26a | 6.07a |
| 12.22p | 3.21p | 15 3 | Cartier..... | 11.38a | 6.25a |
| 11 44a | 3.07p | 23 6 | St. Agathe..... | 11.54a | 6.51a |
| 11 31a | 2.54p | 27 4 | Union Point..... | 12.02p | 7.02a |
| 11 07a | 2.42p | 32 5 | Silver Plains..... | 12.13p | 7.19a |
| 10 31a | 2.28p | 40 4 | Morris..... | 12.07p | 7.45a |
| 10 03a | 2.11p | 46 8 | St. Jean..... | 12.45p | 8.25a |
| 9 23a | 1.51p | 50 0 | Letellier..... | 1 07p | 9.18a |
| 8 00a | 1.30p | 55 0 | Emerson..... | 1 30p | 10.15a |
| 7 00a | 1.15p | 68 1 | Pembina..... | 1.40p | 11.15a |
| 11.05p | 9.15a | 108 | Grand Forks..... | 5.21p | 8.25p |
| 1.30p | 5.25a | 223 | Winnipeg Junction.. | 9.25p | 1.27p |
| | 3.45p | 453 | Duluth..... | 7.55a | |
| | 8.30p | 470 | Minneapolis..... | 7.05a | |
| | 8.00p | 491 | St. Paul..... | 7.35a | |
| | 10.30p | 633 | Chicago..... | 9.35p | |

MORRIS-BRANDON BRANCH.

| East Bound. | | | West Bound. | | |
|--------------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------|-------------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| Ex. No. 130 Mon. & Fri. Wood. & Sat. | Ex. No. 128 Tues. & Sat. | Miles from Morris. | STATIONS. | Ex. No. 127 Mon. & Fri. Wood. & Sat. | Ex. No. 129 Tues. & Sat. |
| 1.20p | 4.00p | 0 | Winnipeg..... | 11.00a | 5.30p |
| 7.60p | 12.25p | 0 | Morris..... | 2.30p | 3.00a |
| 6.53p | 12.03p | 10 0 | Low Farm..... | 2.55p | 3.44a |
| 5.49p | 11.37a | 21 2 | Myrtle..... | 3.21p | 9.31a |
| 5.23p | 11.26a | 25 9 | Roland..... | 3.32p | 9.50a |
| 4.89p | 11.08a | 33 5 | Rosebank..... | 3.50p | 10.23a |
| 3.58p | 10.54a | 39 6 | Miami..... | 4.05p | 10.54a |
| 3.14p | 10.33a | 40 0 | Deerwood..... | 4.28p | 11.44a |
| 2.51p | 10.21a | 54 1 | Altamont..... | 4.41p | 12.10p |
| 2.15p | 10.08a | 62 1 | Somersot..... | 5.00p | 12.51p |
| 1.47p | 9.40a | 63 4 | Swan Lake..... | 5.16p | 1.22p |
| 1.19p | 9.35a | 74 6 | Indian Springs... | 5.30p | 1.64p |
| 12.57p | 9.21a | 79 4 | Maricapolis..... | 5.42p | 2.18p |
| 12.57p | 9.10a | 86 1 | Greenway..... | 5.58p | 2.52p |
| 11.57a | 8.55a | 92 2 | Balder..... | 6.15p | 3.95p |
| 11.12a | 8.33a | 102 0 | Belmont..... | 7.00p | 4.15p |
| 10 37a | 8.16a | 109 7 | Hilton..... | 7.18p | 4.68p |
| 10 13a | 8.00a | 117 3 | Ashdown..... | 7.35p | 5.23p |
| 9 49a | 7.53a | 120 0 | Wawanesa..... | 7.44p | 5.47p |
| 9 32a | 7.45a | 123 0 | Elliotts..... | 7.55p | 6.04p |
| 9 05a | 7.31p | 129 5 | Rounthwaite..... | 8.08p | 6.37p |
| 8 28a | 7.13p | 137 2 | Martinville..... | 8.27p | 7.15p |
| 7 50a | 6.55a | 145 1 | Brandon..... | 8.45p | 8.00p |

Number 127 stops at Balder for meals.

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE BRANCH.

| East Bound. | | | W. Bd. Read Down | | |
|------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|------------------|----------------|-------------|
| Read Up Mixed No. 144. | Miles from Winn. per. | STATIONS. | M., W. & F. | Mixed No. 141. | M., W. & F. |
| 5.30 p.m. | 0 | Winnipeg..... | | 9.09 a.m. | |
| 5.15 p.m. | 3.0 | Portage Junction... | | 9.15 a.m. | |
| 4.43 a.m. | 11.5 | St. Charles..... | | 9.44 a.m. | |
| 4.20 a.m. | 13.5 | Headingley..... | | 9.54 a.m. | |
| 4.07 a.m. | 21.0 | White Plains.. | | 10.17 a.m. | |
| 3.15 a.m. | 35.2 | Eustace..... | | 11.05 a.m. | |
| 2.43 a.m. | 42.1 | Oakville..... | | 11.54 a.m. | |
| 1.45 a.m. | 55.5 | Portage la Prairie | | 12.30 p.m. | |

Stations marked -t- have no agent. Freight must be prepaid.

Numbers 107 and 108 have through Pullman Vestibuled Drawing Room Sleeping Cars between Winnipeg and St. Paul and Minneapolis. Also Palace Dining Cars. Close connection at Chicago with eastern lines, connection at Winnipeg Junction with trains to and from the Pacific coast.

For rates and full information concerning connections with other lines, etc., apply to any agent of the company, or

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