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 Capital Paid Up, \$6,000,000. Rest, \$3,000,000.
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 Particular attention given to collections from and throughout the Dominion and the United States. Ample facilities; low rates; quick returns. Buy and sell Canadian and foreign exchange. Interest allowed at most favorable rates on Savings Bank Accounts and Deposit Receipts. Accounts of Merchants, Manufacturers, Corporations and Individuals received on favorable terms.
 A General Banking Business Transacted.

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 Capital Paid up..... 1,954,625.00
 Reserve..... 1,152,252.00

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 T. Sutherland Stayer, Hon. John Ferguson.
 HEAD OFFICE, Wellington St., TORONTO.
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B. Jennings, Asst. Cashier. E. Hay, Inspector

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 Yonge & Queen Sts..... O. F. Rice..... "
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 H. Stikeman, General Manager
 E. Stanger, Inspector

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HEAD OFFICE, OTTAWA.

Capital Authorized & Subscribed \$1,500,000.00
 Capital Paid up..... 1,500,000.00
 REST..... 925,000.00

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The Western Canada Loan & Savings Co

CAPITAL, \$1,500,000.00.
 RESERVE FUND, \$850,000.00.

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 Rest..... 1,200,000

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 Blenheim, 167 St James, 540 Queen W
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 Travellers circular Letters of Credit issued for use in all parts of the world.

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A General Banking Business Transacted.
 F. H. MATHEWSON, Manager

UNION BANK OF CANADA.

HEAD OFFICE, QUEBEO.

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 Reserve Fund - - - 280,000

DIRECTORS:
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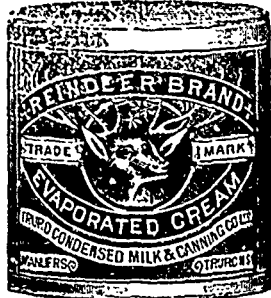
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For Shop Windows and Private Dwellings.
A large stock now on hand ranging up to 96
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Single and Double Strength.
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The Commercial

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

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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 a great majority of business men in the west district described 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 7, 1895.

Manitoba.

E. Saunders, jeweller, Winnipeg, is moving to Toronto.

The Manitoba legislature will convene on January 24.

P. Burrows, blacksmith, has started business at Swan Lake.

Jas. Martin, general store, Rounthwaite, is advertising his business for sale.

The Martin, Bole & Wynne Co., Ltd., Winnipeg, has been incorporated.

Harrison & McDermott, livery, Winnipeg, are succeeded by W. J. Hinman.

The estate of T. G. Anderson, general store, Arden, has been sold to James Cameron.

Peter Wielie, merchant, Rosenfeld, is admitting his brother William from Gretna, as partner.

A neat calendar for 1895 has been received from Stephen Nairn, of the Winnipeg oatmeal mills.

The estate of J. E. Saunders, general store, Deloraine, has been sold at 61 cents on the dollar to Andrew Holliday.

Voloshin & Cohen, general store, Carman, have assigned to S. A. D. Bertrand. A meeting of creditors will be held on January 11.

Mr. McKim, of Souris, shipped a car of live hogs to Winnipeg on January 3. He is paying 3 cents per pound, live weight, to farmers.

A party named Boorman has opened a harness shop at Reston, and one Dempsey has opened a flour and feed store at the same place.

The annual meeting of the Manitoba Board of Fire Underwriters was held on Thursday at Winnipeg, when the following officers were elected: Robert Strang, president; G. F. Carruthers, vice-president; R. H. Hayward, secretary.

The board of Broadway school district, Deloraine, will receive tenders up to the 21st January, 1895, for purchase of 19 Debentures of the district, 15, for \$200.00 each and 4 for \$250.00 each, payable in 19 years at 6 per cent. per annum.

A recount of votes in the Winnipeg mayoralty contest shows Mr. Gilroy to have been elected by a majority of eight votes. This reverses the first count, which gave Alex. McMicken a majority of two. Mr. Gilroy has been sworn in as mayor for 1895.

Mr. Fraser, inspector for the Western Canada company says it is the intention of the

company to rebuild their handsome Winnipeg block, destroyed in the interior by fire recently. S. Frank Peters has been instructed to get out the plans and as soon as they are ready tenders will be called for and the contract let. The company is also considering the advisability of adding to the block.

On December 29 a blaze was discovered in the Portage la Prairie branch store of G. H. Rodgers & Co., general merchants, Winnipeg. The fire was quickly got under control. The blaze is said to have originated from the stub of a cigar, or a spark from the stove, and had eaten through the floor, just getting a good start when discovered. Piles of clothes were scorched and other goods damaged by fire and chemicals. Loss covered by insurance.

The Melita Enterprise says: As the facts are learned we find that of late some of those who have been sending east have not had the best results. One party sent for a \$15 cap and got an article which he can buy here for \$1. Another gentleman sent his order accompanied by \$25 to a grocery firm and has never heard from the firm since. In course of time people will learn. How would it do to try our own merchants with a \$15 or \$25 cash order?

The following statement shows the value of goods exported, entered for consumption, and duty collected thereon during the month of December, at Winnipeg compared with the same month in 1893:

	Value '93.	Value '94.
Exported	375,005	53,876
Entered for consumption, dutiable	109,806	100,628
Entered for consumption, free	39,188	44,916

Total for consumption 148,999 145,544
Duty collected 89,872.88 84,612.46

The transactions for the month ending December 31, 1894, at the Dominion government savings bank in Winnipeg, were: Deposits, \$17,664.00, withdrawals, \$18,612.27, withdrawals exceed deposits by \$948.27.

The Inland Revenue collections at Winnipeg, for December, 1894, were:

Spirits	\$19,811 95
Tobacco	9,486 51
Malt	2,283 24
Cigars	674 70
Petroleum	95 50
Total	\$32,251 90

A further dividend of ten per cent. has been declared and will be paid to the creditors of the Commercial Bank of Manitoba, which, added to the first dividend of 17 per cent., makes a total of 27 per cent. of creditor's claims refunded. The liabilities of the bank so far paid by the liquidators, including both dividends, are as follows:

Circulation redeemed	\$109,670
Interest paid on circulation	5,622
Preferred and secured claims	286,877
Dividends	145,455
Total	\$847,654

Saskatchewan.

The establishment of a creamery at Saskatoon seems now assured, the requisite number of cows having been guaranteed. An endeavor is being made to obtain a free site for the building from the Temperance Colonization society or town site trustees, and as the creamery will increase the value of their property they will probably see it to their interest to give the site asked for.

The bank of Montreal has decided to establish a branch in St. John's Newfoundland.

Alberta.

Cowie, druggs, contemplates starting business at Edmonton.

Sharples & Co., general store, Red Deer, are reported to have sold out.

Thos. G. McClelland has purchased the Western Soap Works at Calgary.

Al. Traunweiser, barber, Calgary, has sold out to J. A. Didden. Traunweiser has leased the Dowdney hotel.

Mr. Lucas, of Calgary, has gone east to endeavor to finance a scheme known as the Springbank Irrigation Company.

Hall, Flynn & Co., brewers, Edmonton, have dissolved partnership; F. K. Gibson retires and the business will be continued by Hall & Flynn.

Assiniboia

Wm. Young contemplates starting a carriage shop at Maple Creek.

Fire destroyed the residence of Dixon Bros., merchants, of Maple Creek, recently, and the little four-year-old daughter of one of the brothers was burned to death. Her father had just left home by train for a trip east.

A public meeting was held at Regina recently for the purpose of discussing the territorial exhibition to be held next fall. D. Mowat, M.L.A. was the first speaker. He said if it was to be made a success one and all would have to put their shoulders to the wheel. After speaking to some length he moved the following resolution, seconded by George W. Brown: "That the following be an executive committee to confer with the Lieutenant-Governor in connection with the site, erect buildings and generally to represent the interest of the Regina district at the approaching territorial exhibition, and that they have power to add to their number." Twenty-seven representative citizens were named. The motion was carried unanimously. G. W. Brown, and J. W. Smith also spoke endorsing the appointment of a committee and emphasizing the fact that this was not a Regina, but a territorial exhibition.

Grain and Milling Matters.

The farmers of Olds district, Alberta, are willing to sow a grand acreage of wheat as an inducement to parties wishing to locate there with a grist mill.

W. W. Ogilvie said recently: "I intend to have my Winnipeg mill enlarged. Specifications have already been sent out and tenders will be opened on the 15th of next month."

The Northern Elevator Co., Winnipeg, purpose building eight or ten elevators at country points in Manitoba next summer. The company also purpose building a large storage and cleaning elevator at Winnipeg.

A broker said this morning that of the 650,000 odd bushels of wheat in store in Montreal, a large percentage is Duluth and Chicago wheat. "The amount of Manitoba wheat held here," he said, "is very small." It is generally conceded among grain dealers that Montreal is not the only place where stocks of Manitoba wheat are small. This in fact is evident by the actions of millers, who are absorbing all the wheat they can lay hands on.—Montreal Herald.

English Grain Markets.

The Mark Lane Express of December 31, in its weekly review of the British grain trade, says: "The market has been fairly active and prices have ruled the same as before the holidays. To-day English and foreign wheats are firm, though sales are limited. Corn, oats and feeding barley are 8d cheaper.

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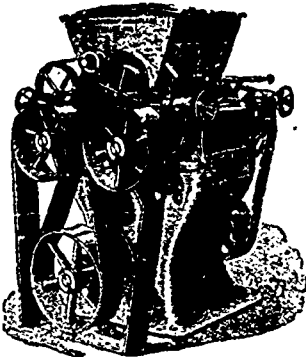
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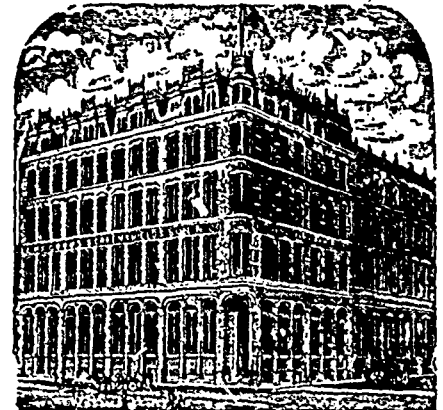
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The Commercial

WINNIPEG, JANUARY 7, 1895.

THE PRICE OF HOGS.

The recent decline in the price of hogs is causing considerable dissatisfaction in the county. A great many Manitoba farmers have gone more extensively into raising hogs during the last two or three years. This is shown by the large increase in the exports of hogs for the past season. During last fall and summer about 10,000 live hogs were shipped out of Manitoba, going principally to Toronto and Montreal packers. This was a very large increase over shipments out of the province during any previous season. This large increase in shipments, however, does not show the full extent of the increase in the number of hogs marketed in Manitoba, as a larger number of hogs have been packed at home than in any previous year. The matter of prices is therefore an important one to the farmers. The discontent with the present prices will be shown by the following letter received from Treherne this week:

Editor Commercial, Winnipeg.

Dear Sir:—Enclosed please find two dollars (\$2.00) for year's subscription to your paper. I have your paper before me and I am just looking at your "Dead Meat Trade" editorial. You have been shoving us farmers into mixed farming and especially into hogs and now Sir I have hogs for sale and have to go a-begging for a buyer at \$3.50 for dead hogs. I wrote to J. Y. Griffin & Co. for prices; their card is just to hand saying that they are not buying dressed hogs at all. Pretty poor lookout this for the farmers. Wheat from 35c up and dead pork at \$3.50; how about hog raising at that price?

Wishing you a Happy New Year,

I remain,

Yours truly,—

As the above letter was evidently not intended for publication, we have omitted the name of the writer. The Commercial has certainly advocated the raising of hogs, and we are not sorry for it, notwithstanding the tenor of the letter just quoted. Prices now are at the lowest point they have been in years. The cause of lower prices here is in sympathy with the general situation elsewhere. The pack of hogs lately at leading points in the United States has been something enormous. The latest figures to hand show that at principal points in the west the number of hogs packed since the first of November is 3,665,000, as compared with 2,230,000 hogs packed for the corresponding period of last year. This shows the enormous increase in the winter packing season to date of 1,435,000 hogs or equal to a gain of 64 per cent. This large increase in the pack has affected prices in Canada as well as in the United States, and the tendency of prices has been generally downward. The general depression of course affects the pork-packing industry as well as other branches. Packers would rather see prices higher, as business is less profitable to them when prices are low; but they have to submit to general commercial conditions.

However, to consider the value of an industry, it would not be fair to base figures on the lowest quotations in years. It is more reasonable to take an average of prices paid for a length of time to consider the profits and advantages of the industry.

At all the large hog packing markets, live hogs are preferred by the packers. In fact most large packers do not buy dressed hogs at all. In Winnipeg the packing business is young yet. We have one large packing house handling live hogs, and several smaller packers who do not slaughter, but buy dressed hogs principally. We will first look at the average price paid in this market for live hogs, and to do so will date from the establishment of the large slaughtering and packing house of J. Y. Griffin & Co.,—the firm mentioned in the letter quoted above. This packing house was established in August, 1893, and from the books of the firm we learn that the average cost of live hogs at the factory during the first year was \$5.41 per 100 pounds. This was the average cost of the hogs off cars, live weight, at the factory in Winnipeg. For the past summer and fall and the present winter season to December 31, 1894, the average cost of live hogs at the factory was \$1.18½ per 100 pounds. As high as 5c was paid in the summer for selected hogs, but the usual price during the summer and early fall was about \$1.75 per 100 pounds. In the fall the price dropped to \$1, and a few weeks ago there was a further decline to \$3.50. These are quotations for round lots of live hogs, average quality, off cars in Winnipeg. The present quotation of \$3.50 is therefore the lowest during the period covered, and is the lowest price on record here. For fancy selected packing hogs, ¼ cent per pound higher would be paid, but hogs are usually purchased in car lots, at an average price, as quoted above.

For dressed hogs the price in this market has been comparatively lower than for live hogs, part of the time. During last summer and early fall the price for dressed hogs in Winnipeg ranged from 5 to 5½ cents per pound, for country dressed animals. City wholesale butchers were getting about 6 cents per pound during the same period. Since cold weather set in prices have gradually declined. A good many dressed hogs were bought at a range between 4½ and 5 cents per pound during the early part of the present winter but of late the tendency has been to buy at under 4½ cents per pound, the present range for packing hogs being from say 4 to 4½ cents on the market here. The freight rate on dressed hogs from Treherne to Winnipeg is 34 cents per 100 pounds, so that if the hogs referred to in the letter quoted are good packing quality, they ought to do a little better than \$3.50 at Treherne. At quotations given in The Commercial this week for Montreal and Toronto markets, good dressed hogs should be worth about 4 cents per pound in Manitoba to ship East.

FAILURES IN CANADA FOR 1894.

Bradstreet's report of failures for 1894 shows 1,851 failures in Canada, as compared with 1,766 in 1893; total aggregate assets in 1894 were \$1,800,303, and total liabilities foot up \$1,724,633. In 1893 total assets were \$6,711,032 and liabilities were \$11,762,573. Thus the number of failures in the Dominion show an increase last year over 1893 of 85, with well up to three million dollars increase in liabilities and about \$1,000,000 increase in assets.

Manitoba had 68 failures in 1894, and 69 in 1893, with assets of \$423,101 and liabilities of \$773,371 in 1894 and assets of \$403,810 and liabilities of \$722,613 in 1893. The situation in Manitoba so far as failures is concerned is therefore much the same as in 1893.

In the territories there were 12 failures last year and 29 failures in 1893. Assets in 1894 were \$37,190 and liabilities \$67,433. In 1893 assets were \$51,862 and liabilities \$150,473. This is a very gratifying improvement for the territories.

Failures in British Columbia also show a good decrease, the number being 63 last year, as compared with 82 in 1893. Assets in 1894 were \$590,751 and liabilities \$920,993. In 1893 assets were \$413,730 and liabilities \$687,650. Thus both liabilities and assets show an increase though the number of failures is less than in 1893.

By provinces, the failures, with aggregate assets and liabilities for 1894 show as follows:

	Failures.	Assets.	Liabilities.
Ontario.....	704	2,922,631	6,581,301
Quebec.....	706	2,563,462	7,130,069
New Brunswick.....	90	931,977	1,637,933
Nova Scotia.....	111	300,338	591,417
Prince Edward Island.....	7	31,050	49,350
Manitoba.....	63	423,101	773,371
The Territories.....	12	37,190	67,433
British Columbia.....	63	400,751	920,993
Totals, Canada.....	1,851	7,800,303	17,724,633

In the year 1893 the record was as follows:

	Failures.	Assets.	Liabilities.
Ontario.....	762	3,049,278	6,709,822
Quebec.....	599	1,832,941	4,695,305
New Brunswick.....	83	420,280	823,930
Nova Scotia.....	123	478,513	945,925
Prince Edward Island.....	22	57,340	126,300
Manitoba.....	69	403,810	722,613
The Territories.....	29	51,862	150,473
British Columbia.....	82	413,730	687,650
Totals, Canada.....	1,766	6,711,032	14,762,573

UNITED STATES FINANCES.

The income of the United States for the first six months of the current fiscal year shows a deficit of \$28,500,000, compared with expenditure. Receipts were \$159,500,000 and expenditure \$188,000,000. The new income tax law, which went into effect on the first of January this year, together with the new sugar tax, are expected to produce a revenue of \$55,000,000 annually, which will assist to reduce or wipe out deficits in the future. There is no doubt that the national expenditure of the United States under the late republican government, was vastly greater than was necessary. At that time the revenue received through the enormous customs taxes, produced an income in excess of expenditure. The protectionists of course did not wish the revenue to show very much of a surplus, as it would naturally point an argument in favor of a reduction in tariff taxation. They

were therefore busy in finding ways to expend the enormous revenue of the country. It is also worthy of note that the national expenditure was increased in a way most likely to further party interests, rather than for the general good of the country. Perhaps the most notable increase in the expenditure was in the pension list. Thus the increase in the expenditure under the head of war pensions was something appalling during the term of the last republican administration though one would naturally suppose that so many years after the war the expenditure on account of pensions would be on the decrease. This vast expenditure for pensions had the effect of serving party interests, as well as helping to keep down the accumulating revenue.

While the United States was receiving a revenue so vast that it was taxing the administration to keep down the accumulating surpluses, there was no effort put forth to turn the increasing expenditure to account in the carrying out of any great national public works or improvements. The expenditures on account of the navy were largely augmented, but the principal direction of increasing expenditure was in the nature of dispensing party patronage. Now that a vast shrinkage has been shown in the revenue for the past two years, partly owing to the commercial depression, and partly to the late reduction in the tariff, it is of course a very difficult matter to reduce expenditure in proportion. Hugo deficits have therefore been the rule of late.

Canada has made a vastly better showing than the United States in the matter of the construction of public works, in comparison with general expenditure and population. In a country so vast as the United States, and much of it comparatively young in settlement at that, there is of course room for great expenditures on public works. The heavy expenditure of the last republican administration, however, was on the lines of party rather than a national policy.

SETTLE TAX SALE LANDS

The Commercial can agree in the main with an article in the Winnipeg Free Press of Monday last, on immigration. The Free Press says:

"Active immigration agencies abroad are good and very necessary, but alone they are a very imperfect machine. We must also have something to offer the immigrant when he arrives."

This is a point which The Commercial has urged in times past. We should consider that the work has only been entered upon when the immigrant is induced to come here. Every effort should be made after immigrants have arrived here to assist them to locate and become permanent and prosperous settlers. The Free Press in the article referred to advances an idea which is worthy of some thought, namely that lands sold for taxes should be retained for settlement. Considerable land which has been held for speculative purposes has been sold for taxes during recent years. If the provincial government could

come to some arrangement with the municipalities, whereby their tax lands could be thrown open to settlement, it would undoubtedly be a great benefit to the province at large. Such a plan would tend to fill in the vacant lands in the older settlement and would thus increase the value of adjoining lands, besides augmenting municipal revenues. The first effect might be to temporarily decrease sales of lands held by speculators, but in the long run it would be a benefit to the companies and private parties holding lands for sale. The value of lands generally would be increased more rapidly, by the larger number of immigrants who would be induced in this way to locate in the older organized districts. The idea to hold the tax sale lands for settlement is really a good one, and moreover it is one which should not present any serious difficulties in carrying into effect. At present immigrants are going into remote districts, where they can secure government land. By the plan proposed for dealing with the tax sale lands, a good many immigrants can no doubt be induced to locate in the older settlements, thus filling up the many vacant spaces, to the great advantage of such settlements.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

GREAT suffering is reported from the States of Nebraska, Kansas, South Dakota and some other districts of the western States on account of a succession of crop failures. The suffering is most severe in the great plains region east of the Rocky Mountains, particularly in the western portion of Nebraska. Much of this vast region has been found to be too arid to permit of successful agriculture. Many thousands of settlers are leaving and moving eastward, while others are so reduced that they are unable to get away. An appeal for help has been issued by the sufferers of Nebraska.

THERE were 78 bank failures in the United States in 1894 as compared with 598 bank failures in the panic year 1893. Though the number of bank failures last year is much less than in 1893, the number is still large, showing that the effect of the panic had not entirely subsided. Of the failures in 1891, some 20 were national banks, 23 were state banks, 24 private banks, 6 savings banks and 3 loan and trust concerns. Assets have been considerably larger than liabilities in each of the two years named. The failures in 1893 included 151 national banks, 184 state banks, 196 private banks, 50 savings banks and 14 loan and trust concerns. Within two years 174 national banks closed their doors, temporarily or otherwise, with liabilities of \$73,718,000 and having assets of \$89,184,000. A large proportion of them resumed business. In the two years 219 state banks closed permanently or otherwise, owing \$10,897,000 and having \$45,409,000 assets. Private banks present a total of 220 closed within two years, with liabilities of \$28,935,000 and assets of \$27,828,000. The 56 savings banks embarrassed in 1893 and 1894 show

total liabilities of \$18,816,000 and assets of \$19,307,000. Loan and trust company embarrassed within two years number 17 with \$23,100,000 liabilities and \$11,867,000 assets.

After the Musk Ox

Casper H. Whitney, of the staff of Harper's Magazine, and A. H. Heming, artist, of Hamilton, Ont., arrived on Thursday's train on their way to the Barren Grounds to write up and sketch the musk ox in his native haunts. They spent Friday in town making preparations for their long trip and started on Saturday morning for Lac la Biche, driven by Mr. Grierson of the Queen's hotel. They come with letters of credit to the Hudson's Bay company, and dog trains are already engaged at Lac la Biche, which is the end of travel by horses, to take them to McMurray, Chipewayan, Fort Smith, Resolution and Fort Rae on the most northerly arm of Great Slave lake, a distance of about 800 miles north of Edmonton. Fort Rae is within the Barren Grounds and is the nearest Hudson's Bay post to the haunts of the musk ox. It is intended to make excursions from Fort Rae to the musk ox haunts, in order to give Mr. Heming an opportunity to sketch that peculiar animal as he is, and Mr. Whitney to give him a creditable write up. The trip which these gentlemen are taking is a long and hard one and in starting they are showing an amount of courage quite equal to the enterprise of their employers. They expect to return to Edmonton in April by way of Fort Simpson, Peace river and Lesser Slave lake, but they will not be able to do this if they spend any time with the musk oxen. If the execution equals the design, this is a piece of journalistic enterprise that has seldom been excelled.—Edmonton Bulletin.

Track-Laying in 1894.

The table of the new railway construction in 1894 has just been prepared, and the figures fitly reflect the depressed business surroundings of the transportation interest during the year now closing; 1877 was the top-notch year with 19,000 miles. The figures for 1891 show:

State.	Miles.	State	Miles
Alabama.....	14	Montana.....	101
Arizona.....	193	New Hampshire..	7
Arkansas.....	31	New Jersey.....	33
California.....	82	New Mexico.....	75
Colorado.....	65	New York.....	40
Florida.....	85	North Carolina..	3
Georgia.....	30	Ohio.....	93
Illinois.....	147	Oregon.....	1
Indiana.....	58	Pennsylvania...	128
Kansas.....	2	South Carolina..	58
Louisiana....	91	Tennessee.....	11
Maine.....	111	Texas.....	87
Massachusetts	4	Utah.....	19
Michigan.....	112	Virginia.....	5
Minnesota....	69	West Virginia..	49
Mississippi....	20	Wisconsin.....	16
Missouri.....	59	Wyoming.....	20

Total in United States.....	1,910
Total in Canada.....	322
Total in Mexico.....	71
Total in United States in 1893.....	2,635
Total in United States in 1892.....	4,187
Total in United States in 1891.....	4,282
Total in United States in 1890.....	5,690

As the N. Y. Journal of Commerce remarks, all these figures take no note of the vast and rapidly increasing mileage of light roads, electrical and others, which now share with the steam roads in short distance passenger travel. In some instances important lines though populous regions have been well nigh paralleled. The 200 miles of the New York and New Haven road, between New York and Boston, is now thus treated for 150 miles.

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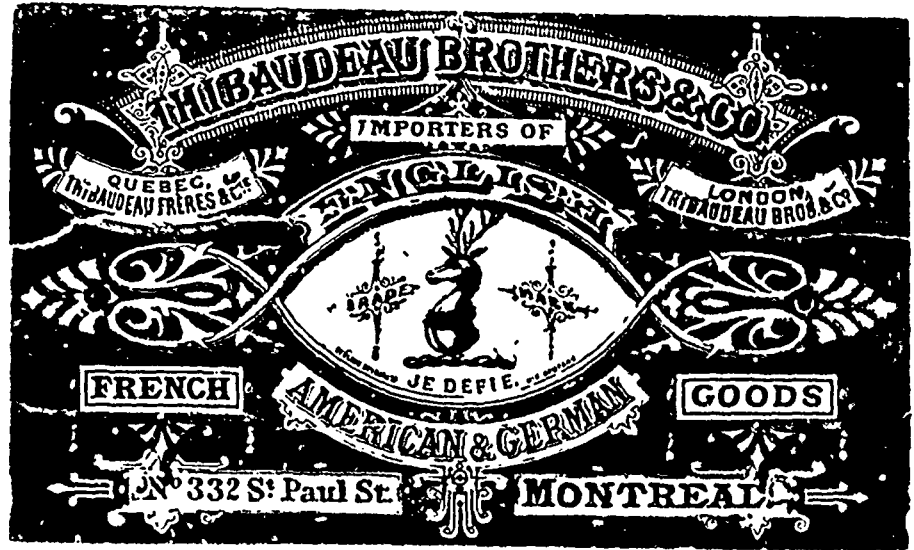
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Advances made on Consignments to British or Continental markets

HO! IMPROVED Compressed Mince Meat.

Put up in neat paper packages and packed (3) three doz. in a case. Price per gross net \$10.

GUARANTEED STRICTLY PURE.

HORSERADISH—Put up in 16 oz. bottles 2 doz. in a case. Price per doz. \$2.50 Patronize home industry.

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We are always open for

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A Bookkeeper,

Thoroughly competent, wishes a situation. Experience in whole sale establishments and banking. For references or further information address.

"THE COMMERCIAL,"

Winnipeg.

THE BUSINESS SITUATION.

WINNIPEG, Saturday, Jan. 5.

Steady winter weather appears to have at last set in and this week has been quite seasonable. There has not been enough snow for good sleighing at any time this season, but a light fall of snow last night will improve the roads some. Wholesale trade is of course quiet, all advices from abroad point to lower prices for furs. The sale of manufactured furs has been light everywhere this year owing to the mild weather which has prevailed in the northern hemisphere. Stocks of furs are said to be large and prices are tending downward. Collectors of furs will therefore require to exercise extreme caution in buying. High wheat prices in Manitoba are fairly maintained. Butter is dull and heavy and exceedingly slow sale.

Winnipeg Markets.

WINNIPEG, SATURDAY AFTERNOON, Jan. 5.

[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.]

GROCERIES.—Sugar continues the principal feature of interest, Canadian refiners have been forced to further reduce prices, owing to competition of the imported best granulated. Canadian refiners were quoting 3c lower at 3 3/4c for granulated, and it was said this price was shaded for large orders. Refiners quoted 2 1/2 to 3 1/4c for yellows. A couple of carloads of low grade Japan tea were reported sold in Montreal for Chicago. Regarding the general situation of sugars, Willett & Gray say: "The new Cuba crop has already begun to move, with some 5,000 bags centrifugals reported sold for Canada, at 2 1-16c per lb for 98 test, f.o.b., Cuba; 510 tons are reported exported from Cuba this week, of which 2,000 bags, centrifugals, are on steamer nearly due at this port, and offered for sale at 3 1/2c. What will be the effect of the marketing of one million tons Cuba sugars in America on top of the surplus million tons of beet root sugar is one of the unknown quantities of the coming year."

GREEN FRUITS.—Business is very dull since the holiday trade was closed. The principal interest is in the reports from Florida of damage to the orange crop from frost. The damage was very great, according to reports, some accounts saying that most of the fruit on the trees was damaged or destroyed. Florida oranges have advanced \$1 per box at Chicago in consequence. The frost will injure next winter's orange crop as well as the balance of the crop now on the trees, as it is said the buds for the next crop have been damaged. Japanese oranges have been received here by way of Vancouver. They are in small size boxes, and are of extra fine quality. Following are quotations: Florida Oranges, \$5.50 to \$6 per box; Japanese oranges, \$1.25 per box; Messina Lemons, \$6.00 per box; apples, \$3.00 to \$4 per barrel as to quality and condition, California winter pears, \$2.50 to \$3 per box; bananas, when obtainable \$3 to 4.50 per bunch. Malaga grapes, \$11.50 per large keg. Cranberries, \$1.75 to \$12 per barrel for fancy Jerseys. Catawba grapes 40 to 45c per 4 1/2 lb basket. Spanish onions, \$1.25 per crate of 50 lbs. New layer figs, 15c to 20c per pound, as to quality and size of boxes. Sweet potatoes \$5.50 per barrel. White comb honey, 22c lb; new dates, 7 to 8c lb.

NUTS.—Soft shelled almonds are quoted at 15 to 16c, walnuts, 17 to 18c, filberts, 12 to 13c New Chestnuts, 12 1/2 to 15c lb; Figs,

new layers, 15 to 22c; Cooking figs, 8 to 9c, dates, 8 to 10c. Coconuts, \$1 to \$1 20 per dozen.

FLUID BEER, ETC.—Following are prices of the goods put up by the Johnston Fluid Beef Company of Montreal:—Johnstons Fluid Beef—No. 1, 2-oz. tins, per dozen, \$2.70, No. 2 1/2oz., \$4.50 No. 3 4oz., \$7.89; No. 4, 1 lb., \$12.83; No. 5, 2 lb., \$21.80 Staminol—2oz. bottles, per dozen, \$2.55; do, 4oz., \$5.10; do, 8 oz., \$7.65, do, 16oz., \$12.75. Fluid Beef Cordial—20oz. bottles, \$10. Milk Granules—In cases of 4 dozen, \$5.10. Milk Granules with Cereals—In cases of 4 dozen, \$4.25.

CANNED MEATS:—

Corned Beef	..... 2 lb tins, per case of 1 dozen	\$2 05
Roast Beef	..... 2 " " " 1 " "	2 75
Drawn	..... 2 " " " 1 " "	2 05
Pigs Feet	..... 2 " " " 1 " "	2 25
Lunch Tongue	..... 2 " " " 1 " "	7 05
	..... 1 " " " 1 " "	7 80
Ox Tongue	..... 1 " " " 1 " "	6 70
Chipped Dried Beef	..... 1 " " " 1 " "	6 25
Compressed Ham	..... 1 " " " 1 " "	4 50

FISH.—We quote British Columbia salmon, 14c lb; British Columbia halibut, 14c. Fresh mackerel, 12 1/2c lb.; cod, 8 to 9c; haddock, 8 to 9c; smelts, 12 1/2c; Lake Superior herring, 30c dozen. Lake Superior trout, 9c; whitefish, 5 to 6c; pickerel 8 to 4c; pike, 2 to 3c; perch, 8c; Smoked whitefish, 8c lb; smoked goldeyes, 30 to 35c dozen; red herring 20c box; finen haddies, 3 1/2 lb. Oysters, \$2 for standards and \$2.25 for selects, per gallon. Shell oysters, \$7.50 per barrel; cans, select, 48c; cans, standards, 45c each; dry co., 7c lb; boneless cod, 7 to 7 1/2c; boneless fish, 6c.

DRY GOODS.—Business is at about low water mark at present, and will remain quiet no doubt until spring shipments begin. There is again talk of eastern houses buying cottons in the States. It is said that colored cottons have been purchased in the States for Canada, at much lower prices than the home mills have been offering. If this is the case further reductions may be expected in prices.

CORD WOOD.—Receipts of wood have been large and competition is active. We quote: Tamarac, \$3.75 to \$4 per cord on track here in car lots as to quality, the best is going at from \$3.90 to \$3.95. Oak about \$3.60 to 3.75, mixed pine, spruce, etc., can be had at \$3.25 to 3.50. Poplar has sold at from \$2.25 to 2.40 on track, as to quality. Birch \$4 to 4.25. Ash \$3.75.

COAL.—Prices delivered to consumers in Winnipeg are as follows: Imported anthracite, \$9 per ton for egg, stove and nut sizes, western anthracite, \$8.50 per ton for stove and furnace size; Lethbridge bituminous, \$7.50 per ton; Souris lignite \$4.25 delivered or \$3.75 on cars here, and \$1.50 to 1.75 on cars at the mines.

RAW FURS.—Jas. McMillan & Co., of Minneapolis and Winnipeg, in their last circular says "The continued warm weather all over the country has interfered with the sale of manufactured goods, while on the other hand it has been very favorable for trapping, consequently the receipts of a great many articles, like mink, muskrat, raccoon and skunk are very much in excess of the demand. We have reduced prices somewhat on mink, raccoon, skunk and wolf, and heavily on muskrat. There were so many muskrat held over from last year that with the addition of this year's large catch the quantities on hand are immense, and there is no use shipping them unless you are prepared to accept present low prices." The New York Fur Trade Review of January 1, says: "Receipts continue to be unusually heavy, and contravene the demand from the local trade is still limited. Advices from Europe impress the necessity of great caution in buying, business abroad during the past month having been very unsatisfactory, owing to the mildness of the weather. The opinion prevails that present quotations, which have already been much modified, will have to

be still further reduced. There is not a fair or satisfactory demand for a single article, and great care should be exercised by all purchasers." Following are the average prices obtained at the sealskin sales held in London November 30, of which brief cable reports were published in The Commercial at the time. Alaskas, middlings 73, middlings and smalls, 79, smalls 90.6, large pups 90, middling pups 90 shillings. Copper Islands, middlings 55.6, middlings and smalls 65, smalls 67, large pups 62, middling pups 66.6, small pups 49, large pups, low, 42 shillings. Northwest Coast, middlings and smalls 43.6, smalls 41.6, large pups 44.6, middling pups 43.6, small pups 47.3, extra small pups 27.3, extra extra small pups 19.3. The following quotations give the range of prices paid in Winnipeg. The prices cover the range from small to large prime skins, size, color and condition being considered, though skins are sometimes offered which are not worth the minimum quotations, on account of being killed out of season:

Badger	.....	\$0 05 to \$0 50
Bear, black or brown	.....	3 00 to 25 00
Bear, grizzly	.....	1 00 to 16 00
Beaver, large	.....	6 00 to 7 25
" medium	.....	3 00 to 4 00
" small	.....	1 50 to 2 00
castors per lb	.....	3 00 to 7 00
Fisher	.....	3 00 to 7 00
Fox, cross	.....	2 50 to 15 00
" kitt.	.....	10 to 30
" red.	.....	50 to 1 50
" silver	.....	20 00 to 75 00
Lynx, large	.....	1 50 to 2 25
" medium	.....	1 00 to 2 00
" small	.....	75 to 1 25
Marten	.....	1 00 to 4 00
Mink	.....	50 to 1 40
Musquash	.....	02 to 07
Otter	.....	2 00 to 9 00
Raccoon	.....	50 to 85
Skunk	.....	25 to 60
Wolf, timber	.....	1 00 to 3 00
" prairie	.....	25 to 75
Wolverine	.....	1 00 to 3 50

HARDWARE, PAINTS, ETC.—One of the strongest commodities in any branch of the trade is linseed oil, if the statistical situation and the high cost of the raw material is anything to go by. It seems quite certain that prices of linseed oil will rule at high figures the coming season, and prices will likely advance when the spring movement begins, if not sooner. Further reports have come to hand of the meetings of the Eastern manufacturers in the various association lines. Last week we noticed the changes made in barb wire, wire nails, etc., as a result of these meetings. At the meeting of the cut nail manufacturers held more recently at Montreal, it is said that it was proposed to advance the price of cut nails 50c per keg to \$2.10 with a rebate of 10c per keg for car lots, and 20c for 1,000 keg lots. This report has not been confirmed, and the matter is still in doubt. The discount on horse nails has been advanced to 60 per cent. on all brands. Formerly the discount varied from 60 to 62 1/2 per cent. according to brand. The horse shoe association has also made some changes, a reduction of 5c being made on iron shoes delivered at certain points only.

PAINTS, OILS, ETC.

WHITE LEADS.—Pure, ground in oil, association guarantee, \$6 per 100-lb kegs; white lead, No. 1, per 100 lbs., \$5.50, white lead, No. 2, \$5.00; assorted 1 to 5-lb. tins, per lb., 10c.

PREPARED PAINTS.—Pure liquid colors, per gallon, \$1.25 to \$1.35.

DRY COLORS.—White lead, per lb., 8c; red lead, 5 1/2c; yellow ocre, 2 1/2c; golden ocre, 5c; Venetian, red, French, 3 1/2c; Venetian, red, English, 3 1/2c; English purple oxides, 4 1/2c; American oxides, per lb., 3 to 4c. These prices

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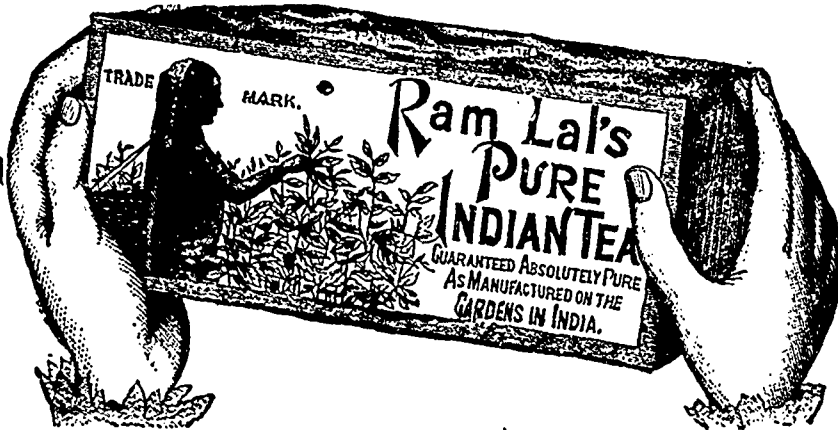
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It contains no grain spirit, or other Whiskies one knows nothing of, and the most eminent Physicians of the day prescribe it where a stimulant is required.

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for dry colors are for broken lots. ½c per lb. less when full kegs or barrels are taken. American vermilion, kegs, 15c, English vermilion, in 80-lb. bags, 90c per lb.; less than bags, per lb., \$1.

VARNISHES.—No. 1 furniture, per gal., \$1; extra furniture, \$1.35; pale oak, \$1.50, elastic oak, \$1.75; No. 1 carriage, \$2; hard oil finish, \$2; brown Japan, \$1; goldsize Japan, \$1.50; No. 1, orange shellac, \$2; pure orange shellac, \$2.50. These prices are for less than barrels, and would be shaded for full barrel lots.

SUNDRIES.—Glue, S.S., in sheets, per lb., 12½ to 15c; glue, white, for kalsominig, 17 to 18c. Stove gasoline, per case, \$3.50; benzine, per case, \$3.50; benzene and gasoline, per gallon, 50c. Axle grease, Imperial per case, \$2.50; Fraser's axle grease, per case, \$3.50, diamond, do, \$2.25 per case. Coal tar, per barrel, \$8, Portland cement, per barrel, \$1.25, plaster, per barrel, \$3.00; plasterer's hair, \$1.10 per bale; putty, in barrels, per lb., 8c; less than barrels, 3½c; whiting, barrels, per 100 lbs., \$1.25 to 1.35; resin, in barrels, 8 to 5c lb. as to quality; pine tar, per barrel, \$7; do., pint tins, \$1.25 per dozen.

WINDOW GLASS.—1st break is quoted at \$1.80 per box of 50 feet.

LINSEED OIL.—Raw, per gal., 65c; boiled, per gal., 68c in barrels.

TURPENTINE.—Pure spirits, in barrels, per gallon, 65c, less than barrels, per gallon, 70c.

OILS.—Range about as follows: Black oils, 25 to 30c per gallon; clear machineroils, 30 to 40c; cylinder oil, 45 to 75c, as to quality; castor oil, 10c per lb.; lard oil, 70c per gal.; tanner's or harness oil, 65c; neatfoot oil, \$1.25; steam refined seal oil, 85c; pure winter bleached sperm oil, \$2 per gallon.

REFINED PETROLEUM.—Quotations in Winnipeg, delivered from tanks, are as follows: Silver star, 16c; crescent, 20c; oleophene, 22c. In barrels for shipment to country points, add 2½c per gallon for silver star and 1½c per gallon for other grades to above prices. United States oils in barrels are quoted at 28c for cocene and 24c for sunlight.

HARDWARE AND METALS.

TIN. Lamb and 56 and 28 lb. ingots, per lb, 25 to 26c.

TIN PLATES.—Charcoal plates, I. C., 10 by 14, 12 by 12 and 14 by 20, per box, \$4.75 to \$5; I. X., same sizes, per box, \$6 to \$6.25. I. C., charcoal, 20 by 28, 12 sheets to box, \$9.50 to 9.75, I. X., per box, 20 by 28, 112 sheets to box, \$11.50 to 11.75.

TERNE PLATES.—I. C., 20 by 28, \$9.50 to 9.75.

IRON AND STEEL.—Bar iron, per 100 lbs., base price, \$2.75 to \$2.85; band iron, per 100 lbs., \$3.25 to \$3.50; Swedish iron, per 100 lbs., \$5.25 to 6; sleigh shoe steel, \$3.25 to 3.50; best cast tool steel, per lb, 12 to 13c; Russian sheet, per lb, 12 to 13c.

SHEET IRON.—10 to 20 gauge, \$3.00; 22 to 24 and 26 gauge, \$3.25, 28 gauge, \$3.50.

CANADA PLATES.—Garth and Blaina, \$3.25 to 3.50.

IRON PIPE.—50 to 55 per cent. off list.

GALVANIZED IRON.—Queen's Head, 22 to 24 gauge, per lb., 5½c, 26 gauge, per lb., 5½c; 28 gauge, per lb., 5½c.

CHAIN.—Best proof coil, 3-16 in. per lb., 7 to 7½c; ½ inch, per lb, 6½ to 6¾c; 5-16 in. per lb., 6 to 6½c; ¾ inch, per lb., 5½ to 6c; 7-16 in. per lb., 5½ to 5¾c; ½ inch, per lb., 5½ to 5¾c.

SHEET ZINC.—In casks, 6c lb., broken lots, 6½c.

LEAD.—Pig, per lb., 4½c.

SOLDER.—Half and half (guar) per lb, 18 to 20c.

AMMUNITION.—Cartridges—Rim fire pistol, American, discount, 85 per cent.; rim fire cartridges, Dominion, 50 per cent.; rim fire military, American, 5 per cent. advance; central fire pistol and rifle, American, 12 per cent.; central fire cartridge, Dominion, 30 per cent.; shot shells, 12 gauge, \$6 to 7.50; shot, Canadian, soft, 5½c; shot, Canadian, chilled, 6¼c.

AXES.—Per box, \$6.50 to 15.50.

WIRE.—Galvanized barb wire, plain twisted wire and staples, \$3.50 per 100 lbs.

ROPE.—Sisal, per lb., 8 to 8½c base, manilla, per lb., 11 to 11½c base; cotton, ¼ to ½ inch at 1 lb., 16c lb.

NAILS.—Cut, per keg, base price, \$2.75; common steel wire nails, 5 to 6 inch, \$2.85 per keg, 3 to 4 inch, \$3.27 keg; 2½ inch, \$3.50 keg, 2 inch, \$3.70 keg.

HORSE NAILS.—Pointed and finished, oval heads. List prices as follows. No. 5, \$7.50 box; No. 6, \$6.75 box; No. 7, \$6 box; No. 8, \$5.75 box; No. 9, 10 and 11, \$5.50 box. Discount off above list prices, 50 to 50 and 10 per cent.

HORSE SHOES.—Per keg, \$1.50 to \$1.75; snow pattern horse shoes, \$1.75 to \$3.

LUMBER.—There is of course very little business doing in lumber, and prices are about nominal.

Dimension and Timber.		SIZES.						
		12ft	14ft	16ft	18ft	20ft	22ft	24ft
2x4	to 2x12	\$19	\$19	\$19	\$20	\$21	\$22	\$23
3x6	to 3x12	} 20	} 20	} 20	} 21	} 22	} 23	} 24
4x4	to 4x12							
6x6	to 6x12							
	and 8x8							
8x10	to 12x12	21	21	21	22	23	24	15
2x4-10 at \$21.00.								
2x6 to 2x12-10 at \$18.00.								

Dimension. 26ft., 28ft., 30ft., 32ft., \$24.00. Timber, 26ft., 28ft., 30ft., \$25.00, \$1.00 per M. advance on each inch over 12in depth and and width. Tamarac dimension same price as pine. Spruce dimension at \$2.00 per M. less than pine. Cull plank, all widths at \$12.00 per M. B. C. fir dimension up to 22 feet at \$28.00 per M.

BOARDS.—1st common dressed, \$25.50; 2nd common dressed, \$20.00; 2nd common rough, 19.00; 3rd common dressed, \$18.00; 3rd common rough, 17.00; culls rough, 14.00; spruce dressed, \$18.00, spruce rough, \$17.00. \$2.00 per M. less for 8 to 10 ft. and under. culls No. 2, \$8.00

SIDING, FLOORING AND CEILING.—1st, 4, 5 and 6 inch, white pine, \$11.00; 2nd, 4, 5 and 6 inch, white pine, \$36.00; 3rd, 4, 5 and 6 inch, white pine, \$50.00, 1st, 4, 5 and 6 inch, red pine, \$36.00; 2nd, 4, 5 and 6 inch, red pine, \$32.00; 3rd, 4, 5 and 6 inch, red pine, \$28.00; 4th, 4, 5 and 6 inch, red and white pine, \$23.00; B. C. No. 1 fir, \$36.00; B. C. No. 2 fir, \$32.00; 4, 5 and 6 inch spruce, \$23.00; 8 and 10 inch pine, \$25.00; Cedar siding, \$36.00, \$1.00 per M. advance for dressing both sides.

BEVEL SIDING.—No. 1 white pine, \$26.00; No. 2 red and white pine, \$23.00.

SHUPLAP.—6 inch, \$19.00, 8 and 10 inch, \$21.00 Spruce, 8 inch x 19 inch, \$20.00, Spruce, 6 inch, \$18.00.

SHINGLES.—B. C. cedar, per M, \$3.25, No. 1 pine, per M, \$2.75; No. 2 pine, per M, \$2.25; No. 3 pine, per M, \$2.00.

LATH.—Pine lath, per M, \$3.00.

COMMON STOCK BOARDS.—1st, 8 to 10 and 12 inch, \$26.50, 2nd, 12 inch, \$21.00, 2nd, 8 to 10 inch, \$20.00.

FINISHINGS.—1½ inch, 1½ inch and 2 inch. White pine, 1st and 2nd, clear, \$65.00; white

pine, 3rd clear, \$55.00; white pine, select, \$45; white pine, shops, \$36.00; red pine, clear, \$10.00; red pine, select, \$30.00; B. C. cedar clear, \$55.00; B. C. fir clear, \$50.00. \$5.00 per M. advance on 2½ inch and thicker.

One inch. White pine, 1st and 2nd clear, \$60.00, white pine, 3rd clear, \$48.00; white pine, select, \$38.00, red pine clear, \$40.00; red pine, select, \$30.00; B. C. cedar, clear, \$55.00.

OAK, RED AND WHITE.—1st and 2nd, \$50.00 to \$60.00; Common, \$35.00.

MOULDING AND BASE.—Parting strips, per 100 feet lineal 60c; lattice, ¾ by 1½, 100 feet lineal, 76c; window and door stop, 1½ inch lineal, \$1.25; window and door stop, 2 inch lineal, \$1.50; ¼ round and ¾ cove, 75c; 1½ round mould, \$1.70, 2 round mould, \$1.75, 2½ round mould, \$2.00, 3 round mould, \$2.25, 3½ round mould, \$2.50, 1 round mould, \$2.75; 4½ round mould, \$3.00; 5 round mould, \$3.25, 6 round mould, \$4.00, 5 round window stool, 1½, \$1.50, 6 round window stool, 1½, \$5.25; 1 round casings, \$2.50; 5 round casings, \$2.75; 6 round casings, \$3.25; 8 round base, \$4.50; 10 round base, \$5.50; hand rail, 2 x 4, \$5.00; wainscot cap, 2½ inch, \$2.35; wainscot cap, 3 inch, \$2.75; paper mould, 75c. Moulding made from 1½ stock add 25 per cent; 1½ add 50 per cent. Hardwood mouldings or moulding to detail at special prices. All shop work at special net prices.

DRUGS.—Following prices are for small parcels and will be shaded considerably for full package orders: Alum, per pound, 3¼ to 4¼c, alcohol, \$4.75; bleaching powder, per pound; 6 to 8c; blue vitrol, 5 to 8c; borax, 11 to 18c; bromide potash, 55 to 75c; camphor, 75 to 85c; camphor, ounces, 80 to 90c; carbolic acid, 40 to 65c; castor oil, 11 to 15c; chlorate potash, 28 to 35c; citric acid, 55 to 65c; copperas, 3¼ to 4c; cocaine, per oz., \$7.50 to \$8.00; cream tartar, per pound, 28 to 35c; cloves, 20 to 25c; epsom salts, 3¼ to 4c; extract logwood, bulk, 14 to 18c, do., boxes, 18 to 20c; German quinine, 30 to 40c; glycerine, per pound, 20 to 25c; ginger, Jamaica, 25 to 40c; do., African, 20 to 25c; Howard's quinine, per ounce, 35 to 45c; iodine, \$5.50 to \$6.00; insect powder, 35 to 40c; morphia sul., \$1.90 to 2.25. Opium, \$4.50 to 5.00; oil, olive, \$1.25 to 1.40; oil, U.S. salad, \$1.25 to 1.40, oil, lemon, super, \$2.25 to 2.75; oil, peppermint, \$1.00 to 1.50, oxalice acid, 13 to 16c; potass iodide, \$1.25 to 1.50; saltpetre, 10 to 12c; sal rochelle, 30 to 35c; shellac, 45 to 50c; sulphur flowers, 3¼ to 5c, sulphur roll, per keg 3¼ to 5c; soda bicarb, per keg of 112 pounds, \$3.75 to \$4.25; sal soda, \$2.00 to \$3; tartaric acid, per lb, 45 to 55c.

GRAIN AND PRODUCE.

WHEAT.—The week has been an uneventful one, like holiday time usually is, in leading wheat markets. Tuesday was observed as New Year's holiday and Monday was little better than a holiday, the markets only being open in name for business. The visible supply statement showed a decrease of 510,000 bushels for last week. The like week a year ago there was an increase of 204,000 bushels and the week two years ago the increase was 1,514,000 bushels. The total visible supply at principal points in the United States and Canada, east of the Rocky Mountains is now 88,561,000 bushels and a year ago it was 80,228,000 bushels. There were various rumors about the Argentine crop, one report saying that the new crop would be 40,000,000 bushels less than last year. Not much reliance can be placed on these reports.

Total exports of wheat, flour included as wheat, from both coasts of the United States, amount to 2,681,000 bushels, against 1,614,000 bushels a week ago, 3,196,000 bushels in

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HATS and CAPS,
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Etc., Etc.

MEN'S FURNISHINGS

Merino and Woolen Underwear,
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Manitoba Spring Trade, 1895.

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Contains a flocculent material. 1 oz. contains more muscular nourishment than 50 of Liebig's Meat Extract or similar clear Beef Tea.

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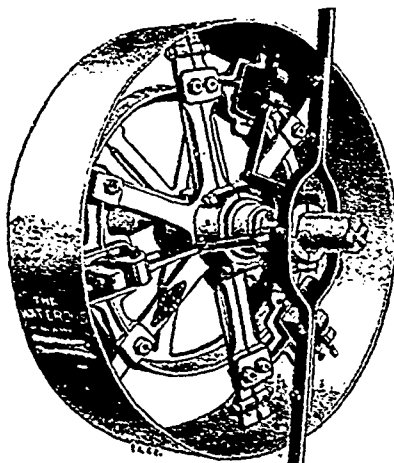
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Engines and Boilers,
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WATEROUS ENGINE WORKS Co., Ltd.
WINNIPEG, MAN.

the corresponding week a year ago, 2,008,000 bushels two years ago, 5,321,000 bushels in 1892, and 2,076,000 bushels in 1891.

Available stocks of wheat, in the United States and Canada, both coasts, as compiled by Bradstreet's, on January first aggregated 127,009,000 bushels, 17,000,000 bushels more than one year before, 11,000,000 bushels more than two years ago and 49,000,000 bushels more than three years ago.

LOCAL WHEAT.—Wheat has been dull. Deliveries in the country have been light. Roads have been bad on account of insufficient snow for sleighing and just enough to make it slippery for wheeling. The quantity of surplus wheat still held by farmers is the doubtful feature and is estimated at 1,000,000 to 2,000,000 bushels. A great many buyers are off country markets, as prices are considered too high at many points and the quantity coming in is so small to make it profitable to keep the buyers out. Millers are getting most of the wheat. We have heard of as high as 60c per bushel having been paid to farmers at country points, but the average price to farmers in country markets is about 50 to 52c for No. 1 hard. There is very little business doing outside of purchases by millers direct from farmers. Prices in Ontario are not high enough to admit of all rail shipments, but they are creeping up, and may come to a parity. If prices had not been shoved up here so fast no doubt quite a little car lot business would have been doing now for Eastern shipment. We quote the idea of May wheat at about 65 to 66c on the basis of afloat Fort William delivery. Cash wheat, Manitoba country points, 50 to 52c. Receipts of wheat at Fort William for the week ended Dec 29 were 32,938 bushels. No shipments. Stocks at Fort William were 755,831 bushels and a year ago were 1,539,107, being an increase for the week a year ago of 97,561 bushels.

FLOUR.—Locally there is no further change, there was a rumor that prices would be advanced again, but it seems hardly probable that a further advance will occur, at least for the present. The feeling in the trade seems to be that millers should be well satisfied with present prices, which show a total advance within a brief time of 40c on patents and 80c on bakers, per sack. A report from Montreal on Tuesday said that a leading-milling firm there reported the sale of 1,000 sacks of Manitoba patents and strong bakers' flour for export to go via Boston. Sales to the local trade by millers are now made at \$1.65 patents and \$1.85 bakers delivered to city dealers, with a discount of 5c per sack for cash.

MILLSTUTTS.—Prices remain the same. The quotation is \$11 for bran and \$13 for shorts with small quantities held at \$1 per ton more.

GROUND FEED.—Prices range from \$14 to \$15 per ton for mixed wheat feed, up to \$16 to \$18 for pure oat and barley chop, and, \$18 to \$19 for rolled oats.

OATMEAL.—Rolled oatmeal is quoted at \$1.90 to \$2 per sack in broken lots, as to quality. Standard and granulated meal, \$2.15 in small lots, per 100 lbs. for best grades.

OATS.—Oats are steady at about the same prices as reported last week. A considerable quantity have been marketed here by farmers, and 25c per bushel of 31 lbs has been the ruling price paid for farmers loads, best grade, and 27 to 28c for milling oats. In Manitoba country markets, oats are worth about 20 to 22c per bushel of 31 lbs, though as high as 25c has been paid at some country points.

BARLEY.—Feed barley brings about 28c per bushel of 48 pounds here, and brewers are paying about 30 to 31c for malting quality, with the demand quiet.

OIL CAKE.—Ground oil cake meal is quoted at \$21 per ton in sacks, with small lots at \$25.

FLAX SEED.—The price at Chicago was \$1.89 per bushel for spot flax on Thursday this week, a further decline of 3c from the price quoted a week ago, and 11c lower than three weeks ago. The price has been declining now for three weeks, when it touched \$1.50 per bushel.

Butter.—The butter market is practically dead. There is practically no local demand whatever. As one leading dealer put it, "We can't sell a pound to the local trade." Winnipeg retailers are still stocked up with butter purchased last fall from farmers. Coast markets are heavily stocked and eastern markets are dull at low prices, with low grades a drag. A lot of 1,000 packages of medium and low grade dairy is being shipped from here this week to Montreal, which will relieve the local market a little. To give quotations with nothing doing would be difficult. Lots of good, sweet fall made dairy would find buyers at about 14c to ship. Considerable summer butter is still held and may be quoted at 8c upwards, as to quality, per pound.

CHEESE.—Dealers are selling at 11c per lb.

EGGS.—The mild season has caused the market to be well supplied with fresh eggs up to date, and as a consequence very few packed eggs have been sold. The recent turn to colder weather will no doubt cut off the supply of fresh. Prices feel firmer but we cannot quote an advance yet, though higher prices are looked for. We quote fresh at 18c and limed at 17c, old limed 12c.

CURED MEATS.—Smoked Meats are quoted: Hams, assorted sizes, 11c; breakfast bacon, bellies, 11, do backs 10½c; picnic hams, 9c, short spiced rolls, 8c, long rolls, 8½c; shoulders, 8½c, smoked jowls, 5½c. Dry salt meats are quoted Long clear bacon, 7½c, shoulders, 7½c, backs, 9c; barrel pork, mess pork, \$14.50, fancy mess, \$15.50; rolled shoulders, \$16 per barrel, pork sundries; fresh sausage, 7c; bologna sausage, 7c, pickled hocks, 2c; pickled tongues, 5c.

LARD.—We quote: Pure, \$1.90 for 20 pound pails, and \$1.65 for 50-lb pails; compound at \$1.75 per 20-lb pail; compound in 3 and 5 pound tins, \$6 per case of 60 lb. Pure leaf lard in 3, 5 and 10 pound tins, quoted at \$6.75 per case of 60 pounds.

POULTRY.—Poultry is very dull since the holidays, and as large stocks are held prices are weak. Chickens especially are almost unsaleable in quantities and local dealers seem to be all stocked up; ducks are also in excessive supply. Chickens have sold at 5c this week and ducks at 6c. Geese are quoted at 7 to 8c and turkeys 9 to 10c.

GAME.—Large supplies of rabbits at 10 to 15c per pair.

DRESSED MEATS.—Good, fresh killed, (unfrozen) beef is bringing about 5c per pound, and frozen country beef 3 to 4c. Mutton 5 to 6c. Hogs 4 to 4½c as to quality. Some loads of hogs were picked up on the market at 4 to 4½c for desirable packer hogs, while large heavy hogs were only wanted at about 4c. A part car lot was reported sold at 4c but this figure is rather under the market value, and good straight packer hogs should bring 4½c. Some country mutton was reported sold as low as 4½c.

HIDES. Local business is dull, most of the early winter kill appear to have been picked up, and as high as 3c has been paid for such. Jas. McMillan & Co., say: "The receipts are large, as it is expected during the first part of the winter. For some time there has been an improved demand for all kinds of green salted hides and calfskins, and dry hides and calfskins. On account of the heavy receipts the first part of the winter the market for green salted hides usually declines and this year the improvement is something unusual, in fact, green salted hides and calf are the only really active article we quote at the present

time." We quote, Winnipeg inspection 2½c for No. 1 cows, 1½c for No. 2, and 1c for No. 3, and 3½c for No. 1 heavy steers, and 2½c for No. 2 Steers; branded hides grade No. 2, when not otherwise damaged to reduce them to No. 3. Green frozen hides as they run 2½c to 2¾c. We quote: Calf, 8 to 15 lbs skins, 4 to 5c per lb. Kips 2½ to 3c. Sheep and lamb skins, 35 to 40c for fresh, large skins. Tallow, 4½ to 5c rendered and 2 to 3c rough.

SENECA ROOT.—Dull and nominal at 19 to 20c.

VEGETABLES.—Prices are: Potatoes, 40 to 50c per bushel. Onions, 2½ to 3c per lb; cabbage, 50c to \$1.00 per dozen; celery, 25 to 30c per dozen. Carrots, 40c per bushel. Beets, 30 to 40c per bushel; turnips, 20 to 25c per bushel, parsnips, 2c per lb.

HAY.—Loose hay on the street market is selling about \$3.50 to \$1 per ton. Baled hay very dull and quoted at \$1.00 to \$1.50 per ton in the country a points of shipment.

LIVE STOCK.—The market is very dull for live stock. Butchers are still stocked up with meat bought before Christmas and will want very little for some time. We quote cattle at from 2½ to 3c live weight. Sheep nominal at about 2½ to 2¾c. Hogs are being taken by packers at 3½ to 3¾c, as to quality. Car lots of average packing quality 3½c.

Chicago Board of Trade Prices.

Little attention was given to business on Monday, this being the last day of the year. A short session only was held, and was devoted largely to frolic. Wheat was ½ to ¾c higher than Saturday. Closing prices were:

	Dec.	Jan.	May.	July.
Wheat	53½	—	57½-58	58½
Corn	—	45½	48½	16
Oats	28½	28½	31½	—
Mess Pork ..	—	11 52½	11 95	—
Lard	—	6 82½	7 05	—
Short Ribs ..	—	5 80	6 05	—

New Year's day (Tuesday) was observed as a holiday. On Wednesday wheat was weak under free selling. May wheat ranged between 57½ and 57¾c, closing at the bottom. Closing prices were:

	Jan.	May.	July.
Wheat	53½	57½	57½-58
Corn	44½	47½	47½-48
Oats	28½	31½	—
Mess Pork ..	11 30	11 65	—
Lard	6 75	6 92½	—
Short Ribs ..	5 67½	5 92½	—

On Thursday wheat was very dull. May wheat opened at 57¾c. Near the close there was some activity and prices closed firm at the top. Closing prices were:

	Jan.	May.	July.
Wheat ..	53½-54	57½-58	58½-59
Corn	44½-45	47½-48	47½
Oats	28½	31½-32	—
Mess Pork	11 10	11 72½	—
Lard	6 77½	6 95	—
Short Ribs	5 72½	5 97½	—

On Friday wheat opened ½c lower and declined about ½c. prices then recovered, but were easier again toward the close. Closing prices were:

	Jan.	May.	July.
Wheat	53½-54	57½-58	58½
Corn	44½	47½	47½
Oats	28½	30½	—
Mess Pork ..	11 52½	11 85	—
Lard	6 82½	7 02½	—
Short Ribs ..	5 82½	6 02½	—

On Saturday, January 5, wheat closed at 54½c for January, 58½c for May and 59½c for July option. A week ago December wheat closed at 58½c, and May at 57½c

Duluth Wheat Market.

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

Monday—Dec., — May 62½; July, —
 Tuesday—Holiday.
 Wednesday—Jan., — May, 61½; July, 62½
 Thursday—Jan., — May, 62; July, 63
 Friday—Jan., 60½; May, 61½; July, 63
 Saturday—Jan., 60½; May, 62½; July, 63½.

A week ago prices closed at 59½c for December and 62 for May. A year ago January wheat closed at 60½c and May at 61½c. No. 1 hard is quoted at 1½c over No. 1 northern, No. 2 northern 3c lower than No. 1 northern for cash wheat.

New York Wheat.

On Saturday, January 5, May wheat closed at 62½c and July at 63½c. A week ago December wheat closed at 59½c, and May at 62½c.

Minneapolis Wheat.

No. 1 Northern wheat closed on Saturday at 59c for January delivery, May at 60c., and July at 60½c. A week ago December wheat closed at 58½c, and May at 59½c.

Montreal Live Stock Markets.

The Gazette of January 1 says:—"Notwithstanding the scab disease which is prevailing among sheep and the recent cargoes which have been condemned on the other side on account of this disease by the British inspectors, and the losses which have been caused by the above action, and the fact that all sheep have to be slaughtered when landed, Canadian shippers still continue to forward large shipments. Williams, Rolland and Hunter will ship from the Montreal Stock yards to-morrow 1,469 head for Portland to be loaded on the steamship Pomeranian for Liverpool."

At the Montreal Stock yards, at Point St. Charles, on Dec. 31 there was a fair supply of cattle offered, of which the quality generally was pretty good; the demand from local buyers was good and a fairly active trade was transacted and holders, as a rule, made a clearance. There was no fancy stock offered. Good heaves sold at 3c to 3½c, fair at 2½c to 3c., and inferior down as low as 2c per lb, live weight. The receipts of sheep were large, both for sale and on export account. The demand was good and a brisk trade was accomplished in this line. All good shipping stock sold freely at 3½c per lb. and butchers paid 3c to 3½c per lb. live weight. Lambs were also well enquired for and prices were firmer, sales being made at 3½c to 3¾c per lb. live weight. Owing to the smaller receipts of live hogs, the market was firmer and values were a little higher. The demand was fair at \$1.30 to \$1.50 per 100 lbs. Calves sold at from \$2 to \$10 each as to quality.

Toronto Live Stock Markets.

Butchers' Cattle.—The dozen or 11 load-on offer were taken up quickly at rather better prices. Prices to-day ranged from 2½c for inferior cattle up to 3½c for choice

Sheep and Lambs.—Demand for export sheep was active, and all offerings sold early. Straight fat sheep, ewes and wethers, weighed off cars, brought 3½c a lb, and rams, 3½c. lambs, from 75 lbs to 100 lbs, sold at 3½c. There was a poor supply of butchers' lambs, and prices were firm at 3 to 3½c a lb.

Hogs.—Demand was active for all lines except stores, which were not wanted. Long lean hogs, of 160 to 220 lbs, weighed off cars, were unchanged, at \$1.12½. Thick fat hogs were in improved demand, and prices were advanced 10c per cwt. To-day's offerings of

thick fats were taken at \$1.10 a cwt. Light fats are unchanged at \$3.87½; stores, at \$3.75; sows at \$3.50, and stags, at \$2 to 2.50.—Empire, Dec. 28,

Late Western Business Items.

The Parsons Produce Co., Winnipeg are shipping 1000 tubs of butter to Montreal.

White & Co., druggs, Prince Albert, Sas., are succeeded by W. J. Flomming & Co.

The placing of the machinery in the new flour mills of Alexander, Kelly & Co., Brandon, Man., is progressing. It is expected that both the flour and oatmeal mills will be ready for operating by January 20.

At a meeting of the council of the Winnipeg Grain Exchange arrangements were made for the annual meeting which will be held on Wednesday January 9, at 11 a. m. The presentation of the annual report will be made and officers elected for the ensuing season.

A Prince Albert exchange says: Mr. Porter, of D. Fraser & Co., wholesale clothing, Winnipeg, was here last week in connection with the J. M. Campbell estate. As a result of Mr. Porter's visit it is said that a change in the management of the estate will take place.

British Columbia.

Charles Nelson, druggist, has opened business at Chilliwack.

Wm. Patterson & Son, butchers, Nanaimo, have assigned.

A. R. Tolmie, hotel, New Westminster, is in financial difficulties.

Lockhart & Center, undertakers, Vancouver, have dissolved; C. B. Lockhart continuing.

Charles Nelson, druggist, Vancouver, is opening a branch at Chilliwack.

R. Dudgeon, Mirror saloon, Victoria, has sold out to W. C. Burns.

Louis Redon, of Redon & Hartnagel, Driard hotel, Victoria, is dead.

Augustus F. Turner, stationery, toys, etc., Victoria, is dead.

Jos. Marymont & Co., whole-sale boots and shoes, contemplates opening business at Victoria.

Well & Co., Ltd., groceries, liquors, etc., Victoria, are applying for incorporation.

D. McPhaden, saloon, New Westminster, has sold out to Mary Freeman.

Lower Fraser River Navigation Co., Ltd., New Westminster, has been incorporated.

Stocun Store Co., Ltd., Three Forks, is incorporated.

J. H. Picket's hotel, Union, is damaged by fire to the extent of \$200.

Brown & Sons, grocers, Vancouver, have assigned.

The Godfrey & Co. hardware stock, Vancouver, has been sold to V. E. Campbell.

The contract for the \$300,000 bridge across the Fraser is to be let in a few days. A Canadian company are lowest tenders.

Mrs. Robertson and Hackett are erecting a new saw mill on False Creek, Vancouver. The mill capacity will be 35,000 feet a day.

Three ships are being built on False Creek, Vancouver. The schooner Queen City with capacity of 350 tons dead weight or 250,000 superficial feet of lumber. And a barkentine of 600 tons registered, both ships are being built by Messrs Nicholson Adams and B. Jerre of Victoria. A steamer of 130 tons is also being built by Messrs Dan. W. McKenzie.

Wegenast & Co., the large furniture manufacturers in Waterloo, Ontario, have assigned. Their liabilities are large. Heavy losses on goods shipped to other parts are the cause of the trouble.

British Columbia Statistics for 1894.

Total seal catch was 94,471, or 30,000 more than 1893.

Cargoes of lumber fleet, value \$406,862 forty-two at Vancouver, three at New Westminster, five at Victoria.

Inland revenue collections: Victoria, \$147,250, Vancouver, \$91,980; Westminster, \$1,512; Nanaimo, \$5,000.

Customs returns—imports: Vancouver, \$1,410,500; Westminster, \$531,600, Nanaimo, \$198,000, Victoria, \$2,527,934. Exports—Nanaimo, \$2,809,200, Westminster, \$1,600,000; Vancouver, \$731,607; Victoria, \$3,571,656. Duties collected: Vancouver, \$306,600 Westminster, \$123,100, Nanaimo, \$60,105, Victoria, \$697,159.

Post office returns—total revenue: Victoria \$12,300; Vancouver, \$26,653; Westminster \$9,961.

Vital statistics: Victoria—Marriages, 201 births, 345; deaths, 225. Westminster—Births, 193; deaths, 173; marriages, 85. Nanaimo—Births, 263; deaths, 98; marriages, 80.

Police court—number of cases tried: Vancouver, 729; Victoria, 1,299.

Fires.—Victoria, 57, loss \$57,485; Vancouver, 47, total loss \$15,000; Westminster, 28, total loss \$60,310.

Police statistics show a decrease in crime. Total output of coal is ahead of last year 1891, 393,772 tons; 1893, 388,619.

The salmon pack total, 491,470, against 596,470 cases for 1893.

Shipping at Victoria—Entered, 2,665 cleared, 2,373. Westminster, arrived, 618 departed, 635.

Winnipeg Clearing House.

Clearings for the week ending January 3, were \$1,232,458, balances, \$200,063. For the previous week clearings were \$961,594. For the corresponding week of last year clearings were \$816,035. For the month ending December 31, clearings were \$5,199,672, as compared with clearings of \$4,970,725 for December, 1893. The total clearings for the year 1894 were \$50,510,917.

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

	Clearings.	
	Dec. 20th	Dec. 27th.
Montreal	\$11,873,088	\$8,158,847
Toronto	6,336,185	4,667,836
Halifax	1,133,912	936,317
Winnipeg	1,181,329	961,591
Hamilton	644,261	588,103
Total	\$21,171,805	\$15,312,817

Silver.

The holiday season checked any activity in silver, and prices for the week have been entirely nominal and steady until Friday, when there was a small decline. Silver prices on Dec. 28 were London, 27½d. New York 59½c.—Bradstreet's.

"A Good Many"

Railroads run from Minneapolis and St. Paul to Chicago, but there is a great difference in the service they offer the traveling public. It is only when dreamily smoking your good cigar in one of those great easy chairs in the Buffet Smoking Library Coach or snugly ensconced in one of those splendid Private Compartment Sleepers on the North-Western Limited that one really appreciates what luxurious travel is. It is then you are getting the best train service the Northwest has.—The Journal-Press, St. Cloud, Minn.

Lumber Trade Notes,

"A combination of favorable circumstances," says the Minneapolis Lumberman, "has resulted in stiffening the local market to some extent during the past month beyond a doubt. Some new Minneapolis lists that have been sent out quote as much as a fifty cent advance on some articles, and there is now talk of having a meeting of Minneapolis manufacturers for the purpose of getting out a new general list, advancing prices all along the line at least fifty cents and on some things even more. All indications point to a firmer market the beginning of the spring demand."

The prospects of the lumber trade are not by any means brilliant. There is a limited demand, but at closely cut prices which leave very little margin for the merchant. The mill owners, however, with commendable public spirit, are carrying on their mills on terms that are not certainly satisfactory to themselves, that they may give employment and a means of living to as many of their employees as possible.—Vancouver, British Columbia, News-Advertiser.

American Colored Cottons.

It is reported that a considerable quantity of colored cottons have been purchased in New York for account of Canadian firms, at very low prices. It is stated, however, by a Canadian buyer who was in New York recently, that he tested some of these cheap colored goods and that the colors ran badly. He also says that the only goods he saw in New York with fast colors were denims, which he bought. Others, however, say that the bulk of the goods bought in New York for Canadian account held their colors well. It is very certain, however, that the prices of these goods are away below what Canadian mills can furnish them for.—Montreal Trade Bulletin.

What Irrigation Will Do.

California Fruit Grower. Down in San Diego county the rainfall is generally light. Sometimes only five or six inches in the course of a year and rarely going above twelve inches perhaps, except among the mountainous districts away from the coast. Of course fine fruit of some kinds is grown there without irrigation, but the following instance will show somewhat of the value of irrigation as a factor in production in the San Diego region. Last year a 27-acre vine-yard, not irrigated, produced 16 tons of grapes; but this year, having been irrigated, the yield was 100 tons according to reports in the papers. That is to say, the crop was increased over 500 per cent. by irrigation.

"In Point Of thoughtful provision for the comfort of its passengers, the most attractive route from the Head of the Lakes to Chicago, or the Twin Cities, is The North-Western Line. The Chicago Limited for Chicago and Milwaukee via this line is the fastest and finest train that runs out of Duluth.—The News-Tribune, Duluth.

For Sale or Exchange.

An unimproved farm in the Winnipeg district for sale very cheap, and on terms to suit a purchaser of limited means. One who would put improvements on the property could have the place on payment of a merely nominal sum. Would exchange for live stock. Address D, W, B., Commercial Office.



The California Mid-Winter Fair was no exception to the rule:
CHOCOLAT-MENIER

There received the Highest Award, Diploma of Honor.

The best cup of chocolate you ever tasted can be had *only* by using

CHOCOLAT-MENIER,
(the best and cheapest Vanilla Chocolate on the market), and preparing as follows:—

TARE one of the six sticks (in each half-pound package), BREAK IT INTO SMALL PIECES and dissolve in three tablespoonfuls of water over a brisk fire; stir until completely dissolved, then add sufficient milk for two cups and boil for about five minutes. Water may be used in place of milk.

ASK YOUR GROCER FOR **CHOCOLAT MENIER** If he hasn't it on sale, send his name and your address to C. Alfred Chouillou, Canadian Branch, 12, 14 St. John, Montreal.
ANNUAL SALES EXCEED 33 MILLION POUNDS.

"A Real Pleasure is a trip over The North-Western Line from Minneapolis, and St. Paul to Chicago. Comfort, Elegance and Luxury are all synonymous terms of the finely equipped trains of the line.—The Globe, Wahpeton, N. D.

Western Milling Co., Ltd.

STRONG BAKERS AND HUNGARIAN PATENT FLOUR. Awarded medal and Diploma Columbian Exhibition, Chicago, 1893.

Manufacturers of Flour, Feed, And dealers in Grain. Best Hard Wheat only used. REGINA, N.W.T.

Victoria Rice Mill

VICTORIA, B.C. CHINA and JAPAN RICE, RICE FLOUR AND BREWERS' RICE. WHOLESALE TRADE ONLY.

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—DEALER IN— FISH, GAME, POULTRY and OYSTERS. FINNAN HADDIES RECEIVED WEEKLY. Trade Orders Solicited. 602 MAIN STREET, - WINNIPEG.

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Correspondence Invited. Consignments Solicited.

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Commission and Fruit Merchants, Butter, Cheese, Eggs, Flour, Grain, Fruit.

Consignments Solicited. VANCOUVER, B. C.

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

Butter, Eggs, Cheese and Pork Products FRESH EGGS WANTED. Sole Agents for Vancouver, New Westminster and District for Letch Bros. Celebrated Oak Lake Manitoba Flour.

The Brackman & Kerr Milling Co., LIMITED)

Oatmeal and Ground Feed Millers. WHOLESALE DEALERS IN FLOUR, FEED, GRAIN AND PRODUCE. CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED VICTORIA, - - B.C.

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—DEALERS IN— FRUITS AND ALL KINDS OF PRODUCE. Special attention to consignments of Furs and Skins, Butter and Eggs. Yates Street, VICTORIA, B.C. P.O. BOX 536.

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

McMILLAN & HAMILTON, COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

—WHOLESALE DEALERS IN— BUTTER, EGGS, FRUITS AND PRODUCE A PERFECT SYSTEM OF COLD STORAGE. 230 ABBOTT STREET, - VANCOUVER, P.O. BOX NO. 286. Quote prices on first quality Dairy Butter or consign it to us and get top market prices.

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WRITE US FOR SAMPLES AND PRICES.

W. F. HENDERSON & CO.

WINNIPEG.

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

CANADIAN ANTHRACITE **GOAL**

Mined in the Canadian Northwest, is unquestionably the **CHEAPEST** and **BEST COAL** in the Market.

Our prices per ton, delivered anywhere in Winnipeg,

Nut, \$7 ; Stove and Furnace, \$8.50

You will be badly misled if you pay any attention to *Dishonest Advertisements* by dealers who offer Anthracite Coal at low prices but furnish only screenings at the figures quoted. By using only the Canadian Anthracite you will *Encourage Home Industry* and *Buy the Cheapest and Best Coal*. Order at once from

Paul, Knight & McKinnon, 470 Main St. Winnipeg, Man.

Ship Your Raw Furs,

Hides, Tallow, Pelts and Wool

Exporters and Importers of

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Goods bought right out; no commission; fair selection; immediate returns. Shipping tags furnished upon request. **NO DUTY** on any goods we handle.

Write for Circular giving Latest Market Prices.

LEITCH BROS.
OAK LAKE

"Anchor Brand"

FLOURS

—FROM—

No. 1 Hard Wheat.

BRAN, SHORTS

AND ALL KINDS OF

Chopped Feed and Grain.

—ADDRESS—

OAK LAKE

MANITORA.

Now-a-days The traveller is not only enabled to travel from one point to another in the very shortest possible time but also finds every imaginable comfort on his train just the same as he enjoys in his own club or home. At least that is the way he finds things on the North-Western Limited between Minneapolis, St. Paul and Chicago and we all call that train the Leader around here.—Der Wanderer, St. Paul.

The Travellers.

The annual dinner of the Dominion Commercial Travellers' Association came off as usual at the Windsor Hotel, in Montreal, and was a great success. The new president, Lt.-Col. Massey, presided, and was supported by His Excellency Lord Aberdeen, Governor-General of Canada; Hon. G. E. Foster, Hon. J. Curran, Solicitor-General, Hon. Wilfrid Laurier, Hon. P. Mitchell, T. G. Shaughnessy, vice-president C. P. R., Dr. Anderson, consul-general of the United States; Hon. A. Marjoribanks, Lt.-Col. Strathy, A. D. C.'s to His Excellency; ex-president David Watson, and Edgar Judge, treasurer of the board of trade. The speeches were above the usual order, that of Lt.-Col. Massey, His Excellency, and the Hon. Geo. E. Foster, especially so. Among the notable facts mentioned by Col. Massey was that the association had a capital of \$184,000 safely invested in such a way that shrinkage was impossible, and they had paid out to the families of 26 members deceased \$23,000 during the past year. Fitting references were also made to the sad death of the premier, the importance of the travellers as a body of business men, etc., and the gathering finally broke up in the wee sma hours. The speakers, besides His Excellency, were United States Consul-General Anderson, Hon. Geo. E. Foster, Ald. J. B. Rolland, T. G. Shaughnessy, Hon. W. Larier and others. Among those who sent letters of regret at inability to attend were: Premier Tallion, Hon. J. S. Hall, M.L.A., His Worship Mayor Villeneuve, M.L.A., Ald. Kennedy, M.L.A.; Mr. Parizeau, M.L.A.; James Sargent, president D.C.T.A. of Canada; Alf. Robinson and R. S. Struthers, president and secretary respectively of the C.T.A. of London, Ont., and C. Van Horn C.T.A. of Canada. The officers of the association for 1895 are: Lieut.-Col. Massey, president; Alfred Elliott, vice-president, Fred. Birks, treasurer. Directors, one year, T. L. Patton, John Hughes, E. D. Marcou, C. H. Bishop, J. L. Gardner; two years, Jas. Armstrong, C. A. Provost, W. D. McLaren, Jr., S. Tucker, J. T. McBride. H. W. Wadsworth, secretary.

The annual event of the Northwest Commercial Travellers' Association took the form of a conversazione this year, instead of the usual dinner. It was held at the Manitoba hotel, Winnipeg, on the evening of Dec. 28, and was pronounced a success by those who were present.

Progress at Prince Albert

Prince Albert, the principal town of Saskatchewan territory, is progressing. The Prince Albert Advocate has the following review for the year just closed:

"Early in the season the necessity for another grist mill was felt to such an extent that leading citizens united in an effort to secure a first-class mill. Without recounting any further particulars in that connection, it is only necessary to point to the fine structure on Government road, now running to its full capacity (100 barrels of flour per day). The H. B. Co. to meet opposition, have about completed large extensions to their mill property, which now insures Prince Albert two complete roller flour mills, and the demand from outside points for Prince Albert flour is increasing rapidly. Several other industries have been instituted to add their quota to the development of the town and district, among them, for which amount of cost is given below may be mentioned the Prince Albert brewery, which, when completed, will give employment to five men, two sash and door factories, both of which are adjuncts to existing saw mills, employing about fifteen men each and being entirely separate concerns

from the Moore & Macdowall Co., whose pay list last season numbered from seventy to eighty men. Several business changes also occurred, bringing in considerable outside capital. A photographic establishment employing four men, and a furniture dealer and cabinet maker, who gives employment to something like a similar number, two livery stables, a blacksmith shop, and several minor concerns also came, and to all appearances are here to stay. With the modesty characteristic of journalism, we conclude this list by mention of the fact that the Advocate newspaper and job printing concern, now affording constant employment to four men, was established in June, 1891.

In the non-producing (strictly speaking) class, the legal profession has been augmented by one new member, the medical profession by one and the clergy by four, teaching one, and veterinary surgery one.

While no one will say that there have not been more prosperous seasons or times in the olden days when the financial stringency was not so apparent as of late, it may safely be said that Prince Albert has done a great deal more than hold its own, and that its record for 1891 will compare favorably with that of any other town in the West, and is satisfactory to those who remember that, "Rome was not built in a day," and that steady advancement is preferable to booms with their inevitable crashes and collapses."

Then follows a list of building improvements for the year, aggregating \$75,000.

The Hardware Manufacturers.

Further changes have been decided upon as a result of the manufacturers' meetings in the association lines held in Montreal. It will be remembered that all the associations, with the exception of those on horseshoes, horsenails and cut nails, finished their business in Toronto last week, the three associations in question adjourning to meet in Montreal. At the time of writing the Cut Nail Association appears to be the only organization that has not completed its business.

What was last week intimated as likely to take place, in regard to the quantity basis on horseshoes, has been verified; and hereafter it will be the merchant who sells the greater quantity, and not he who is in favor at court, that will get the rebate. What the basis will be Hardware has not yet been able to learn. A reduction of 5c has been made in the price of iron horseshoes, at least, as far as Toronto, Hamilton and London are concerned, the figures in Montreal being the same as before. Quotations on horseshoes now, or rather what they will be January 1, are as follows: Montreal, \$3.50; Toronto and Hamilton, \$3.60; London, \$3.65.

Some changes were decided upon by the Horse Nail Association in the matter of discounts. Formerly the discounts on horsenails were 60 per cent off the "C" nail, and 62½ per cent off on "M" and "P.B." Under the new arrangement the discount will be 60 per cent all round. It will be noticed that this is equal to an advance of 2½ per cent. on the "M" nail.—Hardware.

An Interesting Concern.

C. R. Somerville, London, Ont., the manufacturer of "Mexican Fruit Chewing Gum" and other things, has just completed a large addition to his factory. He has spent \$2,500 on this addition, and besides, has put in \$2,000 worth of new machinery. He closes the year with as complete a factory as is to be found in Canada. He has introduced electric power, electric lighting and the latest system of heating and ventilation he could obtain. Mr. Somerville reports a good business for 1891, and looks forward, confident of better things for 1895.

Evolution of Tea-Packing.

An Indian tea-planter, in a series of reminiscences of the industry, tells in the Indian Planters' Gazette, of the experiments of thirty years ago to utilize machinery in tea-packing after this fashion:

"The first efforts in labor-saving machinery had rather a conical side to them, there was a pretty general complaint as to the large proportion of dust and broken leaf owing to the defective measures adopted for packing, and considering the means taken to get the tea into the chest this was not to be wondered at. We were some time ere discerning the advantages of a uniform net weight, and, ere the steamer companies looked into matters, many planters set themselves to devise methods of getting the largest amount of tea into a box possible, a chest being taken on trust as a maund; the heaviest coolies available were in request for stamping down the leaf; one gentleman introduced a jack-screw, and, though carrying off the palm with this power, miscalculated the resistibility of his chests and nails, as, though he succeeded in getting a maund and a quarter into a space intended only for the regulation bunk, his boxes burst asunder when removed from the protecting mould. Some pounded the tea in, and as we did not attend much to marking, at that time, when the consignments were opened for sampling in town, some from the top and others from the bottom, there was rather a want of uniformity in the musters, not being aware of the ramming and jauning in vogue at the gardens, the agents sent up sieves, with directions for use. One secretary favored the manager with a winnowing machine, which the latter duly appreciated, placing it at the foot of his bed and utilizing it as a punkah. Rolling machines were the first to attract attention, and crude as the first contrivances in this line were, they led up to the present ones; though, had each device been sent to Europe or America in the early days, an enormous sum would have been saved. Kinmond's was not the first, but Gibbons'; this latter was a cylinder covered with corrugated leather revolving in a sack, and, though it did not finish the leaf, reduced the labor by one-half; this was considered a great step in advance; then came Nelson's mangle, and strange to say without collusion of any kind, the same idea was hit upon by a lady in Ootacamund; both of these necessitated the use of bags, which from the difficulty of keeping them clean proved very objectionable, so that they had soon to give up. One resembling very much the present rapid roller first saw the light in Hylakandy, but as the inventor failed to regulate the pressure he pulped his tea into a mass that would not answer, and so for a time we rested on our oars till Kinmond, Jackson and others came to the rescue."

Linseed Oil.

The situation in linseed oil seems a little stronger. Some of the United States crushers who a couple of weeks ago were anxious to sell in one or two car load lots at 53 to 54c have declined bids at those figures for much larger quantities during the past few days. It is claimed that the only reason oil does not advance as a result of the strong statistical position, is that the import prices at present will not admit of it. On the other hand English crushers having disposed of their surplus stock of seed, have no oil to spare for this market, and if they had, consumers would not give it the preference even at 1 to 2c below the cost of the domestic product, because of its generally inferior quality and the unsatisfactory methods of packing followed by the English crushers.—Montreal Journal of Commerce.

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WINNIPEG, Oct. 5th, 1893.

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BRITISH COLUMBIA BUSINESS REVIEW

Most store keepers report the holiday trade far in excess of previous years. In this respect Vancouver appears to have been more fortunate than Victoria or Westminster. The capital, however, held its own, while Westminster merchants complain that the Christmas trade could not be compared to trade done in the holiday season of 1893 and 1892. Nanaimo broke the record in her existence. The volume of business done at the live mining town Christmas week being ahead of other years, both in the value and the number of purchases. In provisions trade throughout the province for 1891 has been in excess of last year, though collections have been more difficult to make. Barter is very weak, the market being over-stocked. Meats still show a downward tendency, while prices of grain have stiffened considerably. In the flour and feed line business is said not to have been of a very unsatisfactory nature on account of keen competition and bad debts occurred by giving too long a line of credit to small dealers. In groceries trade has about averaged the trade of other years, with the exception that as in other lines money was tighter. The fruit trade is ahead of other years, and would have made a still better showing for the year had the trade not been hampered by the restrictions of the fruit past act. Contrary to the expectations of the board of horticulture, and in spite of the wholesale destruction of affected fruit by the official inspectors, the fruit on the market at present is inferior in quality to any that has ever been shipped here. The Eastern apples have to be picked over and sold from 50 cents to \$1.50 a box, in almost every instance a loss to the shipper. Japanese oranges are small and sour, one or two car boxes being jobbed out at 30 cents a box. Up country trade is reported very good, in the mining towns money was spent most liberally for Christmas presents. Scarcely a dollar's worth of Christmas supplies was obtained from the Canadian coast, Vancouver and Victoria jobbing houses have been actually coaxing to send goods into the Kootenay country, but have resolutely declined. Your correspondent interviewed several wholesale men to ascertain the reason of the apparent apathy. A variety of reasons were given, the chief one being that collections were difficult to make, and on account of the small profits obtained. Owing to the competition from Eastern points, the game was not worth the trouble. This was certainly the case about two or three years ago, as Vancouver and Victoria firms know to their cost, but things are said to be different now, there is abundance of money in circulation up country among the miners and collections are much easier than on the coast. In March more expensive machinery is to be put in at the Horseshy and Cariboo mines, at present 30 men are engaged at the famous mines getting things ready for the spring. In March the banks are to be blasted with 50,000 pounds of powder. These are British Columbia's prize mines and if they pan out as anticipated, mining in the province will have a big boom. Among the silver mines one is being sold as fast as possible for if silver falls any lower it will be impossible to mine though the B. C. silver mines are said to

Every Mackintosh

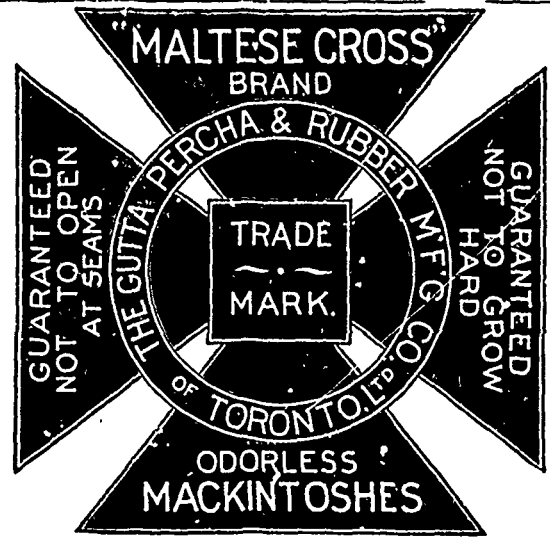
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be the richest in the world. Miners claim they can work silver in B. C. when it is quoted at 60 but when it drops to 50 it can no longer be mined at a profit. Lumber trade is still very dull but the principal mills are yet running. The most important feature in the lumber trade last week was the amalgamation of two large corporations Messrs. Leamy & Kyle and Messrs. Cassidy & Company. This new Company has put \$10,000 cash into the amalgamated business, lifted all mortgages on limits and mills and starts under most favorable auspices with 10,000 acres of limits and a splendid plant excelled by none in the province of its kind. Sufferers from the recent Fraser Valley floods have made another appeal for assistance. They claim that if food is not provided for their cattle this winter many of them will die or be useless in the spring.

A grand poultry exhibition will be held in Vancouver on Jan. 23rd 24th 25th and 26th and in Nanaimo on February 12th 13th and 15th. No pains are being spared to make these exhibitions equal to the splendid efforts of the eastern associations. A Portland firm has sent a lot of infected fruit trees to Kamloops, and these escaped the eagle eye of the inspector at Vancouver, eventually some of the trees found their way back to the terminal city and there they were "spotted" and the name of the shipper traced, every tree will be run to earth and either destroyed or disinfected. Deep sea fishing is at present the most profitable business in the province. Last week the Coquitlam arrived with 80,000 pounds of halibut, the Capilino 10,000 and the Thistle, chartered by the Canadians at Victoria with 65,000 pounds. Reports from Nanaimo say that the smoky little town is very prosperous owing to the large output of coal caused by superior quality and lower tariff.

British Columbia Markets.

January 1, 1891.

Butter.—Manitoba dairy butter, 18 to 20c, Manitoba creamery, 25c, Eastern creamery, 25c; Canadian cheese, 18 to 14c; Manitoba cheese, 12½ to 13c.

Cured Meats.—Hams, 12½c, breakfast bacon, 13c, backs, 11 to 12c, long clear, 9c, short rolls, 10c; smoked sides, 10c. Lard is held at the following figures. In tins 11½c per pound, in pails and tubs, 11c; mess pork, \$17, short cut, \$18.00.

Fish.—Prices are: Flounders, 1c, smelt, 6c, seabass, 4 to 5c; Cod, 6 to 7c; halibut, 6c, smoked salmon, 12c, smoked halibut, 10c, bloaters, 10c; kippered cod, 10c, cod, 6c, sturgeon, 4c, kippered herring, 10c, steelhead salmon, 8c; smoked sturgeon, 10c; Manitoba whitefish, 12½c.

Game.—Duck, per brace, 50c; grouse, brace, 60c; prairie chicken, 75c, teal, 20c, pintail, 30c; wild geese, 75c each.

Vegetables.—New potatoes, \$1.1 to \$1.5; Ashcroft potatoes, \$22; onions silver skins, 1½c; cabbage, 1c; carrots, turnips and beets, 7 to 1c a lb; peppers, \$1.25 per box.

Eggs.—Fresh local, 30 to 35c; eastern 20c.

Fruits.—Scarce Lemons, California, scarce at \$5.75 to \$6.50. Australian lemons, \$2.75, grapes, \$1.30 to 1.50, native apples, \$1.25; Japanese oranges, box (7 doz.), 50c; California oranges, naval, \$5.00; seedlings, \$1.00; eastern apples, poor quality, from 50c to \$1.50 box.

Flour.—The Ogilvie Milling Co. and Keewatin Milling Co. quote in car load lots at Victoria and Vancouver. Patent, per bbl., \$1.30; strong bakers, \$1.00; Oregon, \$3.60, Oak Lake patent, \$1.20, strong bakers, \$3.90.

Grain.—Manitoba oats, per ton, \$25 to \$26; Edmonton district oats, \$26.00, local oats \$23; Washington State wheat, \$22.00, do, oats \$26.00, f.o.b. Vancouver.

Ground Feed.—Manitoba chop feed, \$25 per ton, chop barley, \$28; United States, chop, \$20 ton, ground wheat, \$21 to 22 ton, ground barley, \$22.50 ton, shorts, \$19 ton, bran \$17 ton; oil cake meal, \$39 ton, F.O.B. Vancouver, duty paid.

Dressed Meats.—Beef, 7½ to 7½c, mutton, 7½c, pork, 8 to 9c, veal, 7c, lamb, per head, \$3.00.

Live Stock.—Calves, 5 to 6c; steers, 3 to 3½c, sheep, 3½c, hogs, 6 to 7½c, cows, 2½c.

Sugars.—Powdered and icing, 6c; Paris lu, v, 5½c; granulated, 4½c; extra C, 4½c; fancy yellows 4½c; yellow, yellow, 4½c; golden C, 3½c.

Syrups.—30 gallon barrels, 2½c per pound, 10 gallon kegs, 2½c; 5 gallon kegs, \$2 each, 1 gallon tins, \$4.25 per case of 10; ½ gallon tins, \$5.75 per case of 20.

Nuts.—Almonds, 16, filberts, 11, peanuts, 10, Brazil, 13, walnuts 15.

Days of Grace.

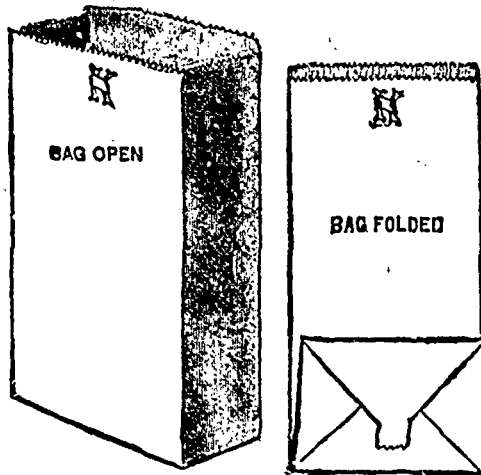
New York banks are notifying customers of the new law, which goes into effect in the United States on January 2, which declares that "On all notes, drafts, cheques, acceptances, bills of exchange, bonds, or other evidences of indebtedness made, drawn or accepted by any person or corporation after this Act shall take effect, and in which there is no expressed stipulation to the contrary, no grace, according to the custom of merchants, shall be allowed, but the same shall be due and payable as therein expressed, without grace."

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Toronto Grain and Produce Markets.

Offerings of Ontario wheat are light, but demand is slow and prices about the same. Red and white, G.T.R. west, are quoted at 57 to 58c, according to location, and C.P.R. west at 58 to 59c. Spring on the Midland is nominal at 65c. Manitoba wheat continues very firm. There were sales of odd cars west to-day at 77c, but no considerable quantity could be purchased at that figure. Holders ask 82c. for No. 1 hard, North Bay.

Millfeed—Car lots of bran are quoted, mid-
dle freights west, at \$11.50 to \$12. Two cars
of shorts sold, extreme west freights, at \$13.

Oatmeal—Steady at \$3.60 for carlots of rolled
oats on track.

Oats—Owing to light receipts, locally prices
of cars on track are firmer. Cars of mixed
are in demand at 30c and white at 31c. Car
lots of white outside are quoted unchanged at
28 to 28½c.

Barley—Car lots here are rather easier.
Three cars of No. 1, weighing less than 50 lbs,
were bought east to day at 13c. No. 2 is
quoted at 10c.

Eggs.—Fresh eggs are wanted at 18c.
We quote: Strictly fresh, 18c, held fresh,
13 to 15c; cold storage, poor, 10c; choice, 15
to 16c; lined, 12 to 13c.

Poultry.—Quotations are: Chickens, choice,
10, and poor to medium, 25 to 30c; ducks,
15 to 16c; turkeys, 8 to 9c, and geese 6 to 7c.

Dressed Meats.—Quotations are: Beef,
fores, \$1 to 5.50 per cwt., hinds, \$6 to \$8.50;
lamb, carcass, 5 to 7c a lb, mutton, 4 to 6c
per lb; veal, 5 to 8c; pork, \$5.25 to 5.50.

Dressed Hogs.—Receipts of dressed hogs to-
day were very light, and prices were firmer
at \$5.15 to 5.25 for farmer's loads. Packers
were bidding \$5.10 for car lots of choice pack-
ing hogs, delivered here, but receipts were
light.

Cured Meats.—Quotations are as follows.
Mess pork, Canadian, \$15, short cut, \$15.50;
shoulder, mess, \$12.50 to \$13; clear mess, \$13;
bacon, long clear, case lots, 7½c, car lots, 7c;
lard, Canadian, tierces, 8c, tubs, 8½ to 8¾c,
pails, 8½c, and compounds, in pails, 7½c, and
tubs, 7½c, smoked hams, 10c for large, 10½c
for medium and small, bellies, 10 to 10½c,
backs, 9½ to 10c, rolls, 8 to 8½c. Green meats,
out of pickle, are quoted a cent under smoked
meats.

Butter.—Prices are on the easy side.
Low grade stuff is almost unsaleable.
Quotations are. Fresh made small
dairy rolls, 17 to 17½c; fresh made tubs and
corks, 16½ to 17c; fancy held dairy tubs,
16c, choice to fancy held dairy tubs, 15½ to

16c, low grade and medium dairy, 8 to 12c;
large dairy rolls, 11½ to 15½c; creamery, tubs,
18 to 18½c; creamery, pounds, 22 to 23c.

Hides—No. 1 green hides are bringing 3½c
and choice, heavy steer hides of 60 lbs and
over 1c. Cured hides are selling at 1½c for
No. 1 and 5c for extra heavy. Sheepskins are
steady at 65c. Calfskins are steady at 6c for
No. 1 and 5c for No. 2. Cured calf quoted at
7c for No. 1 and 5c for No. 2. Deacons are
unchanged at 30c each for choice and 20c for
culls.—Empire, Dec. 29.

Toronto Grocery Market.

Canned Goods.—There is nothing special
to note, business being quiet and
prices unchanged as follows:—Tomatoes,
and corn, 85c to 90c; peas, 80 to 85c;
peaches, \$2.75 to \$3.00 for 3's, \$1.75
to \$1.90 for 2's; raspberries, \$1.65 to \$1.80;
strawberries, \$1.00 to \$2.10; apples, 3's \$1 to
\$1.10, gallons \$2.20 to \$2.65, and preserved
fancy quarters at \$1.35 to \$1.40; salmon,
\$1.30 to \$1.35 for good red fish in tall tins,
and \$1.50 to \$1.60 in flat tins; do.,
second quality, \$1.20 to \$1.25; canned mack-
erel, \$1 to \$1.10; lobsters, \$1.70 to \$2 for tall
tins, and \$2.25 to \$2.75 for flat tins.

Coffees.—The situation, both at home and
abroad remains much as before.
We quote: green, in bags, Rio, 20
to 21½c; East Indian, 27 to 30c; South
American, 21 to 23c; Santos, 21½ to 22½c;
Java, 30 to 32c, Mocha, 27 to 28c, Maracaibo,
21 to 23c; Jamaica, 21 to 22c.

Rice.—There is still a little doing in fancy
kinds, but other wise trade is quiet: We quote
"B," 3½c to 3¾c; extra Japan, 5½ to 5¾c;
imported Japan, 5½ to 6¼c; tapioca, pearl
¼ to 5c.

Spices.—There is nothing new to note in
this line. We quote: Pure black pepper, 10 to
12, pure white 18 to 25c, pure Jamaica
ginger, 25 to 27c; cloves, 25 to 30; pure mixed
spice, 25 to 30c; cream of tartar, 20 to 25c
per lb.

Nuts.—A little sorting up is being done in
this line. We quote as follows: Brazil nuts,
11 to 11½c, Sicily shelled almonds, 25 to 26c,
Tarragona almonds, 14 to 14½c, peanuts,
10 to 12c for roasted and 7 to 10c
for green, cocoanuts, \$1.50 to \$5 per sack; Gren-
oble walnuts, 15 to 16c, Marbot walnuts, 12½
to 14c, Bordeaux walnuts, 12 to 18c; Sicily fil-
berts, 9 to 10c for sacks and 10½ to 11c for small
lots; pecans, 10½ to 11c.

Sugar.—The dullness noted a week ago
still obtains and prices are weaker, granulated
being quoted by the wholesale houses as low

as 3½c. We quote: Granulated—Canadian, 3½
to 1c. German, 3½ to 3¾c; yellows, 3½ to 3¾c
Raws—Muscavado, 3c; Demerara, 2½ to 3c
for dark; 3½ to 3¾c for bright, and 3½ to 3¾c
for light.

Syrups.—Business remains quiet at unchang-
ed prices. We quote. Dark, 25c; Medium,
28 to 30c. bright, 35 to 40c. very bright, 40
to 50c.

Molasses.—Cheap New Orleans molasses for
baking purposes is in demand at 28 to 32c.
We quote: New Orleans, barrels, 26 to 28c
half barrels, 30½ to 32c; Barbadoes, barrel-
28 to 32; half-barrels, \$9 to 31c.

Teas.—There is no new feature to note on
the local market, but at last week's auction
in London Ceylon tea was stiff in price on a
count of small offerings. Japan teas are strong
er, particularly in New York. We quote ruling
prices on the Toronto market as follows:
Young Hysons, 12 to 18c for low grade; 24 to
27c for mediums, and 30 to 45c for high grades.
China Congous, 14 to 18c for mediums and 30
to 55c for high grades, Japans, 16 to 20c for
mediums and 23 to 35c for high grades; Indian
and Ceylons, 18 to 22c for mediums and 30 to
45c for high grades.

Dried Fruits.—Valencia raisins are in
steady demand for the season at
unchanged prices. We quote good
fruit. Off-stalk, 4 to 4½c; fine off-stalk, 4½
to 5c; selected, 5½ to 6c; layers, 6 to 6½c.
We quote California loose muscatels at 5½ to
6½c. Advices to P. L. Mason & Co. from Mal-
aga state that stocks of raisins there are al-
most exhausted. The local market is pretty
well cleaned up. We quote: London
layers, \$2.25 to 2.50, black baskets, \$3.25,
blue baskets, \$1.25 to 1.50, extra dessert
clusters, \$1 to 1.50; connoisseur clusters,
\$3.00 to 3.25 quarter flat connoisseur clus-
ters, 90c to 1.15; Royal Buckingham, \$1.50 to
5.00. Sultana raisins are in fair de-
mand at unchanged prices. Quotation-
are. Ordinary, 4½ to 5½c; good, 5½ to 6c
fine, 6½ to 7c; finest, 8 to 9c. Advices
from the primary markets state that the de-
mand for the continent and the United King-
dom is being well maintained. There is no-
thing new to note in the prune market. The
first direct shipment of new season's Bosnia
prunes were due to arrive in New York yest-
erday. Turkish prunes to arrive are still
being quoted as follows:—Sphinx, B.
6½ to 7½c; U., 5½ to 6c. Atlas, B., 5½
to 6½c. D., 5½ to 5¾c. French prunes
on spot we quote as follows E., 4½c; D., 5c
C., 6c; B., 7c. A cable was received by R.
S. McIndoe on Monday from Patras stating
that the currant market was very firm, with
the probability of higher prices obtaining.
Russia and the United States being buyers.

Present stocks in Greece were estimated, the cable said, to be between 85,000 and 10,000 tons, which is likely to be exhausted before the new crop comes in. On the Toronto market trade is quiet and prices unchanged. We quote:—Filiatras, half-barrels, 4 to 4½c, barrels, 4½c; fine Filiatras, half-barrels, 4½c, barrels, 4½c; Patras, 5½c in cases; Casalinas, 5½ to 6c; Vostizzas, 6½ to 7½c in cases and half cases; Panartes, 8 to 8½c. Dates have been in fair demand at 4½ to 5c. Advices from Smyrna state that stocks of figs there are practically exhausted, and that the small stocks remaining consist of naturals. Business remains fairly good on the local market at unchanged prices. We quote: 14 oz., 8 to 9c; 10 lb, 8 to 10c; 18 lb, 12c; 28 lb, 15c; tans, 4½ to 4¾c; naturals, 6 to 7c.

Dried Apples.—There is not much doing, and prices are much as before, jobbers getting 5 to 5½c.

Evaporated Apples—Dull and unchanged at 6½ to 7c.

Salt.—Packers are still liberal purchasers, but otherwise business is not as brisk as it was. We quote: Barrels, 90; coarse sacks, 56c, fine sacks, 60c; dairy, \$1.50; rock, \$9.—Canadian Grocer, Dec. 28.

Montreal Grain and Produce Markets.

Flour.—At the advance quoted by us last week in the price of strong bakers and Manitoba patents, there has been a steady business, and stocks in the city were never before so light as they are to-day. Straight rollers are steady, with sales of car loads on track at \$2.95 and \$3, resales of which in broken lots have been made at \$3.10. Patent spring, \$3.75 to \$3.90; Ontario patent \$3.20 to \$3.40; Manitoba patents \$3.85 to \$3.90; Straight roller \$3.00 to \$3.10; Extra \$2.70 to \$2.80; Superfine \$2.50 to \$2.60; city Strong bakers \$3.75 to \$3.85; Manitoba bakers \$3.50 to \$3.75; Ontario bags—extra \$1.35 to 1.00. Straight rollers \$1.50 to \$1.55.

Oatmeal.—We quote as follows in a jobbing way. — Rolled and granulated \$3.85 to \$3.95, standard, \$3.60 to 3.75. In bags granulated and rolled are quoted at \$1.80 to \$1.85 and standard at \$1.60 to \$1.75. Pot barley \$3.75 in bbls. and \$1.75 in bags, and split peas \$3.50 to \$3.60.

Bran, etc.—There is a little more enquiry for bran, and sales of Ontario have been made at \$15.75 to \$16, quotations ranging from \$15.75 to 16.25. Shorts are quoted at \$17.00 to \$19.00 and moullie at \$20.50 to \$22.00 as to grade.

Wheat.—The market remains steady, the chief feature being Manitoba, which is quoted at 75c to 76c for No. 1 hard Manitoba wheat, and 65c to 67c for No. 2 red winter. A lot of white and red winter wheat, which has been in store here for the past two years and a half, was sold a few days ago at 61½c for feed purposes.

Oats.—The few cars changing hands range from 36 to 36½c, although some dealers claim that that cannot obtain the inside rate. Some Manitoba oats have arrived, but no price has been placed on them as yet.

Barley.—We quote prices from 51 to 53c. Feed barley is quiet and steady at 4½ to 46c, the outside figure being bid.

Pork, Lard, etc.—We quote Canada short cut pork, per bbl, \$15.50 to \$16.00. Canada short cut thin, per bbl, \$14.00 to \$14.50. Extra plate beef, per bbl, \$10.50 to \$11.00; Hams, per lb, 9½c to 10½c; Lard, pure in pails per lb, 8½c to 9c; Lard, compound, in pails, per lb, 6½c to 7½c; Bacon, per lb, 10c to 11c, Shoulders, per lb, 8½ to 9c.

Dressed Hogs—Receipts have fallen off during the week by about 9 or 10 carloads, and reports from the west speak of their being less plentiful than they were, causing an advance

of 20c to 25c per 100 lbs at points of shipment, sales having been made at points in Essex county \$5.20 to \$5.25 for choice heavy packers. Here sales have been made of choice bright hogs in car lots at \$5.60, while as high as \$5.70 is asked by some holders. Inferior lots have sold at \$5.35 to \$5.40. There is evidently a firmer feeling owing to the supply falling off at western points.

Butter—The demand is exclusively local and chiefly for the finest late made creamery, which sells at 21½ to 22c in a jobbing way, sales of winter made having transpired at 22 to 22½c in single tubs. Regarding early cold storage creamery, dealers say they are offered all they want at 16 to 17c. In dairy butter there is very little doing as the chief run is upon creamery. A lot of Western was sold at 14½c, but the quality was not finest, by any means, and Western dairy ranges from 14½ to 16c in a jobbing way.

Eggs—Sales of limed stock are reported at 12 to 13c, choice 14c, while held fresh are quoted at 12 to 14c, culls selling at 9 to 10c. Now laid eggs are very scarce and 22c upwards can be had for such stock.

Hides—The market for hides is still firm; but owing to the holidays, scarcely any business is being done, although by the end of the week some business is looked for. Tanners have paid 5½c and we understand that 5½c is asked by one dealer. Dealers are paying 4½c to 5c. Heavy steers are steady at 5½ to 6½c, and the supply limited. In other lines there is no change. We quote prices here as follows: Light hides, 4½c for No. 1, 3½c for No. 2, and 2½c for No. 3; to tanners 5½c for No. 1. Heavy hides are quoted at 5½ to 6½c; calfskins 5 to 6c; lambskins, 65c.—Trade Bulletin, Dec. 28.

Grocery Trade for 1894

The grocery trade has not altogether escaped the changes that have been evolving in the commercial world. The article whose position is probably the most unique on the grocery market is sugar. Never before has the price of granulated touched the figure it is ruling at to-day. Just imagine, granulated sugar of home production being sold wholesale at a fraction under 4c per lb, a price not even dreamed of a year ago. The present condition of the sugar market in Canada is born of more than one cause. In the first place, the prolonged period of depression in the United States kept both the consumptive demand and prices below the anticipated mark. Then, in the midst of this condition of affairs, Demerara raw sugars, which had been practically driven out of the market for some years by the tariff, again made its appearance in Canada as a result of the modifications in the new tariff. Following upon these came the German granulated beet sugar, which, after paying a duty of 64-100c per lb., could be sold lower than the price obtaining for the domestic article. This German article promises to be hereafter an element in regulating the price of granulated sugar on the Canadian market. Compared with the domestic product, it is much inferior in quality, and lacks uniformity. Yet it sells lower, and therefore, although it may not always be on the market, it can always be depended upon to put in an appearance when prices appreciate to any extent in this country. The German government allows a bounty of about 2½c per 100 lbs. on refined sugars when exported, so that about one-third of the amount the German refiner contributes to the Canadian customs comes from the treasury of the Fatherland.

While sugar has been about the weakest commodity in the grocery trade, tea has been the strongest. The war between China and Japan, has, of course, been the chief cause of this. And not only upon the season's trade, but that of next as well, is the influence likely to be felt. China will certainly be

compelled to pay Japan a war indemnity, and practically the only way she can raise the necessary money in order to do so is by levying a duty on exports, the internal revenues being already heavier than the people can bear. The fact that the crop of British grown tea has not been as large as anticipated has also materially added to the strength of the tea market.

Foreign dried fruits have on the whole been strong, although the presence of large quantities of damaged fruit, in Valencia raisins particularly, has prevented prices from approaching to the extent they otherwise would have done.

Canned goods have ruled steadier in price than for some years, and to the agreement between the packers must this be largely attributed. To the smallness of the pack and the largeness of the export is due the strong position of the market for salmon. A feature to be noted in connection with canned goods is the cautious buying that has characterized the trade in the matter of canned vegetables and fruits. During the last few years the wholesalers carried over from season to season considerable quantities of these goods, steadily losing money thereby. This season they bought new goods just when they wanted them, instead of buying futures, as was largely the custom of the past, and sold off at special prices the goods they had carried over from the year before. They were thus enabled to make a little money this year from canned goods.

A little money was also made in sugar by those who refrained from speculation. Profit, too, has been obtained from foreign dried fruit. But in none of the lines appertaining to the trade have the profits been as good as they might have been.

The whole season through, careful buying has been characteristic of the retailer, and in the competition there was for the orders he chose to give, prices were cut unmercifully in some instances.

On the other hand, as a counteraction to the practice of cutting prices, it is to be noted that there has been a closer scrutinizing of accounts, while there has been a general tendency all round to cut expenses down—to lop off the mouldering branches without causing impairment.

But the saving entailed in these particulars, seems hardly, from what can be gathered from a canvas of the trade, to have made up for losses in other respects, and consequently the grocery trade of 1894 must be put down as not being altogether satisfactory.

There is one thing, however, that is better than it was a year ago at this time: The prospects are better. A year ago the pall of depression was gathering in consequence of the commercial crisis the world over, and in the United States, particularly, naturally weakening confidence among the people of this country, in spite of the fact that the Dominion had no crisis to contend with. Now the depression is lifting the world over, while in our own Dominion the signs of returning commercial activity are met with on every hand. Our merchants and manufacturers are following more closely well defined business lines; they are doing away with fifth wheels; and capitalists are turning their attention more to the development of those natural industries for which Canada is famous.

There is, indeed, hope for the consummation of the wish that 1895 will be a happy and prosperous year for the people of this, the country which Providence has blessed more than any other on the globe.—Canadian Grocer.

The cordage combine in the United States appears to be in trouble again. The stock of the Company is seriously depreciated. It is asserted, however, that nothing is wrong, except heavy stocks and slow business.

Argentine as a Wheat Exporter.

The irregularity of the Argentine Republic in the matter of exporting wheat of late years, coupled with reports of its now rapidly increasing ability to ship wheat abroad in competition with the United States and Russia, lends particular interest to a recent letter from the United States consul at Buenos Ayres to the State Department at Washington.

The Argentine Republic as shown in the report of the United States Secretary of Agriculture, can now place 35,000,000 bushels of wheat annually on the European market. The Argentine wheat fields are less than 100 miles from deep-water harbors, and therefore wheat intended for export pays no appreciable inland freight, while the United States wheat is subjected to a heavy charge for inland transportation. For these reasons Secretary Morton believes wheat will not hereafter be our staple cereal, and advises our farmers to increase their acreage in corn, for which there is a constantly growing demand, the result of new uses to which corn is being appropriated.

Consul Baker explains that there is no statistical office charged with the collection of information of growing crops and harvests, and the only way by which reliable data can be obtained is to take the exports and add to them the estimated quantity required for home consumption. As to the area in wheat or the yields per acre there is no official knowledge attainable. Taking mere estimates, however, the consul gives the area in hectares for the years named, a hectare being the equivalent of 2.471 acres.

Ten years ago the wheat fields of Argentina covered 248,500 hectares. In 1892 they extended over 1,322,000 hectares, and in 1893 over 1,983,000 hectares. Estimates of the area of the present year vary, one authority placing it at 2,181,300 hectares and another at 2,974,000 hectares, the latter figures being equivalent to about 7,436,250 acres. Those furnishing the lower estimates explain that, in consequence of the low price of wheat last year, many farmers put their lands in flax as a more promising crop. Ten years ago the quantity of wheat exported by Argentina was about 60,000 tons, and during the years of the last decade the exportation did not reach an average of 100,000 tons. In 1890 it reached 328,000 tons, and has steadily advanced since then, reaching in 1893 1,000,137 tons of wheat and 37,521 tons of flour. The returns for the first six months of the present calendar year show that the exportation of wheat was 1,029,546 tons and of flour 20,628 tons. It will be thus seen that the shipments for the first six months of 1894 have been larger than for any preceding twelve months.

British Columbia Lumber in San Francisco

The San Francisco correspondent of the Mississippi Valley Lumberman says:

"The Beulah is to hand with another cargo of British Columbia lumber and lath. She, however, made but a very small impression on the market with her addition to its supplies of the week. The coming year will tell what effect the throwing open of our ports to the lumber of the world may have on the interests of our lumbermen, but up to the present it has had none. There has not a sufficiency of time elapsed as yet. In order to enjoy any large portion of our trade, the millmen of our neighboring territory would have to make much more elaborate preparations for the carrying of it on than they have at any time seriously contemplated. It will take some time for them to supply the five million feet that they have already sold and if it does that it may easily be imagined that competition with our Puget Sound peo-

ple would be no light and easy task. The moral result of the change in the law was undoubtedly depressing, but its effect has been discounted, and but little notice will be taken of the fact that the field is open to all comers until the receipts at this port have begun to assume tangible proportions. Were it not morally certain that the reimposition of the duty will be insisted on there is no doubt that there would be a big lumber boom in British Columbia, but it would not pay to invest large sums in mills which would lie idle after the laps of a couple of years. Continuous free lumber would attract to this coast a fleet of Norwegian vessels which are manned and handled cheaper than any other and they would do the carrying business between British Columbia mill ports and San Francisco and San Pedro. In the West Indies for instance they do nearly all the carrying trade between South American countries and gulf ports in the fruit season. No other vessel can compete with them. Up to the present on this coast all the business has been done by United States vessels. Of course the coasting trade could be done by no other. But with the obtaining of any large portion of our lumber in British Columbia mills the Norwegian vessels would come into the business of a surety, and every year an increasing number of our carriers would be laid up to rot in our harbor.

British Exports to Canada.

The Drapers' Record (London) says: "It will be noted with regret that the exports of wool and textile fabrics from Great Britain to Canada for September show a considerable falling off in every item except raw wool. For the nine months ending with September even that exception cannot be made. Taking the monthly report first, we find that while the imports of raw wool for September of last year amounted to only £92, they reached the value of £1,500 in September of this year. But for the corresponding nine months in the two years the difference is all the other way. Last year the imports amounted to £14,500; this year they reach only £8,078. In cotton goods the imports have fallen in the same periods from £139,453 to £339,633, while in worsted fabrics the discrepancy is still greater. The return showing £576,284 for last and only £392,180 this year. Haberdashery has fallen from £225,432 to £181,282, woolen fabrics from £315,925 to £225,787, linen piece goods from £117,660 to £91,238, and silk and lace from £31,935 to £27,831. The record is not an encouraging one."

A Conspicuous Example.

N. Y. Journal of Commerce. Not a few industries which are exporting their products and selling them in competition with European producers, manifest, through their managers, as much solicitude lest their protection by tariff in the home market should be reduced as though they were unable to meet European prices. If the statements of George Bruce are accurate, the White Lead Trust is a conspicuous example of this. There is a duty of two cents on lead and three cents on white lead, but the duty on lead can be recovered by the drawback if it is exported. That is, the manufacturer can make for the foreign trade free of duty, but for the domestic trade he makes under a duty of two cents on his material and three cents on his product. The cost of white lead is shown in detail by Mr. Bruce to be 334 cents a pound. As the duty on the lead can be recovered through the drawback, the White Lead Trust can sell its product in England profitably for three cents a pound. But at the same time it gets six cents from Americans, because the tariff shuts out foreign competition, and the Trust has eliminated domestic competition.

Will We Be Shipbuilders Again

Canada was at one time the greatest shipbuilding country in the world. That was in the days of wooden vessels. Now the best vessels are built of steel and nickel. Canada should produce these cheaper than any other country. An unprejudiced source, The London Economist, says: "Canada will eventually control the shipbuilding industry, and this from a remarkable fact of only recent realization. It is now practically proved that steel mixed with from 3 to 5 per cent of nickel is double the strength of ordinary steel, and as it does not corrode or take on barnacles, ships constructed of it will possess the very great advantage of never requiring to be scrapped. Moreover, as ships of nickel steel may safely be built much lighter than ordinary steel ships, their engine power and consumption of coal may be safely reduced without diminution of speed; in short, according to this writer, such steel seems bound to supersede the ordinary article, and probably also all other materials in present use in ship construction, and this being the case, the nation which is in a position to produce the metal must necessarily control the shipbuilding industry. For the present, at least, there is no considerable supply of nickel outside of Canada, which, in fact, possesses nickeliferous pyrites without limit, the entire bleak region extending from Lake Superior to Labrador being rich in it. It is declared by experts that the Dominion can supply a million tons of the pure metal annually, if necessary, for an indefinite period."

Orange Crop Ruined.

A telegram from Jacksonville, Florida, on December 31, says: Three million dollars will hardly cover the loss in Florida from the cold of the past seventy-two hours. The mercury dropped to 22 degrees above zero last night, and the cold completed its work of destruction. The pineapple plantations are ruined, as well as the oranges and the winter vegetable crops. Next year's orange crop will be shortened by 1,000,000 boxes which means an additional loss of \$1,500,000 to the growers and the transportation companies. The direct and incidental losses by this cold spell will aggregate \$5,000,000 in the next two years. Last night at 8 o'clock the mercury was at 41 degrees.

New York Money Market.

In spite of the fact that some lenders are temporarily out of the market, the supply of funds continues excessive and the demand slack, so that the turn of the year will pass in all probability without any influence on the New York loan market. The most significant feature is the lack of fresh demands. Commercial paper is in poor supply, and acceptable offerings find ready buyers at 3 to 4 per cent for best names and indorsed bills receivable. Time money is inactive, and borrowers have generally made all needed arrangements for Jan. 1. Rates are 1½ to 2 per cent for short and 2½ to 3½ per cent for long dates. Call money is 1½ to 2 per cent.—Bradstreet's, Dec. 25.

The Montreal Wholesale Grocers Guild held its annual meeting recently. Secretary Irwin merely handed out afterwards a statement to the effect that President Childs had submitted a short resume of the business of the association, which was adopted. The election of officers resulted as follows: President, Mr. Geo. Childs, Vice-President, Mr. Chas. Chaput; Treasurer, Mr. A. Hebert; Directors—Messrs. J. E. Quintal, H. Laporte and H. H. F. Hughes; Committee of Arbitration—Messrs. G. E. Forbes, W. Kinlock, J. Carter, A. Birks and D. C. Brosseau.

The Condition of Argentina

Manufacturers will be interested in learning something about the Argentine Republic of South America, in view of the recent wonderful development of the wheat growing industry in that country. The following article is from the New York Post

"With the reduction of our customs duties upon imported goods, the era may be said to be at hand, when the United States will reach out for the trade of the world. Already our manufactures have made their way in small quantities to nearly all inhabited regions of the earth, and when we cease to prohibit other peoples from exchanging their products for ours, the extent to which our trade will increase challenges the imagination. Among our prospective customers the vast Republic of Argentina will not be the least important, and the progress of civilization in that state becomes therefore of increasing interest to us. Unfortunately there is little that is favorable in the present outlook.

The Argentine Republic, like our own, is a federal one, consisting of fourteen autonomous states. At the present time the Republic is bankrupt, and thirteen of its constituent states are in the same condition. Its population of 4,500,000 averages but four inhabitants to the square mile, 1,500,000 occupying the single province of Buenos Ayres, but the various employees of the national and state governments number 50,000, not including persons employed by the different municipalities. In several of the state governments the entire revenue is not equal to the interest upon their debts; and in several the payment of salaries appears to exhaust the entire income. Even in the case of the national government the salary account requires about one-third of the total revenue. If the revenues of the fourteen states be added together, they amount to about \$10,000,000, which is half a million less than the interest due on their external indebtedness, to say nothing of their internal obligations.

The revenue of the national government is estimated to be about \$35,000,000, and it is claimed that the expenditure is less than this. The obligations, however, amount to some \$250,000,000 or \$300,000,000, the interest upon which would exhaust half the revenues were it so applied. Obligations that do not bear interest, chiefly in the shape of paper money passing at one-third its face value, are perhaps equal in amount to the bonded debt. Many of the states appear to be making no attempt to pay their creditors. Some as well as the general government have made compositions in which the chief ingredients are delays and promises, although there is a modicum of performance. It is true that much of the borrowed money has been expended in productive enterprises; but it is to be remembered that most of the enterprises that pay dividends represent private investments of foreign capital. The capital invested by the government has been so misapplied that in most cases it can never pay more than a small percentage, and in some cases it cannot return a profit. Thus the public buildings of the Republic at La Plata are said to have cost \$10,000,000, although a tenth of that sum would have been a large expenditure for so small a population.

We should admit, however, that our authority for the cost of the government buildings is our "Bureau of American Republics" at Washington, statements made by which are not always to be taken too seriously. Thus we find it calmly announced by this bureau that the national government of Argentina sold in 1892, in Santa Cruz, 400,000 square leagues of land at a rate of \$1,000 gold per league. This is quite of a piece with the statement credited by this statistical bureau

of ours to that of Argentina, that the value of taxpaying real estate in Buenos Ayres increased in one year from \$190,000,000 to over \$778,000,000. It is obviously necessary to be extremely guarded in drawing financial conclusions from premises furnished by such authorities as these; but there can be no mistake about the fact that most of the Argentine states are hopelessly insolvent, that the Republic itself is at least temporarily insolvent, and that there is no evidence whatever to cause any one to believe that financial dishonor is regarded as disgraceful by public opinion. The infamous banking schemes that have been encouraged and participated in by members of the government show a total absence of financial integrity, and the scandalous inflation of the currency proves that the country is as unsound upon the subject of money as most of our colonies were before the Revolution.

Under these circumstances the prospect of building up a great trade between our republic and that of Argentina may not seem encouraging. If trade were carried on by governments, according to the Blaine theory, or if American merchants were to sell goods upon credit and for paper money this discouraging view would be justified. But trade is happily not directed by legislatures, and American merchants are quite competent to make sure of their pay before they part with their goods. It is safe to say that no one is going to lend Argentina any money for the present, and the inhabitants of that country will hereafter live on the products of their own industry, and not upon English capital. American commerce, therefore, is concerned only with Argentine commodities, not with Argentine credit. If they have goods to exchange, traffic will take place, no matter what the legal currency or the financial condition of the government, so long as the law protects the ordinary rights of property. That they have goods to barter for our manufactures appears clearly from the extent of their external commerce, the value of the imports and exports together amounting to over \$200,000,000 per annum. This for a population of four and a half millions is doing well. At present we get very little of this trade. We can have more of it when we choose, and the more we have of it the more it will increase, for the natural resources of Argentina are most abundant.

Your Money or Your Goods

There is a certain class of grocers who will not be staying up all New Year's eve, wondering where the money is to come from to carry on business for 1895, and they are the grocers who sell for cash.

They have either got the money or the goods, whereas many a credit grocer, this holiday season, has neither got the goods nor will get the money for those goods, which by this time have been resolved by the chemistry of nature into other elements, and are not returnable.

It seems to us that there must be a great deal of pure philanthropy in the breasts of those grocers who persist in supporting entire families in whom they have not the slightest interest, and sometimes scarcely know; and yet this is exactly what the credit grocer does.

He not only loses the profit on the goods he sells, but he must also pay the principal on those goods to his jobber.

What a splendid time it is to change from such a losing style of transacting business by adopting a strictly cash basis for the coming year.

We warrant you there will be no desire to return to a credit basis, after a few months' trial of exclusively cash sales.

For cash is the golden rule.—Cash Grocer, Philadelphia.

Pork Packing in the West.

The supply of hogs has been maintained fully up to or in excess of expectations. The total packing for the week ended Dec 26 in the west has been 890,000, compared with 885,000 the preceding week, 230,000 last year, and 275,000 two years ago. From November 1 the total is 3,665,000, against 2,230,000 a year ago—an increase of 1,435,000 or 64 percent. Quality generally satisfactory. Prices have varied but moderately during the week, and at the close the average for prominent markets is about the same as a week ago.

In most sections the marketing of hogs appears likely to lessen in the near future, but there are sections in the western portion of the supply area where there is evidently a relatively good quantity in sight for marketing before the close of the winter season.—Cincinnati Price Current.

Fur Plentiful.

This is a great season for fur. Foxes, lynx, coyotes and skunks head the list for number. But there is also a large trade in muskrat and mink, with more than the usual sprinkling of otter and fisher. Besides the abundance of fur bearing animals the mild weather and light snow have been most favorable for hunting, and the abundance of rabbits makes it possible for the Indians to go greater distances and hunt more steadily than they could if they had to procure their principal food supplies from the traders. Added to this is the inducement to hunt offered by the keen competition and cash prices offered by the Edmonton fur buyers—prices which it is said state of world's fur market scarcely justify. Fur has been coming in at a rate of \$500 to \$1,000 a week for the past few weeks, for which cash is paid and the money almost entirely spent in town. These furs come almost solely from points at no great distance from Edmonton. The most important and distant points have not yet been heard from. The foundation of all this trade is the rabbit—the insignificant, timorous, good for nothing rabbit. The rabbits have been on the increase for the past five years. The ravages of all the flesh eating wild animals upon them have not kept down their numbers. Last year they were in thousands. This winter they are in millions. The rabbit lives on the bark of the young poplar and everything else lives on the rabbit. As the rabbits increase the animals that live on them increase also. This would indeed be a fine country for Indians and trappers if the increase continued indefinitely, but it does not. When the rabbits become so numerous as to exhaust the supply of food available the same thing occurs to them as does to the human race in like conditions. Hunger produces disease, and the disease accomplishes in one season what the combined efforts of man and all the flesh eating wild animals are unable to accomplish in a number of years. The rabbits die to such an extent that in this locality where they are now numbered by millions, a rabbit becomes almost as rare as a musk ox. This occurs about every seventh year and recalls to some extent the story of the seven fat and the seven lean kine. As the increase of the rabbits brings plenty, so their destruction brings starvation and hardship on animals and hunters alike, and where the woods are now full of fur bearing animals, in a year or two scarcely any will be seen. It is likely that this is the last year of abundance of rabbits. Last year disease was reported amongst them in several places, but it did not spread. This year reports of disease are already heard. It is likely that if the weather becomes severe they will be practically all gone before spring. Then expect hardship amongst the Indians and a poor fur trade until the rabbits have again increased.—Edmonton Bulletin.

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To Eastern Points.

- \$40 -

TO . . .
**Montreal,
 Ottawa,
 Toronto,
 Hamilton,
 Niagara Falls,
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 and other Eastern points.

Correspondingly Low Rates to points East of Montreal.

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Good for Three Months with stop over privileges,

ROBERT KERR.
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Upholstered Tourist Cars in charge of competent porters on all trains

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Freight No. 168. Daily.	St. Paul Ex. Press No. 107 Daily.	Miles from Winnipeg.	STATIONS.	St. Paul Ex. Press No. 108 Daily.	Freight No. 164 Daily.
1.20p	3.15p	0	Winnipeg	12.15p	5.30a
1.05p	2.57p	8.0	Portage Junction	10.27p	5.47a
12.44p	2.50p	9.3	St. Norbert	10.41p	6.07a
12.22p	2.35p	15.8	Gartler	12.13p	6.25a
11.54a	2.22p	23.6	St. Agathe	1.10p	6.61a
11.31a	2.13p	27.4	Union Point	1.17p	7.02a
11.07a	2.02p	32.5	Silver Plains	1.33p	7.12a
10.31a	1.40p	40.4	Morris	1.45p	7.45a
10.03a	1.22p	48.8	St. Jean	1.48	8.25a
9.25a	12.60p	56.0	Letellier	2.17p	9.18a
8.00a	12.30p	65.0	Emerson	2.35p	10.16a
7.00a	12.20p	63.1	Pembina	2.50p	11.15a
11.05p	2.35a	168	Grand Forks	4.00p	8.25p
1.30p	4.55a	223	Winnipeg Junction	10.10p	1.25p
	3.45p	453	Duluth	7.25a	
	8.40p	470	Minneapolis	6.45a	
	8.00p	481	St. Paul	7.25a	
	10.80p	583	Chicago	9.35p	

MORRIS-BRANDON BRANCH.

East Bound.				West Bound.	
Fl. No. 180	Ex. No. 129	Miles from Morris.	STATIONS.	Ex. No. 127	Fl. No. 129
1.20p	3.15p	0	Winnipeg	12.15a	5.30p
7.50p	1.30p	0	Morris	1.50p	8.00a
6.53p	1.07p	10.0	Low Farm	2.15p	8.44a
5.5a	12.47p	21.2	Myrtle	2.41p	9.31a
5.25p	12.32p	25.9	Roland	2.53p	9.50a
4.89p	12.14p	33.6	Rosebank	3.10p	10.23a
3.58p	11.59a	39.6	Hlami	3.25p	10.54a
3.14p	11.58a	43.0	Deerwood	3.43p	11.44a
2.51p	11.27a	54.1	Attamont	4.01p	12.10p
2.15p	11.07a	62.1	Somerset	4.20p	12.51p
1.47p	10.55a	63.4	Swan Lake	4.36p	1.22p
1.19p	10.40a	74.6	Indian Springs	4.51p	1.54p
12.57p	10.30a	79.4	Maripolis	5.02p	2.18p
12.27p	10.17a	88.1	Greenway	5.18p	2.52p
11.57a	10.00a	92.2	Baldur	5.44p	3.25p
11.12a	9.33a	102.0	Belmont	5.57p	4.16p
10.37a	9.21a	109.7	Hilton	6.17p	4.53p
10.18a	9.05a	117.3	Ashdown	6.34p	5.28p
9.48a	8.52a	120.0	Wawanesa	6.42	5.47p
9.39a	8.49a	123.0	Elliotte	6.53p	6.04p
9.05a	8.35a	129.6	Rounthwaite	7.05p	6.37p
8.28a	8.18a	137.2	Martinville	7.25p	7.18p
7.50a	8.00a	145.1	Brandon	7.45p	8.00p

Number 127 stops at Baldur for meals.

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE BRANCH.

W. End			East Bound
Read up Mixed No. 143, every day ex. Sun.	Miles from Winnip.	STATIONS	Read up Mixed No. 144, every day ex. Sun.
4.00 p.m.	0	Winnipeg	12.40 noon
4.15 p.m.	0	Portage Junction	12.26 p.m.
4.40 p.m.	3.5	St. Charles	11.16 a.m.
4.48 p.m.	10.5	Headingley	11.47 a.m.
5.10 p.m.	18.0	White Plains	11.19 a.m.
5.31 p.m.	25.3	Gravel Pit Spur	10.49 a.m.
5.42 p.m.	53.2	L. S. Lake Park	10.40 a.m.
6.5 p.m.	32.0	Eustace	10.25 a.m.
6.25 a.m.	59.1	Oakville	10.00 a.m.
6.45 a.m.	41.2	Cuttis	9.43 a.m.
7.30 a.m.	62.5	Portage la Prairie	9.16 a.m.

† Flag Station.

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 Pullman Dining Cars. Close connection at Chicago with eastern lines, connection at Winnipeg Junction with trains to and from the Pacific coast.

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

CHAS. S. FEE, H. SWINFORD,
 G. P. & T. A., St. Paul. General Agt., Winnipeg
 H. J. BELCH, Ticket Agent, 456 Main St., Winnipeg.

Columbia and Kootenay Steam Navigation Company, Ltd.

TIME TABLE NO. 6.

In effect Monday, Aug. 22nd, 1894.

Revelstoke Route—Steamer Lytton.

Connecting with the Canadian Pacific Railway (main line) for all points east and west.

Leaves Revelstoke on Fridays at 4 a.m.
 Leaves Robson on Saturdays at 6 p.m.

Kaslo Route—Steamer Nelson.

Leaves Nelson—
 Mondays at 4 p.m. Sunday at 8 a.m.
 Wednesdays at 5.40 p.m. Tuesday at 3 a.m.
 Thursdays at 4 p.m. Thursday at 8 a.m.
 Saturdays at 5.40 p.m. Friday at 3 a.m.

Connecting on Saturdays and Wednesdays with Nelson and Fort Sheppard Railway for Kaslo and lake points. Connecting on Tuesdays and Fridays with Nelson and Fort Sheppard Railway for Spokane.

The company reserves the right to change this schedule at any time without notice.

For full information as to tickets, rates, etc., apply at the company's office, Nelson, B.C.

T. ALLAN, Secretary. J. W. TROUP, Manager.

The Great Northern Ry.

WINTER EXCURSIONS.

\$40

... TO ...

EASTERN CANADA,

FOR THE **\$40** ROUND TRIP

FROM MANITORA

... TO ...

MONTREAL

And Points West in

QUEBEC & ONTARIO.

Via Great Northern Railway Line, with choice of Routes through the United States east of St. Paul and Minneapolis. Tickets on sale Nov. 20th to Dec. 31 inclusive

Good For Three Months

Magnificent equipment Short time Close connections. Elegant upholstered Tourist Car in charge of Porter will leave Winnipeg Tuesday, Nov. 27, Tuesday, Dec. 4, Tuesday, Dec. 11, Saturday, Dec. 15, Tuesday, Dec. 18, Saturday, Dec. 22, Tuesday, Dec. 26, Saturday, Dec. 29th

Rate.—Per Double berth \$1.00
Trains Leave Winnipeg Daily 1.20 P.M.

Baggage bonded to all Canadian Points. For further information call or address

J. A. DONALDSON,
 GENERAL AGENT,
 508 Main Street, Winnipeg.
F. I. WHITNEY, G. P. & T. A., St. Paul.

"Way, Up in the popular steamer is the North Western Line and the traveller who wants the best accommodations will find that via this line special care for the safety and comfort of passengers as to the slightest details. Is the cause of it.—The Alert, Jameston, N. D.