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WINNIPEG, MAY 11, 1896.

Manitoba.

The firm of Russell & Cooper, Winnipeg, will shortly dissolve partnership. D. H. Cooper intends opening a law office for himself about June 1st.

Alex. Dunlop, lately connected with the Winnipeg Free Press, leaves next week for Neepawa, where he will establish a second paper, which, it is understood, will be Liberal independent in politics.

The legal firm of Macdonald, Tupper, Phippen & Tupper, has been dissolved. Hugh John Macdonald retires and the business will be continued by the remaining members of the firm.

The Martin, Bole, Wynno Co. have plans out for a new warehouse to be located on the northwest corner of King & McDermot streets. The size of the building will be 33x90, to front on King street and run to the lane. It will be five stories high, with basement.

Boyces carriage works, Winnipeg, will hereafter be located at 316 Ross street. Heretofore Mr. Boyce has had his show room at 216 James street, and his factory at 316 Ross street. This arrangement has been found a little inconvenient, and an addition has been built to the factory, so as to have the entire business centred at the one place.

Complaints are made says the Manitou Mercury that elevator screening and other refuse are being dumped into ditches east of the town. As the drains are now full of water the result will be that noxious seeds will be distributed along the water courses, polluting the land wherever they find lodgment. The only safe way of disposing of elevator screenings is by burning.

Alberta.

The Tribune newspaper published at Calgary, has been sold to W. L. Bernard, who succeeds F. H. Turnock as managing editor.

Assiniboia.

Mr. Grey, of the Dominion land office, Regina, has been transferred to Maple Creek, where a branch office is being opened.

A special meeting of the Regina board of trade was held recently for the purpose of electing officers for the ensuing year, and of entering upon a vigorous propaganda. Mr. Paul president, was urged to continue in

office, but declined to do so, and the choice of the meeting was W. F. Eddy, mayor of Regina; R. Martin was elected vice-president; R. B. Fergusson, treasurer, and Wm. Trant secy. The following were elected to form the council: Hugh Armour, C. H. Black, Geo. Fleming, J. A. Kerr, G. T. Marsh, D. Mowat, D. J. Robertson, L. C. Rodgers, and R. H. Williams. H. Le Jeune and P. Lamonte were appointed auditors. The meeting was well attended and decided to enter on a vigorous campaign to promote the prosperity of the district.

Dairy Trade Notes

An Ottawa telegram says: Prof. Robertson, Dominion dairy commissioner, has mapped out his plans of operation for dairy instructors in the west for the coming season. E. Moorhouse has left to take charge of the creamery at Moose Jaw, Assa. L. A. Zuefelt leaves to take up the work of travelling instructor in dairying in the territories. J. W. Mitchell goes to open a new creamery at Indian Head, Assa., and H. S. Pearson in a similar capacity at Prince Albert, Saskatchewan.

M. Marker, of the Dominion dairy commissioner's staff, is on his way to British Columbia where he will have charge of the dairy work in the province for the summer. He was in the west last season.

Fur Trade News.

Edmonton fur buyers have established a fur exchange, for the sale of their goods.

C. W. Lamson & Co., under date of April 23, issued the following statement with reference to the Leipzig fair, which was in general said to be fairly good. Articles in good demand: Red fox, silver fox, Australian opossum, dark raccoon, fisher, water sea otter and black muskrat. Articles in moderate demand: Cross fox, mink, beaver, bear and martan. Articles for which there was no demand: Raccoon, skunk, opossum, Russian sable, lynx, muskrat and blue fox.—Fur Trade Review.

Winnipeg Prices a Year Ago.

Wheat.—No. 1 hard, Fort William, afloat 80c.
Flour.—Local price, per sack, 5c higher at: Patents, \$2.00; Bakers, \$1.80.
Bran.—Per ton, \$12.
Shorts.—Per ton, \$18.
Oats.—Per bushel, car lots, local freights, 30 to 32c.
Barley.—Per bushel, 35 to 40c, local freights.
Flax Seed.—
Butter.—Country dairy 8 to 12c in a small way.
Cheese.—small lots 9 to 10c.
Eggs.—Fresh, 7½ to 8½c in small lots.
Beef.—City dressed, 6 to 6½c.
Mutton.—Fresh, 10c, frozen 7c.
Hogs.—Dressed, 6c.
Cattle.—Range of prices 3 to 4c.
Hogs.—Live, off cars, 4½c.
Sheep.—4½ to 5c.
Soneca Root.—19c lb.
Poultry.—Chickens, 8c, turkeys, 10c, geese, 9 to 10c, ducks 8c.
Hides.—No. 1 cows, 5½c.
Wool.—Unwashed Manitoba fleece, 9 to 10c.
Potatoes.—30 to 40c per bushel.
Hay.—\$1.00 per ton, car lots

Freight Rates and Traffic Matters.

The Montreal Gazette of May 1 says: "The grain space on board ocean vessels leaving this port for May has been pretty well all engaged, the last engagements reported for Liverpool having been made at 1s 7½d. Oats have been taken for Glasgow at 1s 9d. About 3,000,000 bushels of grain have already been booked to leave this port, the bulk of

which was engaged about three months ago at higher rates than could be made to-day. Considerable sack flour freight has also been provided for at within range of the following rates: To London 8s 9d to 10s; to Liverpool 7s to 7s 6d; to Glasgow 7s 6d to 8s 9d. Quite a number of engagements for cattle are reported for Liverpool, Glasgow and Bristol at 40s. Considerable grain is now on the way from United States to Montreal, latest engagements being reported at 8c per bushels from Duluth and 6c through from Chicago. From Buffalo to New York the rate is 4c; so that the through rates from Chicago to Montreal and New York are about the same, when terminal charges are taken into account. From Fort William to Montreal considerable quantities of wheat have been engaged at 8c per bushel. Corn from Chicago to Kingston is quoted at 3 to 3½c. From Kingston to Montreal the rates 2½c wheat and 2½c corn.

Comparative Prices in Staples.

Prices at New York compared with a year ago.

	Mar. 1, 1896.	May. 3, 1895.
Flour, straight spring	\$3.10 to \$3.10	\$3.00 to \$3.70
Flour, straight winter	\$3.25 to \$3.75	\$2.85 to \$3.50
Wheat, No. 2 red	72½c	64½c
Corn, No. 2 mixed	35½c	57½c
Oats, No. 2	25c	33c
Rye, No. 2, Western	40½c
Barley, No. 2 Milwaukee
Cotton, mid. upld.	83-10c	6 13-16c
Print cloths, 64x64	21c	2 13-16c
Wool, Ohio & Pa., X	16c	15 to 15½c
Wool, N. 1 comb	20 to 21c	19 to 20c
Pork, mess new	\$9.50 to \$10.00	\$13.50 to 14.00
Lard, westn. stim.	5.05c	6 87½c
Butter, creamery	16c	19c
Cheese, ch. east fr.	9½c	8c
Sugar, centrif., 90°	4½c	3½c
Sugar, granulated	6 7-10c	4 1-10c
Coffee, Rio, No. 7	14½c	10c
Petroleum, N. T. Co.	\$1.27	\$1.55
Petroleum, rfd. gal.	6 95c	\$9.16c
*Iron, Besse. pg.	\$13.00	\$10.75
*Steel billets, ton	\$19.40	\$15.65
Ocean Steam Freights—		
Grain, Liverpool	1½d	2d
Cotton	1-16d	7-81d

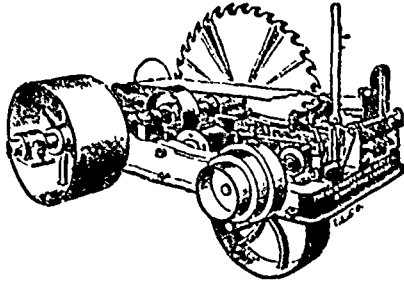
* Pittsburgh.

Wool.

Trade continues dull and values are in buyers' favor for all kinds of domestic wool. Manufacturers are picking over the market, and only taking large lines when they find a bargain. Fleeces wools have declined fully 2c a pound since February, if not more, as at the decline they go slowly. For XX and above Ohio 13c is a full price to quote, with X at 16½c. Combing wools and N. 1 clothing fleeces are also lower, although offerings are light. Dealers have been holding up prices in sympathy with Australian grades, but they would not sell. Territory wools are dull, and not enough business is doing to establish prices. For fine medium and fine scoured it would be hard to sell much above 30c. The London auction sale of wool opened April 23, with prices about 2½ to 5 per cent. lower than the close of the previous sale. There is little call from this country, as prices are yet above the basis ruling here.—Bradstreet's.

The Safety Barb Wire Company, of Toronto, has assigned. This company was incorporated two years ago with a capital stock of \$75,000, of which \$10,000 was subscribed and \$30,000 paid in.

The Cincinnati Price Current of May 1 says: "The movement of hogs continues of liberal proportions. Western packing returns indicate a total of \$20,000 for the week, compared with \$15,000 the preceding week, and \$25,000 for corresponding time last year. From March 1 the total is 2,275,000, against 2,100,000 a year ago—an increase of 175,000. Quality very satisfactory. Prices at the close average about the same as a week ago for the prominent markets, at approximately \$3.40 per 100 pounds as the general average, about \$1.20 lower than a year ago."

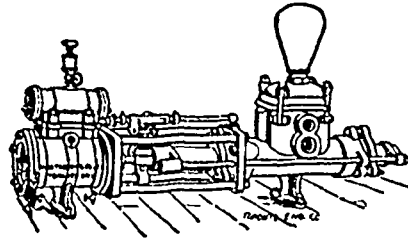


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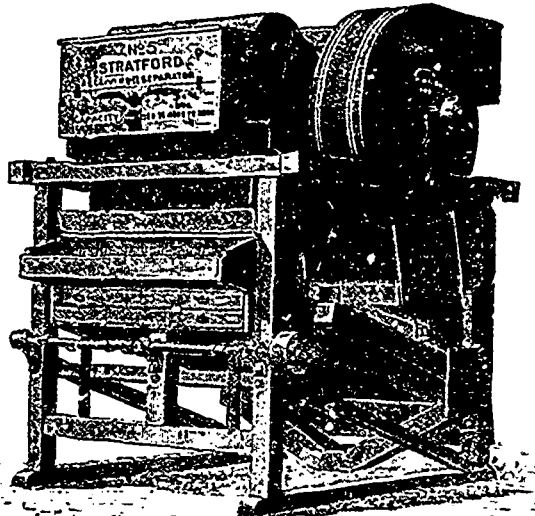
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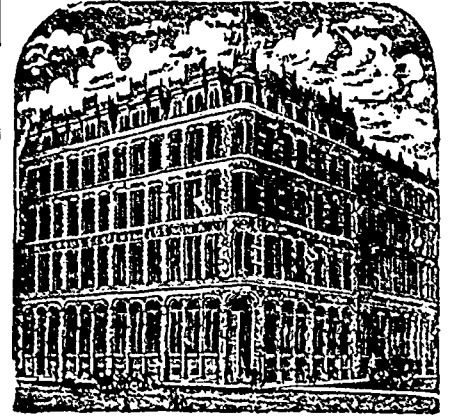
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The Commercial

WINNIPEG, MAY 11, 1896.

THE IMPERIAL TRADE QUESTION.

The question of some sort of a commercial union to include all countries forming the British empire is just now attracting much attention. Mr. Chamberlain's recent utterances in favor of an imperial zollverein have started afresh the discussion of this question. The great commercial conference which meets in London, England, in June next, will draw further attention to the question, and indeed the discussion of this matter will undoubtedly lead to the most prolonged and interesting debate of the conference.

The question of a trade policy for the empire has long been before the British people the world over, but it is a question which has always been considered as more or less beyond the range of practical issues. We are making progress, however, and what may be considered impracticable to-day may be regarded as perfectly feasible in the not distant future. If the British people desire a trade policy which will bind the empire together more closely, from a commercial point of view, there really should be nothing insurmountable in the way of putting it into effect. There would no doubt have to be concessions all around, but if the general principle of the proposal finds favor with the people, there should be found some plan of putting such a policy into practice.

Of course, there are a vast number of local questions of more or less importance to the various divisions of the empire, which would have to be considered. The vastness of the British empire, the great variety of interests to be dealt with, the antagonistic trade policies of the different self-governing countries of the empire, all of which would have to be harmonized to some extent at least, make the question one which at a glance would seem almost insurmountable in the difficulties presented. Notwithstanding these great difficulties in the way, the feeling in favor of closer commercial relations within the empire has been growing, and we believe will eventually lead to practical results. We cannot expect to attain absolute free trade within the empire at the first step. Free trade within the empire is the ideal view of the question, but if attained eventually, it will have to be accomplished by degrees. Free trade within the empire, pure and simple, would mean direct taxation in the colonies, and the people are not ready for that. Direct taxation as a theory is very good, if the people could be made to believe it. As it is, most people would rather furnish their contributions to the national treasury in an indirect manner, notwithstanding that by so doing they have the additional burden of supporting an expensive customs system. Besides, the policy of protection has too strong a hold in some parts of the empire to lead the people to favorably accept a free trade zollverein all at once.

A varying tariff for revenue purposes, within the empire, in the different countries of the empire, would no doubt prove somewhat confusing. It would be lacking in un-

iformity, and the cause of considerable friction at the outset at least. To suddenly change from the high tariff policy of most of the colonies to a free trade zollverein would also no doubt be very confusing at the outset, as well as disastrous to many established interests.

The great difficulty in the way of arriving at some practical arrangement is no doubt found in the varying trade policies of the different countries of the empire. In the United Kingdom we have the free trade principle firmly entrenched, while in the colonies high tariffs generally prevail. We cannot expect the people of the United Kingdom to submit to a tax on foodstuffs, against foreign countries, unless the colonies are prepared to offer them almost an absolutely free market for their manufactures. On the other hand the colonies will not be prepared to offer even a substantial reduction in the duties on manufactured goods, to the British exporters, unless they receive in return preferential treatment in the home markets, as compared with foreign countries. This would mean a tax upon foodstuffs coming into the United Kingdom from foreign countries, in order to afford some advantage to the colonies, whose exports are chiefly foodstuffs, in return for concessions to British manufactures.

The possibility of securing an imperial zollverein in the near future will depend very much upon the future trade policy of the colonies. If Mr. Chamberlain has voiced the feeling of the people of the United Kingdom, there would appear to be reason to believe that a common trade policy for the empire, on a revenue tariff basis, would find favor there. If the high tariff party in Canada is defeated in the contest now entered upon, it will be a great stride in favor of an imperial zollverein on a basis at least tending toward free trade. It has been alleged that the high tariff policy is losing ground of late in the Australian colonies, and if this be true, together with a possible defeat of the high-tariff party in Canada, an imperial trade policy on a liberal basis may not be so far off as many people imagine.

So far as Western Canada is concerned, the question is not a difficult problem to solve. We export breadstuffs and raw materials only, and import everything in manufactured goods. Freedom to buy as well as to sell in the markets of the United Kingdom would certainly be to our advantage.

Another point to be considered is the effect a free trade zollverein of the British empire would have on the world at large. The effect in the main we believe would be beneficial from the free trade point of view. A zollverein including such vast interests all over the world, would certainly exert a great influence in favor of the removal of the artificial barriers which are everywhere erected against the freedom of trade.

BINDER TWINE.

As intimated in a previous number of The Commercial, the price of binder twine will be somewhat higher this year. In fact, it is now understood that prices will average about 1½ cents per pound higher than last year. This advance is due to several reasons, the most direct cause perhaps being the increased

cost of raw material. Another reason is found in the fact that stocks were well cleaned up last year, both in Canada and the United States. The market was sold up closer last year than it has been for some years previous, and the large stocks of old twine which depressed the market in past years, have been about cleaned out. Still another reason for an advance is the well understood fact that there was no money in the twine business last year. The margin on twine was so small that there was no profit in the business. People do not do business for the fun of the thing, -at least not very long. Occasionally we find a branch of trade carried on at a loss, for a while, but conditions will right themselves. Binder twine has been one of the lines which the last year or two has been carried on evidently on too small a margin to prove profitable to the operators, and it is natural to look for a change. Latest reports from the United States bear out the earlier statements of a firm market, and if present crop prospects are realized there is not likely to be any shading of prices.

ARBOR DAY.

In setting aside one day each spring to be observed as arbor day the Manitoba legislature has done something to encourage tree planting. The exercises recently appointed for the public schools, also promise to be of great service in directing attention to tree culture, as well as in cultivating a taste for this class of work. Manitoba as a prairie country stands greatly in need of a little attention in the direction of the cultivation of trees and shrubbery, and every effort should be made to encourage our people to attempt something in this direction. What a change a few trees and shrubs will make about the ordinary treeless prairie farm? What a pleasing effect it has upon the visitor, to find an occasional farm house surrounded by well kept trees and bushes? Our prairie homes often look dreary to the visitor from other parts, on account of the absence of trees and shrubbery. All this could be remedied in a short time if our people would give attention to the matter. The surroundings of our country homes could be immensely improved and beautified at a trifling outlay in money and time, by giving a little attention to the planting of trees and shrubs. In a few years our treeless country homes could be relieved of that bareness and made attractive to the visitor.

The same thing applies to our villages. There are villages in Manitoba and in other parts of our western prairies in which scarcely a tree or a shrub will be seen, and the effect is anything but pleasing to the visitor. It gives the impression that the people have only located there temporarily, and expect shortly to pull out for some other place. In the larger towns in the early days the same absence of trees was noticeable, but of late years a great change has been going on. People have been paying more attention to the beautifying of their premises, and as a result the city is beginning to take on a more home-like appearance. There are now in the city many gardens and walks well supplied with trees and shrubbery.

Every one, whether in city or country, who owns a home, should devote some time to the cultivation of trees and shrubs, and thus assist in relieving the bare prairie aspect of the country, while at the same time beautifying their surroundings and increasing the value of their property. There is no trouble about securing varieties of trees and shrubs adapted to our climate. There are many varieties of trees and bushes native to this country, which are suitable for avenues, lawns, and hedges. Besides these native sorts, there are many varieties of ornamental and flowering shrubs, and some varieties of roses, etc., which can be procured from the nurseries of eastern Canada, which have proved hardy here.

Besides the purely ornamental trees and shrubs, some trees and bushes could be grown which would be valuable for their fruit as well as for ornamental purposes. It has been proved by experience that small fruits can be grown to good advantage here. The hardy varieties of raspberries, currants, gooseberries, etc., do well, and even such low bushes as these, planted about a prairie farm house, help to break the monotony of the open prairie. Some of the larger fruit trees may also be grown. Some varieties of crabs have proved hardy here, and they also make a pretty tree for ornamental purposes, being very handsome when in bloom. Every person owning a home with surroundings large enough to do some gardening, might do a little experimenting to the advantage of himself and the country at large, with the larger fruit trees, besides cultivating ornamental trees and shrubs, and small fruits.

The arrival of arbor day this year reminds us that Winnipeg has become quite a distributing centre for nursery stock from the Eastern nurseries. A number of large cases have recently arrived here, filled with trees and shrubs for all parts of Manitoba. This is welcome proof that our people are taking more interest in fruit, tree and shrub culture. The great attention being given to fruit culture in our Pacific province is also shown by the large cases of trees passing through Winnipeg for that province. The representative of E. P. Blackford & Co., a large Ontario nursery firm, with head office at Toronto, informs us that this year they have shipped stock to nearly all sections of the West, from Winnipeg to the coast. By giving some attention to the West in past years, they have learned what varieties of trees and shrubs prove hardy here, and with this knowledge they are now prepared to give more attention to the West in the future. With this object in view they are now looking for agents to represent them in the West. Nursery stock can be brought in either in the spring or fall. Trees and bushes shipped in the fall, and healed in, or covered up in the earth for planting the following spring, sometimes do better than stock shipped in the spring.

Prof Saunders, director of the Dominion experimental farms, has received the degree of L.L.D. from Queen's University for work done in advancing agricultural science and for work of a similar character in connection with the Royal Society.

Winter Wheat Growth.

Winter wheat prospects in Ohio are little if any better than they had been reported at any previous time, although there has been fair progress in the growth of the plant. In the northern counties of the state there is more improvement than in the southern, still a very light crop is the most that is looked for now for the state at large. Considerable improvement is reported in Illinois, owing to late rains and favorable weather. The southern counties and portions of the central are not showing as good progress as in the northern. Much improvement in Indiana is noted although there has been to much dry weather until the last week, for the best of conditions.

The northern counties give the best promise, and, in some sections, the crop is looking fairly well. There is very little hope in Wisconsin for anything better than a modest yield, although the plant looks much better since the late rains. In Iowa the winter wheat looks very well generally with good growth since the beginning of spring weather. In portions of Michigan the crop is making excellent progress, and although somewhat winter-killed in spots the prospect is good for a full crop.

Excellent reports come from Kansas. In some places wheat is knee high and jointed. Nearly all sections report the crop very promising. Conditions are bad in parts of Missouri but generally wheat is doing well and improving rapidly, with about the right kind of weather. Most countries that raise winter wheat in Nebraska report the situation as good with the plant, three to five inches high and growing fast. In some eastern counties in Kentucky the crop is thin on the ground and uneven in growth, but throughout the state it has mostly improved rapidly, with no recent impairment although insects are making their appearance in some portions. The chinch bug appears to be ravaging the crop in parts of Tennessee. The weather has been favorable lately and wheat is developing fast, and in most counties the prospect is very encouraging for a fine yield, although injury from insects is somewhat feared. Wheat is heading nicely in Oklahoma but chinch bugs are reported numerous in many sections.

The conditions as reported monthly by the agricultural department at Washington at best, supply but an indifferent basis for preliminary estimates of yield, but they do furnish indications that are at least interesting by comparison. The conditions in Ohio are estimated lower than in any late year. The nearest approach to it was in 1891 when they were 20 per cent higher than this year. Indiana is also lower than in any late year. In 1892 it was but one or two points better than this year, but last year, ten per cent better than now. Illinois was nearly ten per cent better than this year, while Missouri was some 16 per cent ahead of this season, and West Virginia, 40 per cent better. Kansas is far ahead of last year, while Kentucky is poorer now than then. Tennessee is nearly the same as last year.

If we take the percentage of condition in the leading winter wheat states, of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Kansas, Missouri, Kentucky, Tennessee and West Virginia of the great central winter wheat belt, we find that the condition in the aggregate foots up on April 1, only 92 per cent of last year's condition. On the other hand the weather has been better during April for crop growth than it was last year, probably making up the differences, so that now the average condition would be about equal to last year. If the percentage was figured by acres instead of by states the result would be somewhat better than is shown by the foregoing figures. Still the average of these states in that case would be below the average of last year. It is pos-

sible that with weather as favorable for the remainder of the season, as it has been through April, that these states might yet yield more bushels in the aggregate than they yielded a year ago. At best, however, it would seem that nothing better than a moderate crop is possible in the chief winter wheat states except Kansas.—Minneapolis Market Record, May 5.

Montreal Grocery Market.

In sympathy with the continued strong markets for sugar and the firm feeling in refined in primary markets, the local situation is unchanged. The demand fails to improve to any extent, consequently business has been quiet and sales principally in small lots, but now that navigation has opened a more active trade is looked forward to. We quote: Granulated at 1½c in 250-barrel lots and over, 1 11 10c in 100 barrel lots, and 1½c in smaller quantities. Yellows range from 3½c to 4½c, as to quality at the factory.

The market for syrups is very quiet and values are unchanged at 1½ to 2½c per lb., as to quality, at the factory.

During the past week the demand for molasses has been very limited, and little business of importance has been done. Porto Rico in round lots is offering on spot at 31c. Antigua at 27c, and Barbadoes to arrive at 29½c.

The demand for spices has been of a limited character, and the market was quiet, with no change in prices to note. The following quotations are what jobbers can buy at only Penang black pepper, 6 to 7½c; white pepper, 10 to 12½c; cloves 7½ to 9c; cassia 8½ to 10½c; nutmegs 60 to 90c; and Jamaica ginger 15½ to 18½c.

The tone of the coffee market is very firm, but business continues quiet. We quote: Maracibo 19 to 20c; Rio 18 to 18½c; Java 21 to 27c. Jamaica, 17½ to 18½c; and Mocha 27½ to 30c.—Gazette, May 1.

Reciprocity is Doomed.

The agitation of reciprocal relations with foreign countries is about to be abandoned by the Ways and Means Committee of the House because it is so interwoven with tariff problems. The committee did not fully realize the character of the relations between reciprocity and the tariff until the testimony came in. A report will be made to the House without any recommendation, and thus the matter will be buried for this session. The investigation disclosed a very strong sentiment against a discriminating system of reciprocity, and manufacturers were not willing to accept reciprocity with European countries, or with any nation likely to compete with manufactured products in the United States. How to arrange a satisfactory system of reciprocity is a great problem. Flour millers, machinery makers and others for instance, wanted free trade with Cuba but the Louisiana sugar interest entered as emphatic protest, and justly too, as reciprocity with Cuba would kill the sugar industry of that State and Texas. This was only one of the many snarls encountered by the committee, hence the decision to leave well enough alone. In the next tariff legislation reciprocity may play an important part.—New York Shipping List.

The returns of parties registered at the immigration hall, Winnipeg, for the month of April are as follows: British immigrants 133; Germans 77; Scandinavians 66; Belgians and French 20; United States 2; Canadians 62; total 360. During the month there were application for 250 men, youths and boys for farm work, and 150 were given employment. A large demand is reported for domestic servants.

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British Columbia Business Review.

Vancouver, May 5, 1896.

Merchants report a still more decided improvement in trade this week, while collections are easier. The lumber mills are still busy and there is every prospect of their continuing so for some time to come. Active building operations are in progress in Victoria, while considerable outdoor work is going on in other cities. There are many changes in the market this week and prices are quoted as unsteady.

British Columbia Mining News.

The Slocan Star has \$500,000 in sight.

Half a million dollars has been subscribed by Victoria parties to work the Freeman claim, regarded as one of the most promising mines in the province.

T. G. Blackstock, George Gooderham and R. W. Gooderham, of Toronto, are spying mining claims in Kootenay.

The Gold King mine, Rosland, has been stocked by a syndicate.

A gold quartz claim has been located near Lillooet. It is a very rich one. Many claims have been staked in the vicinity of Lillooet recently.

For the week reported ending April 4th, 461 tons of ore have been shipped from Southern Kootenay. The Slocan heads the list with 165 tons.

The British Columbia Miners' Association is taking steps to test the validity of the claims of the assessment act which imposes a tax of the gross output of quartz mines.

I. N. Peyton is attempting to regain control of the famous Le Roi. He is buying blocks of stock. H. C. Stimmel who bought 13,666 shares when stock went begging at a few cents a share, sold out for \$63,330 to Mr. Peyton.

W. Kirkwood and Geo. Atkins, a Revelstoke report says, have closed a big mining deal with Chicago capitalists and a capital account of \$2,000,000 has been started. The purchasers have organized the French Creek Hydraulic Mining Co. and will work French Creek with expensive modern machinery.

Two Kootenay mines are quoted above par. Hall mines \$1.86 are quoted \$5.50. Holders will not sell, claiming shares will go to \$25. War Eagle shares, par \$1, are quoted \$1.40 and none to be had. The Hall mines include the Silver King and the Bonanza, the richest silver mines in the world. The War Eagle is stocked at half a million dollars, and no Hall mines at less than that.

An old man arrived at Port Townsend last week with a bag containing 82 pounds of gold, the result of 3 years' labor on the Yukon. He worked absolutely alone during his 36 months hunt for the yellow metal.

There is still a great deal of snow in the mountains which is extremely aggravating to prospectors. The Colville reservation near Nelson is full of miners in a state of "inocuous desuetude" owing to the snow. The air is blue with miners' talk.

The Canadian Pacific Navigation Co.'s steamer Thistle is to be placed on the run between Victoria and Alberni to accommodate prospectors at the Vancouver Island gold mines.

At Alberni development work is pushing right and day. The Dansmuir claim looks very promising, and like the Kootenay mines the veins are increasing in width as they go down.

The Lily May Mine Co., Trail, has been incorporated with a capital of \$500,000. The mine is very promising. The ore is easily mined and runs \$10 in gold and silver. The mine was discovered in 1870.

The Commander mine at Rosland is being worked and shows a rich vein of ore, stripped 1,500 feet.

Two more smelting plants will shortly be erected at Trail Creek.

The Consolidated St. Elmo Co. has been incorporated to work the St. Elmo at Red Mountain in Trail district.

The International gold mine has been sold to Easterners. The ore of the International runs from \$300 to \$1000 per ton. The vein is narrow, but total values of ore in sight is very large.

British Columbia Business Notes

The spring salmon run is increasing rapidly.

The Bank of Montreal are erecting a handsome \$25,000 block on Government Street, Victoria.

Somon Læsser is building a large and thoroughly modern mercantile establishment on the corner of Yates Street and Waddington Ave. Victoria.

There are 13 ships in British Columbia ports with 23,239 aggregate tonnage.

The Canadian Pacific Navigation Co. have purchased the steamer Tees for service on the west coast of Vancouver Island.

The Brunett saw mills this week shipped the longest length of fir lumber yet sent east. The lumber was 91 feet in length.

The carnival by-law granting \$5,000 city funds for a world's regatta in September next was endorsed by the people of Vancouver last week by a large majority.

Many tons of potatoes are sprouting and rotting in the barns all along the Fraser. The reason is farmers refuse to send them to market or sell them at current rates. They sell at \$3 per ton. The freight is something less than \$2. In the meantime large quantities of potatoes are being imported from California.

The Canadian Pacific Navigation Co. are putting a steamer on the route between Chilliwack and Vancouver to accommodate farmers wishing to trade at the Vancouver market.

Shops, liquor licenses, it is said, are to be raised from \$100 to \$300 in Vancouver, owing to the prevalence of the custom of selling liquor by the glass in wholesale shops.

Vancouver's Marine Railway Co., has been incorporated with a capital of half a million dollars. The company will build on Deadman's Island, Burrard Inlet, Vancouver British Columbia.

British Columbia Colliers are rather alarmed at the fact that the Southern Pacific have been using petroleum instead of coal in their engines experimentally and with success.

Sibbald & Pease, of Revelstoke, write The Commercial denying the report current in mercantile circles that they had dissolved partnership.

The Canadian Australian line Miowera, just arrived, has a big freight and passenger list. The freight amounted to 2,000 cases of fruit, 1,733 ignots of iron, 236 bars of lead, 15 barrels of molasses and bananas and coconuts. She had 60 cabin passengers. Outgoing she will have 1900 tons of freight, consisting of wheat, flour, feed, agricultural and other machinery.

The customs and inland revenue returns for Vancouver for April still indicate an increase in trade over last year. The returns in British Columbia are as follows: Inland revenue Vancouver 10,451.05 (an increase over April 1895 of \$2,581.82) Victoria \$14,919.83 (increase of 3,131.10). Customs returns. Victoria, duty collected \$70,721.23, Vancouver, \$5,850.18 (increase of \$12,595.21) Westminster 7,129.85, Nanaimo, 3,986. Victoria imports, 239,885, exports, 76,551. Vancouver, imports 128,231, exports, 63,419. Nanaimo, imports 16,676, exports, foreign coal shipments 50,583 tons. Westminster, imports, 47,714, exports \$119,029.

British Columbia Markets.

(BY WIRE TO THE COMMERCIAL.)

Vancouver, May 9, 1896.

There are a number of changes in prices this week, the most important of which is the drop in butter.

Butter.—Man. Dairy butter, 16c; California dairy, 18 to 20c; creamery, 22c. Manitoba cheese 10 to 10½c per lb.

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

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

Vegetables.—Potatoes \$3 to \$8 per ton; ash-croft potatoes, \$10 per ton; onions silver skins, 4½c lb; sweet potatoes \$2.25 per 100 lbs.; cabbage, 1½c lb.; carrots, turnips and beets, \$10 a ton.

Eggs.—Fresh, local, 16 to 17c. Oregon eggs, 16c.

Fruits.—Fruit is sold by box unless otherwise quoted. Standard American boxes measure one foot ten and a half inches by eleven and a half inches with depth of eleven inches, inside measurement, and contain from 280 to 360 lemons, from 125 to 300 seedling oranges, or from 125 to 150 naval oranges. Standard Australian boxes for apples, etc., are smaller and contain from 125 to 150 apples in a box. California seedling oranges \$2 \$2.50 per box; navels, \$3.50 per box; Modier rambou navels \$3.00 per box, California lemons \$3.00 per box, Australian apples \$2.50 to \$3.00 per box; bananas \$1.75 per bunch.

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

Nuts.—Almonds, 13c; filberts, 12½c; peanuts, 10c; Brazil, 12½c; walnuts, 10 to 10c lb.

Meal.—National mills rolled oats, 90 lb sacks, \$3.00; 45 pound sacks, \$3.10; 22½ pound sacks, \$3.30; 10.7 sacks, \$2.00. Oatmeal, 10-10's, \$3.25; 2-50's, \$3.00. Off grades, 90 lbs, \$2.25; 2-45's, \$2.35. Manitoba Rolled Oats, 90's, \$2.25 45's \$2.35.

Flour.—Manitoba patent, per bbl., \$1.70; strong bakers, \$1.10, Oregon, \$1.70, Oak Lake patent \$1.40; do strong bakers \$1.20.

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

Ground Feed.—National mills chop, \$21 to \$23 per ton; ground barley, \$22 ton; shorts, \$18.50 ton; bran \$16.50; oil cake meal, \$26 ton; F. O. B. Vancouver, including duty paid on import stuff.

Hay.—Nominal at \$8 per ton.

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

Live Stock.—Steers, 4½c lb; sheep, \$1.00 to \$1.50 per 100 lbs.; hogs, 5½ to 5¾c; lamb \$3.50 to \$4 per 100 pounds.

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

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

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

Teas.—Congo: Fair, 11½c; good, 18c; choice, 26c. Ceylons: Fair, 25c; good, 30c; choice, 35c per lb.

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In use for a quarter of a century. For full particulars, circulars, &c., address Chas. H. Steele, Manager, Winnipeg.

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PARSONS PRODUCE CO., WINNIPEG

THE BUSINESS SITUATION.

WINNIPEG, Saturday, May 9, 1896.

The improved weather this week has led to a considerable improvement in business in several branches, particularly in lumber and building supplies. A summer temperature has prevailed most of the week. Seeding has made good progress, though interrupted by local thunder storms and showers in sections, but no prolonged general rains have been experienced. Bank clearings at Winnipeg show an increase this week of about 15 per cent, compared with the like week of 1895, and about 45 per cent greater than the corresponding week of 1891.

There were 38 business failures reported in Canada this week, against 21 last week, 27 in the week one year ago and 31 two years ago.

Bradstreet's report this week says "Revival of the demand for lumber from China, South America and South Africa, is showing itself at the Pacific coast, San Francisco filling the demand this week. The arrival of the first cargo of tea of the season is awaited at Tacoma, where the cotton and flour are ready to supply a return cargo."

WINNIPEG MARKETS.

WINNIPEG, SATURDAY AFTERNOON, May 9.

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

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.—Dealers report a large demand this season for disc harrows and gang plows. The large demand for press drills was previously noted. A great deal of wheat is being sown on stubble land without plowing, hence the larger demand than usual for disc harrows and drills. It is understood according to advices from the factories in Canada and the United States, that binder twine will average about 1½¢ per lb. higher this year than last season.

COAL.—Prices are unchanged. Winnipeg prices are as follows: Pennsylvania anthracite, \$8.50 per ton delivered to consumers; Souris lignite, \$1.25 per ton, delivered to consumers, and \$3.85 at the yard here; Lethbridge bituminous \$6.50 to consumers; western anthracite, \$8.50 per ton to consumers.

CORNBROOM.—There is scarcely anything doing in car lots. Poplar is very scarce. We quote prices as follows for car lots on track here; Tamarac, good, \$1.00; mixed or poorer tamarac, \$3.50 to \$1.25; oak, dead, \$3.00 to \$3.25; oak, good, \$3.75; pine, \$3.25 to \$3.50; spruce, \$3.00 to green cut, \$3.75; poplar, dead, \$2.25; poplar, green cut, dry, \$2.50 per cord.

DRUGS.—The bluestone and strychnine season are now about over with the wholesale trade. Cream of tartar has advanced sharply again abroad, and tartaric acid is higher in sympathy. Castor oil is firm. Following prices are for small parcels, and will be shaded considerably for full package orders: Alum per pound, 3½ to 4½¢; alcohol, \$5.25 gal; bio ching powder, per pound, 6 to 8¢; bluestone, 4½ to 5¢; blue vitrol, 5 to 8¢; borax 11 to 15¢; bromide potash, 65 to 75¢; camphor, 85 to 95¢; camphor, ounces 90 to 1.00; carbolic acid, 10 to 65¢; castor oil, 11 to 15¢; chloride potash, 28 to 35¢; citric acid, 55 to 55¢; copperas 3½ to 4¢; cocaine, per oz., \$3.50 to \$7.00; cream tartar, per pound, 28 to 35¢; cloves, 20 to 25¢; epsom salts, 3½ to 4¢; extract logwood, bulk, 11 to 15¢; do., boxes, 18 to 20¢; German quinine, 40 to 50¢; glycerine, per pound, 30 to 35¢; ginger, Jamaica, 30 to 35¢; do., African, 20 to 25¢; Howard's quinine, per ounce, 45 to 55¢; iodine, \$5.50 to 6.00; insect powder, 35 to 40¢; morphia sul., \$1.30

to \$2.25. Opium, \$1.50 to \$5.00; oil, olivo, \$1.25 to \$1.40; oil, U. S. salad, \$1.25 to \$1.40; oil, lemon, super \$2.25 to 2.75; oil, peppermint, \$1.00 to \$1.50; oil, cod liver, \$2.25 to 3.25 per gallon; oxalica acid, 13 to 16 notas iodilo, \$1.25 to 4.50; paris green, 18 to 20c lb; saltpetre, 10 to 12c; sal rochelle 30 to 35c; sulphate, 45 to 50c; sulphur flowers, 8½ to 5c; sulphur roll, per keg, 3½ to 5c; soda bicarb, per keg of 112 pounds, \$3.75 to \$1.25; sal soda, \$2 to \$3; tartaric acid, per lb., 45 to 55c; strychnine, pure crystals 90c to \$1.00 per oz.

GROCERIES.—There is still a good deal of talk about the frost damage to the fruit crop in California, which, if as serious as reported, will affect California dried and canned goods which are handled largely in this market. A reliable San Francisco circular says that the frosts occurred at intervals for a month, and extended to all the important fruit districts in the state, doing damage to the extent of fully 40 per cent of the crop. Almonds, apricots, cherries, peaches and prunes, suffered the most. Pears and plums were not so seriously hurt. Grapes suffered the most of all, in consequence of which raisins are held higher. Owing to the high price of sugar and the frost damage, canned California fruits are expected to average higher next season. In Canadian canned goods the recent drop of about 15c per dozen in corn is the most conspicuous change. Corn is now offering as low as 55c at the factories. Tomatoes, on the other hand, are firm and held about 5c higher, which will affect this market, stocks being light. Canned meats are beginning to move more freely. Prices for the latter line are remarkably low, and it is believed that present low prices cannot endure long. There is still much complaint about the syrup duty. The amount of duty charged against some recent importations of United States corn syrup are out of proportion to the value of the commodity.

GREEN FRUITS.—There is no important change in this branch. Bananas are abundant. Oranges are firm at the recent advance. Apples are out of the market. Pineapples are obtainable occasionally, as they are arriving only in small lots. The first direct steamer with Mediterranean fruit has arrived at Montreal, and sold well, there being many buyers from western states points as well as from Canadian centres. Prices realized for lemons, however, were 5½ to 6½¢ per box lower than last year for the first cargo. The lemons sold at from \$1.50 to \$3 per box as to quality. Oranges sold at \$2 to \$3.50 per box. Prices are: Lemons Messina \$1 to \$1.75 per box; California navel oranges \$1.75 to \$5.00 per box; California seedlings, \$3.75 to \$10; Bananas, \$2.50 to \$3.50 per bunch as to size, a few very small bunches sell as low as \$2.00; Apples, eastern Canada \$5.50 to \$7 per barrel; pineapples, \$3.50 to \$5 per dozen as to size; Apple cider, 35c per gallon, in 30 gallon barrels; comb honey \$5.25 per case of 24 sections. New maple sugar, 12c per lb; maple syrup, \$1.10 per wine gallon, in gallon tins; pie plant, \$1.50 to \$1.75 per box of 50 pounds.

LUMBER.—There has been a brisk demand for lumber and building material this week, owing to the improved weather which has enabled contractors to push building operations more actively. Tenders were received this week for supplying Winnipeg city with plank, and the prices put in were the lowest ever offered here. D. E. Sprague, Winnipeg saw mills, received the contract at \$13.25, being the lowest tender.

GRAIN AND PRODUCE.

WHEAT.—GENERAL SITUATION.—There has not been much change in wheat this week, the average being rather lower than last week. The principal feature has been crop reports. The winter wheat crop in the

United States is generally regarded as favorable and in a few weeks harvest will begin in the southern districts, the crop being well advanced. United States exports continue light, but exports from all countries last week were 6,550,000 bushels, showing a fairly large movement notwithstanding small American exports. There is still a large surplus of old wheat in America and a new crop almost in sight, so that the outlook cannot be regarded as bullish at the moment, while the future depends on the outcome of the crops, which so far look favorable. Exports of wheat, flour included, from both coasts of the United States this week, amount to 1,892,000 bus., compared with 1,250,000 bus. last week; 2,875,000 bus. in the first week of May, 1895; 2,850,000 bus. in the corresponding week of 1891, and 2,712,000 bus. in the like week of 1893.

WHEAT.—LOCAL SITUATION.—Stocks are now decreasing here, owing to shipments since the opening of navigation from our lake ports. There has also been a considerable demand for cars to ship wheat from interior points to lake ports. Receipts at Fort William for the week ended May 2nd were 48,993 bushels; shipments 329,486; in store 3,612,292 bushels. Stocks in store a year ago were 589,902, and two years ago 1,513,998 bushels, and three years ago 3,353,000. Receipts at Fort William for the corresponding week last year were 65,240 bushels and shipments 374,469 bushels. Though the movement has been larger, there has not been much business doing. Buyers are cautious, and holders refuse to make concessions sufficient to ensure sales. On Friday morning, after the bulge of Thursday and a strong opening, No. 1 hard was held at 65½¢, but when the decline set in, values were lower, buyer's views being about 61 to 61½¢, as the top, for No. 1 hard, at Fort William delivery. At the same time sellers generally held higher. Frosted wheats about 51c for No. 1 and 49½c to 50c for No. 2, all at basis, Fort William.

FLOUR.—There has been no change in prices. Sales by millers here are made at \$1.85 to \$1.90 for patents and \$1.65 to \$1.70 for strong bakers per sack of 48 pounds, delivered to city retail dealers; second bakers \$1.40 to \$1.45; XXXX \$1.15 to \$1.20, delivered. Brands of country mills are offered at 5 to 10c under these quotations.

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

OATS.—Oats are duller than ever so far as the shipping demand is concerned, and prices are lower east. In Manitoba, values are about the same, as the lower freight rates will make up for the easier tendency in prices East. We quote car lots on track, country points at 10 cents to 13 cents as to quality and freight rates. A No. 2 white would be worth about 12½ to 13c in the country and No. 2 mixed 11 to 11½c for car lots. In the Winnipeg market, for local consumption, about 18c per bushel of 54 pounds is paid to farmers, this price showing an advance of about 1c, owing to light local offerings. Cars could be bought on track Winnipeg, local freights paid, at 18 to 19c per bushel as to grade.

BARLEY.—There is no movement. We quote car lots nominal at 13 to 15c, in the country for No. 3 and under. For local trade 17 to 18c would be paid, per bushel of 48 pounds, for loads, to farmers.

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

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

OATMEAL.—Rolled oatmeal is selling at about \$1.25 per sack of 30 pounds in broken lots to retail dealers.

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

BUTTER.—Prices continue to decline, as no one wants to hold stocks of fodder butter when new grass butter comes in. Rolls are very slow. On account of recent declines in eastern and foreign markets, the expectation for shipping values is also lower. We quote the local jobbing price about 1c lower again this week, 13c now being about the best price for choice fresh dairy tubs of even color; off grade 10 to 12c. No creamery offering yet, except a few pound rolls, and not enough to make a regular quotation. Markets may improve when fodder goods are worked off, but the future of butter is uncertain.

CHEESE.—Old cheese has been offered here at 8½c. There is no new cheese worth mentioning available yet. The cheese market at Belleville, Ontario opened for the season on Tuesday last. Sales at 7½c.

EGGS.—Prices have receded another 1c, to 5c nett price, and jobbing at 9 to 9½c.

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

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

DRESSED MEATS.—Prices are about the same as last week. We quote city dressed beef at 5 to 5½c, a little fancy beef bringing a fraction higher, and mutton at 7 to 8c for frozen and 9 to 10c for fresh. Country dressed hogs 4½ to 5c, Veal, 5 to 6½c.

POULTRY.—Prices are: Chickens, 12c per lb.; turkeys, 11c; geese 12c; ducks 10c per lb. for nicely dressed stock.

VEGETABLES.—Following are prices on the street market: Potatoes, 12 to 15c per bushel, scarcely any sale for potatoes; cabbage 40 to 75c per dozen, as to size; celery 25 to 40c per dozen bunches; onions 40c per bushel; turnips 10 to 15c per bushel; parsnips, 40 to 50c bushel; carrots 30 to 40c; beets 25c bushel.

HIDES, TALLOW, ETC.—Prices continue weak. Here prices are ½c lower for green city hides. We quote: Country hides, flat, 3 to 3½c; green city hides, No. 1 3½c, No. 2 2½c; calf, 8 to 15 lb. skins, 4 to 6c per lb.; deacons, 15 to 20c each; kips 3 to 4c; sheep and lambskins, recent kill, 50 to 60c; chips 3 to 5c; tallow 3½ to 4c rendered, and 2c rough.

WOOL.—There is no improvement in recent advices regarding wool. The London sales have been easy. About 9c is paid for the few lots so far arriving here.

SENECA ROOT.—No new root in yet.

HAY.—The sharp advance reported a week ago was maintained, and prices went a notch higher this week, cars having sold at \$9 per ton on track here, but later prices were \$1 to \$2 per ton off from the top, and will no doubt soon recede to old values, if the weather keeps

fine to allow of bailing and shipping more freely.

LIVE STOCK.

CATTLE.—This was a quiet week, as there were no export cattle in. Last week two shipments of 180 and 218 head respectively went east. There was a train load of 311 young stecker cattle in, going west to the ranges. Prices are about the same as reported last week, butcher's cattle ranging from 2½ to 3c.

SHEEP.—Easier, and prices tending lower, as offerings are increasing. We quote 4 to 4½c off cars here. Though some are to arrive which will cost about \$1.40 off cars here.

HOGS.—The easier feeling noted last week is more pronounced. Prices are unsettled, but buyers are inclined to offer 3½c for good average loads, which is ½c under last quotations.

Toronto Grain and Produce Market.

Wheat.—Red wheat is offered north and west at 75c and white at 76c. Manitoba wheat is easy at 61 to 61½c for No. 1 hard afloat Fort William May, 62c to 63c for No. 2 hard and 60c for No. three hard afloat Fort William May.

Flour.—Cars of straight roller are quoted at \$3.50 Toronto freights.

Millfeed.—Unchanged at \$11 to \$12 for shorts and \$10.50 to \$10.75 for bran west.

Barley.—Is quiet. No. 1 nominal at 39c. No. 2 at 31c and feed at 29c to 30c outside.

Oats.—Are dull and easier. Cars of mixed sold north and west freights to-day at 20c and white at 21c, but some dealers are asking more.

Butter.—Receipts still continue large, and while the supply keeps up as at present an improvement in prices need not be looked for. There is practically no export demand. The feeling in the market is decidedly easy, but no quotable change is noted to-day. We quote:—Dairy tubs choice, 10c to 12c; medium dairy tubs, 8c to 9c; low grade dairy tubs, 6 to 7c; choice large rolls, 12c to 13c; seconds, 10c to 11c; dairy pound prints, 14c to 15c; fresh made creamery tubs, 16c to 17c; creamery pound prints, 17c to 18c.

Eggs.—From 9½c to 10c forms the range of the market at present.

Hides and Skins.—The market is dull and easier. Cars of cured hides are quoted at 5½c; green are down to 4c in Montreal, but local dealers are still quoting 4½c. Sheepskins, quiet at \$1 to \$1.20 for the best. Country skins are quoted at 75c to \$1. Calfskins, No. 1 are quoted at 6c and No. 2 at 4c.

Tallow.—Local dealers are bidding 3½c to 4c and are asking 4½c to 4¾c.—Globe, May 6.

Montreal Grain and Produce Market.

Grain.—Outside of a small business doing in oats on local account at 29½c the grain market is quiet and without any new features. Prices are: No. 2 oats, per 31 lbs. 29½ to 29¾; barley, feed, 33 to 34c; barley, malting, 52 to 51c.

Flour.—The flour market was quiet to-day, the demand being only for small lots to fill actual wants at steady prices: Winter wheat, \$1.10 to \$1.25; spring wheat, patents, \$1.00; straight roller \$3.75 to \$3.80; straight roller, bags, \$1.75 to \$1.80; extra, bags \$1.55 to \$1.65; Manitoba strong bakers' \$3.60 to \$3.75.

Oatmeal.—There was no change in oatmeal. Prices were: Standard, barrels, \$3 to \$3.10; granulated, barrels, \$3.10 to \$3.20; rolled oats, barrels, \$2.50 to \$2.60; rolled wheat, per 100 lbs., \$2.40 to \$2.50.

Feed.—Bran \$1.4; shorts \$1.5.

Cheese.—There is practically no cheese to trade in and no activity can be expected.

Advices from Great Britain state that the stocks of domestic cheese are all consumed, and the supply of Canadian and American much lighter than usual.

Butter.—The butter market continues dull, and values are very unsettled. There were purchases to-day of creamery at 11½c, but on the other hand buyers claimed they could fill their wants down to 14c.

Eggs.—The demand for eggs was fair, and prices were steady at 9½c to 10c per dozen.

Maple.—The market for maple syrup was quiet and easy at 4½ to 5c per lb. in wood, and at 50c to 55c per tin. Sugar sold at 7c to 7½c per lb.—Gazette, May 6.

Winnipeg Clearing House.

Clearings for the week ending May 7, were \$1,214,951; balances, \$291,292. For the previous week clearings were \$811,051. For the corresponding week of last year clearings were \$1,048,212 and for the week two years ago, \$837,572. For the month of April clearings were \$1,032,458 as compared with \$3,093,079 for April, 1895, and \$2,958,886 for April, 1891.

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

	May 7.
Montreal	\$10,629,531
Toronto	7,022,501
Halifax	1,140,508
Winnipeg	1,214,951
Hamilton	741,917
Total	\$20,819,438

Winnipeg Wheat Inspection.

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

Grade.	Apr. 4	Apr. 11	Apr. 18	Apr. 25	May 2
Extra Manitoba hard	0	0	0	0	0
No. 1 hard	7	8	11	10	10
No. 2 hard	8	5	3	2	1
No. 3 hard	21	5	0	2	3
No. 1 North'n.	0	0	1	3	1
No. 2 North'n.	1	0	0	0	2
No. 3 North'n.	0	1	0	0	0
No. 1 white fife	0	0	1	0	0
No. 2 white fife	0	0	0	0	0
No. 1 Spring	1	0	0	0	2
No. 2 Spring	0	0	0	0	1
No. 1 frosted	15	4	3	0	6
No. 2 frosted	6	2	0	1	5
No. 3 Frosted	1	0	0	1	0
No. 1 Rejected	8	1	4	2	7
No. 2 Rejected	14	4	1	2	2
No Grade	7	0	2	2	2
Feed	1	6	3	6	0
Total	69	33	29	33	43

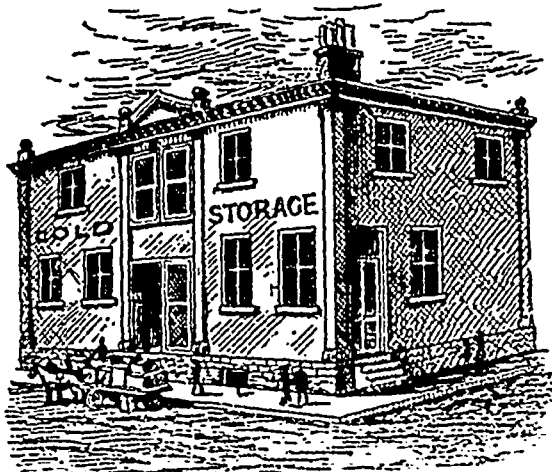
Oats.—For week ended May 2—No. 1 white, 0; No. 2 white, 1; No. 3 white, 0; No. 2 black, 0; No. 2 mixed 0; feed, 2; rejected, 0; total, 3.

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

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

M. Finklestine, general storekeeper, Selkirk West, Man., has sold out. Business continued by a stock company.

W. C. Choney has been appointed superintendent of the Victoria, Vancouver, Vancouver and Westminster (suburban) and Westminster Train Lines, all controlled by the British Columbia Consolidated Tram and Light Co.



Security Cold Storage Warehouse

330 Elgin Avenue,
Winnipeg, Man.

BUTTER EGGS AND CHEESE
STORED AND HANDLED.
PRICES LOW

Capacity—Cellar, - 6 carloads
—Refrigerators, 4 carloads
—Ordinary - 5 carloads

RATES: Eggs, 15c per case per month or part thereof. Butter according to quantity. Commission for selling Eggs, 1c per dozen. Other produce, \$100.00 or less, 10 per cent; over \$100 or under \$250, 7½ per cent; over \$250, 5 per cent, if in one complete sale.

YOU CAN EITHER SELL OR HOLD, ACCORDING AS MARKET SUITS,

Highest Market Price for Produce.

ADDRESS **J. J. PHILP,**

Warehouse: 330 Elgin Ave, P.O. Box 586, WINNIPEG.

When sending EGGS, state lowest price you wish them sold for and if stored, they will have to be transferred to take out cracked and bad ones. 10 cents extra for candling.

YOUR **GOODS** ARE **EQUAL** TO **CASH** IN OUR **SYSTEM**

WHY don't your bulk goods hold out in weight do you buy your customers with over-weight not also give them over-change waste time and goods in guessing from lbs. and ozs. to dollars and cents **WHY?** not adopt a system that will prevent all this

Then for every dollar you take in you know to a certainty that just 100 cents worth of goods and no more have been given in return.

This can only be done by selling your goods over a

Dayton Computing Scale,

MILLS & HASTINGS, General Agents, 700 and 701 Garden City Block, CHICAGO, ILL.

W. G. EVANS, Agent for Man., N.W.T. and B.C., P. O. Box 926, WINNIPEG.

To the Merchants, Dairymen, etc. of Manitoba.

Gentlemen,—After carefully watching my building I am satisfied that it will meet all requirements of the trade, and I have made the charges as low as possible in order to attract patronage the first season, feeling sure that anyone using it will become from that time a regular customer.

Permit me to say that it is important that you ship your produce while it is fresh and good, otherwise it cannot be satisfactory to all concerned.

I have decided to adopt the following tariff:

Cheese.—In collar, dry, cool and well ventilated, 15 cents per cwt. per month or part thereof. for second or succeeding months or part thereof, 10 cents per cwt. N.B.—If refrigerator service is wanted for cheese, the rate will be the same as butter.

Butter.—Refrigerator service, temperature not above 40°, 25 cts per cwt. per month or part thereof, for second and succeeding months, 20 cts per cwt.

I would also strongly recommend that wherever practicable that you use the Refrigerator Car Service, and I will undertake to see that it will not suffer while being delivered.

Eggs.—I am prepared to store eggs, and keep them good until fall at the small rate of 15 cents per case per month or part thereof, provided that in order to make sure there are none cracked or broken and that all spotted and bad ones are removed, I will candle them before putting into the refrigerators, the charge for this service will be 10 cents per case. Account of all cracked ones will be kept and they will be sold, the proceeds being credited to the shipper, less the regular commission.

Fruit.—To my customers and others, I wish to say that I can fill your orders for fruit at the regular market prices at all times, and can guarantee satisfaction.

Special rates will be given for storage in large quantities.

Respectfully yours,

May 7th, 1895.

J. J. PHILP.

Wanted

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

E. P. BLACKFORD & CO.,

Toronto, Ontario.

Chicago Board of Trade Prices.

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

Wheat was weak on Monday, influenced by good crop weather and lower cables. Prices were slightly lower than Saturday. Closing prices were:

	May.	July.	Sept.
Wheat.....	60½	61½	62½
Corn.....	28	29½	30½
Oats.....	17½	18½	19½
Mess Pork..	7 9½	8 02½	8 20
Lard.....	4 75	4 87½	5 05
Short Ribs..	4 10	4 25	4 40

Wheat was irregular but firmer on Tuesday. There was an advance in reports of large decreases in stocks and less favorable crop reports. Closing prices were:

	May.	July.	Sept.
Wheat.....	61	62½	63½
Corn.....	28½	29½	30½
Oats.....	17	19	19½
Mess Pork..	7 9½	8 02½	—
Lard.....	—	—	—
Short Ribs..	—	—	—

On Wednesday wheat opened weak, influenced by lower cables, but recovered on less favorable crop reports from Ohio, closing a shade higher than yesterday. Closing prices were:

	May.	July.	Sept.
Wheat.....	61½	62½	63½
Corn.....	28½	29½	30½
Oats.....	18½	19	19½
Mess Pork..	7 9½	8 05	8 20
Lard.....	4 80	4 87½	5 02½
Short Ribs..	4 20	4 27½	4 42½

On Thursday wheat was irregular, opening easy, but turned strong, on reports of insect damage and dry weather in the southwest. Closing prices were:

	May.	July.	Sept.
Wheat.....	62½	61	61½
Corn.....	29	30½	31½
Oats.....	18½	19½	20½
Pork.....	7 9	7 90½	8 15
Lard.....	4 77½	4 82½	5 00
Short Ribs..	4 20	4 25	4 37½

On Friday wheat opened firm, but declined under the influence of good crop news from California and southwest. Closing prices were:

	May.	July.	Sept.
Wheat.....	62½	63½	63½
Corn.....	28½	29½	31
Oats.....	18½	19½	19½
Mess Pork..	7 70	7 80	8 00
Lard.....	4 70	4 77½	4 92½
Short Ribs..	4 05	4 17½	4 32½

On Saturday July wheat opened at 63½c and advanced on less favorable crop reports, touching 61½c, then eased off, closing ½c under the top. Closing prices were:

	May.	July.	Sept.
Wheat.....	63	63½	61½
Corn.....	28½	30½	31½
Oats.....	18½	19½	20½
Mess Pork..	7 57½	7 67½	—
Lard.....	4 55	4 62½	—
Short Ribs..	3 97½	4 07½	—

A week ago to-day, July wheat closed at 61½c and a year ago at 61½c and two years ago, also at 58½c.

Duluth Wheat Market.

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

Monday—May, 60½c, July 60½c.
Tuesday—May, 61½c, July 61½c.
Wednesday—May, —c, July 61½c.
Thursday—May, 63½c, July 63½c.
Friday—May, —c, July, 63½c.
Saturday—May — July, 61½c, Sept. 63½c.

A week ago Saturday price closed at 61½c or May. A year ago May delivery closed

at 66½c. Two years ago May closed at 59½c, and three years ago at 69½c. No. 1 hard was quoted at about 1½ over No. 1 northern. No. 2 northern, 2½ to 3½ lower than No. 1 northern for cash wheat.

Minneapolis Wheat.

No. 1 Northern wheat closed on Saturday as follows: May delivery at 61½c, and 60½c for July. A week ago July wheat closed at 59½c.

New York Wheat

On Saturday, May 9, May delivery closed at 69½c and July delivery at 70½c. A week ago July closed at 69.

Minneapolis Flour Market.

The Market Record of April 23 reports flour steady and fairly firm with prices as follows in barrels, f.o.b.: First patents, \$3.25 to \$3.50; Second patents, \$3.15 to \$3.20; First clears, \$2.45 to \$2.50; second clear, \$2; Export baker's, \$2.45; second export baker's \$2 to \$2.10; Red Dog, per ton 110 lbs. net, \$9.50. The only change from a week ago is an advance of 10c on the inside price of patent and 5c on bakers flour.

Milstuffs.—Bran in bulk \$6.00 to \$1.25. Bran in sacks, 20 lbs, \$7 to \$7.25. Bran in sacks, 100 lbs, \$7.50 to \$7.75; Shorts \$5.00 to \$6.25; Middlings, fine, \$7.50.

Manitoba Crop Conditions.

A lot of seeding has been done this week, and some authorities estimate that 40 to 50 per cent of the wheat crop would be in the ground at the end of this week in the more advanced sections, Saturday night, May 9. This, of course, is a great deal later than last year, most of the wheat having been sown early in April last season, but it is not much later than 1893 and 1891. Spring was late in both of those years, but crops were fairly satisfactory nevertheless. Last year, though seeding and growth were early, there were very heavy frosts in May, which froze the grain to the ground, so that the early growth was of no particular value. This year the ground is moist and the danger of frosts is not so great as if growth had started earlier. A summer temperature has prevailed most of this week and growth has been rapid. Some wheat is showing up. Showers and thunder storms were reported from many sections. There was thunder with heavy rain here last night.

British Columbia.

Thompson Stationery Co., Vancouver has been incorporated.

Spring Ridge Trading Co., Victoria, is succeeded by Thorolfur Sivertz.

Thomas W. Fletcher, pianos, etc., Victoria, has assigned.

L. White & Co., produce, Victoria, are burnt out; insurance \$300.

W. Bault, tobaccoist, Vancouver, advertises his business for sale.

Crawford & McMillan, grocers, Vancouver, are succeeded by J. W. Cole.

Painton & Co., musical instruments, Vancouver, stock sold to W. Boulton.

The stock of A. J. Sharp & Co., clothing, Vancouver, has been sold to Colquhoun & Fraser.

C. H. Gibson & Co., butchers, Ashcroft, have dissolved; C. H. Gibson continues.

J. A. Mitchell, hotel, Kaslo, has sold out to O. Morris.

Pratt & Northey, printers, Rosland, are succeeded by Jones & Northey.

Rosland Brick and Lime Co., Rosland, have dissolved; A. Hackott continues the business.

Wheat Stocks.

The visible supply of wheat in the United States and Canada, east of the Rocky Mountains, for the week ended May 2, 1896, shows a decrease of 2,427,000 bushels, against a decrease of 3,590,000 for the corresponding week last year, a decrease of 1,427,000 bushels the corresponding week two years ago, and a decrease of 1,938,000 bushels three years ago.

The following table shows the total visible supply of wheat at the end of the first trade week of each month for four years, as compiled by the Chicago board of trade and includes stocks at most important points of accumulation in the United States and Canada, east of the Rocky Mountains. There are some important points not covered by this statement:

	1895.	1894.	1893.	1892.
Jan. 2...	88,581,000	80,228,000	81,238,000	45,907,000
Feb. 6...	83,376,000	79,803,000	81,331,000	43,161,000
Mar. 4...	78,705,000	75,589,000	79,088,000	41,558,000
April 1...	74,309,000	71,453,000	77,654,000	41,030,000
May 6...	62,198,000	65,156,000	73,069,000	36,190,000
June 3...	62,229,000	59,394,000	71,030,000	27,910,000
July 1...	41,681,000	51,657,000	62,316,000	24,262,000
Aug. 3...	34,577,000	41,011,000	59,424,000	26,074,000
Sept. 7...	36,731,000	49,168,000	53,140,000	33,709,000
Oct. 7...	41,832,000	74,614,000	61,276,000	51,250,000
Nov. 4...	51,940,000	80,047,000	71,396,000	61,717,000
Dec. 2...	63,093,000	83,179,000	78,091,000	72,680,000

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

	1896.	1895.	1894.	1893.
Jan. 4...	69,842,000	87,936,000	79,953,000	81,780,000
" 11...	68,945,000	86,615,000	80,431,000	80,080,000
" 18...	67,983,000	85,286,000	81,332,000	82,227,000
" 25...	67,625,000	84,605,000	80,294,000	81,457,000
Feb. 1...	66,734,000	83,376,000	77,813,000	81,390,000
" 8...	66,119,000	82,322,000	79,460,000	80,073,000
" 15...	65,926,000	80,733,000	78,687,000	80,214,000
" 22...	65,011,000	79,476,000	77,257,000	79,113,000
March 1...	64,089,000	78,761,000	75,569,000	79,083,000
" 7...	63,596,000	77,747,000	74,647,000	78,103,000
" 14...	62,123,000	76,573,000	73,350,000	79,010,000
" 21...	61,318,000	75,773,000	72,164,000	78,203,000
" 28...	61,018,000	74,398,000	71,480,000	77,914,000
April 4...	60,332,000	72,703,000	70,767,000	77,293,000
" 11...	60,330,000	70,487,000	69,217,000	76,985,000
" 18...	60,483,000	68,020,000	67,425,000	74,800,000
" 25...	67,916,000	65,776,000	66,581,000	75,077,000
May 2...	65,519,000	62,196,000	65,156,000	73,069,000

Bradstreet's report of stocks of wheat in Canada on April 25 is as follows:

	Bushels.
Montreal.....	927,000
Toronto.....	80,000
Kingston.....	20,000
Winnipeg.....	310,000
Manitoba interior elevators	2,875,000
Port William, Port Arthur & Keewatin.....	4,165,000

Total stocks in the United States and Canada as reported by Bradstreet's were as follows, on April 25 1896:

	Bushels.
East of the Mountains.....	81,751,000
Pacific Coast.....	1,296,000
Total stocks a year ago were:	bushels.
East of the Mountains.....	80,419,000
Pacific Coast.....	11,801,000

Bradstreet's report for the week ended May 2, shows a decrease of 4,359,000 bushels in stocks of wheat east of the mountains, making the total 80,392,000 bushels on the late date.

World's stocks on April 1, 1896, (United States, Canada, in Europe and Asia & Europe) were 180,629,000 bushels, which is about 11,500,000 bushels less than the corresponding total one year ago, and more than 18,000,000 bushels less than were so held two years ago. These figures include flour.

McKinnon & Kennedy, oatmeal mills, Patago la Prairie, have dissolved partnership. Alex. McKinnon continues the business.

The Silk merchants of Yokohama are petitioning the government for a loan of 4,000,000 yen for six years free of interest, to enable them to buy up the surplus silk, store it away, and relieve the market.



Triple Strength Tinting Colors

Combined with our pure White Lead make absolutely the finest paint which can be made, the desired shade secured exactly and at once. If not carried by your dealer, apply direct to

THE CANADA PAINT CO., Ltd.

MONTREAL, TORONTO AND VICTORIA.

'RIGBY' POROUS WATERPROOF CLOTHING AND CLOTH.

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

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

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

H. SHOREY & CO., WHOLESALE CLOTHIERS, MONTREAL, QUE.

E. A. SMALL & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALE OF

MEN'S BOYS' AND CHILDREN'S

CLOTHING.

MR THOS. FOSTER, Agent, P.O. Box 217, WINNIPEG,

Victoria Square, MONTREAL.

E. BOISSEAU & CO.

MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Men's, Youths', Boys' and Children's

CLOTHING.

18 Front Street East.



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TORONTO, - ONTARIO.

Represented by WM. H. LEISHMAN P.O. Box 356, Winnipeg, Man.

McINTYRE SON & CO.,

MONTREAL,

Importers and Direct Agents for the BEST MANUFACTURERS in the following

SPECIALTIES:

FANCY & STAPLE DRESS GOODS

FANCY SILK AND WOOL MIXTURE DRESS GOODS in Persians, Taffetalines, shot and plain colors, Poplines, ditto Reys, ditto, Glorias, ditto, Crepons, Black and Colors.

FANCY COLORED WOOL DRESS GOODS in Tweeds, Cover Coatings, Drap de Dames, Drap Almas, Shepherd Checks, Rage Saute, Granite, Cotele Croquella, Cotele Cheval.

BLACK AND COLORED DRESS GOODS in Bengalines, Delaines, Diagonals, Armures, Figures, Poplins, Sicilians, Mohairs, Cashmeres, Serges.

FANCY COTTON DRESS GOODS in Musline, Zephyrs Artornes, Brocaded and a-ripe Plisse, Printed Crepons, Japonaises Levantines, Simile Percales, French Cambrics, Batiste Faccounee and Neigeuse, French Sateens, Plain and Fancy Stripe Linen Grenadines.

Linens, Laces Velvets, Linings Kid Gloves, Smallwares, etc.

Manitoba, N.W.T. and British Columbia Agent

J. M. MACDONALD, McINTYRE BLOCK.



The Largest Factory of its kind in the Dominion.

LION "L" BRAND

PURE VINEGARS.

Manufactured solely under the supervision of the Inland Revenue Department.

Mixed Pickles, Jams, Jellies

AND PRESERVES,

Prepared by

MICHEL LEFEBVRE & CO., MONTREAL.

Established 1849. Gold, Silver and Bronze Medals. 50 let Prizes.

REGISTERED TRADE MARK

The Live Stock Interest.

A train load of fifteen cars of young cattle from Ontario were in the Winnipeg yards last week, on their way to the western ranges for the Northwest Cattle Company, of High River. The cars on which the animals were carried are new ones, and are equipped with air brakes, controlled by the engine, with automatic couplers.

At Liverpool on May 4 there was some improvement in the demand for cattle and a fair trade was done at about steady prices for best United States cattle, which sold at 10½ to 10¾c. The market for Argentines, however, was weak and prices declined 1c per lb. to 8½c. There was also a weaker feeling for sheep, and values sold down 1c, best stock selling at 11c.

The Montreal Gazette of May 5 says: Cables to-day were conflicting to some extent, some quoting best States cattle at 10 to 10½c, and others at 10½ to 10¾c. The demand for ocean space has been fair, and the Fremona, to London, was let at 40s, and the Hurona and Sarina, to Franco at 47s 6d. Freight to Liverpool has also been taken at 40s, but it is stated that a firm offer of 37s 6d would no doubt be accepted, as the indications are that some of the vessels sailing this week will go out with only single deck loads.

An order-in-Council was passed at Ottawa on the 28th of April reducing the live stock inspection fees to 1½c on cattle and ½c on sheep.

At the East End Abattoir Montreal on May 4 the tone of the market was firmer and prices advanced ½c per lb. The demand from exporters was principally for choice steers and heavy julls, and quite a number were picked up. Choice steers and heifers sold at 3¾c to 4c; good, 3c to 3½c; bulls, 3c to 3½c; fair cattle, 2½ to 3c, and common, 2c to 2½c per lb. live weight. Spring lambs ruled higher, and sales were made freely at \$2 to \$5 each as to size. Old sheep met with a fair sale at 3c to 4c per lb. live weight.

At the point St. Charles market, Montreal on May 4, choice cattle were bought up for export account at 3¾c to 4c per lb., and local dealers paid from 3c to 3½c. The receipts of live hogs were fair, for which the demand was good, and prices ruled steady at 4 to 4½c per lb. A few small lots of sheep sold at 3½c to 4c per lb. live weight.

At the semi weekly market at Toronto on May 5, export cattle were in fair demand, and sold at 3¾c per lb., and a few brought 4c, while some only brought 3½c. Butchers cattle were quiet at 3½c lb. for best. Most of them sold at 3½c and medium at 2¾c. Bulls sold at 2 to 2½c for ordinary and fine at 2¾c to 3½c. Stockers and feeders sold at 3½c to 3¾c for good, and poorer at 2½c to 2¾c per lb. Sheep steady. Yearlings were ¾c per lb. higher, selling at 4½ to 5½c per lb. Spring lambs were quoted at \$1 each. Sheep quiet at 3½ to 3¾c per lb. Milch cows and springers were in fair demand at \$15 to \$35 each. Hogs steady at \$3.95 to \$1 per cwt. for choice bacon hogs, heavy, fat and light hogs, \$3.50 and \$3.75 for stores.

At Chicago on May 7, sales of hogs were at \$3.10 to \$1.60 for heavy, choice mixed going as high as \$4.65 and prime assorted light at \$3.60 to \$3.75, but later there was a declining tendency.

Circular to Creamery Men.

The following circular has been issued from the Department of Agriculture and Immigration, Winnipeg:

To the butter-makers of Manitoba:

Dear Sir:—As the creamery butter making season is now at hand, the following suggestions are offered with a view to having our creamery butter placed upon the best available market in the best possible condition

ALEX. C. McRAE,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

BUGGIES

Sleighs, Hacks, Carriages, Wagons, Phaetons, Harness, Robes, Etc.

Manufacturer of Carriage Tops and Trimmings.

Corner of King and James Streets, WINNIPEG

STEVENS MANUFACTURING CO.

(SUCCESSORS TO STEVENS AND BURNS)

MANUFACTURERS OF

Portable Traction and Stationary Engines

ERTEL VICTOR HAY PRESSES.

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

OFFICE: 228 KING STREET,

P.O. BOX 657

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

during the whole season, so that our reputation as a butter producing province will grow in the best markets of the world. From the latest information obtained from the best authority in England and Scotland, the requirement of those markets is, butter of a sweet mild flavor, salted not more than three-quarters of an oz. per one pound of butter. The color should be pale, not more than one oz. of coloring per thousand pounds of milk, or 2½ ounces to the cream required to make 100 pounds of butter, should be used in making fodder butter and no coloring need be used during the summer when the cows are out to pasture. Color must be uniform and free from any white specks. Body firm and free from any air-cells.

Packages—The package most desired is the square box holding 55 pounds net, lined throughout with good quality of parchment paper. It is not necessary to put salt on the top of a square package, and it is not desirable. Simply place parchment paper on the top of the butter (as well as on other parts of the box) and nail the cover on. The most desirable box is the ordinary nailed box, made of ¾ inch lumber. This box is preferable to the dovetail box as the ends of the dovetailing become blackened by dust and wet and leave the box in a filthy condition, consequently presents a very objectionable package. Again the ordinary nail box comes much cheaper to the creameries. From a strictly reliable source from whom this information is gained, I would advise all creameries that are packing butter for the European trade to use this kind of box.

Treatment—The boxes should be well soaked in strong salt and water a day or two before using, so that they may be thoroughly dry when required. The effect of the salt will be left in the wood and free it from any odors or tastes. Line each package with

LYMAN BROS. & CO.,

WHOLESALE

DRUGS AND MEDICINES

Every requisite for the Drug Trade promptly supplied.

TORONTO, ONT.

Parchment paper so that the butter cannot come in direct contact with any part of the package.

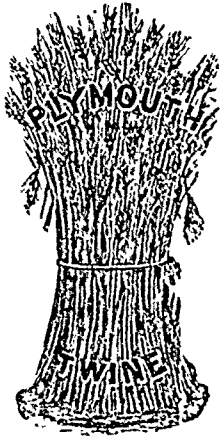
Branding—The boxes should be branded at one end only in letters not more than ¾ of an inch in length. The net weight and name of factory is all that should appear on the package. When tubs are used for other markets the brand should be placed under the second hoop of the tub and not on the cover, as some makers seem to persist in doing which often retards the sale of the contents of the package from its unkind appearance. By giving strict attention to the packing of our creamery butter we do much towards not only retaining the market that we have already established, but will be enabled to open up new fields for our excellent quality of butter, and thereby bring more revenue to the farmers in our province.

Yours truly,

C. C. MACDONALD,

Dairy Superintendent

The stock-in-trade of McLoughlin & Co., general merchants of the town of Portage, Ont., will be sold at a rate on the dollar on Saturday, May 16, at the office of S. A. D. Bertrand, Winnipeg.



Trade Mark - Registered.

PLYMOUTH BINDER TWINE..

SEASON 1896.

BEST IN THE MARKET.
USUAL BRANDS

W. G. McMAHON, SELLING AGENT
246 McDERMOTT STREET, WINNIPEG.

JOHN L. CASSIDY & COMPANY,
—IMPORTERS OF—
China, Crockery and Glassware,

Offices and Sample Rooms:
339 and 341 St. Paul Street, MONTREAL
Branches { 52 Princess St., Winnipeg, Man
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Strychnine!

SULPHATE and ALKALOID

WRITE FOR PRICES TO

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WINNIPEG

REPRESENTING

LYMAN, KNOX & CO.,
MONTREAL AND TORONTO.

Farms for Rent & Sale.

A couple of unimproved farms in the Winnipeg district for sale. Might arrange to take suitable live stock in exchange or part payment. Also an improved farm near Winnipeg to rent. Address:

D. W. B., Commercial Office.

READ THIS.

FOR SALE!

ON VERY REASONABLE TERMS, A

Magnificent Farm

Of rich black soil, situated on Luu Island, North Arm Fraser River, B. C. being composed of west halves of lots 12 and 13 and part of 1, Block 4 North, Range 7 West, 200 acres more or less; over two-thirds under good cultivation, mostly in meadow, the balance having been plowed once or twice and yielding abundance of grass for stock; has a very large barn, house and orchard of good bearing trees, all well fenced with stakes and boards; all well watered and ditched, and about 3-4ths well underdrained; it is six or seven miles from the city of Vancouver; good roads, with stages to and from Vancouver daily; the river at the door teems with salmon, and has excellent shooting for ducks, geese and snipe; also pheasants in the near future; good school and churches near by; climate lovely and scenery simply charming.
For further particulars apply to **J. H. TODD & SON**, General Agents, Victoria, B. C. or to Messrs. Rand Bros., Vancouver.

C. A. CHOUILLOU & CO.,

BROKERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

IMPORTERS OF

*Foreign Wines, Brandies
St. Andrew's Scotch Whisky
Chocolate Menier,
Dried Fruits, Etc.*

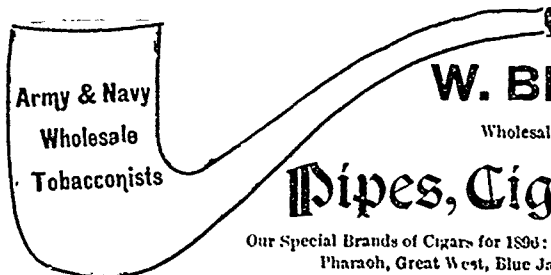
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*Grain, Produce
Butter and Wools
Consignments solicited, and receive
prompt returns at full market rates*

Large Storage Accommodation Free, and in Bond.

CORRESPONDENCE IN FRENCH,
ENGLISH AND GERMAN.

487 St. Paul Street, MONTREAL.



Army & Navy
Wholesale
Tobacconists

W. BROWN & CO.

Wholesale Dealers and Importers of

Pipes, Cigars, Tobaccos

Our Special Brands of Cigars for 1896: Army and Navy Specials, Pride of Winnipeg, Pharaoh, Great West, Blue Jackets, Bird, Ellen Terry, Climax.

Also full Stock of English, American, Turkish and Canadian Tobaccos and Cigarettes.

A full Line of English, French, German and Turkish Pipes

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THIS WEEK!

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Revival of Bradford's Industry.

A correspondent of the London Times says: "The worsted industry of Bradford has been blessed by a great revival of prosperity, after a depression which began twenty years ago, when the fashion for lustrous fabrics went out, and culminated in the four years 1891-94, when the exportation of worsted coatings to the United States was almost crushed by the McKinley tariff. In the year ending with September, 1899, the United States imported more than \$5,500,000 of these coatings. The figure fell to \$1,275,628 in 1891, but rose to \$7,575,052 in 1895—the Wilson tariff having reduced the duty from 100 to 50 per cent.—and there is not house accommodation for all the workers who have returned to the mills from a period of domestic service. An increase in the American duty seems probable, but it is hoped that the West Riding industry will show itself more independent of the United States than it was. Fashion as well as tariffs has helped on the revival, lustrous materials being required for the present style of ladies' dresses especially the sleeves. If the fashion returns to soft woollen goods, Bradford might so adapt itself as to challenge the French supremacy in such fabrics. At present we import foreign stuff goods, chiefly French, valued at nearly \$5,500,000 a year." The correspondent also mentions that "the model manufacturing village of Saltaire, which the late Sir Titus Salt had to sell two or three years ago, is now as prosperous as ever. One effect of the revived demand for Bradford goods is a rise in the price of best Lincolnshire wool from 9d to 16d per pound last year. This means a gain of £1,500,000 on lustrous wool to the English farmers, and other wools have risen in sympathy."

The Dry Goods Trade.

A 10 cent advance on Balbriggan underwear is reported from the manufacturers.

White duck coats and pants are in good demand. But the general public invariably hold off until forced to buy. Similar lines of duck, but cheaper grades, are made for barbers and waiters. The general tendency of merchants is to buy smaller parcels. These purchases being turned over and repeated much oftener enable the retailer to handle more goods, as well as to keep his stock fresh, which has an important effect on the salesman as well as on the general public. So many now and nobby designs are continually being introduced that it is necessary for a merchant to buy frequently so as to be up to date. The time is past when a merchant can sell to advantage shopworn goods.

There is a craze for bicycle materials. Among these are the bicycle suits and stockings. This has become a very large branch of the trade. Ready-made bicycle suits having a skeleton coat, plain single-breasted sack and the Norfolk jacket, with knickers to match, are leaders. Some of these suits have the long trousers as well. The bicycle trousers have reinforced seats. The most popular materials are the homespun in shades of brown, grey and drab. Another line is golf knickers in the same colors, with plain cloth ends.

The latest collar is an all round stand up lapping one, clerical in shape and fastened in front. Another is the high turn down. This has not had a very large run. Then we have the standing collar with a slight open space in front and small bend over. The old turn down roll collar is very little worn except with regatta shirts.

The height of fashion just now in white shirts demands a colored French cambric plaited bosom and cuffs. These are to be worn with white collars. Colored bosoms and cuffs to be worn with white collars are the most in favor. The shirt that is colored

throughout is not so much worn this season. Colored bosom shirts are seen with flower, fern and Persian designs in blue, helio-rose, white and black, etc. Small hairline stripes are having a wonderful run. This is the popular design. Of the blue shades goblin is extra good. A new line in white grounds has fancy green patterns in small figures and stripes, and another line has buff ground with brown and buff and white dots. Pinks are worn in shirts to some extent, but blues are the predominating colors, while greens are shown as the novelty. Fancy regatta shirts are going into consumption in neat stripes, principally in blue shades. White grounds with blue stripes and dots, fine hairline stripes with dots, etc., are good sellers. These are made with collars detached, stiff plaited as well as stiff fronts, and also with detached collars and attached and detached cuffs. An increased call is for white open front shirts, the better trade discarding the closed fronts. To meet the demand some shirts are made open both back and front. Then there is the coat shirt, which is put on the same as a coat. A very popular line is called the business man's shirt. It is made with a short bosom to prevent breaking. As the warm weather approaches a demand starts for fine soft Madras cloth shirts, with soft bodies and laundried collars and cuffs. Outing shirts or negliges in fine imported fancy pink and blue silk stripe flannels are effective lines. Flannellet shirts have the principal call in June and July. The trade are anticipating a larger output this year than last.—The Globe dry goods report.

The report of the amalgamation of the Clark thread works in Newark, N. J., the Kearney and Paisley mills, of Scotland, and J. & P. Coates Thread company of Glasgow, Scotland, is authoritatively confirmed.

Higher Coal Prices.

The Philadelphia Press this week says: "The Philadelphia & Reading Coal and Iron Company yesterday issued a circular announcing that an advance of 25c a ton would be made in all sizes of coal on and after this date.

"At about this time every year there is considerable talk afloat about the railroad companies in the east going to secure all the coal needed from Canada. Last week bids were asked from all the bituminous coal companies, and it appears that the bids of the coal companies of Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia and West Virginia were rejected on the ground that the coal could be bought cheaper from the Canadian operators.

"The coal companies of the states mentioned are united and the business is conducted under the name of the Bituminous Coal Association. This association was organized a few months ago for the protection of the bituminous coal trade, as for the past few years bituminous coal has been sold at such a price that it has not been profitable either for the operator or the miner. This year the price has been advanced, and the operators have so far stuck together. The refusal of the bids by the New England roads is not taken seriously by the operators here, as it is well known that the mines in Nova Scotia have not the facilities at present for supplying any large demand, and if a large lot of coal was ordered from them it would have a tendency to increase water rates, which would, of course, add to the cost of the coal. A number of the bituminous operators were seen yesterday, and they all unite in saying that there is little fear of Nova Scotia coal supplanting ours."

Circulars issued at New York by the Lackawanna and the Lehigh Valley companies intimate the advance in the price of anthracite coal. Each coal-producing company will make a general advance of 25c. per ton, to

take effect May 1, following is the new schedule: Grate, per ton, \$3 50; egg, \$3.75; chestnut, \$3.75, and stove, \$1. The circulars of the Pennsylvania, Delaware & Hudson, the Erie and other companies were to be out before the end of the week. The aggregate anthracite output for April will reach about 3,000,000 tons, which is about the same as April, 1895, although the output for April of last year was, by agreement, restricted to 2,400,000,000 tons.

Grain and Milling Notes.

At a recent meeting of the farmers' institute, of Elkhorn, Man., it was decided to form a joint stock company and erect a grain elevator at that point.

The demand for freight cars to ship wheat from interior elevators to Fort William is large. Last Monday applications were received at the offices of the Canadian Pacific Railway company, Winnipeg, for six hundred cars.

A Minneapolis, Minn., report says: R. D. Hubbard, representing the linseed oil trust, has succeeded with the aid of the Pillsburys, in perfecting the organization of the greatest milling combine ever put together in this country. The purpose is to advance the price of flour from present quotations and to secure satisfactory rail and water transportation rates, and compel every spring wheat grinder in the country to become part of the pool. Of the 500 spring wheat millers in the United States, more than 100 have joined the pool since its inception last fall. It is now incorporated under the name of the North American Milling company.

Robt. Meighon, of Montreal, president of the Lake of the Woods Milling company, was in Winnipeg last week. Mr. Meighon inspected the company's mill at Koo-watin on his way to Winnipeg, and then commenced a tour throughout the province. Mr. Meighon stated that he had come to look over the company's property, it being the intention to make some additions this summer. A large elevator will be erected in Winnipeg and smaller ones at points in the province yet to be selected. The exact character of the proposed Winnipeg elevator has not yet been decided upon. Mr. Meighon favors a large receiving elevator here, in order that a reserve supply of wheat may be kept in the country for grinding purposes.

The following gentlemen will represent the Toronto board of trade at the third annual conference of the congress of the Chamber of Commerce of the British Empire on June 8th: Present, E. B. Osler; vice-president, E. Gurney; W. D. Matthews, W. H. Keatty, W. Christie, J. K. Osborne, F. Arnoldi, Elias Rogers, R. Riddell and Secretary Wills.

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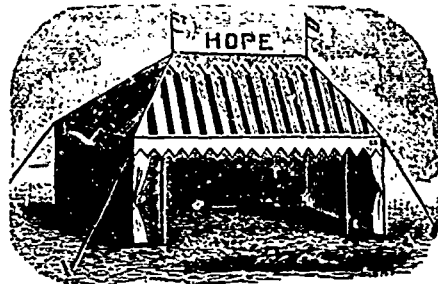
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Wall Papers—Nice Assortment for Spring Trade

Gold in Alberta.

James Gibbons states: That bench diggings occur about 75 miles above Edmonton. There is a steep bank there with a stratum of gravel 15 to 20 feet thick from low water mark up.

There are bench diggings on miner's flat and on the Hudson's Bay flat, on Rusty Bar flat, opposite clover Bar flat. Men have done well in drifting on Rusty bar flat. I have made \$12 a day on it. The average we used to make on bars with a rocker was \$16 to \$20 a day, in 1865, our first year. The river has been worked every year since and the average is now from \$1 to \$3 per day. The gold is now harder to save than in our day, when we used only a rocker and copper plates, not grizzlies and blankets. I invented the grizzly which is now used and is more effective than the rocker. I think the gold-bearing gravel extends under the surface of the country, and is not confined to the old river bed. I don't think the country outside of the river has been prospected at all. I think if any coarse gold is found this side of the Rocky Mountains it will be found this side of the Brazeau river. This country for 75 miles above and 150 miles below Edmonton has been the gold-producing district for the last 30 years. In swift current you can find no float gold. The Goose Encampment is about the last place we found gold up the Saskatchewan. There are several bars on this river within 40 miles above here, and a little farther up, and after a year of unusually high water miners can make \$10 to \$12 per day on these bars by skimming off just one or two inches, the deposit left by the high water. My last work yielded me \$12 per day. In the old days \$12 per day would not be especially good pay as provisions were very high. If coarse gold is found I don't think it will be found on the bars. Where there is coarse gold, you find colors of it in the creeks near. Coarse gold always sinks to the bed rock of the rivers. If coarse gold is found on this side of the Rocky Mountains I think it will be found on the Brazeau, because the headwaters of that river are in a direct line with Cariboo and are in slate rock, but my opinion is that there is no coarse gold on this side of the mountains, though coarse gold has been found where one would never think of looking for it. We have prospected the head waters of the Saskatchewan and find they are in a sand stone range, and I don't think coarse gold will be found there, but rather in the neighborhood of the Jasper Pass where there is slate quartz. Hübert prospected on my flat and was so satisfied with the result that he offered to bring in all the machinery necessary to work if I would join him. I believe there is gold in the old river bed and that it is likely to be richer than the river is now.

Wm. Cust said that he went with four others up the Findlay Creek of the Peace river

in 1862. They found a horse shoe bend about three miles up the creek from the forks, and at the bend was a bar which would have yielded them \$3,000 each if they had gone about 300 yards across it, but they did not discover that fact until 15 months afterwards. They worked six days on the bar and realized \$1000 between the five men. E. L. Carey was Mr. Cust's partner. They went out and another party came in and spoiled the bar, which was the best place on the Peace river. It was the outlet for coarse gold. I worked on Manson Creek the next summer for six months, but only made \$1,800 in that time. We went up the Findlay branch 150 miles, but did not find anything else worth working. I think it might now be again profitably worked, if a man had provisions, but at that time we were not looking for small game. Provisions are too expensive up there to make mining profitable. Do not know or any bench digging on Peace river. At the bar they struck. (Peter Joy's) they could see the gold in the black sand with the naked eye. There was as much gold as black sand. They worked without suitable tools, which had been lost with a canoe. Best diggings are found in the high ground of the river banks, at about high water mark. Had made \$10 to \$12 per day at Dunvegan on Peace river.

Donald Ross says that on the Saskatchewan river, Edmonton is about the centre of the auriferous gravel. It extends 100 miles up the river and more than that down, and the further you get away from the centre the fewer paying bars you find. There is no doubt but that on some of the flats in the river paying digging could be found. They make it pay now where drifts are found. The first winter he was here in 1872-73 he worked one of the bars as far as 100 feet into the drift, washed the dirt in the spring and made \$10 per day during the wash up. Does not think there is any coarse gold or quartz to be found this side of the Rocky Mountains, but has not prospected anywhere except on the Saskatchewan river, and there are no indications of coarse gold in that river. In the gravel in his own garden gold can be found, but he doubts whether in sufficient quantities to pay for working. In the summer of 1873 he and his partners stripped during the high water, through the sand out into the river, and when low water came they washed out \$200 worth of gold in ten days. That was near the barracks at Fort Saskatchewan. He has had no experience in bench diggings. There is a place down the river about 60 miles, below Vermillion, where he had good prospects in the bank, about 20 feet up, and believes good prying bench diggings could be made there. The gravel in the river is not in some places more than a foot thick. Up the river in places the water flows on the bare coal. When he had made up his mind to quit the river, a man stopped about 8 miles above Fort Saskatchewan after very high water and made

\$23.50 in one day, when high water drove him out. He went back at low water and made \$27.50 per day. That was in 1874. Thinks the gold found in the river is washed out of the undeveloped sand stone found on the river banks. Gold has been found in California in sand stone.

Dan. Noyes has been here 23 years and says that back from the river wherever you can find gravel you get gold. He found it on the Hudson's Bay Co.'s flat, two feet from the surface. Made \$10 to \$15 a day at first. Another made \$25. Sam Livingstone made \$25 per day all summer and so did Sandy Anderson. They were the first miners in 1855. Was last mining 8 years ago and never made less than \$5 per day. Has heard of gold the size of a pin head on a bar up the Brazeau river, and believes it was in the mouth of a canyon, 15 miles from the Saskatchewan. There are good prospects on the McLeod river, the bench is on sandstone. Half-breeds made \$5 to \$8 per day. There are lots of bench diggings there. There is also gold on the Pembina river.

Mr. George Wilkins says that starting from about 35 miles above Jasper House there is a bed of gold bearing quartz that runs for several miles up the Mietta river. This quartz has been assayed and shown to carry about \$8 to the ton. This bed of quartz is practically inexhaustible. The bed rock of the country there is granite. Further into the Cariboo district at Tete Jaune Cache two or three mica mines have already been discovered and one is now being worked by J. T. Smith, of Kamloops, who took out about 1,500 pounds of muscovite last year, some of which was 12x30 inches. Last year a very fine specimen of the oriental topaz was discovered on one of the creeks running into the Fraser river, and beryl has been discovered at the Tete Jaune Cache mica mine. Granite is also the bed rock of the country there. Placer gold in materially paying quantities is found right along from Tete Jaune Cache to Barkerville. The gold range being heavily timbered with cedar and fir has prevented any thorough prospect of this district being made.

Silver.

The silver markets this week have been featureless but strong, on a slight increase in the eastern demand and somewhat smaller supplies in the London market. New York quotations followed those in London very closely, a portion of the earlier advance being lost toward the close of the week. Silver prices May 1 were: London \$1 1-16d; New York 63½c.

The monthly statement of the public debt of the United States shows that on April 30 the debt, less cash in the treasury, was \$918,287,670 an increase for the month of \$5,951,417.

Refrigerator Car Service.

Refrigerator cars will be supplied on the Canadian Pacific Railway, for the carriage of perishable freight during the summer season under the following schedule:

Route 1—Winnipeg and intermediate stations east of Brandon, for main and branch line stations, west of Danmore, the West Kootenay, and the Pacific coast. From Winnipeg Thursday, May 11, and every Thursday thereafter during the season.

Route 2—Brandon and intermediate stations to and including Moose Jaw, for main and branch line stations west of Danmore, the West Kootenay and the Pacific coast. From Brandon, Thursday, May 11, and every Thursday thereafter during the season.

Route 3—Edmonton and intermediate stations to and including Calgary, for main and branch line stations west thereof to the West Kootenay and the Pacific coast. From Edmonton, Tuesday, May 19, and thereafter on the following dates: June 2, 16, 30, July 14, 28, August 11, 25, September 8, 22.

Route 4—Napinka and intermediate Pembina branch stations to Winnipeg, all points covered by route No. 1, and main line east of Winnipeg to and including Port Arthur. From Napinka, Wednesday, May 13, and thereafter on the following dates: May 27, June 10, 24, July 8, 22, August 5, 19, September 2, 16, 30.

Route 5—Broadview and intermediate stations to Winnipeg, and all points east thereof to and including Port Arthur. From Broadview, Tuesday, May 12, and thereafter on the following dates: May 26, June 9, 23, July 7, 21, August 4, 18, September 1, 15, 29.

Route 6—Napinka and intermediate Souris and Southwestern branch stations to Winnipeg. This car will leave Napinka Thursday, May 21, and thereafter on the following dates: June 4, 18, July 2, 16, 30, August 13, 27, September 10, 24.

Lake and Rail Freights.

The Toronto Globe has the following to say regarding the new lake and rail freight rates from the East to Western points, a matter which was taken up by the Winnipeg board of trade as reported in The Commercial last week:

"A big rate war of considerable proportions is on between the railways and steamboat lines carrying freight from Montreal to the Canadian West by way of Port Arthur and Duluth, and unless some agreement is arrived at between the contending parties it looks as if freights between these points would be completely demoralized. Already cutting has commenced for the first boats to Lake Erie, and the agreement hitherto existing between the railway and steamboat lines carrying the freight is no longer in force. The trouble appears to be that the Canadian Pacific, Grand Trunk and Northern Pacific Railways and the Beatty Line of steamships have entered into an agreement by which the merchants' Line, whose boats run between Montreal, Toronto, Port Arthur, Fort William and Duluth, are discriminated against. In previous years all these different interests have worked amicably together in the transportation of through freight, with a differential allowed to the boats of so much per hundred pounds. Last year a through rate to Winnipeg from Montreal on fifth-class freight, for instance, was 69 cents by boat and rail. Of this latter the boat got 22 cents, while the railroads got from Port Arthur to Winnipeg 47 cents. This year, while the through rate remains the same, railroads have raised the local rate from Port Arthur or Duluth to Winnipeg 10 cents. This means that the boats have to accept just ten cents less, or 12 cents per hundred pounds on fifth-class freight. This applies to merchandise for the west only, whether it goes by way of

Port Arthur or Duluth. The Merchants' Line are of course the chief sufferers by this move on the part of the railroads. The story is that at the meeting of the Lake and Rail Agents in Montreal recently this new deal was at the last moment sprung on the boats. Both parties made charges of rate cutting against each other, and apparently both parties had been cutting, at any rate all arrangements between the contending parties are off, and war is declared. To get back at the railroad companies the Merchants' Line are accepting freight of all kinds at 12 cents regardless of classification. With first, second, third and fourth class freight the transportation charges are higher than on fifth class freight, but the Merchants' Line is now recognizing no classification, which means severe rate cutting all round. The idea is that by this action on the part of the Merchants' Lines the latter will capture a lot of freight which usually comes by rail over the Grand Trunk and Canadian Pacific from Montreal and Toronto.

The first boat of the Merchants' Line of the season, the steamer Lake Michigan, left Toronto for Port Arthur Saturday well loaded with freight, taken at the lower rate of ten cents. The boats of the Merchants' Line that are running between Montreal and Toronto and Port Arthur and Duluth, are the steamers Lake Michigan, Arabian, Sir Leonard Tilley, Acadia, while the Myles will probably also run and have a working arrangement with the Merchants' Line.

Dates of Seeding.

Wheat seeding commenced on the experimental farm at Brandon, Man., on May 2. Mr. Bedford, superintendent of the farm, supplies the following record of the dates of seeding in previous years together with the yield of red fife per acre, and the prevalence of frost. It will be seen that the late seasons of 1893 and 1894 produced 29 and 30 bushels of red fife per acre, and no injury from fall frosts, so we need not be unduly alarmed by the late seeding of this year:

1889—Seeding March 25: 22 bushels per acre of red fife; amount of frosted grain—none.

1890—Seeding April 5; 25 bushels per acre of red fife; amount of frosted grain—very slight.

1891—Seeding April 1; 29 bushels per acre of red fife; amount of frosted grain—badly.

1892—Seeding April 6; 40 bushels per acre of red fife; amount of frosted grain—none.

1893—Seeding May 1; 29 bushels per acre of red fife; amount of frosted grain none.

1894—Seeding April 20; 30 bushels per acre of red fife; amount of frosted grain—none.

1895—Seeding April 6; 49 bushels per acre of red fife; amount of frosted grain—very slight.

Grocery Trade Notes.

Lobsters are scarce and canned peas are firmer, and for fine stock \$1 to \$1.10 is asked at Toronto.

A car lot of Valencia raisins was shipped from Toronto for Halifax and the price paid showed an advance of $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢. Stocks are small and prices very firm.

The stocks of Valencia raisins here are smaller, says a Toronto report, owing to the fact that a round lot has been shipped to Montreal and prices are $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ higher at 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ for selected.

A New York report says: London layers were rather quiet, but as the stocks are somewhat limited and closely controlled a very firm feeling prevails. It seemed doubtful that anything could be had below 90¢, and in some cases holders were asking \$1. In foreign raisins there was nothing new except that the report of the probable failure of the Califor-

nia crop is beginning to cause better feeling in Valencia.

A Toronto report says: Canned salmon here are firmer, with the lowest Horse-shoe brand at \$1.40. A good demand for these goods are expected before the new pack begins to arrive.

Regarding the late freeze, The California Fruit Grower says: The damage is very extensive in the San Joaquin Valley and in several of the northern counties. The prune crop of the Santa Clara Valley, although badly injured by frost, will under favorable weather conditions, make quite a showing. In very many of the larger orchards of the San Joaquin Valley, in and about Tulare and Visalia, the crop will prove a total failure. It is impossible to form even an idea as to the amount of damage or what the outcome will be until pleasant weather prevails and the frozen fruit falls to the ground. In any event the prospect of two weeks ago has been reduced fully 50 per cent. Some estimate the loss much higher. Some of our larger and best informed growers adhere to the opinion that with the advent of warm weather the trees will shed all their fruit and the prune crop will prove almost a total failure.

Monthly Trade Returns.

The collections of inland revenue at Winnipeg for April, 1896, were:

Spirits	\$ 13,502 49
Tobacco	14,441 26
Malt	1,974 60
Cigars	919 90
Methylated spirit	285 43
Petroleum	61 18

Total \$ 31,187 26
Collections, Apr., 1895 26,036 10

Increase \$ 5,151 16

The following statement shows the value of goods exported and goods entered for consumption with duty collected thereon during the month of February, 1896, at Winnipeg, as compared with the same month in 1895:

Description	Value	
	1895	1896
Exported	\$ 47,426 00	\$ 33,658 00
Entered for consumption, dutiable	122,692 00	143,132 00
Entered for consumption, free	55,503 00	55,295 00
Total for consumption	182,195 00	198,427 00
Duty collected	35,424 93	42,118 33

Lumber Trade News.

Tenders for lumber have been received by the Winnipeg city board of works as follows: Ontario and Western Lumber Co., 2-inch plank \$14.25, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch also 3-inch plank \$11.25; D. E. Sprague, the same, \$13.25. Thos. J. Robinson, 2-inch plank, al. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch \$13.39; no tender for 3-inch plank; 3-inch tamarac \$16.75. John Arbuthnot 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch plank \$13.50. On motion of Ald. Wilson the tender of D. E. Sprague was accepted. The city engineer said this was the lowest tender ever had. The figure last year was \$14.20. Ald. Black said the same lumber could not be bought wholesale on the cars for less than \$15.

An exchange asks: Why do our merchants take such very dirty little eggs from some of their customers? Upon the same principal we suppose that they formerly received bad butter. They feared to offend the customer. The creamery has cured the bad butter trade. What means can be devised to leave the fertilizers at home and send the eggs only to market?

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L. GODDART, MCINTYRE BLOCK, WINNIPEG.



London Fur Sales.

The following were the prices realized at the March sale of the Hudson's Bay Company in London.

Badger. Firsts 7 shillings, seconds 9 thirds 4 pence.

Black bear. Yorkfort, firsts rough 165, low 100, woolly 175, seconds rough 52.6, low 67.6, woolly 80, thirds 11.6, fourths 5.6, small rough 46, small woolly 45; thirds small 4 shillings. Moose River and Canada, firsts rough 195, low 125, woolly 190; seconds rough 77.6, low 58, woolly 85, thirds 13.6, fourths 6.6, small rough 55, thirds small 7 3 shillings Northwest, firsts rough 210, low 110, woolly 322.6; seconds rough 77.6, low 60, woolly 87.6; thirds 13.6, fourths 6, thirds small 4 shillings

Brown bear.—Yorkfort, northwest, etc., first light 165, low 70, woolly light 110, woolly dark 185; seconds rough light 65, rough dark 105, woolly light 81 3, woolly dark 122.6; thirds 10.6, fourths 3.3, seconds small 18.6 to 32 thirds small 5 3, fourths small 1 shilling.

Gray bear.—Yorkfort, northwest, etc, firsts rough 145, firsts woolly 92.6, seconds rough 57.6, second woolly 77 6, thirds 10, fourths 5, firsts and seconds small 27 shillings.

White bear.—Yorkfort, firsts large 155, firsts middling size 110, firsts small 20 shillings.

Fisher.—Yorkford, large 39, small 48, large pale, 26, small pale 26, seconds 31, thirds 21 shillings. Moose River, large 52, small 60, large pale 30, seconds 37, thirds 23 shillings. Canada, large 43.3, small 17, small pale 31, seconds 30.3, thirds 22.9 shillings.

Hair Seal.—Little Whale River, large 2.7, medium 2.10, small 1.9 shillings.

Blue Fox.—Yorkfort, etc first 60, No. 2 firsts, 45, seconds 22, thirds 17 shillings.

Cross Fox.—Yorkfort, No. 1 firsts 87.6, No. 2 firsts 42, pale 21, seconds 21.9, thirds 17, fourths 3 shillings. Moose River, No. 1 firsts 92.6, No. 2 firsts 41, seconds 32 6, thirds 20 shillings. Northwest, No 1 firsts 100, No 2 45, pale 19, seconds 26, thirds 16, fourths 3 shillings. Esquimau Bay, No. 1 firsts 120, No. 2 firsts 48, seconds 32.3, thirds 21 shillings. Canada, No. 1 firsts 82.6, No. 2 firsts 35, pale 22, seconds 21 thirds 11.6 shillings.

Beaver.—Canada, seconds large 27, seconds small 12.9, thirds large 15, thirds small 9.6 shillings. Northwest, firsts large 25.6, firsts small 11.6, thirds large 16, small 8.9 shillings.

Kitt Fox.—Yorkfort, firsts 2 9 shillings

Lynx.—Yorkfort, large 13 9, middling 10 9 to 10.4, small 7.7 to 7.9, large and fine 14.9, middling and fine 11 6, small and fine 9, open 9.6, seconds large 9.3, seconds middling 8.3 to 8.6, seconds small 7 to 7.3, fourths 1.4 shillings. Moose River, large and fine 17, middling and fine 13.6, large and low 13.9, middling and low 11 3, small and low 8, seconds large 12.6, seconds middling 9.9, seconds small 7 shillings. Northwest, large 13.3, middling 10.9, small 8.6, large and fine 13.6, seconds large 10, seconds middling 5.1, seconds small 7.3, fourths 1.2 shillings. Esquimau Bay, large and fine 17, middling and fine 13, fourths 1.7 shillings. Canada, large 13, middling 11.6, small 8.3, large and fine 16.6, middling and fine 12.9, small and fine 9.3, large low 12.6, middling low 11 9, small low 5, seconds large 9.6, seconds middling 8 6, seconds small 7, fourths 1 3 shilling

Marten, Yorkfort, large 27.6, small 17, pale 21.3, small pale 14.3, seconds 19.3, thirds 15.6, fourths 6.6 shillings. Northwest, large 27 6, small 17, pale 20.6, seconds 15 3, thirds 13.3, fourths 5 shillings. Mackenzie River, large 25, small 17.3 pale 22.6, small pale 15.3, seconds 17.3, thirds 11.3 shillings. Esquimau Bay, large 56.6, small 30, pale 26, small pale 15.3, seconds 19, thirds 16 shillings. Moose

River large 26, small 17.9, pale 20.6, small pale 11, seconds 15.9, thirds 13.3 shillings. Canada, large 19.9, small 11.3, pale 17, small pale 12.3, seconds 13.3, thirds 12, fourths 5.6 shillings. East Maine, large 52.6, small 29, pale 25, small pale 17, seconds 21.6, thirds 17.3 shillings.

Mink.—Yorkfort, first large 8.3 to 9.3, firsts small 1.11 to 5.3, seconds 5.3 to 5.6, thirds 1.10 to 1.11, mixed 4 to 5.9 shillings. Northwest, firsts large 7.3, seconds 4.3, thirds 1.11, mixed 4.3 shillings. Moose River, firsts large 13.6, firsts small 8.9, seconds 4.11, thirds 1.10, mixed 5.9 shillings. Canada, firsts large 9, firsts small 6.6, seconds 1.3, thirds 17, mixed 5 shillings. Esquimau Bay, firsts large 12.3, firsts small 9.3, seconds 5.9, thirds 2.10 shillings.

Muskox.—Yorkfort, firsts 75, small 43, seconds 55, thirds 17, fourths 7 shillings.

Otter.—Yorkfort, firsts large 51, brown 45, small 41, seconds large 41, small 33, thirds large 21, small 15, cubs 10 shillings. Northwest, seconds 31, seconds small 28, thirds large 18.9, small 11 shillings. Moose River, firsts large 67.6, small 67, seconds large 60.6, small 59.9, thirds large 28, small 21, cub 12 shillings. Canada firsts large 67, small and cub 63, seconds large 60.3, small 50, thirds large 31, smalls 22, cubs 11 shillings. East Maine, firsts large 83, seconds large 76, small 67, thirds large 40, small 35 shillings. Bursamis, firsts large 77, small 73, seconds large 75, small 63, thirds large 38, small 27, cub 12 shillings.

Raccoon.—Canada, firsts 9.5, seconds 2 6 shillings. Northwest, firsts 26, seconds 17, thirds 11 pence.

Red Fox.—Yorkfort, firsts dark 10.3, medium 8.6, pale 8.3, low 8.6, greasy 8.6, seconds 6.3, thirds 1.9, fourths 2 shillings. Canada, firsts dark 9, medium 7.9, pale 7.6, low 7.3, greasy 8 6, seconds 6 3, thirds 5, fourths 1.3 shillings. Moose River, firsts dark 13, medium 11 6, pale 11 3, low 11.9, greasy 13.3, seconds 9.9, thirds 6, fourths 2 shillings. Esquimau Bay, firsts dark 13.3, medium 10.9, pale 11.5, low 12, seconds 8.9, thirds 6 shillings.

Silver Fox.—Yorkfort, firsts dark 125, middling 18, pale 12.10, seconds 10.10, thirds 1 pound 1s. Northwest, firsts dark 25, middling 11.10, pale 9 10, seconds 7.10, thirds 4 pounds. Canada, firsts dark 18, middling 14, pale 10 10, seconds 9.10. Moose River, firsts dark 33, middling 14 10, pale 12, seconds 12, thirds 5 pounds. Esquimau Bay, firsts dark 51, middling 19, pale 14.10, seconds 16 pounds.

Skunk.—Yorkfort, firsts cased 4.9, firsts open 4.9, seconds cased 2.2, seconds open 1.9 shillings. Canada, firsts cased 3, firsts open 3.9, seconds open 1.3 shillings.

White Fox.—Yorkfort, No. 1 firsts 13 3, No. 2 firsts 11.9, greasy firsts 12, greasy seconds 10, seconds 9, thirds 5.6, fourths 1.3 shillings. Esquimau Bay, etc., No. 1 firsts 19 9, No. 2 firsts 14.6, greasy firsts 13 9, second 13 6, thirds 7 6, fourths 2.9 shillings. Little Whale River, No. 1 firsts 14, No 2 firsts 12 9, greasy firsts 13.3, greasy seconds 11 3, seconds 11.6, thirds 6.8, fourths 2.3 shillings.

W. H.—Yorkfort, large 21, small 8, seconds large 4.6, seconds small 4 shillings. Northwest small 5, seconds small 3 shillings.

Wolverine.—Yorkfort, open 28, cased 21, seconds open 15.6, seconds cased 11.6 shillings. Esquimau Bay, open 26, seconds open 1.3 shillings. Northwest, open 18, seconds open 1, seconds cased 13 shillings.

Artificial Butter in Holland.

The British Consul at Amsterdam reports that the years of prosperity for the producers of margarine in Holland appear to have passed away for the present, "partly in conse-

quence of the difficulties placed by most countries in the way of the sale of artificial butter or surrogates, and partly influenced by the very greatly increased importation of Australian butter into Great Britain." Prices of margarine averaged last year between about £1 18s and £2 per cwt. The following are the quantities of pure butter, of margarine and of cheese exported from Holland to England in each of the last three years.

Years	Butter.	Margarine.	Cheese.
1893 ..	142,811	1,229,737	269,364
1894	165,157	1,015,330	298,003
1895	191,221	878,827	305,920

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