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

WINNIPEG, JANUARY 29, 1894.

Manitoba.

Miss McMahon, dressmaker, opening at Minnedosa.

L. J. Treble, blacksmith, Crystal City, starting in general store business.

Taylor Bros., butchers, etc., Minnedosa, succeeded by Travis & Beddome.

H. A. Cearth, general store, Griswold, assigned in trust to Wm. Govenlock.

Steele & Sauls, hotel, Boissevain, dissolved partnership; W. H. Sauls continuing.

The stock of A. W. Dalton, general store, Carberry, is advertised for sale on Jan. 26.

W. F. Dorsey, of Estevan, has purchased the grocery business of Geo. Stewart, of Methven.

The Commercial Bank of Manitoba has entered suit against R. T. Rokeby for a note of \$35,000.

J. W. Gilbard, of Winnipeg, who represents the Jas. Hay Co., Ltd., of Woodstock, Ontario, furniture manufacturers is leaving on a trip to the Coast.

Notice is given that the partnership subsisting between Esau & Loewen, Gretna, has been dissolved by mutual consent. All debts owing to said partnership are to be paid to Isaac Loewen.

Emerson & Hague, who have carried on business very successfully at Brandon for some time, have bought the stock, plant and business of Hope & Co., Winnipeg, and will continue in the premises on Thistle street, where they will manufacture tents, awnings and canvass goods generally, mattresses, etc. They will also continue their Brandon business.

The new Imperial bank building at Portage la Prairie is nearing completion. The building is one of the handsomest in town and a great improvement for business purposes on the present premises occupied by the bank.

The stock of Greenway & Richards, hardware, of Crystal City, will be sold at a rate on the dollar on Friday, January, 26th, at Winnipeg, con-

sisting of the following. Shelf hardware, paints, etc., \$660.06; cutlery, brushes, lamps, etc., \$525.37; clocks, jewelry, \$130.42; furniture, undertaker's wares, \$342.48; tinware, etc., \$85.53; tinsmith's tools and machine, \$182.87; shop furniture, \$222.55; hay scales, \$150. Total, \$2,298.00. Book accounts, \$1,578.60.

In the Provincial Legislature this week Hon. Mr. Cameron introduced a bill which was read the first time, to amend the act prohibiting the registration of lien notes, hire receipts, and orders for chattels in registry and land title offices. Mr. O'Malley was allowed to amend his notice of the introduction of bills to repeal the Law Society Act, the Land Surveyors' Act, the Medical Act, and the Veterinary Association Act, substituting the word "amend" for "repeal."

Hon. Mr. Cameron has introduced a bill in the legislature respecting the town of Emerson. He said the bill was the result of certain legislation passed four or five years ago, the House thereby guaranteeing the interest on certain debentures issued by Emerson for \$105,000, interest at 3 per cent. The government had had to meet the payment of interest, and this bill was intended to give the town an object lesson in civic reform. A commission was to be constituted to act as a receiver, taking the place of the mayor and council, and having the power to levy rates. The indebtedness that had accrued to the government was \$4,000.

Dr. Selwyn, director of the geological survey, has received the report from the expert in charge of the artesian well at Deloraine, which describes that enterprise as a great success. Selwyn predicts that at any place west of Pembina escarpment in Manitoba which is not more than 1,500 feet above the sea level, an abundant supply of good soft water can be obtained as is now being done at Deloraine, and that at all elevations not exceeding 1,000 feet above the sea level water would flow over at the surface and afford a never failing supply.

Alberta.

P. Rose, drugs, Edmonton, succeeded by G. H. Graydon.

T. C. Power & Bro., general store, Calgary, succeeded by D. W. Marsh.

White & Stewart, flour, feed and livery, Fort Saskatchewan, given up business.

Dickson & Wilkie, grocers, produce, commission and real estate, Edmonton; sold groceries to H. Wilson.

Chave & Corriveau, hardware, Edmonton, dissolved; Chave continues, under style "Edmonton Hardware Co."

Assiniboia.

R. Wetmann has opened a shoe repairing shop at Medicine Hat.

Bullock, of the Ford hotel, Dunmore, will move to Canmore, Alberta.

Thomas B. Willey has opened a drug and stationery business at Saltcoats.

Dr. Patrick, of Saltcoats, has moved to Yorkton, where he will hereafter reside.

A. G. Thorburn, merchant, and best known resident of Broadview, died suddenly on Sunday, January 21, of heart trouble. The evening before he spoke at a political meeting, and was apparently in good health.

Northwest Ontario.

Vivian & Co., Fort William, have been closed by the Sheriff and assigned.

Murray & Muligan's general store at Chapleau has been burned. The building and stock are a total loss. Insured.

Tenders will be received addressed to Jno. W. Lawrence, Port Arthur, up to Tuesday, 6th of February, for the stock of the late Charles W. Hamilton, of Port Arthur, amounting to \$12,701 worth of dry goods, clothing and furnishings.

Freight Rates and Traffic Matters.

The Chicago Daily Trade Bulletin says:—The railroads are getting very little fresh business in grain at the advanced rates, and although agents claim to be maintaining the new tariff, there were unconfirmed rumors of private cuts. The tariff rate on flour and grain to New York is 25c per 100 lbs and 30c on provisions. Through business to Liverpool was slow and rates steady at 35.39 to 38c per 100 lbs on flour, 22.55c per bushel on wheat, 22c corn, and 46c to 52c per 100 lbs on provisions. There was a better demand for vessels to load and store grain for spring shipment, and rates were easier at 2c on wheat and 2c on corn to Buffalo, and 3c for corn to Kingston.

The British Grain Trade.

The Mark Lane Express of Jan. 20, in its weekly review of the British grain trade, says: The weather has been mild and the crop conditions satisfactory. Wheat has been the principal feature of the French demand in view of the imposition of duty at an early date. This has considerably reduced the quantity off the coast. The United Kingdom demand continues active. In values white wheat arrived is rather lower, Russia is firm with light offers; American is slow and Indian is neglected, Californian arrived is quoted at 27s; red winter parcels at 25s 3d. Spot trade is low, and the country market quieter. Flour—The animation has subsided and flour is dull and slow; for shipment one lot of Minnesota bakers went at 15s 6d to 17s 6d.

Live Stock Markets.

The Montreal Stock Yards Company in their report for the week ended Jan. 20, say:—"The cattle trade at these yards for week was fairly good. Everything was cleared out at fair prices. Medium receipts of live hogs, but no improvement in prices. Good lambs and calves demand large prices. We quote the following as being fair values: Cattle, butchers' good, 3 1/2 to 4c; cattle, butchers' medium, 3 to 3 1/2c; cattle, butchers' culls, 2 1/2 to 3c; lambs, 2 1/2 to 3 1/2c; hogs, 5 1/2 to 5c; calves, \$5 to 10. The receipts were 463 cattle, 1,462 sheep, 550 hogs and 30 calves."

Price of Petroleum.

Mr. Morris, a leading wholesale dealer in petroleum, of Ottawa, publishes a statement denying the charge of Petrolea oil refiners that middlemen are keeping up the price of oil to consumers. Morris points out that when the refiners say that oil can be purchased at Petrolea for six and a half cents per gallon they refer to sales in bulk, whereas purchasers are obliged to pay for barreling as well as for inspection and transportation. As coal oil can be purchased in the United States for three and a half cents per gallon the present duty of over seven cents gives refiners 200 per cent. protection.

It has also been stated by politicians and others that retail dealers in Manitoba have been charging exorbitant profits on petroleum oils. This is certainly not the case in Winnipeg at least, where petroleum oil is a commodity upon which the retailer barely makes the cost of handling. If three to five cents per gallon is an exorbitant profit for handling an article like oil, then the accusation is true.

Edibility of Ants.—The formic acid of ants is said to impart to them an agreeable flavor. An entomologist recalls when himself and boy companions relished a "lemonade" of crushed ants mixed with sugar and water; and a correspondent of *Insect Life* refers to a man who is in the habit of eating large black ants from rotten wood. Another man traced to little red ants a pleasant acid taste of a pie eaten in the dark.

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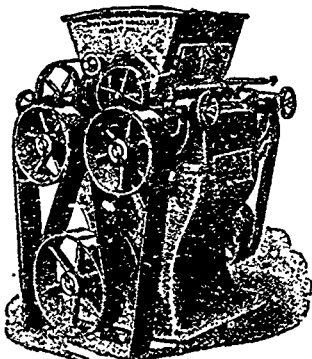
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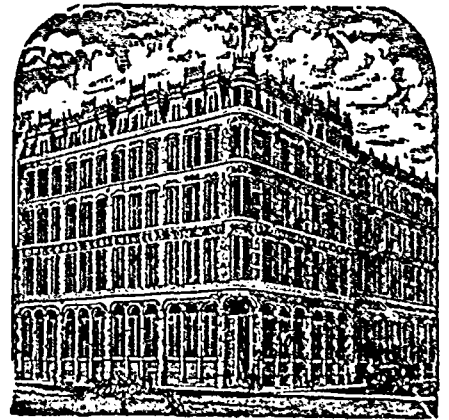


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The Commercial

WINNIPEG, JANUARY 29, 1894.

SLANDERING THE COUNTRY.

THE COMMERCIAL has received letters from the East containing clippings from some leading journals in the United States, speaking of great distress in Manitoba. Our correspondents ask us as to the truth of these statements. To reply briefly, we can say that they are entirely false. From the number of items which have appeared in United States journals, it would seem that an organized effort is being made to injure this country. What the object is we can only imagine, but undoubtedly the aim is to check immigration. It is drawing close to the season when the annual movement of immigration begins, and therefore about the time to make a move to check it, if that is the object desired. If these lying reports were circulated earlier in the season, parties abroad who contemplated coming here, would have time to make inquiries and find out how false they are. But when they are sent out shortly before the spring movement begins, they will be more effective in doing their work, as many persons who contemplated coming this spring, will not have time to make thorough inquiries until it is too late to come in time to do anything this year.

It is almost a certainty that the object sought in circulating these false reports is to check the spring movement of immigration to Manitoba and Western Canada in general. A large immigration was expected from the United States this year, and the publication of these falsehoods throughout the United States just at this season, is about the most effective plan which could be adopted to kill this immigration. Efforts have been made in previous years to check immigration to Western Canada in much the same way as is being done now, namely, by circulating false reports to the effect that the settlers in the country were in precarious circumstances, etc. What has been done before is evidently being tried again, with the object of turning intending immigrants from Manitoba toward the western states or keeping them in those states.

Some of the papers which published these reports, would not knowingly, we believe, give currency to a falsehood; but they have been imposed upon by correspondents, or have merely copied from another paper as a matter of news. For instance, such reliable journals as the *Iron Age*, would not speak of "acute distress among the farmers of the Canadian West, owing to failure of the crops," if it were not believed to be true. Other papers have contained news items and telegrams stating that the farmers are starving; that hundreds of starving people are walking the streets of Winnipeg, etc., all of which is entirely false.

As for Winnipeg, the chief of police says that there are few if any more cases in need of charity this winter than in previous winters, and we may add that those in need of aid have received it. Winnipeg, as a city, has always been exceptionally free from poverty. There is no poverty here as it is known in eastern cities.

In every city there will always be occasional cases requiring aid. In every city there are those who, through habitual improvidence, dissipation and other causes, are frequently in want. Winnipeg has a few such, but this is all, so far as the resident population is concerned. The depression in the United States led to some increase in our population last fall of the tramp and vagrant element, and perhaps some others who could not be classed under these heads, but who nevertheless arrived here in a "dead broke" condition. This has necessitated more charitable work than usual; but beyond these people who came in here from the States in the fall or early winter, and who were objects of charity when they arrived, there is only the usual number of persons who in any considerable community will occasionally require aid. It may further be stated that aid has been granted, where needed, and no one has been allowed to suffer. Winnipeg, as a city, has experienced a prosperous year, having made very material advancement in population and building and other improvements, the value of new buildings erected in the city during 1893 being placed at over \$1,500,000. This, for a city with a population of about 30,000, is a good record. In fact, the position of Winnipeg is one of singular prosperity, when compared with the general depression that has prevailed during the past year in so many countries. A return made last fall showed that 500 residences had been erected in the city during the year, of a better class than in former years.

Now, as regards the farming population, these reports are equally false. There is no destitution nor starvation among Manitoba farmers, beyond, perhaps, a few isolated cases which have been relieved by neighbors. In the most prosperous years there will be a few cases in the country, the same as in the city, where owing to special reasons such as sickness, losses by fire, etc., assistance may be required. A good many farmers in Manitoba are hard up for ready money, owing largely to the free credit system which has prevailed in this country and which has led to over-buying on credit; but they are neither destitute nor starving. They have their farms, stock and effects, and are in a good position to begin their season's work. Many of these farmers who are hard up for ready cash, have materially increased their assets during the year. It should be remembered that every year Manitoba receives a considerable immigration, including many persons with limited means. Some of our new settlers have barely sufficient capital to enable them to reach the country and locate upon land, and they have of course to put up with some hardship until they can establish themselves here and improve their surroundings, which as a rule is only a matter of time. These reports of destitution and starvation, however, are utterly false.

THE COMMERCIAL is aware of only one cause which could give a shadow of truth to the reports which have been published abroad regarding destitution in Manitoba. We refer to the Baron Hirsch colony of Russian Jews. These people were not farmers, and appear to be poorly adapted to an agricultural life. They were in destitute circumstances when they ar-

rived here, and in fact were brought here through the agency of a philanthropic movement on the part of certain parties interested in these people. To make their failure more certain, they were placed in a district which is rather too arid for successful grain growing. It is doubtful if these people would make successful farmers under the most favorable circumstances. As it is, what little crop they had last year was a failure, and it has been necessary to give them further aid. This, however, has no bearing upon the population of the country as a whole. It would be as truthful to say that the farmers of the United States were starving, because of a crop failure in a single county in the state of New York, as to make use of this incident to apply it to the farmers of Manitoba. This colony, it may be stated, was not located in Manitoba at all, but in a district of the territories, west of the province.

There has been considerable agitation among the farmers of the country this winter, in opposition to tariff taxation, railway freight rates, and in favor of certain changes in the local laws regarding interest, exemptions, etc. As is usually the case, during the prevalence of a political contest or local agitation, intemperate language has been used, which might be misunderstood and misinterpreted by persons not familiar with the situation. Some of these remarks, almost meaningless when properly understood, have been seized upon and magnified a thousand times by enemies of the country. These reports of destitution and starvation, however, have been manufactured out of whole cloth. It is also worthy of note that they were not sent from here, but were manufactured abroad. While the low price of wheat has reduced the income of the farmers the past year, the settlers as a whole are steadily improving their position, increasing their assets and building up for themselves comfortable homes.

THE UNITED STATES WHEAT CROP.

The Cincinnati *Price Current*, a recognized authority of high order, treats in detail the indications as to wheat supplies, reaching the conclusion that the wheat crop of the United States for 1893 must be recognized as fully 450,000,000 bushels. The recent estimate of the Government Bureau it considers the most faulty of all the reports coming from that source. The *Price Current* gives evidence concerning production in nine states, which are recognized as representing slightly less than half the crop, which points to an actual output of 52,000,000 in these states in excess of the Government estimate. The final official estimate of the crop, which was published two weeks ago, made the total crop of wheat appear 396,000,000 bushels. The *Price Current* points out the well known fact that the official figures for the three years prior to 1893 were under the mark. It has been well demonstrated says our contemporary, that for the three years 1890, 1891 and 1892 the production of wheat in the United States was underestimated officially about 120,000,000 bushels. This result was not due so much to imperfect methods in the Bureau at Washington as to the persistent determination of its correspondents to understa-

the situation, by which the official effort to prepare a correct exhibit was defeated. This alleged effort to reduce the crop estimate was attributed to the influence of the Farmers' Alliance and other influences, with the object of enhancing the price obtained. However this may be, it is difficult to see what lasting benefit could be gained by misrepresenting the quantity of wheat. Higher prices might be obtained for a short time, but eventually prices would be depressed as the wheat came into sight, and the average would be reduced on the next crop, so that the situation would be balanced. It is well known that the low prices prevailing this year are due to some extent to underestimates of previous crops. An underestimate of the crop therefore cannot in the end prove of any benefit to the producer.

The *Price Current* bases its belief that the crop has again been under estimated, to some extent upon the fact that where crop reports have been prepared by state officials, they are invariably higher than the report of the Washington bureau. Thus in six States, the Washington report is about 22,500,000 bushels less than the aggregate of the several reports prepared by the State authorities. If the same difference were maintained in the case of the remaining wheat States, which do not collect crop statistics, the estimate of the Washington bureau would be increased by about 75,000,000 bushels, on the basis of the official estimates by State authorities.

In the case of the northwestern wheat states, it is certainly evident that the Washington report is decidedly too low, as is shown by the quantity of wheat already marketed. The figures are: Minnesota, 30,695,000; North Dakota, 26,438,000, South Dakota, 20,521,000—total for the three states, 77,654,000 bushels. This is the total crop of these states as estimated by the Washington bureau. The *Minneapolis Market Record* says that it is well authenticated by the facts now at hand, of the movement of the crop, that the yield in the three states named is at least 100,000 bushels. More than 52,000,000 bushels have already been received at Minneapolis and Duluth, no less than 12,000,000 bushels have been ground at interior mills, more than 3,000,000 bushels have gone out through channels south of Minneapolis, without being taken into either the Minneapolis or Duluth reports of receipts; 7,000,000 are now in country elevators and 12,000,000 bushels are reserved for seed, making 86,000,000 bushels. Few dispute now that farmers in the three states have for sale 14,000,000 bushels which would make the 100,000,000 bushels claimed. So far as the three northwestern states are concerned, it is therefore evident that the Washington bureau has made a serious mistake, and if the estimates all the way through are as far astray, the *Cincinnati paper* may not be far wrong in placing the final estimate at 52,000,000 bushels under the mark.

ARBITRATION VERSUS LAW.

A great deal is being said and written these days in Manitoba about the great expense attending the collection of debts by process of law. A number of instances have been given where the expenses in connection with the

suit for the collection of a small amount, has reached a sum in excess of the original claim. Any one who has had anything to do with law in Manitoba (and we presume the condition is much the same elsewhere), knows from experience that the cost is enormous, and the result usually unsatisfactory to all concerned. In fact, the collection of debts by means of the law is almost a farce, and it would be little loss to any one but the lawyers if the whole process for the collection of minor debts were entirely swept away. The lawyers and court officials are about the only class who gain anything by law, and in fact the law seems to be framed pretty much for their special benefit. A Winnipeg merchant stated to *THE COMMERCIAL* some time ago that he undertook to collect a number of accounts by law, and when he got through he found that the legal expenses had amounted to more than he collected from all the suits. Business men are often heard to say that it is useless to go to law to collect accounts, owing to enormous legal expenses and the risk of being unable to compel payment after judgment. Really, as it stands, the law is little benefit to any one, and generally the result is unsatisfactory to all concerned.

The expenses in connection with a suit even in the lower courts, sarcastically called the poor man's court, are enormously out of proportion to the amount involved and to the service rendered. When it comes to the higher courts, expenses multiply even faster. We hear much talk about reducing the cost of legal procedure, but what seems to be necessary is a radical revolutionizing of the whole system.

In a great many cases, a settlement could be made by arbitration much more satisfactorily than by law. Winnipeg Grain Exchange furnishes an example in this direction which might well be studied by all who have the best interest of the country at heart. The Grain Exchange is the most important trading body in Manitoba. Its members handle almost the entire wheat crop of Manitoba, and do a business amounting to millions of dollars annually, and they do all this without ever engaging in a law suit. During the grain season they are rushed with business. Transactions are made in a hurry, and misunderstandings and disputes frequently occur, but the public generally knows nothing about them. The members of the exchange have a plan of settling all such difficulties among themselves. They have a "Committee of Arbitration" for the special purpose of settling any trade difficulties between members. When the services of the arbitrators is required the committee is called, the case presented and a decision is rendered with neatness and despatch. Unlike the usual result of a suit at law, the finding of the committee is generally satisfactory to all concerned. At any rate, the decisions of the committee have always been respected and accepted in every case by an immediate settlement in accordance with the decision given. No member has ever been known to object to the finding of the committee. Cases that would have cost hundreds of dollars if taken to the courts, and which would have given no end of trouble to the parties con-

cerned, besides probably requiring months to secure a verdict, have been settled in a few minutes by the committee of arbitration.

Altogether the success of the plan adopted by the Winnipeg Grain Exchange, would seem to indicate what might be done by arbitration generally, if the proper machinery existed for employing this means of settling cases which usually go before the courts.

In speaking with a member of the Winnipeg exchange about the arbitration committee, he thought that the system could be made to apply to the country at large, by the appointment of a board of arbitration, whose decisions should be made as binding as that of a court, though appeal might be allowed from the arbitrators to a judge; but in such case no new evidence should be submitted, and no lawyers should be allowed to plead.

There is one favorable feature about arbitration, that it is freed from the maze of technicalities usually woven about a case by the lawyers, sometimes to the exclusion of common sense and justice.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

An effort is being made to secure an Imperial subsidy for the Canada-Australian steamship line. The Marquis of Ripon, secretary of state for the colonies, has received a deputation consisting of Sir Charles Tupper, Mr. James Huddart, of the steamship line, and the agents general of Tasmania, New Zealand and Victoria, upon the subject. The deputation urged the Imperial government to subsidize the Canadian-Australian steamship service to the extent of £25,000 yearly for ten years, the company agreeing to build a new steamship of the Admiralty pattern, which would be available as an armored cruiser in time of war.

The act of the territorial legislature providing for greater control over separate schools has become law. The Dominion Government was pressed to disallow the act by the Catholic clergy and others, but it has refused to interfere, and the time has now expired in which the federal authorities can interfere. This is as might have been expected, and is in a line with the policy pursued by the government in the past. Certain Protestants of Ontario fought hard for interference with provincial legislation when they demanded the disallowance of the Jesuit Estate's bill passed by the Quebec legislature. The federal authorities refused to interfere, and the wisdom of their policy is now apparent, in view of the demand for the disallowance of legislation relating to the schools, passed by the Manitoba and the territorial legislatures. Had the Dominion interfered in provincial matters in the case of the Quebec act, a dangerous precedent would have been established, which would probably have led to interference with Manitoba and the territories in their school measures. The more rampant Protestants who worked themselves up to a high state of excitement because the Quebec act was not disallowed, must now admit that the Dominion government has taken about the wisest course in these matters. They can just set the Manitoba and territorial school acts against the Jesuit Estate's act and call it equal.

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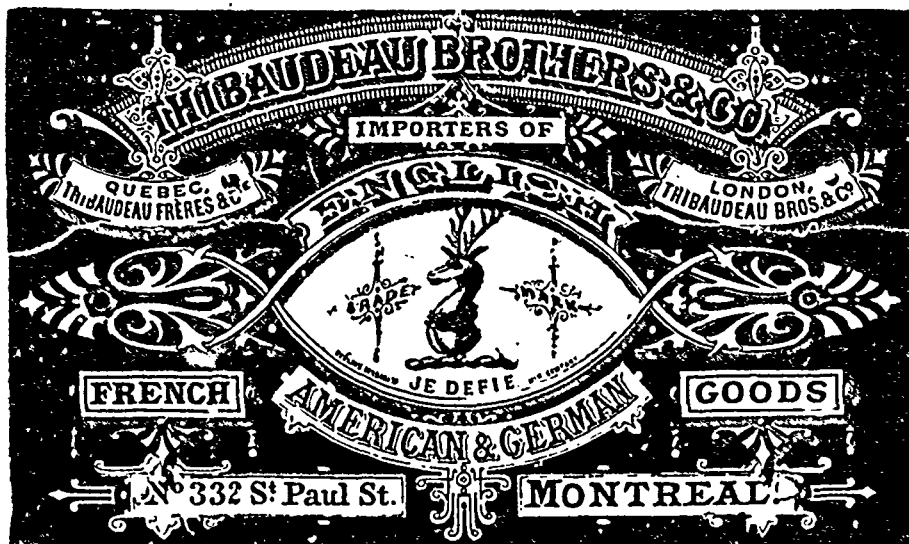
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LION "L" BRAND.

PURE VINEGARS

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Mixed Pickles, Jams, Jellies and Preserves

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MICHIEL LEFEBVRE & CO.,

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Established 1849. Gold, Silver, and Bronze Medals. 20 1st Prizes.

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BLACK TEA.

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

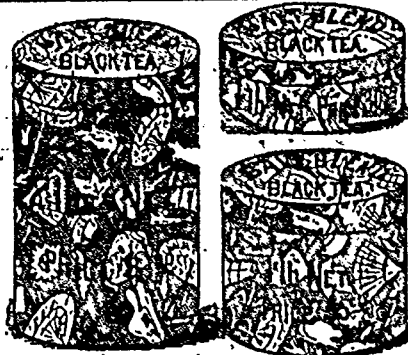
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THE TRADE ONLY SUPPLIED.

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

G. F. & J. GALT,

Wholesale Grocers,
WINNIPEG, MAN.



Hudson's Bay Company,

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Registered Brands:

Hungarian and Strong Bakers Flour

Chopped Feed, Oats, Bran, Shorts, etc.

Sole agents in Manitoba, Northwest Territories and British Columbia for

MYERS ROYAL HORSE AND CATTLE SPICE

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WANTED!

Live Hogs, Dairy Butter,
Fresh Eggs, highest market
Price.

When requiring Hams, Bacon and
Lard of Superior quality, write us.

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

HOGS WANTED

Hams, Bacon, Rolls, Long Clear,
Pure Lard, Lard Compound
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W. ALLAN, Pork Packer, Winnipeg.

WINNIPEG WANTS.

PRODUCE!

We are always open for

BUTTER

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AT HIGHEST MARKET VALUE.

{Write for full Market Quotations to

PARSONS' PRODUCE COMPANY
WINNIPEG. - MAN.

CIGARS!

For a Pleasant Smoke try **REPUBLICS.**
For Perfect Satisfaction try **LA HISPANIA**

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WINNIPEG, - MANITOBA.

C. H. MAHON & CO.

—WHOLESALE—

Boots and Shoes

MITTS, GLOVES AND MOCCASINS.

ALSO FELT GOODS OF ALL KINDS.

C. H. MAHON & CO., Winnipeg.

HO! IMPROVED Compressed Mince Meat.

Put up in neat paper packages and packed (3)
three doz. in a case. Price per gross net \$12.
GUARANTEED STRICTLY PURE.

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

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

Simpson, Hall, 16 and 18
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—MANUFACTURERS OF THE—

Finest Quality Electro-Plated Ware

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GRAIN EXPORTERS,

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DAIRY UTENSILS.

We manufacture the most
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Milk Can Trimmings, and other
Pans, Pails, Dairy Utensils

Thos. Davidson & Co.,
MONTREAL.

THE tariff debate continues in the House at Washington. Two very important features of the bill were recently voted upon by the House, namely; the coal and sugar questions. A great many amendments were introduced to the clause providing for free coal, with the object of retaining a duty upon the article. One amendment proposed a gradual reduction by taking off 12½ cents each year, thus providing for the obliteration of the duty of 75 cents per ton in six years. All amendments, however, were defeated, and the original clause placing coal on the free list was adopted by a large majority vote. The sugar question has also drawn out a great many amendments and a limited discussion, the result being that the House has voted in favor of placing all sugars, refined as well as raw, on the free list. This is, of course, a change from the original bill, which provided for a moderate duty upon sugars above a certain standard, while raws were free. Later telegrams from Washington report that the clause placing iron ore on the free list, has been confirmed by the house after a very warm debate. Great opposition also developed to the clause placing agricultural implements on the free list, but this important feature of the bill has been retained.

THE binder twine situation is becoming interesting. There was a cry of monopoly against the twine business, and so strong did the agitation become that the Patrons of Industry in Ontario established quite a large factory at Brantford in that province. In view of the farmers having gone into the twine industry, it seemed somewhat peculiar that binder twine was one of the two or three articles upon which the government reduced the duty at the last session of Parliament. The Ontario government also established a factory in connection with the Central prison at Toronto, and now the Dominion government is putting in plant at the Kingston penitentiary to make binder twine. With lower duties and two opposition prison factories, the Patrons will find it difficult to make their Brantford factory meet expenses, while there are the several factories represented by the cordage combine, which alone are capable of turning out a great deal more twine than is needed to meet the annual requirements of the country. With the three new plants in operation, there should be abundance of twine next season, though no doubt the cordage combine will close some of its factories. In fact it is already reported that the Port Hope factory has been closed, throwing ninety operatives out of employment.

WE publish elsewhere in this issue a paper read by Mr. Grant at the recent meeting of the Manitoba Dairy men's association, which is worthy of perusal by business men. After showing the value of the dairy interests to a country, Mr. Grant proceeds to urge the matter upon the attention of business men and legislators. He does not wish business men to go into making butter and cheese, but he wishes them to use their influence to induce the government to take immediate action toward developing our dairy interests. If the dairy men's association will lay out their programme, showing what they want the government to do to forward the dairy in-

terests, they can certainly count upon the favorable influence of the representative business people of Winnipeg, many of whom fully appreciate the value of the dairy industry to a country. THE COMMERCIAL has no hesitation in saying, that if the progress at one time made in Manitoba in dairying had been kept up, the country would be much better off today, farmers and merchants alike. Unfortunately the tendency to grow wheat almost exclusively has prevented the expansion of the dairy industry. THE COMMERCIAL has repeatedly urged the dairy industry upon the attention of our people. It is a great source of wealth to a country, and where dairying is a large industry the country is almost proof against hard times. The government can certainly do a great deal to encourage the industry. Dairying, to be successful, must be conducted on proper principles. What the government can do is to give the necessary educational advantages, so that those who are anxious to learn may have an opportunity of gaining such experience as they may require. THE COMMERCIAL some time ago showed what had been accomplished in Denmark, in furthering the dairy interests, through the efforts of the government. What has been done in Denmark can we believe be done in Manitoba, if the effort is earnestly made.

Duluth Market Prices

The following were the ruling and closing prices of wheat at Duluth on Wednesday, January 24:—

Cash No. 1 hard. Wheat in store opened ½c advanced at 62c, ruled quiet but firm, closed ½c further advanced and 1c above yesterday at 62½c. A few cars "to arrive" sold early at 62½c, ruled dull, closed nominally ½c higher at 63c.

Cash No. 1 northern. A 10,000 bushel lot in store sold early unchanged from yesterdays close at 60½c, ruled dull but firm, closed firm and 1c higher at 61½c. Wheat "to arrive" sold early at ½c above yesterday's closing quotations at 61½c, ruled dull and inactive, closing firm at ½c further advance and ½c above yesterday at 61½c.

Cash No. 2 northern dull, firmly held, without trades, closed strong, nominally 1c above yesterday at 58c.

Cash No. 3 wheat dull and scarce, nothing reported, closed nominally 1c advanced at 53c. Rejected wheat dull, without trades, closed nominally 1c higher at 47½c.

May No. 1 northern opened firm at an ¼ above yesterday's close at 62½c, advanced at once to the split 62½ and 63c, sold at 63c About 11 a.m. broke ¾ to 62½c, slowly recovered to 62½c by noon. During the afternoon ruled quiet but very firm with further business at 62½c, 62½c with sales just at the close at 63c, closed at 63c sellers, 2c up from yesterday.

Barley dull and unchanged, closed ranging from 34 to 41c.

Flaxseed quiet, firm at 2c advance, closed at \$1.34.

Oats steady, firm and unchanged at 27½c for No. 2 white and 27c for No. 3 white in store and nominally ½c more on track.

Mill feed firm at \$11.50 for bran, shorts at \$12, red dog at \$12.50 in 200 lb sacks.—*Market Report*

The financial embarrassment of J. & A. Mc Millan, wholesale stationers, of St. John, N.B., is reported. The business was established over forty years ago. The liabilities are large.

THE SITUATION.

WINNIPEG, SATURDAY AFTERNOON, Jan. 27.

Severe weather this week, the coldest of the winter, has increased the quietness of the usually dull season. Locally there is not much change to report. The tariff situation seems to become more exciting week by week. Manufacturers of all kinds are having meetings, both in Canada and the United States, to consider what policy will be the best to follow, in view of tariff changes. Deputations continue to go to Ottawa to interview the government upon the burning question. Among the deputations at Ottawa this week were the manufacturers who use bar iron as raw material, who are asking that the duty upon that commodity be reduced, whereas the rolling mills want free scrap iron, their request being opposed by the makers of pig iron. The producers of pig iron have argued before the cabinet their contention that the duty on scrap iron should be increased, with a view of forcing the proprietors of rolling mills to use pig iron. It is a sharp fight all around, and the Government is no doubt kept in hot water continually.

In the Manitoba legislature the important measures introduced are a bill to prohibit the registration of lien notes, hire receipts and orders for chattels in registry and land titles offices, thus preventing these documents from being made a lien upon lands. Bills have also been introduced to amend the Law Society act, the Land Surveyors' act, the Medical act and the Veterinary Association act, the object being, it is understood, to abolish the fixed fees which can be charged under the authority of legislation.

The establishment of the line of steamships to Australia is bringing several Australian lines of produce into competition with domestic produce in our Coast markets, and the Winnipeg market has already been influenced thereby. Eastern Canada mutton, in transit for the Coast, has been stopped here and thrown on the Winnipeg market, owing to Coast markets having become demoralized through supplies of Australian mutton. The result has been the temporary glutting of the Winnipeg market with eastern mutton. Butter and eggs from Australia will also bring increased competition with the Manitoba produce in the Coast markets.

The mercantile reports at the close of this week note continual improvement in the situation in the United States. The industrial establishments are reported to be slowly resuming work, though the tendency is still to reduce wages, ranging from 7 to 20 per cent. Failures in the United States were 430 this week against 255 last year, and 55 in Canada against 40 the same week last year. None are of great magnitude.

Winnipeg Markets.

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

DRY GOODS.—Advices from the east state that the season's trade is expected to be light, owing largely to expected tariff changes. Very few repeat orders are being placed, and only such additional buying is being done as is necessitated by immediate wants. Imported goods are coming to hand in this market. Only a very limited amount of shipping out spring orders has been done yet.

GROCERIES.—Sugars are held at the advance noted last week. The U. S. House of Representatives has voted to put refined as well as low grade raw sugars on the free list, and if this feature of the tariff bill is carried through, it will have an important bearing upon prices. It was expected that some protection would be given on refined. Dried fruits are light in stocks east, in several lines. Raisins are scarce and tending higher. Valencias advanced ½c at Toronto. Dried apples are scarce



A Common Error.

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

THIS IS WRONG

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

A RESIDUE. So with COCOA.

—IN COMPARISON—

COCOA is skimmed milk.
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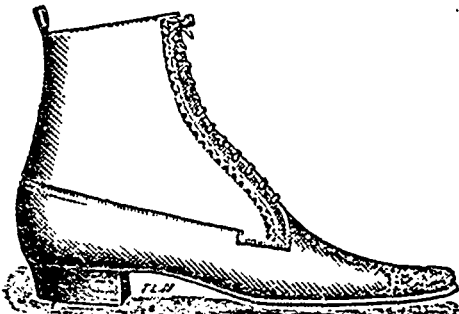
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and very firm. Prunes also are rather scarce. Domestic canned goods are said to be offering in round lots at cut prices, particularly tomatoes, and canned salmon is offered in jobbing lots, considerably under prices held some time back.

WOOD FUEL—Good tamarac is held at \$4.50 per cord on track here, but alleged tamarac, consisting largely of pine and spruce, can be had at \$4. Oak can be bought at \$3.75 to \$4 as to quality. In fact about the best can be got under \$4 on track, and not much sold as high as \$4; mixed pine or spruce, with a stick or two of tamarac, about the same price. Poplar has sold at all the way from \$2.25 to \$3 on track. Only extra fine wood would bring the top quotation, while that sold at the lower price would be hardly worth hauling. \$2.75 per cord is about the price of fairly good poplar. Mixed ash and elm wood has sold as low as \$3.25 delivered in the city, by the car lot.

GREEN FRUITS—Stocks are light all around. The very cold weather which has prevailed all over the country extending away south, has prevented the shipment of fruit. Advices from Minneapolis stated that it was impossible to ship stuff on account of the cold wave, and car lots of oranges, etc., from southern points, have been stopped in transit and run into round houses along the railroads for shelter. Apples are very high east, and now stock could not be brought in here to sell at present prices; but dealers are letting the stuff go, rather than take chances on deterioration in quality from holding. Oranger are rather firmer, good sizes being held at \$1.50 to 5.00 per box, and undesirable sizes from \$4 up. Lemons are firmer. Prices are: Apples, \$5.00 to \$6.00 per barrel. Florida oranges, \$4.00 to \$5.00 per box; lemons, new Messinas, \$.00 Cranberries are quoted at \$7.50 to \$8.00 per barrel. New Malaga grapes at \$8.00 to \$8.50 per keg. Sweet potatoes, \$5.50 \$6.00 per barrel. Honey, strained, 12c per lb.

RAW FUR—Further advices have come to hand regarding the recent London fur sales, which show that everything sold lower. Following is a list of prices realized at Lampson's sales:—

Bear, black	17½	per cent lower than March.
" brown . . . . .	.25	" "
" grizzly . . . . .	.20	" "
Beaver	12½	" " January
Badger . . . . .	.35	" " March.
Cat, house		Same as March.
" wild	15	per cent lower than March.
Fox, grey . . . . .	.35	" "
" red	7½	" "
Lynx . . . . .	.35	" "
Marten	17½	" "
Mink . . . . .	.40	" "
Muskrat, fall . . . . .	.25	" "
" winter . . . . .	.10	" "
" spring . . . . .	.10	" "
Opossum . . . . .	.40	" "
Raccoon . . . . .	.10	" "
Skunk . . . . .	.17½	" "
Wolf . . . . .	.27½	" "

Sealskins averaged about 48 shillings, though some lots sold as low as 44 shillings. Quotations below will about cover the range of prices now paid in Winnipeg. The value of a skin varies as to size, color and condition of fur. The top price is for large skins, of prime quality. Occasionally an extra large, fine skin is received which will bring even more than the top quotation:—

Badger, per skin	\$ 05 to \$ 50
Bear, black	50 to 25 00
Bear, brown	50 to 25 00
Bear, grizzly	1 00 to 16 00
Beaver	2 00 to 7 00
Beaver castors, per pound	2 50 to 4 00
Ermings, per skin	01 to 02
Fisher	50 to 7 00
Fox, cross	75 to 6 00
Fox, kit . . . . .	.10 to .45
Fox, red . . . . .	.25 to 1.50
Fox, silver	5.00 to 70.00
Lynx . . . . .	.25 to 3.50

Marten . . . . .	.75 to 2.50
Mfok . . . . .	.25 to 1.00
Musquash . . . . .	.02 to .10
Otter	1.50 to 10.00
Raccoon . . . . .	.50 to .35
Skunk . . . . .	.05 to .60
Timber wolf . . . . .	.25 to 3.00
Prairie wolf, large . . . . .	.25 to .75
" small . . . . .	.25 to .55
Wolverine . . . . .	.50 to 3.50

PAINTS, OILS, GLASS, ETC.

We referred last week to the meeting of the lead and prepared paint manufacturers, at Toronto, which was not then concluded, and there were some points in dispute which were not settled. It is reported that the manufacturers have not yet come to a complete understanding among themselves, and further meetings may yet be held to try and arrive at a settlement. It seems that certain of the manufacturers want prepared paints, as well as white lead, to come under the control of the association. Those who oppose this are anxious to continue the fixed prices on white lead, but not on prepared paints. It was decided, as we stated last week, to allow the price of white lead to remain at 5 cents per pound to jobbers, but a rebate will be given on lots of five tons and over of 2½ per cent, with a further increase for larger quantities. It has since been decided in regard to prepared paints, to reduce the price to \$1.05 per gallon for pure, with second quality 15c per gallon lower. Discounts for larger quantities have also been decided upon under the terms of which purchasers of 500 gallons of prepared paints taken within the year are entitled to a rebate of 10 per cent., payable at the end of the year.

GRAIN AND PRODUCE.

WHEAT—The week has been one of depression in wheat. The week opened with United States markets lower. A decrease of 532,000 bushels was reported in wheat and flour on ocean passage. The weekly visible supply statement showed a small decrease. The total visible supply in the United States and Canada east of the mountains, is now 80,382,000 bushels, and a year ago was 82,227,000 bushels, and two years ago was 43,715,000 bushels. On Tuesday United States markets continued lower, owing to favorable weather in the winter wheat states, where a predicted cold wave failed to materialize to the extent predicted. Country elevator stocks in the Northwest States decreased 160,000 bu. during the past week and the loading for European importing countries were estimated to have been about 2,500,000 bu. below the requirements. On Wednesday United States markets were a trifle firmer. Though the weather was pretty cold, it was preceded by a heavy snow, which it is expected would prevent damage to the winter wheat crop. *Bradstreet's* report of stocks showed a decrease of 522,000 bu. east and 245,000 west of the Rocky Mountains—a total decrease of 767,000 bu. On Thursday business was dull, and restricted by the storm which prevailed, interrupting telegraphic communication between the east and the west. The Cincinnati *Price Current* in its summary said: "The severe cold weather was preceded by a heavy fall of snow, protecting the young wheat plant from serious damage. Receipts may be restricted for a short time by the storm." On Friday United States markets were easier. The announcement that France will likely increase the duty upon breadstuffs, exerted a bearish influence upon the trade.

Exports of wheat from the United States and Canada, both coasts (flour included as wheat) for the week ended Jan. 25, equal 2,947,000 bushels, 9 per cent less than last week, but 16 per cent more than in the week a year ago, and 15 per cent less than in the week two years ago.

The visible supply of wheat in this country for the week ended Saturday, Jan. 20, 1894, shows a decrease of 51,000 bushels as against an increase of 147,000 bushels for the correspond-

ing week last year, and a decrease of 375,000 the corresponding week two years ago, and a decrease of 779,000 bushels for the corresponding week in 1891.

Total receipts of wheat at the four principal United States winter wheat points, Toledo, St. Louis, Detroit and Kansas City from July 1 to date are 37,293,181 bu., against 63,472,958 bu. in 1892 and 51,021,299 bu. in 1891. The total receipts at the four principal spring wheat points since August 1, the beginning of the crop year, foot up: Minneapolis 31,080,103 bu., Duluth 22,646,890 bu., Chicago 15,981,228 bu., Milwaukee 6,850,565 bu., making a total of 76,568,486 bu., against 122,822,859 bu. during the same time last year and 113,231,576 bu. in 1891.

The Minneapolis *Market Record* says:—"Prices that are paid in the northwest states now are some 6 to 8c higher than could be realized in London, were the wheat to be sent there and sold at prevailing prices. This is saying much for the enterprise of the spring wheat millers under such adverse conditions as they have been laboring with for some time."

The dulness of the local situation has been increased by the cold weather which has prevailed this week. Country markets have been slower than ever, and many markets might as well have been closed up entirely. There is not enough wheat coming in to pay for keeping elevators open at some points. Prices to farmers in Manitoba country markets are nominally about the same. About 42c is the lowest price paid for No. 1 hard in country markets, and at a good many markets 43 and 44c is paid for this grade, while at a few points even higher prices are paid, ranging up to 48c for No. 1 hard, at points where there is sharp competition, No. 2 hard 2c under No. 1. In round lots very little business is being done, and we quote 59 to 59½c on track Fort William for No. 1 hard, and 65 to 65½c for May delivery. A few car lots are going through all rail to Ontario millers, principally via the southern route, as they reach the mills more directly by that route which want wheat for grinding in transit. Ontario millers are paying a big premium for Manitoba wheat, which is quoted 18 to 20 cents per bushel higher than Ontario wheats. There is considerable Manitoba wheat held east, which was placed in store there before the close of navigation, which is being drawn upon to supply millers, and all rail shipments from here are light, though a little more is going than formerly. Stocks in store at Fort William on January 20 were 1,819,105 bushels. Receipts for the week were 136,834 bushels, and no shipments. A year ago stocks were 2,706,734, being an increase of 114,335 for the week.

FLOUR—The depression in wheat continues to operate against any improvement in the flour markets. This week wheat is worse than ever. Quotations in small lots to the local trade, delivered in the city hold at the recent decline as follows: Patents, \$1.55 to \$1.60; strong bakers, \$1.45 to \$1.50; XXXX, which varies widely in the quality of different mills, is quoted at 80 to \$1.00 as to quality. Lower grades, 60 to 75c. Prices per sack of 98 pounds.

MILLSTUFFS—Prices hold at the last advance, at \$11 to 12 for bran and \$13 to 14 for shorts. Eastern markets are strong for bran.

OATMEAL, ETC.—Rolled oatmeal is quoted at \$2.40 in small lots for 80 lb. sacks; standard, in 95 pound sacks, \$2.60 and granulated, \$2.60. Cornmeal, \$1.75; buckwheat flour, \$4; and rye, \$3. Beans are quoted at \$1.80 to \$1.90 per bushel; split peas, \$2.40 to 2.50; pot barley, \$2.40 to 2.50; and pearl barley \$4 per sack, rolled wheat, \$5.50 per barrel.

GROUND FEED—There is not much doing in ground feed, and prices range from \$17 to \$19 per ton as to quality.

OATS—Prices hold about the same and wo

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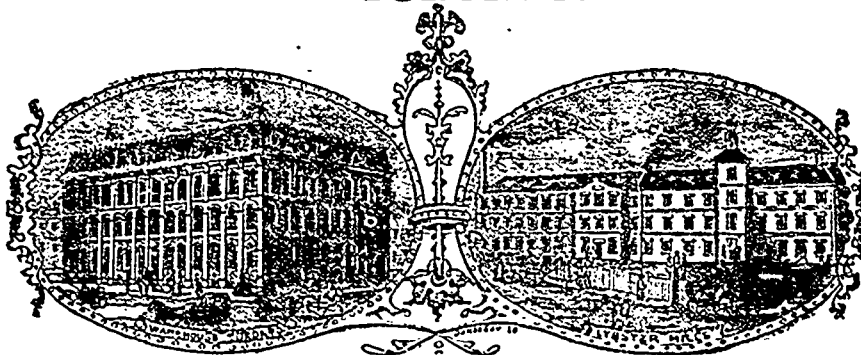
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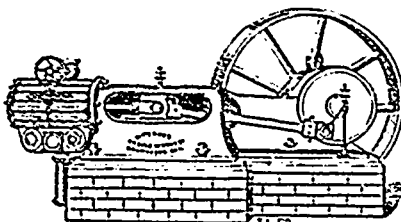
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quote from 23 to 25c per bushel of 34 pounds, for cars on track at country points, as to quality and freight rate. In Winnipeg on the street market 28 to 31c per bushel is paid farmers for loads, 30 to 31c being for milling quality. Some car lots of oats have at last gone east, the higher tendency there making it possible to ship, but the margin is very small, and very little has been done. It is said a lot of Manitoba oats sold in Toronto, delivered at North Bay, at 37½c, probably to go to Montreal, where 37½ to 38 is quoted.

BARLEY—Car lots on track country points are quoted at about 23c for feed quality, per bushel of 48 pounds. Malting samples will bring only about the same as feed grade. We learn of one sale at 29c on track country, but sales of barley are few and far between.

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

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

BUTTER—The market remains quiet and easy. Round lots of dairy are bought at 16 to 18c, and would have to average good to bring 18c. Sales have been made of common for cooking purposes at 15 to 16c. It is hard to get over 20c now even for small lots of choice dairy. Rolls are quiet, and are taken at about 18 to 20c for good round lots.

CHEESE—Selling in a small way at 11 to 12c as to quality.

EGGS—Are lower again, sales having been made at 16c per dozen, though usually held at 17c for small lots. Fresh, about 22c.

CURED MEATS—Meats are lower all around, as will be seen by the sharp drop in prices given below, the drop being particularly heavy on hams. In round lots these prices will be sharply shaded. Prices are: hams, 11½ to 12½c; breakfast bacon, 13c for backs and 13½c for bellies; dry salt long clear bacon, 9c; smoked long clear 10c; spiced rolls, 10c; boneless hams, 11c; mess pork, \$18.00 per barrel. Sausage is quoted: fresh pork sausage, 8c; bologna sausage 8½c per lb; German, 8½c; ham, chicken and tongue sausage, 10c per half lb. packet. Pickled hogs tongues, 5c lb. Pickled pigs feet, \$1.40 per pair; pickled hocks, 3c lb.

LARD—Pure lard held at at \$2.25 in 20-pound pails, per pail; compound lower, at \$2.00 per pail; compound in 5, 5 and 10 pound tins, \$7 per case of 60 pounds. Pure leaf lard in 3 and 5 pound tins, quoted at \$7.50 per case of 60 pounds.

DRESSED MEATS—The principal feature is the depression in hogs. Packers are at a loss to know just what to do, in view of a fear that the tariff on imports of cured hog stuffs may be "revised." Under the circumstances they are not active buyers. Prices have declined in the east, and some packers are not buying at all, as they are afraid to pay present prices with the possibility of tariff changes in the near future. This of course operates to depress prices. Local packers are in the same fix, and have become cautious buyers. Prices are therefore locally easier, and though 6c has been paid this week the feeling is uncertain and prices may drop again. Mutton is lower, owing to pressure to sell eastern mutton which was intended for British Columbia, but was stopped in transit and thrown on this market. It is offering 1c lower at 7c, and could probably be bought for 6c in round quantities. Beef about the same, at 4c for ordinary frozen, 4½ for choice frozen and 5c for good fresh killed. An occasional car of western dressed beef is going east to Montreal and other points.

POULTRY—Following prices are nominal, as there is no business doing in lots: 12 to 13c for turkeys, 9 to 10c for geese and ducks and 7 to 9c for chickens.

HIDES—There are very few hides offering, and country butchers and dealers appear to be holding their frozen stock on account of low prices. A buyer who returned from the country, said

he was unable to buy anything, stuff being held above his views. A drop in prices was expected at Montreal this week as tanners were holding off for lower prices. We quote Winnipeg inspected hides here as follows: No. 1 cows, 2½c; No. 2, 1½c; No. 3, 1c; No. 1, heavy steers, 3c; No. 2 heavy steers 2c; No. 3 steers 1c. Frozen hides, mixed grades uninspected, 1½c per lb. Calf, 8 to 13 lb skins, 4 to 5c per pound. Kips about the same as hides. We quote 45 to 50c for new sheep and lamb skins, as to size, etc. Tallow, 4½c; rendered; 2 to 3c rough.

WOOL—Ordinary long wools nominal at 7 to 8c per pound; mixed quality, containing some finer grades 8 to 9c per pound; downs 9 to 10c as to quality; fine wools, such as good merino grades, 10 to 11c.

VEGETABLES—Nothing in this week, weather being too cold. Potatoes nominal at 40 to 45c per bushel. Other vegetables are quoted. Turnips, 20 to 25c; carrots, 40c; beets, 40c; parsnips, 2c per lb; onions, 90c to \$1 per bushel. Cabbage, 2c per lb. Celery, 30 to 40c per dozen.

HAY—Baled hay, on track, \$5 to \$6 per ton, or \$4 to \$4.50 at country points. Loose hay on the street market about \$3 to 4 per ton.

LIVE STOCK—Hogs quoted at 5c off cars here. One car in. At the East End abattoir, Montreal, on Monday, there was a fair demand for cattle and the quality being somewhat better prices were generally higher, particularly for the common class of cattle. The tops sold at 4c to 4½c, fair to good cattle at 3½ to 4c, and poor to medium from 2c to 3½c. Lambs were in good demand at 3½c to 4½c, but sheep sold slowly at 3c to 3½c. The 25 calves offered sold at \$2 to \$10 each.

Chicago Board of Trade Prices.

Wheat opened ¼ to ½c higher on Monday, but declined ¾ to ½c, and closed ¾c lower than Saturday. Corn and oats were fractionally lower, but pork gained 27½c over Saturday's close. Closing prices were:—

	Jan.	May.	July.
Wheat.....	59½	61½	65½
Corn.....	31½	38½	—
Oats.....	26½	29½	23½
Pork.....	13 20	13 42½	—
Lard.....	7 80	7 70	—
Short Ribs.....	6 70	6 82½	—

On Tuesday wheat ranged lower, opening ¼ to ½c lower, advanced ¾c, declined ½c, and closed ¾c lower than Monday. Closing prices were:—

	Jan.	May.	July.
Wheat.....	59½	61½	65
Corn.....	31½	38½	—
Oats.....	26½	29½	23½
Pork.....	13 20	13 27½	—
Lard.....	7 80	7 85	—
Ribs.....	6 80	6 70	—

On Wednesday wheat was quiet, and opened steady, advanced ½c, declined ¾ to ½c, receded and closed ½c higher than Tuesday. The speculative market was firmer and the cash market sympathized with that. No. 2 regular ranged at 59½ to 59¾c and closed at 59½c. No. 3 hard variety sold to a limited extent at 60c. Offerings very light. Spring wheat by sample ruled quiet and steady. Very little wheat offered and choice hard variety saleable to millers. No. 3 sold at 58½ to 60c to a limited extent. Closing prices were:—

	Jan.	May.	July.
Wheat.....	59½	61½	65½
Corn.....	35½	38½	—
Oats.....	27½	30	20
Pork.....	13 12½	13 22½	—
Lard.....	7 70	7 57½	—
Ribs.....	6 57½	6 67½	—

On Thursday wheat was dull and prices easier. May sold down to 63½c, but partially recovered and closed ½c lower than Wednesday. Closing prices were:—

	Jan.	May.	July.
Wheat.....	59½	63½	65
Corn.....	35½	38½	—
Oats.....	27½	30½	23½
Pork.....	13 20	13 30	—
Lard.....	7 75	7 60	—
Ribs.....	6 60	6 72½	—

On Friday wheat opened a fraction lower and with a narrow range, closed ¼ to ½c lower for the day. Closing prices were:—

	Jan.	May	July
Wheat.....	59	63½	64½
Corn.....	35	38½	—
Oats.....	26½	29½	23½
Pork.....	13 12½	13 20	—
Lard.....	7 74	7 57½	—
Ribs.....	6 52½	6 62½	—

On Saturday, Jan. 27, wheat was dull and scarcely any variation in prices, opening at 63½c to ¾ for May delivery and closed at 63½c per bushel. A week ago May wheat closed at 64½c.

Winnipeg Wheat Inspection.

The following shows the number of cars of wheat inspected at *Winnipeg for the weeks ending on the dates given, compared with the number of cars inspected for the corresponding week a year ago, as reported by Inspector Horne to the Board of Trade:—

Grade.	Dec. 21.	Dec. 30.	Dec. 6.	Jan. 13.	Jan. 20.
Extra Manitoba hard.....	0	0	0	0	0
No. 1 hard.....	47	42	48	29	38
No. 2 hard.....	11	35	34	13	1
No. 3 hard.....	0	6	4	2	11
No. 4 hard.....	0	0	0	0	0
No. 1 Northern.....	8	8	0	7	1
No. 2 Northern.....	1	1	1	0	0
No. 1 White fyte.....	0	0	2	1	0
No. 2 White fyte.....	0	0	0	0	0
No. 1 Spring.....	0	0	1	2	1
Rejected.....	6	4	5	4	6
No Grade.....	1	0	2	0	0
Total.....	74	96	103	68	58
Same week last year.....	161	234	245	153	173

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

Duluth Wheat Market.

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

Monday—May, 63½c.
Tuesday—May, 62½c.
Wednesday—May 63c.
Thursday—May 62½c.
Friday—May 62½c.
Saturday—May, 62½c.

A week ago prices closed at 63½ for May delivery per bushel. A year ago cash wheat closed at 67½, and May at 72½c per bushel.

Minneapolis Markets.

Following were closing quotations for wheat on Thursday, January 25:—

Grade	Jan	May	July	On track
No. 1 Hard.....	59	60	61½	59½
No. 2 Northern.....	—	—	—	59

Flour—Market is slow and quiet. Very little flour is being sold except to the western trade. Production is light. Quoted at \$3.25 to 3.60 for first patents; \$3.00 to 3.30 for second patents; \$1.50 to 1.85 for fancy and export bakers; \$1.20 to 1.25 for low grades in bags, including red dog. Following are millers asking prices in cotton sacks 9's and 49 pounds: lye flour, per barrel, \$2.50; A.X. \$2.30, standard, \$2.10; buckwheat flour, \$5.25 to 6.00, nominal; graham flour, \$2.80. In wood, 20c extra.

Bran and Shorts—To-day's quotations are mostly \$10 for bran and \$10.25 for shorts f.o.b. cars in bulk.

Oats—The market is quiet with small supply. Sales at 26 to 26½c on track.

Barley—Receipts very light. Good barley would sell well. For choice bright barley sales might be made as high as 44c, though the quality would have to be choice. |

Feed—Millers held at \$13 to 13.25; less than car lots, \$13 to 14; with corn meal at \$12.00 to 12.25; granulated meal, \$16.50 to 17.00.—*Market Record*, Jan. 25.

New York Wheat.

On Saturday, Jan. 27, wheat closed at 68½ for May delivery. A week ago May wheat closed at 69½.

Minneapolis Wheat.

No. 1 Northern wheat sold on Saturday at 60½ to 61½ for cash. May closed at 60c. A week ago cash closed at 60½ and May at 60½.

Toronto Markets.

Wheat—Local prices were easier. Exporters were not anxious to buy, and millers "wouldn't touch it at any price," as a local dealer said. Red and white, north and west, offered at 57c, with exporters buying at 56c. Spring is quoted nominally on the Midland at 58c and goose at 54c, middle freights, west. Manitobas are steady and in good demand. Six cars of No. 1 hard, Montreal freights, sold to-day at 77c; one car, Toronto freights, sold at 75½c and one car west sold at 75c. No 2 hard is held west at 73c and east at 75c.

Flour—Very dull. There were offerings of straight roller to day at \$2.75, Toronto freights, and a sale, middle freights west at \$2.90. One lot of 80 per cent. patent sold, middle freights, at \$3.10 and one lot of 90 per cent. patent, Chatham, at \$2.90. Another lot of 90 per cent. patent, Waterloo, sold at \$2.90.

Millfeed—Bran scarce and in good demand. Car lots of bran, middle freights west, changed hands at \$13.50 and shorts at \$14. A sale of bran east was also reported at \$13.50 and shorts at \$14.50.

Oatmeal—Steadier. Car lots on track, in bags, are quoted at \$3.95 and broken lots at \$4.10 to 4.15.

Oats—Local demand continues active, and keeps prices above export basis. Sales of mixed were made west to day at 31c and of white at 31½c. Car lots of mixed and white on track for local uses are in demand at 36c, with holders asking 37c.

Barley—One lot of 5,000 bushels No. 1 sold to day at 43c, and another of 16,000 bushels at 44c. Feed is in active demand for shipment to Quebec and the maritime provinces at 37c west and 39½c east.

Eggs—Prices are easy at 13½ to 14c for limed, and 16 to 17 for "held"; 17 to 17½ for fresh, and 25c for strictly new laid.

Apples—Selected apples are quoted at \$3.75 to \$4, and cooking apples at \$2.50 to \$3.00. Dried stock quiet, but firm, at 5½ to 6c and evaporated is held at 10 to 10½c.

Beans—Quiet at \$1.25 to 1.50 per bushel. Jobbers are paying \$1.25 and are selling at \$1.50 for white, and 5 to 5½c for Limas.

Onions—Commission houses are getting 1 to 1½c per lb for yellow Danvers and silver skins.

Honey—At 7½ to 8c for extracted and \$1.50 to \$1.75 per dozen for sections.

Poultry—Quotations for strictly fresh killed stock are as follows, with "snowed" 1 to 1½c lb lower:—Turkeys, 8 to 9c; geese, 6 to 7c; chickens, 25 to 15c; and ducks 50 to 80c.

Dressed Meats—Demand fair. Quotations are: Beef fore, 4½ to 6c; hinds, 6½ to 8c; carcass lamb 7 to 8c; mutton, 6 to 7c; and veal, 7 to 8c; pork \$6.60 to 6.80.

Dressed Hogs—Prices steady at \$6.25 up to \$6.60 for small lots, the latter being paid for medium weights. Rail lots were offered liberally, but packers were holding off to some extent. Mixed lots could be bought at \$6.25, delivered here.

Cured Meats—Quotations are as follows: Mess pork, Canadian, \$16.00 to \$16.50; short cut, \$17.00 to \$17.50; shoulder, mess, \$15½ bacon, long clear, case lots, 8½; lard, Canadian tierces, 9½c; tubs, 10c; pails, 10½c to 10c

and compounds, in pails, 8 to 8½c; smoked hams, 11½ to 12c; bellies, 12 to 12½c; rolls 9 to 9½c, and backs, 11 to 11½c. Packing salt is quoted at 60c per sack for coarse, and 62c for fine.

Butter—Offerings large, with demand scarcely sufficient to take them up. Prices easy. Quotations to-day are unchanged. Choice dairy tubs sell at 19½ to 20½c, with an odd lot of extra fine at 21c. Rol's sell at 18½ to 20c. Bakers' butter is quoted at 14 to 16c. Creamery pounds sell at 25 to 26c, and creamery tubs at 24 to 25c.

Cheese—Full creams, September and October, sell at 11½ to 11½c.

Seeds—Dealers are paying \$5 to \$6.50 for low grades to choice clean samples of alsike, with from \$6.60 for strictly fancy samples. Red clover is quoted at \$5.60 to \$5.75 for choice and \$6 to \$6.25 for extra choice. Timothy is nominal at \$1.25 to \$1.75, and choice flail threshed samples are quoted at \$2.

Wool—Unchanged at 17 to 17½c for merchantable. Pulled wools are steady at 19 to 21c for supers and 23 to 25c for extras.

Hides—Dealers are paying 3½c for No. 1 green and 4½c for steer hides of 60 pounds and over. No. 1 cured is being sold at 4½c. 75 to 80c for sheepskins and at 5 to 6c for No. 1 green calfskins. Cured calf is selling at 7 to 8c. Tallow at 5½ to 6c. Dealers are jobbing at 6½c.

Butchers' Cattle—Prices steady, owing to a fairly active demand, coupled with light receipts. Prices were no higher, but the demand was brisker. Some of yesterday's sales were: 21 head, averaging 1,050 pounds, at 3½c a pound; 10 head, averaging 1,050 pounds, at \$3.62½ per cwt.; 16 head averaging 1,050 pounds \$2.85 per cwt.; 13 head, averaging 1,050 pounds at \$36 a head; 20 head, averaging 930 pounds at 2.87½ per cwt.; 22 head, averaging 1,000 pounds, at \$34 a head.

Sheep—Everything sold early in the day. Prices were steady for lambs, but rather easier for sheep. The range for butchers' sheep was \$4 to 4.50 a head.

Hogs—Prices were easier. Heavy packing hogs sold at \$1.75 to 4.85 off cars; mixed light and heavy at \$4.90 to \$5, and choice, long, medium weight, fleshy hogs sold up to \$5.25.—*Empire*, Jan. 24.

Late Western Business Items.

The Hudson's Bay company's sales of farm lands and town lots for the nine months ending the 31st of December last amounted to \$78,412, and the cash receipts to \$117,076, as compared with \$135,827 and \$144,216 respectively for the corresponding period of 1892. Latest mail advices quote H. B. shares on the London market at £12½.

Handford & Oke have bought Heibert & Co's stock of dry goods at Holmfild, Man., and will open out in the mercantile line there at once.

The large livery and feed stable at Portage, Man., belonging to Prout & McRobbie has changed hands, J. McRobbie having sold out his interests to Mr. Taylor, a veterinary surgeon.

G. W. Robinson, formerly merchant of Portage la Prairie, Man., has opened up in business at Galt, Ont.

A meeting of the creditors of Shea & Co., general storekeepers, Port Arthur, has been held and a settlement effected.

The Manitoba & Northwestern railway authorities have decided to only run two passenger trains a week over their line west of Minnedosa to Binscarth during the rest of the winter, taking off the mid-week service. Trains will in future leave the C. P. R. depot on Tuesdays and Saturdays at 8.25 in the morning, and will arrive at 17.30 in the evening on Mondays and Fridays.

Winnipeg Clearing House.

Clearings for week ending Jan. 25, were \$800,208; balances, \$132,410. For the previous week clearings were \$962,067.

Following are the returns of other Canadian clearing houses:

	Clearings.		
	Jan. 4th.	Jan 18th.	
Montreal	\$9,325,343	\$9,992,684	27.9
Toronto	5,744,939	5,219,744	18.0
Halifax	1,081,106	859,794	23.7
Hamilton	781,944	633,989	15.5

Total ... \$15,933,332 \$16,706,211 2.36
Balances \$2,346,471 \$

Duality of the Mind.

The idea is held by Dr. B. W. Richardson that the two lobes of the cerebrum give every person two distinct brains; and that any congregation of human beings must be reckoned at twice its individual number before its mental constitution and strength can be properly appraised. The two brains are never exactly balanced. They sometimes work together, sometimes diversely; and when one is disordered there may be tendencies to insanity, with lucid intervals if the other is sound. Complete change of personality may result from weakening the stronger or strengthening the weaker.

B. B. Cronyn has been made a partner in the wholesale dry-goods firm of W. R. Brock & Co., of Toronto, and will attend to their foreign buying in place of Mr. Crawford, lately deceased.

The failure of Andrew Somerville, registrar of the county of Huntington, Que., who kept a private banking institution, shows liabilities amounting to \$165,000, with assets of nominal value \$131,000. It is said a feature of the failure is the fact that \$64,000 belonged to women, many of whom are unmarried.

The Toronto Stockyards and Abattoir company (limited), with a total capital stock of \$500,000 has been gazetted by the Ontario government under the Ontario Joint Stock Companies Act, to manufacture, pack, can, export and generally to deal in meats. The company is composed of Hallam, Alexander, Thompson and Carter, all of Toronto.

Grip, the only comic journal which ever gained a national reputation in Canada, has been revived with the beginning of 1894, after a suspension of a year. *Grip's* cartoons and sketches were always excellent, its sayings brisk and pointed, and its morals good. There was always an air of sound "horse" sense about the publication, and some of its best hits were devoted to the puncture of frauds and humbugs, social, moral and political. *Grip* was missed during the past year, but we hope it will not lose its grip again. J. W. Bengough, who achieved fame in connection with the publication of yore, is at the helm again.

Dominion trade returns for December show an increase of \$750,000 in the value of exports; a decrease of \$300,000 in imports and a decrease of \$250,000 in the customs revenue. Returns for the last six months of 1893 show an increase of \$500,000 in imports, though customs receipts decreased \$326,000. In the same period the exports increased over \$3,000,000. Withdrawals from the post office savings bank exceeded deposits by \$50,000 during December.

Degenerated Germs.—Cholera bacilli from Paris and Hamburg have been found to be practically identical, but to differ somewhat from a laboratory specimen originally brought from India. This suggests a possible attenuation of the virus during its residence in Europe.

It was Trousseau.

Farmer (reading from newspaper to his wife, who is working about the room)—“Gosh, wife! but don't them city folks go it strong? Here is one gal who has spent two thousand dollars on her weddin' trousers!”

It is stated that there will be quite a large emigration from Germany to Manitoba and the Canadian West this year. The movement is expected to begin early in the spring and the steamship companies are now preparing for the anticipated demand on their accommodation.

The Barber & Ellis Co'y,

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

TORONTO, Ont.

Manufacturers of ACCOUNT BOOKS, ENVELOPES, PAPER BOXES.

Importers of all Grades of Staple Stationery.

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BOOKBINDERS' MATERIALS AND

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Fine Ales, Extra Porter and Premium Lager.

Most Extensive Establishment of the kind in Western Canada.

AGENT FOR ARMOURS FLUID EXTRACT OF BEEF.

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PROPRIETOR, WINNIPEG, - MANITOBA.

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Wholesale Paper Dealers

—AND— GENERAL STATIONERS.

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Canada Paper Company,

Manufacturers Printing, Wrapping & Writing Paper &c., Montreal and Windsor Mills, Quebec.

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WHOLESALE

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Etc., Etc.

Manitoba Spring Trade, 1894.

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Merino and Woolen Underwear

SCARFS, TIES, SHIRTS, COLLARS,
waterproof Coats.

WAREHOUSE,

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

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

The Brackman & Kerr Milling Co.,

(LIMITED)

Oatmeal and Ground Feed Millers.

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FRUITS AND ALL KINDS OF PRODUCE.

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

Yates Street, VICTORIA, B.C.

P.O. BOX 536.

AGENTS Skidgate Oil Works, B.C.; D. Richards, Laundry Soaps, Woodstock, Ontario; Teller, Rothwell Co., Montreal, Parisian Washing Blue.

We have large cool warehouse with good facilities for handling Butter and Produce in quantities.

Consignments Received in all Lines. Correspondence Solicited.

Victoria Rice Mill

VICTORIA, B.C.

CHINA and JAPAN RICE,

RICE FLOUR AND BREWERS' RICE.

WHOLESALE TRADE ONLY.

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MANUFACTURERS OF

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QUOTATIONS SOLICITED for Bayler, Oats, Wheat and Peas for milling and feed purposes in sack or bulk car load lots.

BATCHELOR & QUINE,
New Westminster Mills, B.C.

Baker & Leeson,

(Late of Douglas, Manitoba.)

PRODUCE

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Manufacturer and Dealer

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LOWEST MARKET RATES GUARANTEED.

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TORONTO.

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WINNIPEG, - - MAN.



TRADE MARK.

Montreal Markets.

Flour—A western miller states that exporters are buying up all the wheat they can get hold of at 58 to 60c west of Toronto, and that it is difficult for millers to get delivered at less than 60c. It is stated, that the reason exporters can pay these prices for the shipment is owing to the very cheap freight rates they are getting on through bills to Liverpool. The recent depression in the wheat market, however, on both sides of the Atlantic have, no doubt, considerably modified the firm opinions of millers on flour, as we learn of a sale of 500 barrels of straight rollers at \$2.70 at a western mill for shipment to the maritime provinces, which is said to be equal to \$3.05 on track here. In strong bakers there have been sales at \$3.50 to \$3.60, the latter for fancy Manitoba brands. Medium grades, however, have sold at much lower figures. In bag flour there has been a good business doing with sales of round lots at \$1.50 to 1.55, sales at these figures having been made for points east.

Bran—The market is almost bare, and prices in the west are almost as high as on this market, sales having been made in Toronto at \$15.50 and \$16. In this market, there have been sales made at \$17 and 17.50 and we quote \$16.50 to 17.50. Shorts are quoted at \$17.50 to 18, but dealers have preferred to take bran at \$17.50 in preference to shorts at the same figure.

Oatmeal—Western millers are asking a little for car lots, but are not getting it, and we more quote car lots on track here at \$4.05 to 4.10 as to quality. In a jobbing way we quote: Rolled and granulated, \$4.20 to 4.30; standard, \$3.85 to 4.10. In bags, granulated and rolled are quoted at \$2.05 to 2.10, and standard at \$1.85 to 1.95.

Wheat—In this market red winter is quoted at 70 to 71c and No 1 Manitoba 73 to 75c nominally.

Oats—Sales of car lots have been made in this market at 37½ to 38c for local account. Sales have been made at North Bay at 38c for Manitoba oats.

Barley—No. 1 malting is quoted at 50 to 53c and feed at 42 to 43c.

Cured Meats—Canada short cut has sold at \$17.50 to \$18, and a lot of 35 bbls was placed for country account at \$17.25. A round lot might be placed at \$17. Compound lard may be quoted at \$1.50 per pail for car lots and at \$1.55 to 1.60 for smaller lots. Canada short cut pork, per bbl, \$17 and \$18; Canada clear mess, per bbl, \$16 to 18; Chicago clear mess, per bbl, \$17.50 to 18.00; hams, per lb, 12 to 13½c; lard, pure, in pails, per lb, 11½ to 12½c; lard, compound, in pails, per lb, 8 to 8½c; bacon, per lb, 11½ to 12½c; shoulders, per lb, 10 to 10½c.

Dressed Hogs—The market is dull, weak and heavy, and prices have broken materially, actual sales having been made on spot at \$6.45 in car lots. In spite of this some holders in the west are asking \$6.40 to 6.50 f.o.b. A sale was made of a car lot laid down here at \$6.40.

Butter—The market, keeps very firm under gradually diminishing supplies and steadily advancing prices, creamery being quoted at 23½ to 25c, while higher prices are paid for jobbing lots. Finest eastern township dairy has sold at 23c in jobbing lots, and choice western dairy at 21c. Creamery, early made, 23 to 23½c; creamery, late made, 24 to 25c; eastern townships, 21 to 22c; western, 19 to 20c. For single tubs of selected 1c per lb may be added to the above. Roll butter prices have been maintained with sales at 19 to 20½c and 21c, the latter figure for extra.

Cheese—Quite a lot of cheese has been worked off in a quiet way during the past week, and sales have been made over the cable at equal to 11½ to 11¾c here, and some holders confidently look for 12c cheese before long.

Eggs—Western limed stock is being offered, add prices are easier, sales of this description

having being made at 13 to 15c, and although these eggs are inferior to Montreal limed, they certainly affect the sale of the latter, so that it is difficult to make full prices. Business is reported in Montreal limed at 16 to 17c, mostly at the inside figure. Held fresh has sold at 14 to 16c as to quality, and fresh boiling have sold at 20 to 22c.

Apples—There is a moderate stock of apples on hand, and prices are still high and firm, with moderate sales at \$4.50 to \$5.50 per barrel.

Hides—Tanners are expecting a drop in prices, but whether they will get it or not is by no means certain. A fair business transpired in sheepskins, which commanded 75c, one lot selling at 80c. Calfskins are quiet. We quote as follows:—Nos 1, 2 and 3 light hides to tanners 4½, 3½ and 2½c and to dealers 4, 3 and 2c. Heavy steers 6 to 6½c. Calfskins 7c, lambskins, 75c.

Furs—The fact is the outlook for shipping furs is so blue that buyers scarcely know they are warranted in paying. We quote prices as follows:—Beaver per lb, \$3 to 3.50; bear per skin, large, \$10 to \$15; bear cub \$2 to \$4; fisher \$3 to \$5; red fox \$1 to 1.25; lynx \$1 to \$2; martens 80c to \$1; mink \$1 to 1.50; muskrat 10 to 12c; otter \$8 to \$12; raccoon 50 to 75c; skunk 50 to 85c.

Money—During the past few days several customers of the banks which raised their discount rate 8 per cent have had it reduced to the old standard 6 per cent rate, and we have no doubt that others will receive the same treatment, especially as the funds are much less scarce than they were.—*Trade Bulletin*, January 19.

A Wheat Exporting Country.

S. H. Gastrell, British consul in Argentina, in a late letter addressed to the Foreign Office in London, refers to the rapid development of the Argentine Republic from an almost purely pastoral to a cereal producing country. He says that in 1880 this republic imported 177,000 tons of wheat, but in this year, 1893, it has a surplus for export of 1,040,000 tons (about 38 million bushels). In point of fact, Argentina exported during the eight months, January 1 to August 31, 1893, 28,944,000 bushels of wheat. Mr. Gastrell says that, geographically considered, Argentina is remarkably well adapted for the cultivation of cereals, and extensive facilities for transport provided by its railway system render its potentialities as one of the sources of the food supply of Europe a subject of considerable interest.

The area now under cultivation is estimated at 12,500,000 acres; the area suited to cultivation, 240,000,000 acres. The distance to ports of shipment from tracts at present under wheat cultivation is usually short. Wheat can be produced and shipped at an exceptionally low cost. This depends very much, Mr. Gastrell says, upon whether the colonist and his family perform the work themselves or have to pay for hired labor. Calculation based upon the average yield of one ton of wheat from 2½ acres shows that, allowing for all expenses of transport, etc., the wheat, if sold in Europe at about 22 shillings per quarter (480 pounds) would return a profit of about four shilling and sixpence per quarter.

A few years ago, Argentina was not included among the wheat exporting countries. This year its exports will be as large as were those of the United States to Europe, in wheat and flour together, in any year up to 1873. At Rosario, the principal wheat port, there are four large grain elevators which can load ships at the rate of about 50,000 bags a day. At an English milling and baking exhibition in 1892, a gold medal was awarded to Argentine wheat from Alvear colony in Entre Rios. Nine other classes of wheat obtained special honorable mention. The moral of this is that where competition in wheat growing is becoming so keen, farmers who go partly or largely into stock or dairying are making no mistake.

Invest Your Money in the Business.

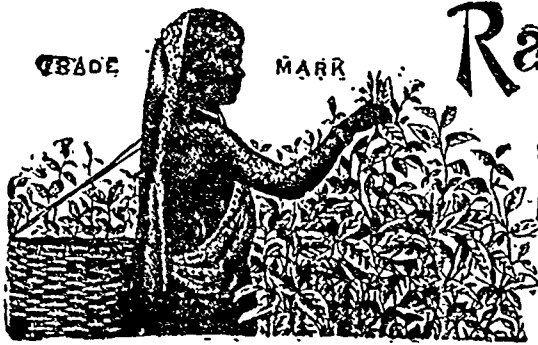
Our remarks, says the *Menetary Times*, will be based upon the promises that our readers are doing a successful trade, and that at the end of each year, when the cost of living and the expenses of trade have been deducted, a surplus remains. Place this balance, we would say, in your business. Many failures find an origin through the investment of capital outside in some attractive and seemingly safe venture. But one is enabled to have certain knowledge of the profits to be made in his own business, and this is not open to the same amount of uncertainty and deception. If you are located in a growing town, new wants are constantly arising. These you may just as well meet by increasing your stock and accommodations as a rival who is sure to open a store across the road.

And an increase of capital will in all probability bring an increase in the percentage of profits. People have an innate fondness for trading in a large store, and especially with a man who shows that he is conducting a prosperous business, as they know that he is in a position to buy at close prices. Further than this, a larger stock will allow you to carry a greater variety of goods and you may not only take customers from your townsmen rivals, but also attract people who have been trading with the merchants of a neighboring city.

A time will come, of course, when decreasing returns will follow further additions of capital. But even then we would not advise the cessation of this policy. Let us suppose that a merchant who is making a ten per cent profit upon a \$10,000 capital, places an extra \$5,000 in his business. Upon the latter, however, his return is only eight per cent. At a casual glance this looks as if the investment had not been as successful as the first one. But we must take into consideration the fact that but little more care has been expended in running the business of a \$15,000 dimension than was formerly required to conduct it with a \$10,000. And so no grumbling should take place. It will generally be found profitable to continue the additions of capital until a point is reached at which the returns are nearly equal to, or below, those of the ordinary rate of interest, and thus allowing absolutely nothing for the greater care and skill necessary to manage an increased business.

Holding Wheat.

The *Minneapolis Market Record* says: Does it pay to hold wheat for several years in anticipation of a rise? In all probability it does not. Figures won't prove that it does. In the first place many farmers who hold their wheat from one year to another, are in debt. They are borrowing money, paying from 7 to 10 per cent., which they could repay, in part at least, by selling. Wheat may rise and they would gain, but the rise would have to be a considerable one if the gain is worth looking after. In addition to the interest lost, the storage charges, if the grain is in warehouse, amount to something; the insurance is an item, or if not insured, the risk is worth something. If the wheat is in the granary there is a shrinkage not to be lost sight of. All these points are to be taken into consideration when deciding whether or not to store. There are farmers in Goodhue county, grain dealers say, who have three crops of wheat in their granaries. They could have sold for 80 cents but held for \$1. Now they cannot get 60 cents. If wheat should rise now to \$1.20 and they sold at that figure, it is questionable if they would have made anything by waiting. There are farmers in Rice county who are carrying two and even three crops. If they wait for \$1.25 a bushel to come around, there may be plenty of time for vermin, rats and mildew to get in their work.



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Mills at KEEWATIN and PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE, MANITOBA.

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Buy the **FLOUR** in the Dominion
Manufacture the **Wheat and**

Buy this and you will buy the Best. Ask your grocer and dealer for it. A trial will convince you very easily how

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AND IMPORTERS OF

Green and Dried Fruits.

15 OWEN STREET,

WINNIPEG

S. C. MATTHEWS.

W. C. TOWERS.

SPRING TRADE, 1894.

NEW GOODS AGAIN!

Assortment Complete. Special Inducement in Braces.
Underwear. Half-hose. Shirts. Rubber Coats, etc., etc.
(Our own patent.)

Magnificent Range of Ties.

Kindly await our Mr. Matthews usual call. Letter Orders receive prompt attention.

MATTHEWS, TOWERS & CO.

WHOLESALE MEN'S FURNISHINGS,

7 Victoria Square, - **MONTREAL.**

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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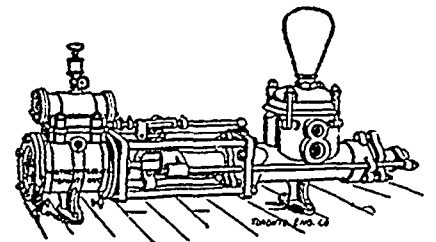
DICK, BANNING & CO

MANUFACTURERS OF

Lumber, Shingles and Lath,

DOORS AND SASH.

MILLS AT KEEWATIN. OFFICE: OPPOSITE C.P.B
PASSENGER DEPOT, WINNIPEG.



Outside Plunger Boiler Feed Pump,

STEAM PUMPS

—FOR—

ALL PURPOSES.

Northey Mfg. Co., Ltd.

TORONTO, ONTARIO.

Sole agents for Manitoba and Northwest Territories, The
Waterous Engine Works Co., Ltd., Winnipeg.

WILLIAM L. KEENE & CO

(Successors to Chlpman, Morgan & Co.)

SHIPBROKERS & COMMISSION MERCHANTS

632 Cordova St., Vancouver, B.C.

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

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Victoria Business Review.

January 15, 1894.

Business in all lines is featureless. We have reached the season of the year when nothing can effect the market but prices in the east, or react on business except the condition of the labor market. So long as these remain normal or at least undisturbed, little or no change in the situation may be looked for. There are, as we remarked in a previous issue, a good many wholly or partially unemployed, but there is not the distress that might be expected considering the general depression and more particularly the proximity to the Sound cities from which a considerable influx of needy has been from time to time observable.

The principal event of the week, in fact of the month, has been the opening of parliament. From a business standpoint this is principally interesting to readers of *The Commercial* from the number of references in the speech from the Throne to matters affecting or relating to the more material concerns of the province. From this point of view it may be said to be very meaty. Reference is made to the Nakusp & Slocan Railway Co., an intimation being given of a proposition to guarantee interest and principal on the bonds; also to the completion of the Nelson and Fort Shephard railways. The following paragraphs are reproduced *in toto*.

"Notwithstanding the reduction in the market price of silver, the mines, in the West Kootenay district, in consequence of the high grade of their ores, have shown a healthy development."

"In Cariboo and other portions of the province marked attention has been given to hydraulic mining, and important works are being undertaken in that direction.

"The coal mines of the province have shown an output of 979,260 tons, being an increase of 152,925 tons over last year.

"The agricultural and horticultural reports from the various districts show a satisfactory improvement both as to the area under cultivation and the modes of culture.

"Our fishing industry, a great source of wealth to the province, has produced results larger than in any previous year. The question as to the jurisdiction of the Dominion government to grant licences for and to regulate fishing in provincial waters, is about to be submitted to the Supreme Court of Canada, and I shall take care that the interests of this province are properly represented before that tribunal."

"In view of the discovery of gold in the Alberni district during the past year, and claims to the precious metals within the railway lands upon Vancouver island having been advanced by the Equimalt and Nanaimo railway company, a special case raising the point has been referred to the Supreme Court for decision."

Further on, the finances of the province, notwithstanding much depression, are represented as satisfactory, and it is announced that negotiations are in progress looking towards a friendly settlement of the dispute between the province and the Dominion as to the title of lands in the railway belt. In conclusion, several important matters are referred to as follows:—

Every Mackintosh

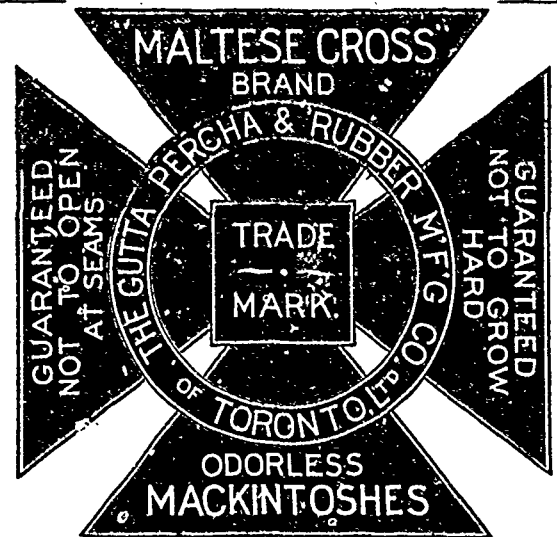
Bearing this Trade Mark is

Thoroughly Guaranteed.

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

For Sale by all the Leading Wholesale Houses.

Try them and you will Buy Again.



"You will be asked to consider amendments to the drainage, dyking and irrigation act, so as to facilitate suitable guarantees being given by the government under proper conditions, and also an act providing that the measurement of timber shall be conducted by officers appointed by the government.

"A bill consolidating the law of evidence, a partnership act, a bill to amend the act dealing with the labor bureau, and a bill imposing succession duties, will be among the measures submitted to you."

As will have been observed all these are matters of vital concern to the business interests of the province, and have been dealt with (excepting the last) in these columns.

It is mooted, and not without a semblance of possibility, that the C. P. R. is going to operate the Victoria and Sydney line of railway in connection with its proposed new steamer from Vancouver to Victoria. The above is a short line of railway just about completed to run from Victoria to Sydney harbor. By this route it is claimed that the present time between Vancouver and Victoria would be shortened one hour, and give the C.P.R. an independent entrance into Victoria. Apropos of this, it is said Capt. John Irving, manager of the C.P.N. Co's fleet, has gone east, in contemplation of the contract with the C.P.R. Co. shortly expiring, to arrange for connection with the Great Northern railway at Westminster. If these alleged projects are carried out they will have an important influence on trade as between the mainland and island.

One significant feature in connection with the proposed legislation of this year is that the number of private bills in prospect has greatly decreased in comparison with a similar period last year, more especially in the railway charters applied for, thus demonstrating the depressing effect on speculation occasioned by the financial crisis through which the province, in common with the world at large, has passed.

Vancouver Review.

Collections continue slow and hard to make.

There is a seasonable dullness this week in trade.

The lumber trade is slack at present, but several large orders are to be placed here in about three week's time. The wholesale men are very cautious about quoting prices. They do not care whether they do business or not, for the dull season is upon them. Butter is very firm and advancing. A large shipment is expected by the Awara, which may "plug" present prices but not lower them, on account of the scarcity in the Eastern markets. Poultry is a glut on the market, and refrigerators are taxed to the limit in vain hope of bolstering prices.

The low hay quotations that straggled in last week evidently had a string attached to them, for this commodity is quoted at the old conservative price the present week.

B. C. Market Quotations.

SUGARS—Powdered or icing, 6½¢; Paris lump, 6½¢; granulated, 5½¢; extra C, 4½¢; fancy yellow, 4½¢; yellow, 4½¢; Golden C, 4½¢. Discount 2 per cent cash.

VEGETABLES—New potatoes \$17 to 22 per ton; onions, 3¢; cabbage, 1¢; carrots, turnips and beets, 3¢.

DAIRY.—Eastern creamery is quoted at 29 to 30¢; eastern dairy, 23 to 25¢; cheese, 12½ to 13½¢.

EGGS—Eastern case eggs, 20 to 21¢; fresh, 30 to 35¢; Australian, 30¢.

POULTRY—Quoted same as last week, but being sold at all prices. Market glutted.

FLOUR, FRED, GRAIN, ETC.—The Ogilvie Milling Co. and Kiewatin Milling Co. quote standard brands of Manitoba flour, in car lots only, at Victoria, Vancouver and Westminster as follows: Patent, per bbl., \$4.20; strong bakers, \$4.10. The Columbia Flouring Mills quote Enderby flour in carload lots at Victoria, Vancouver and New Westminster: Premier, \$4.50; XXX, \$4.00; strong bakers, or XX, \$3.80; superfine, \$3.50. Quotations small lots are: Flour, Manitoba patents, \$4.50; strong bakers, \$4.30; ladies choice, \$4.50; prairie lily, \$4.25; Oregon, \$4.50. Enderby mills—three star, \$4.30; two star, \$3.90; oatmeal eastern \$3.00; California granulated in gunnies, \$4.25; National mills, Victoria, \$3.00; rolled oats eastern \$3.00 to \$3.25; California, \$4.00; National mills \$3.00 per sack; Westminster Mills, 4c per lb., cornmeal \$2.75; split peas \$3.50; pearl barley \$4.50. Rice—The Victoria rice mills quote wholesale Japan rice per ton, \$77.50; best China rice, do.

DRESSED MEAT, LIVE STOCK, ETC.—Live steers are 4c firm; cows 3c; beef, 6 to 7c—sheep, 4c; mutton, 8 to 9c; hogs, 5½ to 6c; pork, 3 to 10c.

FISH—Prices are—salmon 10c; flounders, 4c; smelt, 5c; seabass, 5c; cod, 8c; halibut, 8c; smoked salmon, 10c; smoked halibut, 10c; kippered herring, 12½c; bloaters, 10c. \$100; China rice, do., \$70; rice flour, do, \$70; chit rice, do, \$25; rice meal do, \$17.50; chopped feed \$30 per ton; bran, \$23; shorts \$25. Man. oats, \$32.00; wheat \$28, oil cake, \$40; hay, \$16. Feed wheat, \$26 to 28, per ton; oats \$34; chop barley, \$30. California malting barley, \$28 to \$27 f.o.b. in San Francisco. California chop, \$32 to \$33. Oak Lake patent Hungarian \$4.25, Oak Lake strong bakers, \$3.95. Shorts, \$23; bran, \$21; barley chop, \$26; Brandon Mills, Hungarian, \$4.60; strong bakers, \$4.40.

FRUITS—Lemons, Cal., \$4.00 to \$4.50; apples, B.C., 90c to \$1.00; Oregon, \$1.10 to 1.50; Japanese oranges, 50c; navels, \$3 to 3.25.

REMOVAL NOTICE.

O'LOUGHLIN BROS. & CO.,

Have removed to their

New Premises, No. 41 Princess Street

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

Wholesale Paper, Stationery and General Jobbers,
AND PRINTERS.

41 Princess Street,

WINNIPEG.

The Dairying Industry.

At the public meeting of the Manitoba Dairy-men's association held recently Mr. Grant read a paper on the dairying industry of Manitoba. After a few prefatory remarks he said:

I will now ask you to look back to one of our earliest meetings at which I quoted the ludicrous description given by a Victoria merchant of the first shipment of Manitoba butter to the Pacific coast.

To put it in as few words as possible it could not have been worse, the butter, packages or coverings. There was not even enough good butter in the province to supply the dining cars, the railway bringing their supply from Quebec.

During the three years following note the change. Our first export of cheese was for members of the C.P.R. syndicate in New York, as an evidence that our wild natural grass would produce an article as good as any manufactured from the milk of animals fed on the highly cultivated pastures of the east. I was so anxious to know how the quality of the goods shipped would compare with those of Ontario, that I sent duplicates to London and Montreal, and from both places I received most gratifying reports. In the meantime our creamery butter had overcome the prejudice against Manitoba goods at the coast, and was making a reputation for itself to such an extent that when we were in a position to deliver it in the packages most suitable for that trade, it stepped to the front, leading its competitors by two cents per pound.

The C.P.R. were using it not only in their dining cars and hotels, but the president's and director's cars were supplied with it before leaving here to pass through the States, and the next honor was the gold medal at Jamaica. Not a bad start you will say for three years. You will ask, why we did not keep it up? Because, gentlemen, it is the experience of all large wheat growing areas, that one or two years success in wheat meant the complete neglect of everything else.

I have the experience of those best able to judge in Minnesota and Dakota and they tell me that it is the cause of want amongst most of the settlers. And let me give you a single instance of it here. In 1889 the firm of which I was a member paid for butter and cheese manufactured within the area of from twenty to forty miles west and south of Winnipeg \$30,000, netting to the creameries 2 1/2 cents per pound for their whole season's out-turn, and cheese was proportionately high. Did this stimulate our people to still further develop this branch of farming? The reverse, gentlemen. Next year it was half and now, I believe, \$10,000 would be about the figure. We hear such rueful tales of the farmers in northern Minnesota and Dakota, let us face the question squarely and ask, have not our farmers fallen

into the same mistake and see if by the faults of others we cannot correct our own? As I said at the commencement, now is the time to make ourselves heard. We want the farmers and their wives to hear and believe that if they will adopt mixed farming and continue it, that the unpainted and uncomfortable wheat farm shack, unworthy of habitation by an animal, much less the wives and children of our settlers in this severe climate, will as if by nature be converted into a home, the feeling of unrest and speculation, the expectation that a fortune is to be made the coming season, and the place sold at a fancy price, will be followed by contentment. The unfortunate wife and daughter, who have gone half-clad for several seasons waiting for that eventful crop, will have the cash themselves to pay for the necessaries of life.

I would suggest that this association, being so numerically small, seeks the co-operation and advice of the Winnipeg board of trade in bringing before the government the necessity of immediate action towards developing the dairy interests of Manitoba. You need not doubt the ready assistance of the board of trade when I tell you every member of it, with, in all probability, his whole capital depending upon the success of our farmers, realizes the value of mixed farming. Let me quote as a proof a letter received from a United States manufacturer, written last November.

Our lazy farmers on this side of the "line" are just waking up to the belief that diversified farming is worth looking into. If this northwest country had depended as much upon wheat this year as in the past, every man jack of us would be ruined. It is the splendid manner in which this northwest paid their bills that saved St. Paul and Minneapolis from bankruptcy. We have no thanks to give the money-bags in the east.

Hear what ex-Governor Hoard of Wisconsin says on the subject.—

"If the politicians, the merchants and the farmers want any proof of the value of the dairy interest to the state, to trade, and the farmer himself, it can be furnished right here in Fort Atkinson. This is a section devoted mainly to dairying. Notwithstanding the financial crash, business moves right along; houses and business blocks are being erected, merchants get their pay for goods sold and sell more, and not a sign of panic is seen. Go into the grain raising districts, the mining or lumbering districts and the scene is different. The fact the farmers of this country were persuaded to go into dairying years ago and have steadily followed it ever since, is the reason of the steadfastness. Every month the creamery checks, and the pay for private butter rolls in and lubricates the wheels of business. There is plenty of money in the banks and in the pockets of the farmers. It gratifies the dairyman exceedingly to note this justification of the doctrine it has preached, for all these years."

With the assistance of the board of trade go to the government and ask that they assist you.

1st. To teach our people that wheat farming alone will bring neither prosperity nor contentment.

2nd. To encourage the development of home dairies and small creameries.

3rd. To establish a dairy school of instruction.

This latter is of the utmost importance. Providence certainly has given us the best of raw materials in food and a healthy climate for our animals. But our climatic conditions are such as to require local experience and careful study if we wish to compete in the market of the world as successful exporters. If the government will lend their assistance, I believe it will not be long before Manitoba dairy products become as well known in outside markets as our hard wheat; for does not the same soil which produces wheat provide us with natural grass which makes better returns in milk than cultivated pasturage in the east, and which also furnishes a body to butter which will give it a national reputation.

To prove that it is our duty to ask our legislators for assistance on such an important subject I will close with a quotation from the speech of the Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario at the recent Board of Trade banquet held in Toronto:

But if their policy be the most perfect the will of man can devise what use is it unless the people of the country have skill, intelligence and enterprise to develop the resources of the country, making the best products at the lowest cost. The cable and the telegraph have brought the markets of the world close together, and no producers can succeed unless they can present good goods at low prices. We must develop and stimulate the intelligence and skill of our people. We must ask our provincial legislature to give our people not only primary education, but secondary or technical education, and teach the mechanics and artisans and farmers in their various avocations how best to use their skill.

Loss of Wheat in Washington.

Between 12,000,000 and 15,000,000 bushels of wheat have been destroyed in the wheat districts of eastern Washington by continued rains, says a telegram from Tacoma. In 1892 the yield from that district was 12,000,000 bushels. In 1893 the acreage was increased, and it was expected the yield would reach 15,000,000 bushels. A party of large wheat land owners have returned from the wheat belt and report that the farmers would have been better off if they had not planted any wheat last year. Many thousands of bushels rotted in the field, but the rains have continued up to date and have flooded the granaries and destroyed most of what was harvested and rendered the roads impassable.

Montreal Grocery Trade.

There is a good demand for refined sugar; in fact business is brisk at 43c for granulated and 33c for the lowest yellows.

Molasses is moving fairly well at 30 to 34c, the outside price being obtained for single packages.

The coffee market is without change, a moderate business passing. Rio has sold at 19 1/2 to 21c, and Maracaibo 20 to 21c.

Spices are quiet and steady. We quote:— Black pepper, 6 to 7c, Jamaica ginger 16 to 18c, Pimento 6 1/2 to 7c, and nutmegs 52c to \$1 as to quality.

As already noted last week, the market is firmer in dried fruit, but there has been little change in the volume of business passing. Advice from New York are of the same firm tone. We quote: Valencia raisins, off-stalk, 4 1/2 to 4 3/4c; fine off stalk, 5 1/2 to 5 3/4c, and layers, 5 1/2 to 5 3/4c for straight lots.

Currants met a fair jobbing demand at 3 1/2 per lb in bbls, 3 3/4 in half bbls and 4c in cases. Figs and dates are unchanged, and a small quantity of Turkish prunes which arrived this week sold, to arrive, at 4 1/2 to 5c.

If all reports are to be believed the canned goods market is in a rather bad condition. The wholesale grocers who bought salmon freely at \$1.22 1/2 to 1.30 are now repenting, as the same goods can now be had for \$1.17 1/2. One firm is said to have about 1,000 cases of a leading brand on hand. Tomatoes are a drug on the market. One broker has, it is said, about 10,000 dozens of canned vegetables, principally tomatoes. They are being offered at 80c, but are moving in a very small way. Corn is also plentiful and other lines are in good supply.

Lobsters, per case	6 00 to 6 25
Mackerel, per dozen	1 10 to 1 20
Sardines, per case	8 50 to 9 50
Salmon, per box	1 25 to 1 30
Clams, 1-lb tins, per dozen	2 00 to 0 00
Oysters, 1 lb tins, per dozen	1 40 to 1 45
New Brunswick sardines, per 100	0 00 to 5 00
Tomatoes, Quebec	0 85 to 0 90
Peaches, per dozen	2 00 to 2 10
Bartlett pears, 2 lb tins, per dozen	1 50 to 1 75
Strawberries, 2 lb tins per doz.	2 00 to 2 25
Pineapples, 2 lb tins, per doz.	2 30 to 2 40
Plums, 2 lb tins per dozen	1 25 to 1 75
Corn, Erie & Aylmer, per doz.	0 99 to 1 00
Corn, Hoeggs	1 25 to 1 30
String beans, 2 lb tins, per doz	0 85 to 1 00
Lima beans, 2 lb tins, per doz.	1 65 to 1 75
Marrowfat peas, 2 lb tins, per dozen	0 90 to 1 00
Succotash, 2 lb tins, per doz	1 50 to 1 60
Pumpkins, 3 lb tins, " "	0 80 to 0 90
Jams, 1 lb pots, " "	2 00 to 2 25
Marmalade, " "	0 00 to 2 15
Boston baked beans, " "	1 50 to 2 00
Pig's feet, " "	0 00 to 2 75
Roast chicken, 1 lb tins	0 00 to 2 20
Roast turkey, " "	2 30 to 0 00
Canned beef, 1 lb tins, per doz.	0 00 to 1 50
" 2 "	2 40 to 2 50
" 4 "	0 00 to 4 50
" 6 "	0 00 to 7 50
" 14 "	17 50 to 0 00
Lunch tongue, 1 lb tins, pr doz	3 20 to 3 25
" 2 "	5 50 to 5 75
Ox tongue, in 1 lb tins, per doz	5 50 to 5 75
" 2 "	7 00 to 7 25
" 2 1/2 "	8 40 to 8 50
Fine English brawn, 1 lb tins, per doz	0 00 to 2 25
Chipped dried beef, 1 lb tins, per doz	0 00 to 2 50
Canned haddies, 3 s. 50 cans	5 00 to 0 00

The ninth annual meeting of the Metallic Roofing Co. of Canada, Ltd., was held at the head office in Toronto on the 15th inst, when E. Samuel was re-elected president, A. D. Benjamin vice president, and J. O. Thom secretary-treasurer. The company are putting several new specialties on the market for 1894.

Handling Grain at Odessa.

The growth of the port of Odessa, on the Black Sea, says the *American Elevator and Grain Trade*, is a conspicuous indication of the progress which is silently transforming all of Southern Russia. A hundred years ago Odessa was only a Tartar village, dominated by a Turkish citadel; it has now become one of the most important centres of the world's commerce in grains. The quantity in store at this port at the end of the year 1883, when there had been for a time an ice blockage, amounted to 500,000 tons, or, say, about 20,000,000 bushels of sixty pounds.

An extract from the table of annual exports will show past development and afford a basis for a calculation of future growth. Beginning with 1836, when the shipments amounted to 5,300,000 bushels; in 1853 they reached 16,000,000; in 1871, 23,000,000; in 1885, 44,000,000; and in 1893 they were 66,600,000 bushels, or 2,000,000 tons.

The Manitoba & Northwest Land Company.

The fifteenth annual report of the Manitoba and Northwest Land Company (Ltd) has been issued. It is as follows:—

The directors have pleasure in submitting the report of the business up to the 31st December, 1893. The net profits of the year are \$27,617.51. After providing for the seven per cent dividend declared and losses on properties sold there remains a balance of \$13,423.84, which is permitted to remain at the credit of revenue account for the present. Debentures to the amount of \$149,222.55 have been disposed of in Great Britain and Canada, and debentures to the amount of \$166,544.92 have been redeemed, showing a decrease of \$17,322.37 on this account. The total amount of debentures now outstanding is \$1,092,297.62. In consequence of the financial disturbance and consequent depression in Australia, United States and elsewhere, the directors have pursued a more conservative policy than in the past, which may have to be continued until there is an improvement in financial matters. The depression has been the cause of the slight decrease in the debenture account.

The president and Mr. Turner visited Manitoba last August, and made a thorough investigation into the investments, books and business of the company and visited portions of the province. An improvement in the cultivation of the land, also in the mode of farming was observed, mixed farming becoming the rule rather than the exception. The quality of the grain produced was very good, but the price has been exceptionally low, as it has been in other countries. The improvements in Winnipeg continue and are most marked in the character of the buildings erected recently.

Hugh Blain has been elected president of the Toronto board of trade and E. H. Oler vice president, both by acclamation.

General Store for Sale.

Splendid chance for a man with small capital to purchase one of the choicest stocks in the west. Good business stand and trade increasing.

Address, Box 56.

REGINA, N.W.T.

A. RAMSAY & SON

MONTREAL.

— MANUFACTURERS —

UNICORN BRANDS

— OF —

- Mixed Paints,
- White Lead,
- Coach Colors,
- Oil Colors,
- Varnishes,
- Kalsomines,
- Oil Stains,
- etc., etc.



ESTABLISHED 1842

Get Them.

Spring, 1894.

Our Mr. E. H. TAAFFE leaves this week for the west with a complete range of MEN'S FURNISHINGS "all the latest novelties kindly inspect his samples before buying. Thanking you for past favors,

GLOVER & BRAIS,

Wholesale Men's Furnishings,

MONTREAL.

WM. B. HAMILTON, SON & CO.

WHOLESALE MANUFACTURERS OF AND DEALERS IN

BOOTS, SHOES AND RUBBERS,

15 and 17 Front St. East, TORONTO.

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

LYMAN, KNOX and CO.,

IMPORTERS

— AND —

Wholesale Druggists,

MONTREAL AND TORONTO.

N.B.—Letter Orders filled with special care.

MUNROE & CO.,

Wholesale Dealers in

Wines, Liquors and Cigars

OF THE BEST BRANDS

9th STREET, - BRANDON

OGILVIE'S HUNGARIAN

—A. N. D.—

Strong Bakers

PRODUCES

THE HIGHEST AND WHITEST LOAF.

THIS FLOUR OF

High Creamy Color

AS NOW MILLED UNDER

DISTINCTLY NEW and UNPARALLELED METHODS

WILL MAKE

**More Bread to the Barrel
Than any other in the Market.**

The Largest Individual Milling Business in the World

Daily Capacity of Mills 8,200 Barrels.

This Flour is very sharp and granular, of high creamy color, denoting great strength and purity. Requires much more WATER than other flours. The dough must not be made too stiff, but softer than what you have been accustomed to. **ECONOMY IS WEALTH.**

REMEMBER, increased strength in flour means money to you, yielding a greater quantity of Bread.

KEEP THE DOUGH SOFT, GIVING IT PLENTY OF GROWING ROOM.

This flour is milled for strength, under distinctly new and unparalleled methods, and you must give it the additional water to secure the best results. Use only absolutely good fresh yeast as this is necessary to properly expand the gluten cells, thus producing a fine white loaf.

Every Bag Guaranteed. Sewn with our Special Twine—Red, White and Blue.

MILLS AT

MONTREAL, GODERICH, SEAFORTH AND

WINNIPEG.

British Columbia Brief Business Notes.

Wm. Beveridge, clothing, Nanaimo, business closed out.

Keller & Lukey, printers, Nanaimo, dissolved. R. Lukey continues.

Kitchen & Waterous, real estate, etc., Nanaimo, new co-partnership formed.

Mercor & Fitzpatrick, Central hotel, Nanaimo, successors to J. A. Thompson.

H. Grensfelder & Co., jewellery, etc., Northfield, opened a branch at Wellington.

Sherman & Henschliffe, general store, Port Guichon, out of business; succeeded by the Fisherman's Canning Co., Ltd.

Cope & Young, house furnishings, are opening at Vancouver.

James M. Fox, baker and confectioner, opened at Vancouver.

F. W. Hart, furniture, etc., Vancouver, selling out house furnishing department.

J. F. Beck & Co., late carriage builders, Victoria, stock advertised for sale by auction, 21st inst.

Estate of Wm. Jordan, baker, etc., Victoria, property and plant advertised for sale by sheriff, 33rd inst.

W. H. Perry, hardware, etc., Victoria, contemplates admitting John Turner into partnership.

J. Whitelaw & Co., purveyors, Victoria, burnt out, 14th inst.

Estate of L. G. Burns, plumber, Victoria, stock advertised for sale by tender to 29th inst.

J. A. Thompson, furniture and hotel, etc., Wellington and Nanaimo, has leased hotel to Mercer & Fitzpatrick.

The Miner Publishing Co., Nelson, incorporated under style of the "The Miner Printing & Publishing Co., Ltd."

J. Johnson & Co., Victoria, estate of, stationery, etc. Meeting of creditors called.

F. J. Beck & Co., late carriage builder, Victoria, stock advertised for sale by auction.

Reid & Currie, Iron Works Co., New Westminster, effects advertised for sale en bloc.

S. Harcus, fruits, Vancouver, loss by burglary.

M. Liberty, saloon, Vancouver, sold out to J. Noel.

Stevenson & Rockett, grocers, Vancouver, loss by burglary.

W. J. Trythall, printer, &c., Vancouver, stationery stock being sold at auction.

Ritter & Steward, saloon, Victoria, dissolved; R. Ritter continues.

The American ship Eclipse and the Norwegian ship Beaconsfield sail this week for England, lumber laden.

Gus Holmes, the well known British Columbia cannery, died at Astoria, Ore., the other day.

Chas. Nelson has opened a drug store at Mission City in charge of J. King.

The blue book shows some 500 voters in West Kootenay, indicating that there must be 5,000 non voters, or American citizens working the mines.

J. E. Lardner, the well known cannery, is lying dangerously ill in San Francisco.

There are 82 licentiates or apprentices of the Pharmaceutical Association in British Columbia—Victoria, 27, Vancouver 21, Westminster 10, Nanaimo and Kamloops 2, Esquimalt, Vernon, Chilliwack Mission one each.

Word has been received from San Francisco, that H. E. Harlock, the well known cannery man, is dead.

S.S. Aberdeen, the C.P.R. steamer plying on Okanagan Lake, has been laid up for the winter.

J. B. Wilson, Kaslo, writes THE COMMERCIAL as follows:—"In your issue of January 1st you have an item that J. B. Wilson, gen-

eral store, Kaslo, is offering to compromise at 25 cents on the dollar, and at 75 cents on the dollar. The offer was made that if cash was wanted at once the latter would be the basis. At a meeting of creditors on Jan. 15, J. B. Wilson offered dollar for dollar, 25 per cent cash, balance 3, 6 and 9 months. That is, the creditors offered to take that amount and it was accepted by me. There was no need of any assignment, but some five or six claims were in the hands of an attorney in Nelson, and as several small creditors were threatening suit I was forced to assign to protect my creditors who were willing to give me time."

The Western Loan and Trust Co., Limited, of Montreal, has taken over the stock of the Empire Mutual Loan and Investment Co., Limited, of Vancouver. The Western Loan and Trust Co., though an eastern concern, loan money on securities in Western Canada only.

The exports from the port of Vancouver to the United States for 1893 are as follows:—Butter, \$2,400; boats, \$1,100; cranberries, \$900; curios, \$5,728; furs, \$18,091; fish, \$26,452; horses, \$3,452; lumber, \$65,030; miscellaneous, \$21,155; ore iron, \$13,573; ore silver, \$31,193; rice, \$7,426; sugar refined, \$11,046; sugar raw, \$123,324; syrup, \$2,277; silk, \$40,970; slate, \$925; tea, \$4,666; total, \$330,491.

Since December 21st to date 1,000 tons of ore have come down from the mines of Kaslo, and been shipped to smelters of the United States. In a few years the output of ore from Kootenay will be enormous, but unless Canadian smelters are built Americans will reap the bulk of the profit.

The list of certificated licentiates and apprentices on the roll of the Pharmaceutical Association of British Columbia is published in the last issue of the *Gazette*. Thirty-seven are practising their profession in Victoria, 22 in Vancouver, 10 in Westminster, 8 in Nanaimo, 2 in Kamloops, and one each in Esquimalt, Vernon and Chilliwack.

The British barque Harold, the last of the British Columbia salmon fleet of 1893, has finished loading on the Fraser river. Her cargo is the second largest salmon shipment ever dispatched from British Columbia. It amounts to 61,091 cases, the total value of which is \$321,541. The vessel's charterers are Robert Ward & Co., Ltd.

F. M. Yorke, who purchased the British Columbia and Puget Sound Stevedoring Company's interest in this province, has formed a partnership with Capt. W. H. Copp, of Vancouver. The new company will be known as the British Columbia Stevedoring Company. Mr. Yorke will attend to Victoria business and Captain Copp to the Vancouver business.

R. P. Richet & Co., Ltd., have received a telegram from Lampson & Co., the great fur salesmen of London, England, to the effect that at the recent sale seal skins averaged 48 shillings, or about \$11.70 a skin. Some, however, only realised 44 shillings. There is not much profit in the work at the price just realised.

The ship Eclipse has completed loading at the Hastings mill. She has on board 1,072,082 feet of lumber and spars, valued at \$10,720, besides 600 cases of salmon. Her destination is Greenock, Scotland.

The steamer Mogul left Yokohama on the 13th ultimo. She has 1,800 tons of freight including 300 tons for Victoria, and 300 tons of silk for New York. She also has 75 steerage passengers. The steamship Tacoma has left Victoria for Yokohama. Her outward cargo consisted of 1,500 tons, principally flour from Tacoma and Portland, and 20,000 feet of lumber from Victoria. Fifty-six Chinese took passage outward.

Notice is given in the *Gazette* that application will be made for an act to perfect the incorporation of the Brunette Sawmill Company.

The Granville Cigar Co., Ltd., of Vancouver, has been incorporated with a capital of \$50,000 in \$50 shares. The trustees are A. W. Draper, J. M. Leithhead and Alfred Leithhead.

The annual general meeting of the shareholders of the Kaslo-Kootenay Land Co. has been held. The election of directors resulted in the choice of Alexander Ewen, Westminster; John Hendry, Vancouver; D. J. Munn, Westminster; A. L. Blyea and Robert Irving, Victoria. At a subsequent meeting of the directors, officers were named as follows: President, Alexander Ewen; general manager, D. J. Munn; secretary-treasurer, Robert Irving.

Peter McNicol, of Westminster, has, it is said, invented a new process for preserving fish, and has experimented successfully on a salmon and other species. The process consists in wrapping the fish completely, when freshly caught, in one fold of linen, then plunging it into a preserving liquid, after which the linen is wrapped once more round and stitched, and the whole plunged into a resinous sort of varnish, which perfectly excludes the air. By this method the inventor claims that ordinary sized salmon can be preserved at a cost of one cent each; and he also claims they keep perfectly for an indefinite length of time. The preserving fluid so far from injuring the flavor of the fish, which is put up just as it comes out of the water, imparts a desirable relish thereto. Mr. McNicol has experimented successfully with salmon—keeping some preserved according to his method for as long as three weeks, and then being as fresh as when put up. Salmon preserved in this way, the inventor says, can be shipped in any weather without ice, and may be stacked loosely in box cars if desired. Mr. McNicol intends, so it is alleged, to go quite extensively into preserving and shipping this season.

Volcanoes of the United States.

Excluding Alaska, the United States may be said to be non volcanic, states Mr. Ralph S. Tarr, but it has not been so long. A chain of volcanoes extends from Southern South America into Mexico, then there is a large break, and the interrupted chain begins again in Alaska, curves southward, and joins the chain of Japan. The intermediate non volcanic area has just emerged from an era of stupendous activity. Future resumption of such activity is not improbable, for in the West are volcanoes so recent as, like Mt. Shasta, to retain their conical form, and some of these perhaps, are no more dormant than was Vesuvius before the fatal year 79, when it buried Pompeii and Herculaneum beneath the most terrible storm of stones and ashes ever known to man. In the Canon of the Colorado, in the deserts of Nevada and Utah, and in New Mexico, exist small lava flows that must have erupted in very recent years, probably since the white man's discovery of the continent. Those seem to record the death throes of the country's latest volcanic giant. The eruptions have played a part in bringing up stores of metals, and the richest mines are found in the volcanic districts of Tertiary times.

A New Electric Clock.

The General Electric Company, of Berlin, proposes to adopt the new clock of Herr Von Hefner Alteneck, which may be placed in the same circuit with incandescent lamps, and is claimed to solve the problem of providing an inexpensive yet effective system of controlling clocks electrically. The current keeps the clock wound at an annual cost of one 16 candle lamp lighted for 10 hours—perhaps 8 or 10 cents. Should the circuit be broken, the clock will run without the current for 12 hours. The control can be operated by hand from the dynamo room or automatically from an observatory, and consists of a momentary lowering of the circuit potential by 6 to 10 volts once every 24 hours, the effect being to set all clocks in the circuit exactly together. The lamps are not appreciably affected.

Hints to Clerks,

A correspondent of the *Michigan Tradesman* gives a little of his personal experience with clerks, making a point of the fact that intelligent clerks who have tact, patience and an accommodating disposition will never be a drag on the market, and will find it is only a question of time when their efforts will be suitably rewarded. Speaking of the good points of this particular young man, he says:—

"I have watched him closely, and have been more than pleased at the tact and intelligence which he displays in dealing with different customers. In fact, I find myself studying his manner and noting the quiet but effective methods he uses to make sales. One of his strong points is the patience and good humor with which he treats any disparaging remarks about the goods or prices. If the customer complains that the saws are rusty from handling or the price of barb wire is a quarter of a cent higher than anybody else is offering it for, he does not dispute or avoid the statement, but assumes a half worn, half amused look, and, while acknowledging and deploring the rust, still so deftly explains the good points of the saw as to convince the customer that the rust is a matter of small moment in view of its good qualities. As regards the difference in price, he puts himself in the place of the customer and admits that a quarter of a cent a pound is worth saving, but at the same time drops a hint as to giving generous weight, and so secures the sale without cutting the price.

"Another of his strong points is his accommodating manner with customers in small matters without immediate gain. If a carpenter wants a ten-cent file to sharpen his saw with, he takes an interest in the subject and procures a saw from the case to ascertain the proper size required, and six times out of ten the customer will spend a dollar or more before he leaves the store, because of his pleasant and accommodating manner."

Respect Your Signature.

How often the merchant or business man is asked to sign his name to a petition, or to give his endorsement to an enterprise of which he has little knowledge, or to give a letter of recommendation to some one whose cheque he would not cash or whose bond he would not sign, says an exchange. It is remarkable how careless most business men are in such matters. Letters of introduction command little attention or respect in this country, for they are so easy to procure. In Europe a letter of introduction opens a man's home to a stranger and often his purse. But Europeans are far more careful than we are in the giving of such letters.

Who has not signed a document or petition simply because he was asked to do so? A favor lightly asked and lightly granted. Who does not know of some instance where a responsible business man had to spend a week or more in trying to undo what he had thus done in a thoughtless moment? The *Chicago Tribune*, in a recent editorial, says:—

"There is altogether too much signing of petitions, recommendations and endorsements. If a man's name has any value he should be careful how he puts it on paper. If he thinks his signature carries any weight, he should refuse to sign if he does not feel inclined to do so, even if his refusal does displease the applicant. It is better to say no than to say yes, and then try to back out of it."

Respect your signature; don't give it to every Tom, Dick and Harry for no other reason than because he requests it. Know what you are signing; and when you endorse a friend, recommend a trusted employe or give a letter of introduction to some one in whom you have confidence, expect to be recognized and respected. Don't cheapen your name by a careless use of it, and demand the same recognition of it that you would ask for yourself.



The Popular Route

—TO—
**Montreal,
Toronto,
New York**

And all Points in the East.

TO
**Vancouver,
Victoria, Tacoma,
Seattle,
Portland,
San Francisco**

And all Pacific Coast Points.

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Empress India January 8
Empress Japan February 5
Empress China March 5
And every month thereafter.

ROBERT KERR,
General Passenger Agent.
WINNIPEG.

NORTHERN PACIFIC R.R.

TIME CARD.

Taking effect on Monday, November 20, 1893.

Read Up			Read Down		
North Bound			South Bound		
Freight No. 163. Daily.	St. Paul Ex. Press No. 107 Daily.	Miles from Winnipeg.	STATIONS.	St. Paul Ex. Press No. 108 Daily.	Freight No. 154 Daily.
1.20p	4.00p	0	Winnipeg.....	12.15p	6.30
1.05p	3.49p	8 0	Portage Junction..	12.27p	6.47a
12.38p	3.34p	9 3	St. Norbert.....	12.41p	6.07a
12.10p	3.19p	15 3	Cartier.....	12.43p	6.26a
11.37a	3.00p	23 4	St. Agathe.....	1.12p	6.61a
11.27a	2.51p	27 4	Union Point.....	1.20p	7.02a
10.00a	2.35p	32 5	Silver Plains.....	1.22p	7.18a
10.27a	2.20p	40 4	Morris.....	1.50p	7.46a
10.01a	2.05p	46 8	St. Jean.....	2.05p	8.25a
9.23a	1.45p	56 0	Letellier.....	2.27p	9.18a
8.00a	1.20p	65 0	Emerson.....	2.50p	10.18a
7.00a	1.10p	68 1	Pembina.....	3.00p	11.16a
11.05p	9.16a	168	Grand Forks.....	6.40p	8.25p
1.30p	6.25a	223	Winnipeg Junction..	10.50p	1.28p
	3.45p	463	Duluth.....	7.55a	
	8.30p	470	Minneapolis.....	7.05a	
	8.00p	481	St. Paul.....	7.35a	
	10.30p	833	Chicago.....	9.35p	

MORRIS-BRANDON BRANCH.

East Bound.			West Bound.		
Ex. No. 130 Mon. & Fri. Wed. & Sat.	Ex. No. 129 Tues. & Sat.	Miles from Morris.	STATIONS.	Ex. No. 127 Mon. & Fri. Wed. & Sat.	Ex. No. 128 Tues. & Sat.
1.20p	4.00p	0	Winnipeg.....	12.15p	5.30p
7.50p	1.45p	0	Morris.....	2.25p	8.00a
6.53p	1.29p	10 0	Low Farm.....	2.49p	8.42a
5.49p	12.67p	21 3	Myrtle.....	3.17p	9.27a
5.25p	2.46p	25 9	Roland.....	3.28p	9.45a
4.59p	12.29p	33 5	Rosebank.....	3.47p	10.15a
3.65p	11.55a	39 6	Miami.....	4.03p	10.42a
3.14p	11.35a	49 0	Deerwood.....	4.26p	11.28a
2.51p	11.20a	54 1	Altamont.....	4.29p	12.02p
2.15p	11.02a	62 1	Somerset.....	4.38p	12.45p
1.47p	10.47a	69 4	Swan Lake.....	5.16p	1.17p
1.19p	10.33a	74 6	Indian Springs.....	5.30p	1.50p
12.57p	10.22a	79 4	Maricapolis.....	5.42p	2.16p
12.27p	10.07a	86 1	Greenway.....	5.58p	2.50p
11.57a	9.52a	92 3	Balder.....	6.15p	3.22p
11.12a	9.31a	102 0	Belmont.....	7.00p	4.13p
10.37a	9.14a	109 7	Hilton.....	7.18p	4.53p
10.13a	8.57a	117 3	Ashdown.....	7.35p	5.23p
9.49a	8.50a	120 0	Wawanesa.....	7.44p	5.47p
9.39a	8.41a	123 0	Elliotts.....	7.55p	6.04p
9.05a	8.26a	129 5	Rounthwaite.....	8.08p	6.37p
8.28a	8.07a	137 2	Martinville.....	8.27p	7.18p
7.50a	7.50a	145 1	Brandon.....	8.45p	8.00p

Number 127 stops at Balder for meals.

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE BRANCH.

East Bound.		W. End	
Read Up Mixed No. 144. Daily.	Miles from Winnipeg.	STATIONS.	Read Down Mixed No. 141. Daily.
12.45 p.m.	0	Winnipeg.....	6.15 p.m.
12.26 p.m.	3.0	Portage Junction..	4.30 p.m.
11.51 a.m.	11.5	St. Charles.....	4.59 p.m.
11.42 a.m.	13.5	Headingley.....	5.07 p.m.
11.21 a.m.	21.0	White Plains.....	5.34 p.m.
10.12 a.m.	35.2	Eustace.....	6.36 p.m.
9.44 a.m.	42.1	Oakville.....	6.50 p.m.
8.55 a.m.	55.5	Portage la Prairie..	7.40 p.m.

Stations marked —†— have no agent. Freight must be prepaid.

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

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