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The Commercial

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

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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 desk of the great majority of business men in the vast district designated above, and including northwestern 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, FEBRUARY 22, 1892.

Manitoba.

Hood & Cooper, merchants, Roland, have assigned.

W. H. Sharpe, furniture, Douglas, has sold out to Jas. Bonsfield.

J. C. Johnston, livery, Brandon, sold out to Kain & Smith.

Geo. Peterson, of Winnipeg, has opened a law office in Deloraine.

C. H. Carboneau, of Greenway, has sold out to H. E. Beattie, of Miami.

David Brown, hardware, Portage la Prairie, has assigned in trust—meeting of creditors on 23rd inst.

Thos. Sturdy, grocer, Emerson, has disposed of his stock to E. A. Whitman, general merchant, of the same place.

Charles Watson, of Carberry, is building a harness shop at Nesbitt, where he intends to locate early in the spring.

Kelly Bros, of Pembroke, Ontario, propose establishing a factory in Winnipeg for the manufacture of aerated waters.

The stock of J. W. Laurin, dry goods and fancies, amounting to \$3,450, will be offered for sale at Winnipeg, on Feb. 22nd.

The stock of furniture, etc., of M. Hughes & Co., Winnipeg, amounting to about \$11,000, will be offered for sale by the sheriff on Feb. 22nd.

Velie, Carry & Co., liquors, Winnipeg, have decided to close out their retail bottled goods business and in future devote their whole attention to the wholesale trade.

W. H. G. Marquis, accountant of the Bank of British North America, Winnipeg, left last week for Victoria, B.C., having been transferred to that agency of the institution.

The Portage la Prairie Board of Trade has

discussed the cash system compared with the present credit given by merchants. One of the leading merchants of the town, T. A. Newman & Bro., have advertised that after April 1st they will do a cash business only.

The Winnipeg City Council is considering the question of the acquisition of the city waterworks system. This is certainly a move in the right direction, and something which should be followed up. The city should control the water works by all means.

The grounds and buildings committee of the Winnipeg Exhibition Association held a meeting last week. It was decided to recommend the expenditure of about \$12,000, about \$5,000 of this to be spent in increasing the accommodation for main building, and the remainder in improving the grounds and other buildings.

Fullerton, Ross & Gordon, general merchants, Manitou, have dissolved partnership, C. R. Gordon having bought out the interest of his partners and assumed full control of the business. He has also purchased R. Ironside's share in the lumber business and will continue this branch in connection with the hardware trade.

An application for an hotel license at Nesbitt, a new town at the present terminus of the Glenboro branch, has been received by the chief license inspector. An application for the transfer of the Carney house license, Emerson to Robiason, has been received. The license of the Leland house, Glenboro, has been transferred to James Donohue, late of Winnipeg.

G. F. Wynne, of Bole, Wynne & Co., wholesale drugs, Winnipeg, has returned from an extended trip east, and will now locate permanently in Winnipeg. Arthur Atkinson, of Atkinson & Co., grain shippers, Winnipeg, also returned last week from New York and other eastern points. He reports that New York exporters, who bought heavily of low grades of Manitoba wheat, have lost on the export of this grain, on account of so much smutty stuff.

The Manitoba Stone and Asphalt Paving Company, is the name of a new manufacturing industry to be established at Winnipeg. The parties at the head of the company are C. A. Stark and E. E. Twiss, both of whom have been residents of St. Paul, Minnesota, for some years past. Mr. Stark is well known to Winnipeggers, having been the first general manager of the Manitoba and Northwestern Railway company. It is the intention of the new company to at once establish a factory here for the manufacture of tiles for sidewalks and floors, asphalt paving for streets, etc., and tiles for public buildings, halls, etc. An office has been opened at 421 Main Street.

General Superintendent Whyte, of the Canadian Pacific Railway, returned to Winnipeg last week, after an extended absence in Montreal. Mr. Whyte, together with Mr. Stewart, chief engineer of the western division, discussed with President Van Horne the details of certain projected works which, it is expected, will be carried out in this country during the coming summer. This contemplated work includes the extension of branch lines, the erection of several new station houses and further extensive improvements on the main line between this city and Fort William. Mr. Whyte states that the plans respecting branch railways has not yet been actually decided on, and he is, therefore, not at liberty to make any public announcements at present. The station houses to be erected are those mentioned by President Van Horne on his last visit to Winnipeg and included Portage la Prairie, Regina, Calgary, and two or three other places on the main line west.

In all 53,023 acres were disposed of at auction during the series of sales of government school lands in Manitoba, realizing the sum of \$421,486 or an average price of \$7 95 per acre. This was, therefore, the most profitable sale of school lands ever held in the province, as in the sale of 1883, when 20,000 acres were disposed

of, the average price obtained was under \$7 per acre. In many instances this year school lands brought as high as \$10 per acre, while none were sold at less than the upset price of \$5 per acre, which was fixed by experts, who valued the lands before they were advertised for sale. The highest average was \$9.32 per acre, realized by the Glenboro sale. In all cases the lands were sold to actual settlers for the purposes of cultivation, not an acre having fallen into the hands of land speculators. No doubt the average price paid for the whole sale would have been more than \$7.95 had it not been that there were squatters on several school sections, against whom settlers would not bid, and who, consequently, were usually able to hold on to their places by paying simply the upset price of \$5 per acre.

Northwest Ontario.

Port Arthur wants her municipal boundaries enlarged. East Fort William wants the same. Fort William (formerly West Fort William) wants separation from the rural municipality of Neebing, and incorporation as a town. The three Lake Superior towns all have applications to the Ontario Legislature, to cover their desires as noted above. As the three places are all in close proximity to each other, there is much rivalry, and the demand of the one town is thought to conflict with the interests of the other, etc. It has been proposed to destroy these conflicting interests by incorporating the three places together in one town. This, however would only add fuel to the flames. The three centres of population would still remain apart, even if nominally united in one corporation, and there would be continual strife in the municipal government. These Lake Superior points had better carry out their rivalry separately, than nominally joined together. "A house divided against itself cannot stand."

Assiniboia.

Andrew Dickson Wright has been fined \$10 and costs for hawking and peddling dry goods without a license at Saltcoats.

The Moose Jaw Times has been enlarged to an eight page paper. THE COMMERCIAL wishes the new proprietor every success.

H. S. Scatcherd, formerly a merchant of Medicine Hat, recently left for Detroit, having been appointed Canadian immigration agent to the United States.

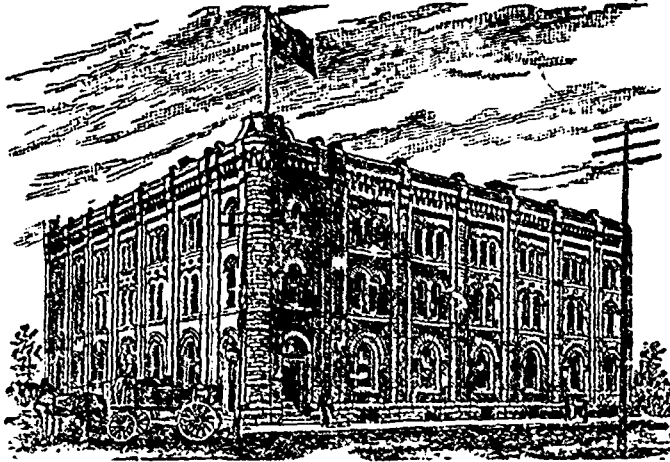
Grain and Milling.

W. R. Cahoon is making arrangements to move his flour mill from High Bluff to Portage la Prairie.

C. O. Card, of the Mormon settlement, Lee's Creek, Alberta, has returned from Utah, bringing with him a practical miller to run the grist mill recently established in the settlement. He thinks there will be a considerable influx of well to do immigrants from that state to Alberta next spring.

W. Kitson and K. McKenzie, of Burnside, were in Winnipeg last week as delegates from the Burnside Farmers' Elevator company, interviewing the Canadian Pacific railway officials respecting a site at the above named place for an elevator which the farmers will erect there during the coming summer. The elevator will have a capacity of 50,000 bushels.

The fourth annual report of the Winnipeg Grain and Produce exchange, recently issued, is a much more bulky volume than usual, as in addition to the report of the council, president's address, etc., it contains the revised by-laws of the exchange, and the act of incorporation of the exchange, passed last spring. The annual report also gives the definition of terms frequently used in the grain trade, regulations governing the call board, rules governing the sale of grain and flour for future delivery, copies of official acts relating to grain, and other matters of interest to grain men.

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Wholesale Dealers in

HIDES!
SHEEPSKINS AND WOOL
JOHN HALLAM

PROPRIETOR.

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83 and 85 Front Street East, - TORONTO.

☛ We will be in the market this season
as usual for all classes of Wool, and
are prepared to pay the highest mar-
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Elevator Engines and Boilers

ERTEL VICTOR HAY PRESSES.

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WINNIPEG, - - MAN.

Manitoba Druggists.

The annual meeting of the Manitoba Pharmaceutical association was held last week in Winnipeg. Amongst those present were: J. F. Howard, vice-president (in the chair); A. Monckton (treasurer), N. J. Halpin, C. Flexton, E. Casselman, H. E. Neelands, J. H. Rose, C. M. Wright and Mr. Wright (of Montreal), J. K. Trechan, (registrar), Howard Mitchell, N. E. Jackson, W. Pulford, James McCulloch, W. J. Bartlett. The minutes having been read, the following report of council was presented:

Your council beg leave to report as follows: At the last annual meeting of the association a committee was appointed to wait on members of the Legislature, which was then sitting with a view to something being done to prevent the wholesale and indiscriminate distribution of poison by municipal officers and others for the purpose of destroying gophers, and to suggest that poison only be obtained in the manner prescribed by the association's act. The committee were also instructed to use their endeavors to prevent final passage of an amendment

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Solid Good Wearing Goods in all lines. Lowest
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AND ALL LINES OF PRODUCE
TO THE

PARSONS PRODUCE COMPANY

Wholesale Commission Merchants,

WINNIPEG, - MAN.

Highest Market Prices Secured for Shippers.

REFERENCES—

Imperial Bank of Canada, Winnipeg
Parkhill Banking Co., Parkhill, Ontario.

to the Liquor License act, which would prohibit druggists selling alcoholic liquor for medicinal purposes in any municipality where a local option by-law had been passed. Your council, while not successful as regards the first matter, are pleased to report that in the second the views advanced were sufficient to prevent the proposed amendment becoming law. A memorandum on basis of scheme for affiliation as a governing body of the association with the Manitoba Medical College and University of Manitoba is submitted for consideration.

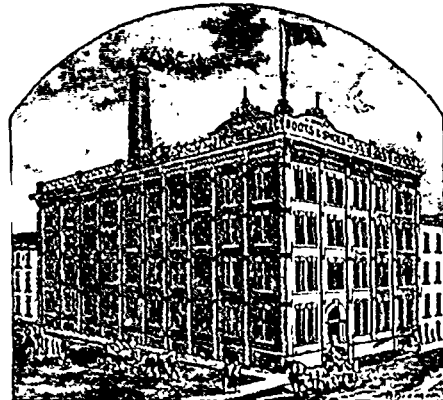
The report of the treasurer was also read showing statement of receipts and expenditures and a balance in hand of \$1,472 90.

The election of seven members to serve as the council for the next two years was proceeded with, and the result of the ballot was the election of the following: J. F. Howard, B. M. Canniff, G. W. McLaren, A. Mooton, N. J. Halpin, J. C. Gordon, E. Casselman.

The vice-president then brought up for consideration the basis of the scheme for affiliation with the Manitoba college, which provides for the lectures to be attended and examinations of students, and for conferring the degree of Graduate of Pharmacy, and explained the benefits to be derived from the carrying out of the scheme. An interesting discussion took place. Messrs. Flexton, Halpin, Monckton, Neelands, Casselman, Jackson and others taking part. It was ultimately, on the motion of Mr. Rose, seconded by Mr. Neelands, resolved, "That the basis of scheme for affiliation with the Manitoba Medical college now submitted be accepted, and that it be referred to the council to draft a scheme of affiliation, and to bring same before the Medical college as soon as possible, and that on a scheme being perfected the council be empowered to take such steps as may be necessary for carrying same into effect.

Canned corn, peas and tomatoes have been more active this week says the Toronto *Empire* of Wednesday last. Stocks in jobbers' hands cannot be heavy, for several of them were buyers from their neighbors to-day. Prices are firm, and some holders are asking 5c advance for the best brands.

Among the many handsome publications which reach this office, there are not any which excel in appearance a journal which bears the name of *Stone*. This is a magnificent monthly, published by the E. H. Ranch Publishing Co., at Indianapolis, Indiana. Those interested in stone and kindred subjects, should see this journal.



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375 MAIN STREET, - WINNIPEG, MAN.

4711 GOODS!

A Large Assortment in Stock. Try them.
Price List on application.

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MONTREAL AND TORONTO.

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Men's Furnishing Goods,
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Our representative is now on the road.
We are showing 1,800 Samples in Ties
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Rowan Block.

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THE BEST IN THE MARKET.

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GREAT NORTHWEST

Saddlery House

Is now Open for Business.

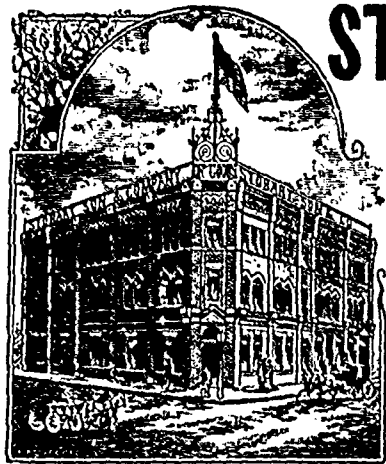
Our new premises will be found opposite the
City Hall, Corner Main and Market Sts.,
No. 519 Main St. and 191 to 195 Market St.

The Largest Stock and Best Equipped Establishment in
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TRUNKS, VALISES, LEATHER AND FIND
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Don't forget the new premises.

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Travellers are now on the road with a full line of
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Do to draw special attention to the following lines.

- Prints, Imported and Canadian,
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Full Range of Cottonades, Flanelottes and all Domestic Goods.

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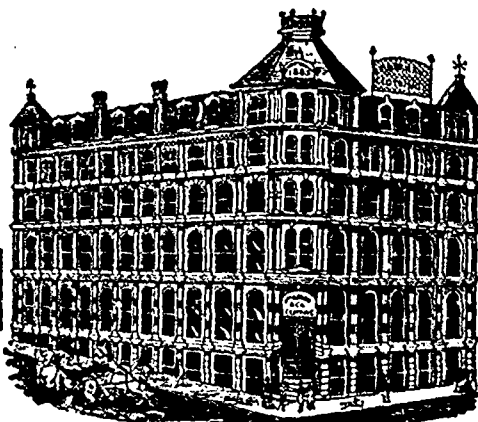
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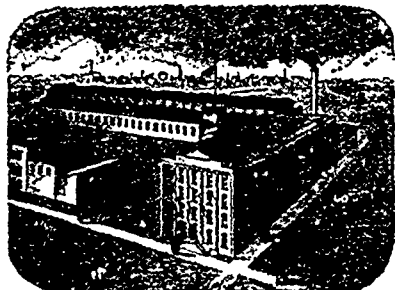
CHEWING:

'BEAVER'

(In 18 lb. Butts)

'TECUMSEH,' fancy

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'SILVER ASH,' cut

(In 5 lb. boxes)

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If your wholesale man cannot supply these goods send for quotations **Direct to the Factory**
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—DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF—

GRAIN and FEED.

MILLS:

	DAILY CAPACITY		DAILY CAPACITY
ROYAL—Montreal	1800 Barrels	POINT DOUGLAS—Winnipeg	1000 Barrels
GENERAL " "	1200 " "	SEAFORTH—Seaforth, Ont.	300 " "
GODERICH—Goderich, Ont.	1000 " "		

The Commercial

WINNIPEG, FEBRUARY 22, 1892.

EXPERIMENTAL FARMING IN MANITOBA.

Results of a number of experiments carried out at the Manitoba experimental farm at Brandon, under the direction of Mr. Bedford, have recently been published, which THE COMMERCIAL thinks worthy of notice. A number of tests were made with wheat, among which we note the following. On April 8, six plots of one-fifth acre each were sown with a press drill, each with a different variety of wheat, with the following result: Red fyte wheat was ripe on August 19, and yielded at the rate of 52 bushels 55 pounds per acre; old Red river wheat was ripe on August 18, and yielded 47 bushels, 35 pounds; Pringle's Champlain was ripe on August 18 and yielded 44 bushels, 55 pounds; Campbell's White Chaff was ripe on August 17 and yielded 43 bushels, 45 pounds; Chilian white was ripe on August 19 and yielded 43 bushels; Wellman's fyte was ripe on August 20, and returned at the rate of 28 bushels, 18 pounds per acre. Red fyte, it will be seen, yielded 5 bushels, 20 pounds more than any of the other wheats mentioned, and was only two days longer in ripening than the earliest variety in this test. The plots were all on upland prairie, summer fallowed.

Five plots of wheat, of one-tenth acre each, were also sown on April 8, with a press drill, on upland summer fallow. In this test red fyte was ripe on August 19 and yielded at the rate of 45 bushels, 5 pounds per acre; Green Mountain was ripe on August 20, and yielded 42 bushels, 20 pounds; Hungarian Mountain was ripe on August 19, and yielded 42 bushels; Assiniboine was ripe on August 19, and yielded 33 bushels, 10 pounds; Hard Calcutta was ripe on August 15 and yielded 30 bushels, 20 pounds. In this test red fyte again makes the best record in point of yield, and ripened as early as any of the other varieties, with the exception of hard Calcutta, which latter matured four days earlier, but made the poorest showing in the matter of yield.

On April 13, fifteen plots of wheat, of one-tenth acre each, were sown with common drill. These plots were located in the river valley. The following shows the date of harvesting and yield per acre of each plot:—

	Harvested.	Bushels.	Lbs.
Rio Grand	Aug. 31.	38	10
Pringle's Champlain	" 30.	34	40
White Connel.....	Sept. 1.	34	30
Defiance	" 1.	34	10
Saxonka	Aug. 27.	33	50
Red Fern	" 31.	32	30
Judket	Sept. 2.	32	20
Russian Hard Tag.....	Aug. 27.	32	10
*Red Fyte	Sept. 2.	29	40
*White Fyte	Sept. 1.	29	10
Gehum	Aug. 22.	29	10
Indian Hard Calcutta.....	" 25.	27	20
*Ladoga	" 28.	22	30
Colorado	" 27.	20	30
Australian	" 26.	15	50

Those marked with a star were slightly injured by wind. The red fyte does not make such a good showing in this test, in the matter of yield, though the reduced yield is no doubt

partly due to the injury from wind. Ladoga makes one of the lowest records in yield. It will be noticed, that though these plots were sown just five days later than those first referred to, they were more than this time later in maturing. Thus red fyte sown on April 8, matured in 133 days, while that sown on April 13, matured in 142 days, taking nine days longer for the later sown grain to mature. This feature, however, is probably due to the situation of these plots in the valley, while those sown on April 8 were on the upland.

On April 18 several plots of wheat were sown on backsetting, with press drill, showing as follows:

	Harvested.	Bushels.	Lbs.
Blue Stem	Sept. 2	28	25
French Imperial	Aug. 23	32	30
Red Fyte	Sept. 2	33	45
Delhi	Aug. 24	28	00
Kent Wheat	" 25	20	20

Red fyte stands second in point of yield, and was 137 days in maturing, as compared with 142 days on the plots sown on April 13, and 133 days on the upland plots sown on April 8.

Another series of tests which are quite important to Manitoba farmers, was made to show the value of spring plowing, as compared with disc harrow cultivation. Wheat sown on spring plowing, harrowed with flat harrow, and sown with drill, yielded 44 bushels, 34 pounds per acre, and was free from weeds. Where the stubble was burnt off, harrowed with flat harrow, and sown with drill, the result was 40 bushels, with some weeds. Where the stubble, was burnt off and the wheat harrowed in with cutaway disc, the yield was 39 bushels, 12 pounds, and quite weedy. Wheat harrowed in with cutaway disc, without burning stubble yielded 31 bushels, 8 pounds per acre. Spring plowing ripened on August 25, and the other plots were one to two days later. This test shows spring plowing to good advantage, as compared with the growing custom of putting in seed on stubble land without plowing. The tendency to produce weeds, is a sufficient condemnation of stubble cultivation. This is an important experiment, the result of which should be made know to all Manitoba farmers.

Another test of importance was made, with a view to determining the advisability of early cutting. Wheat cut very green, in early milk, returned 21 bushels, 20 pound per acre; cut green, in late milk, returned 28 bushels, and cut ripe yielded 31 bushels, 20 pounds per acre. This was from a field of red fyte wheat sown on April 17, the first cutting being done on August 19, the second cutting on August 24, and the third on September 6. The question of the proper time to cut wheat, is one which is much debated in Manitoba, there being many advocates of cutting on the green side. The record above does not bear out in favor of early cutting.

The proper quantity of seed to sow per acre is an important matter. To determine this, five plots were sown on April 16, with red fyte wheat. All were headed on July 20, and all harvested on September 1. Four pecks per acre yielded 33 bushels, 20 pounds; five pecks returned 36 bushels, 25 pounds; six pecks yielded 38 bushels, 55 pounds; seven pecks yielded 39 bushels, 55 pounds; and eight pecks yielded 39 bushels, 5 pounds, thus showing that

six to seven pecks per acre is about the correct quantity of seed. This sowing was with a common drill. A similar test with oats resulted as follows: Eight pecks of seed per acre yielded 86 bushels, 1 pound; nine pecks gave 87 bushels, 12 pounds; ten pecks gave 87 bushels, 2 pounds; eleven pecks gave 78 bushels, 13 pounds; twelve pecks gave 78 bushels, 23 pounds. In a series of similar tests with barley, seven pecks per acre gave the best results.

In tests to determine the best mode of sowing, the common drill gave 33 bushels, 20 pounds per acre; the press drill gave 28 bushels, 50 pounds; and broadcast machine yielded 22 bushels, 10 pounds. This was with red fyte wheat on summer fallow, the common drill making very much the best showing. With barley the result was somewhat different, the press drill sowing yielding 55 bushels, 10 pounds; common drill 50 bushels, 30 pounds; and broadcast machine 42 bushels, 14 pounds.

These experiments, together with many others carried on at the experimental farm, are of vast importance to Manitoba farmers, and we would like to see a published report of them placed in the hands of every Manitoba farmer, in time to be of use in their spring operations this year.

FARM HELP WANTED.

Manitoba farmers will want help this spring to get through with their work. It is certain that there will be a very urgent demand for farm laborers within a few weeks, and this demand will be greatly in excess of the supply. The enormous crop of last year, combined with a late harvest and unfavorable fall weather, has forced a great deal of work to remain over until spring. There will be millions of bushels of grain to be threshed in the spring, and threshing hands will be in demand. On account of the smaller area of land plowed last fall, there will be much more spring plowing to be done this year than usual, and additional help will be required to plow and put in the crops. Many farmers will have hundreds of loads of grain to haul to market during the summer, which they have not been able to get threshed in time to market during the winter. This again makes extra work for the farmers. The season promises to be a busy one for the farmers right through. What with threshing and marketing grain, attending to their spring seeding, breaking new land, etc., the farmers will be busy right up to next harvest, when another rush of work will set in. Manitoba will therefore require an extra supply of farm help, and good men will have no difficulty in finding abundance of work from early spring until after next harvest. Numerous applications from farmers all over the country, are already being received in Winnipeg for farm laborers, but they cannot be filled. It is very necessary that some organized effort should be made to meet this demand, and provide our farmers with the help required. They are willing to pay good wages to suitable men. The time is short to move in the matter, and if any organized effort is to be made to induce farm laborers to come to Manitoba, it should be done at once.

LOSSES IN THE GRAIN TRADE.

There are many ways by which losses are made in the grain trade, which are not taken into account by those not familiar with all the details of the business. It is the popular thing in Manitoba to talk about the long profits made by grain shippers. This belief is not only among the farmers, but even many business men in other branches seem to hold the belief that grain men make inordinate profits. The grain trade, like every other branch of business, has its profits and its losses. There are seasons in which good profits are made on the year's business, and again there are seasons when the losses exceed the profits. No, it is not all straight profit and big margins for grain men. THE COMMERCIAL could name seasons during the few years since Manitoba began to export, in which grain men have not held their own, and in which the majority of them came out poorer at the end of the crop year, than when they started in on the first of the crop.

At the present time it looks as though the crop year of 1891 would prove another disastrous year for many grain shippers, though the balance of the year yet to run may prove more satisfactory than the first half of the year has done. At the outset some shippers lost on the extraordinary advance in lake freights. Grain did not come to market as early and freely as was expected last fall, and grain shippers who had sold ahead, and became alarmed about filling their contracts before the close of navigation, began to pay long prices in order to draw out the wheat. Then when they got loaded up and began to ship, lake freights went up with a bound, from 2½ to 3 cents up to 7, 8 and 9 and even 12 cents per bushel from Fort William to Buffalo. This rapid and altogether abnormal advance in freights, was of course a serious matter for those who had bought to ship on a rate of from 3 to 5 cents.

The next thing to bring trouble upon the trade, was the railway blockade. This again meant serious loss to grain shippers. We have heard it stated that some have lost heavily on account of the congested railway situation east, individual losses ranging up in the thousands. At present there is any quantity of wheat, barley and oats held by Manitoba shippers, which could not be sold in car lots on track at the price paid the growers for the stuff, much less pay for the cost of buying and placing on track.

FARMERS BUYING MORE LAND.

Collections may be slow, viewed from the commercial standpoint, but Manitoba farmers seem to have plenty of money nevertheless. The sales of school lands held recently at different points throughout the province have proved an unequalled success for the government. It is understood that over 50,000 acres were disposed of at these sales, realizing well up to half a million dollars, the average price paid for the land being about \$8 per acre. In all cases the lands were sold to actual settlers. Though the lands were sold at public auction, it is stated that not an acre was purchased by others than farmers. This means that the farmers outbid speculators or others who may have had intentions of purchasing. In one respect, this showing is gratifying. It is

pleasant to know that the farmers, who are the actual users of the land, place a higher value upon it than speculators. These farmers have cultivated the soil of Manitoba in past years and they know its capabilities. It also is pleasing to know that Manitoba farmers are contented with their surroundings, as shown by the result of these sales. These farmers, who already have large holdings, would not be so anxious to increase their lands if they were not fully satisfied with the country. It is also pleasing to note that our farmers are in such a prosperous condition that they can outbid speculators and buy such a large quantity of land for cash, for the lands were sold on a cash basis.

There is another way of looking at these land sales, however, which is not so pleasant. Mercantile collections are not so prompt as they should be. Country merchants complain that on account of the large number of farmers who have not sold their grain yet, they are unable to collect in their accounts. We wonder how many of these farmers, who bought lands at the recent government sales, are among those who cannot pay their store bills! We have heard of one who paid over \$1,000 cash for lands bought at one of these sales, and yet this same man has not paid his last year's store bill yet, because he "has not sold his crop." We have frequently heard of cases of farmers who could not pay their store bills, but who had money to buy new farms. Of course these are exceptions. We do not believe that there are a very large number of farmers of this class in Manitoba. It does seem, however, that when our handful of farmers could pay out such a large sum in cash, for lands, that they ought to be able to pay up their store bills more promptly. Reduced to an average, the amount paid in cash at these land sales, by farmers only, equalled about \$25 for every farmer in Manitoba. The scandalous credit system which obtains in Manitoba is at the bottom of most of the trouble about slow collections, and if farmers are slow pay and invest their money in other ways, instead of paying their store accounts, it is because they have been educated so to do by the way business is done in this country.

TRADE WITH THE UNITED STATES.

The Canadian ministers who went to Washington to talk over improved trade relationship with Uncle Sam, have returned, but so far no official statements have come from either Washington or Ottawa, as to the result of the mission. In the meantime, the published reports that our ministers were not received very cordially at Washington, and that the mission proved a failure, must be discredited, for the reason that they are not in accordance with the facts. They remained in Washington a week, and had a meeting daily with United States officials, lasting two hours each session. This shows that the question must have been fully discussed, newspaper reports to the contrary notwithstanding. The Canadian ministers did not go with the idea of arranging a trade treaty. The idea was simply to have an informal discussion. Evidently all that was intended was fully accomplished. What the re-

sult may be, however, the future will show. Newspaper reports of the failure of the mission, and cool treatment of our ministers, may be set down as having emanated from their political opponents, whose wish is father to the thought.

A Complaint From the East.

THE COMMERCIAL of February 8th, contained the following letter from James Hall & Co., of the Ontario Glove Works, Brockville. "Having noticed that you gave publicity to the following paragraph in your last issue, viz: 'Thos. Clearihue, well known to the west as traveller for the Ontario Glove Works, of Brockville, Ontario, is establishing a new manufactory in gloves, mitts, moccasins, etc., at Brockville.' As this is misleading, and is not true, and may have an injurious effect on our business in Manitoba and the Northwest, we ask you to give this denial a place in your next issue. Mr. Clearihue is not establishing a new manufactory in Brockville, the Ontario Glove Works being the only factory of any note between Montreal and Toronto."

Mr. Clearihue now writes as follows, in reply to the above: "In looking over your issue of the 8th inst., I was much surprised to find a letter from James Hall & Co., of the Ontario Glove Works, Brockville. Now, Mr. Editor, if you refer to my advertisement in your paper, you will note, that I am not entering the commercial arena as a manufacturer but as a 'wholesale dealer,' and the following item published in your issue of January 25th, viz: 'Thos. Clearihue, well known to the west as traveller for the Ontario Glove Works, of Brockville, Ontario, is establishing a new manufactory in gloves, mitts, moccasins, etc., at Brockville,' is not in accordance with the facts. It was published by you without my knowledge, and I am in no way responsible for it. You will thus see that by publishing James Hall & Co.'s letter, without first exonerating me, you have unwittingly done me an injustice, on account of which Jas. Hall & Co., seem to fear that their interests in Manitoba and the West may suffer. I may mention that I was in the employ of James Hall & Co. for over twenty-one years, and now in starting business on my own account, I have no desire to injure my late employers, and regret exceedingly that your publishing the item should have caused them uneasiness.

THOS. CLEARIHUE

Brockville, Feb. 12.

NOTE BY EDITOR—The original item, which led to the letter from James Hall & Co., and now to the reply from Mr. Clearihue, was simply copied from an eastern exchange. THE COMMERCIAL, therefore, did not originate the report which has led to a misunderstanding between our correspondents.

North Dakota's Crops.

Official estimates of the commissioner of agriculture gives the following figures as the total crop of North Dakota for 1891:

	Acres.	Average yield bu.-hels.	Crop bus.
Wheat	2,585,602	22.58	58,173,323
Oats	420,224	42.54	17,875,638
Barley	143,363	36.70	5,267,555
Flax	106,613	11.64	1,241,018
Rye	11,893	26.05	309,539
Potatoes	19,606	178.61	3,494,861
Corn	35,693	24.25	865,693

Six Red River counties, Grand Forks, Walsh, Pembina, Traill, Cass and Richland, produced 53½ per cent of the wheat crop of the entire state.

The estate and plant of the Best Sugar company, of the province of Quebec, will be sold by the sheriff February 20th. Over \$25,000 have been spent by the company and the property is expected to realize but a fraction of this amount. Best root sugar manufacturing is apparently a failure in Quebec.

CAUTION.
 EACH PLUG OF THE
Myrtle Navy!
 IS MARKED
T. & B.
 In Bronze Letters.
None Other Genuine.

Thos. Clearihue.

Brockville,

WHOLESALE DEALER IN
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I will have the pleasure of personally calling on the Merchants of Manitoba, North-West Territories and British Columbia at an early date.

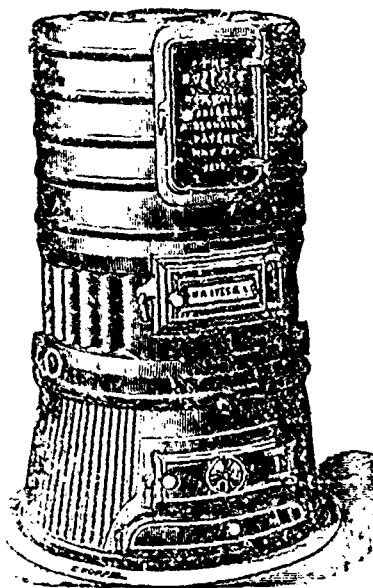
THOS. CLEARIHUE.

WANTED!

By young married man, 28 years of age, situation as Book-keeper or Cashier in merchants office or store. Has good business experience and first class references as to character and ability.

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 Hot Water Heater.

Thoroughly Tested. Economical. Efficient.
 Combining the Best features of all Others.

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 FOR WOOD AND COAL.

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THIS IS THE SAW
 THAT CUTS FAST.

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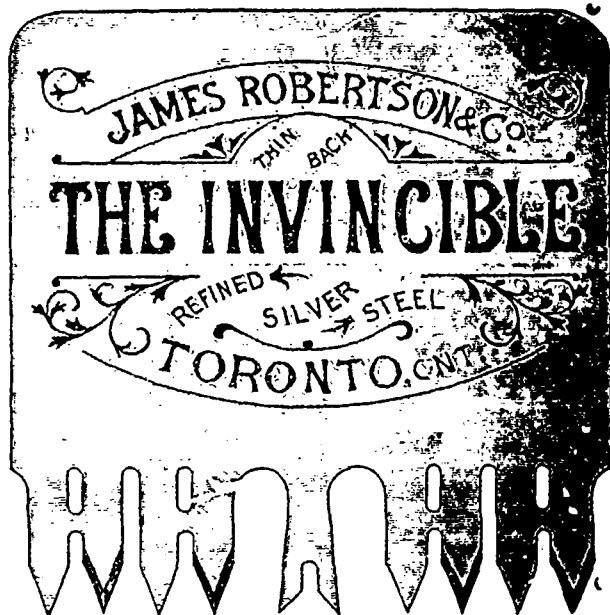
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 THEY WILL SUIT YOU.

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LION "L" BRAND.

PURE VINEGARS.

Manufactured Solely under the Supervision of the
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Mixed Pickles, Jams, Jellies AND Preserves

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Complete range of Samples with T.
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They also control the output of

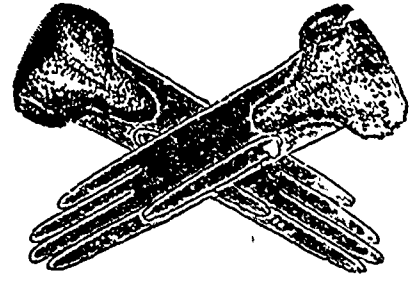
The Lybster Cotton Mills

And they Solicit Orders by Letter or Otherwise
from the Trade Generally.

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CORNER BAY AND FRONT STREETS,
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Our Travellers will be here shortly with full line of
SAMPLES including all the new designs in GLOVES,
MITTS and MOCCASINS.

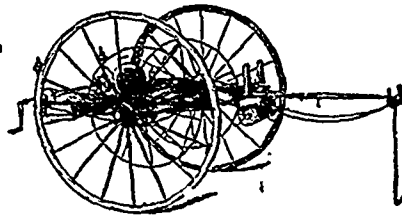
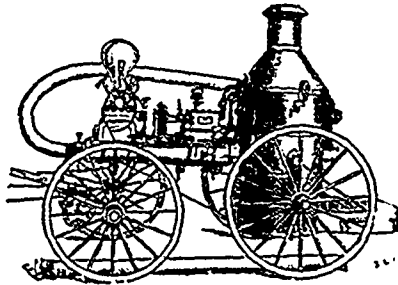
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employed by us.

JAMES HALL & CO.

Brockville, 2nd January, 1892.

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**Steam Fire Engines and Supplies**

No. 2 Size, Arranged to Draw by Hand.

Especially Adapted for Towns & Villages.

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Importers and Wholesale Dealers in

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—IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN—

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CONTINENTAL **HARDWARE** CANADIAN

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WHOLESALE GROCERS

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Provisions, Wines and Liquors,

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NOTHING LIKE LEATHER.

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Importers and Dealers in

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STANDARD

BRUSHES and BROOMS

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HIDES TANNED FOR ROBES, ETC.

Highest Cash Price Paid for Hides and Skins

171 and 173 KING STREET,

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**NEW CURING
BREAKFAST BACON.**

SPICED ROLLS.

LONG CLEAR.

HAMS.

LARD.

Now ready. Also Pure Pork Sausage. For
fine flavored goods send us a sample order.

DRESSED HOGS WANTED

Choice DAIRY BUTTER wanted, and for
sale. Orders and correspondence solicited.

J. Y. Griffin & Co.,
WINNIPEG.

WINNIPEG MARKETS.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON, Feb. 20.

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

Continued dullness in the grain trade made the week somewhat quiet. The grain movement in the direction of farmers' deliveries at country markets, is exceedingly light, which may to some extent be accounted for by considerable cold, rough weather, and to a tendency on the part of farmers to hold for higher prices. There was a little firmer feeling in wheat locally, and the tendency in prices was higher, in sympathy with leading markets, flour partaking of the strength and advanced 5c. Barley continues very flat. Oats are low in price, but were a trifle firmer locally, with comparatively higher prices for good milling qualities. There were very light offerings of produce of all kinds on the Winnipeg street market, which made a firmer tendency, and led to an advance in street prices for oats. Dressed meats and poultry of all kinds are in unusually light supply for this time of the year, and prices are firmer all around. Cured meats are stiff, and advancing fast. In wholesale branches reports generally indicated a fair trade doing for the season.

DRIED FRUITS—Dried apples, 6 to 6½c; evaporated, 8½ to 9c; figs, layers, 12 to 18c; figs, coating, 5 to 7c; dates, 6 to 8c. Valencia raisins, \$1.90 to \$2.00. Currants, 6½ to 7½c; prunes, 6½ to 10c. Evaporated fruits are quoted: apricots, 11½ to 12c; peeled peaches, 17½ to 18c; unpeeled peaches, 12 to 13c; pitted plums, 11 to 11½c; cherries, 13 to 13½c; pears, 12½ to 13c; nectarines, 11½ to 12c; raspberries, 19 to 19½c.

DRUGS—The feature of this branch is the large demand for bluestone, which is quite unprecedented in any previous season. A larger number of dealers than usual are handling this commodity, and prices are 1 to 2c per pound lower than last year. Prices have gradually declined, and now orders are booked freely at 5½c, and some large orders have been filled at 5 to 5½c. See quotations on inside back cover.

GREEN FRUITS.—Business good for the season, especially considering the cold weather. Apples have again advanced 25c per barrel for good to fancy stock. California and Florida oranges are in good supply, but difficult to move on account of the severe weather. Prices are: California fruits—Winter pears, 40 lb. boxes, \$3.50 to \$4; Navel oranges, \$4 to \$4.50 per box; Riverside seedlings \$3.50 per box; Ontario barrel apples, \$3 to \$3.25. Lemons—New Messina, \$6.75 to \$7 per box; bananas, \$4 to \$5 per bunch. Florida oranges, \$4 to \$4.50 per box. Cranberries, \$10 per barrel. Malaga grapes, \$7.50 to \$10 per keg, as to size of keg.

GROCERIES—Locally there is not much of interest in this branch. The news which reached here on Monday, of the breaking up of the sugar agreement in the east, was not unexpected, and was foreshadowed in THE COMMERCIAL of the previous week. A number of firms were breaking the agreement, and it was evident, therefore that it could not go on long that way. Sugar will now again be handled in the east for the glory of the thing, no doubt, and without a profit, as the agreement has been thrown up. An eastern paper relates the following as one of the ways in which the agreement was broken: "One of the most recent plans adopted by some of the travellers to evade the sugar agreement was reported to-day. A traveller calls on a retailer and offers to bet \$5 that the latter dare not buy 15 barrels of sugar. The retailer figures it that he can by taking the bet

got his sugar at a reduced price and he takes. In other words the retailer buys 15 barrels at 4½c and gets \$5 back." It is understood Montreal and Quebec jobbers will hold to the agreement to sell sugar at ½ and ¾c advance on cost, while Ontario jobbers are released from the agreement, and prices have been cut to 4½c on granulated, by Ontario wholesalers. This price is practically cost to them. It is said that even single barrels have been sold at 4½c, which is a cut of ½c under the agreement price. The eastern starch companies are also engaged in a war of cutting prices, since the recent withdrawal of the Brantford company from the agreement to maintain prices. Domestic canned goods have a firmer tendency east, and stocks are said to be getting into fewer hands.

HARDWARE—Rope is very strong east, and an advance is considered possible here. Wire nails are among the articles which may be advanced in price, as the local prices have not been changed since previous to the advance made by manufacturers in the wire nail list. The quotation given is an outside figure, as orders are being taken at 10c less. Barb wire is in demand. The price has been fixed at \$5.10 to \$5.20. See further quotations on inside back cover. Regarding the situation in the United States, *Bradstreet's* says: "Structural iron prices are demoralized, steel rails are only nominally \$30 per ton at the mill. The demand for iron and steel is more and more of a hand to mouth character. Stocks of pig iron are increasing and finally a break has come, with sales of 4,000 tons of No. 2 x, Allentown Perth Amboy delivery at \$14.50 and 2,000 tons of another Lehigh Valley furnace offered at the same figure. Southern irons have been hawked at prices supposed to represent cost."

PAINTS AND OILS—Business is good for the season, and spring orders appear to be coming in earlier than usual. Linseed oil is 3c lower. Turpentine has declined 2 to 3c. There has been a sharp decline in certain branches of lubricating oils, Standard Oil Co.'s goods, but the drop is not considered as likely to hold out long, as it is said to be due to influences outside of the real value of the commodities. See quotations inside back cover.

GRAIN AND PODUCE.

GENERAL WHEAT—Wheat was irregular, with some very strong days, but also some soft spots during the week. On Monday prices were fairly strong in U. S. markets. Chicago advancing about 1½c and Duluth 1c, on closing prices. The strength was due to export buying and stronger cables. The export clearances from the United States for the past seven months have aggregated 147,000,000 bushels, against 55,600,000 bushels the corresponding seven months last season. These figures, when announced, were a strong feature. Liverpool cabled ½ to 1d higher. London 3d higher. Continental markets were mostly 1 to 2c higher, Paris leading. The visible supply, United States and Canada, east of the mountains, showed a decrease of 1,359,000 bushels, making the total visible 41,801,436, as compared with 22,910,591 a year ago. Duluth showed an increase for the week of 46,000 bushels. New York, St. Louis and Detroit showed the heaviest decreases in visible stocks. Receipts at Duluth were 219 cars, and at Minneapolis, 473 cars. On Tuesday United States markets were lower, losing most of the gain of Monday. Liverpool cables were encouraging to bulls, quoting ½ to 2d higher, London 3d higher, and continental markets all higher. The decline in United States markets was largely due to heavy realizing sales. Wheat and flour on ocean passage showed a decrease for the week of 800,000 bushels, as per statement on Tuesday. An increase of 133,000 acres in the area sown to wheat in Ohio, was reported. Duluth receipts were 78 cars, and Minneapolis 232, or about 70 cars more than these two points received the same day a year ago. On Wednesday United States markets fully recovered the loss of Tuesday, and some went a point or two better, though the feeling was somewhat irregular and uncertain. Liverpool was quoted ½ to

¾d higher. London quoted cargoes 6d higher, but later cabled 4d lower. Continental markets were irregular, but mostly lower. There was a rumor that Russia would rescind the act preventing the export of wheat. The advance towards the close of the day in United States markets was attributed to buying by "shorts," and liberal exports, which latter aggregated 774,000 bushels, including 463,000 bushels in flour. Duluth receipts were 101 cars, and at Minneapolis were 195 cars, a total of 296 cars, as compared with 165 cars the corresponding day a year ago. On Thursday there was one of the sharpest advances which United States markets have experienced for some time. Duluth closed over 2c higher, New York 2c higher, and Chicago 2½c higher. British and European cables were higher, and there was fear of a cold wave affecting winter wheat. The cause of excitement in United States markets, however, appeared to be mainly due to rumors that a strong combination of Standard Oil men had been formed to buy wheat. These rumors centred at Chicago, where the excitement was the greatest, but the next morning the whole thing was declared a fake. On Friday United States markets were irregular and opened weak and lower. Fluctuations were rapid and the markets closed ½ to 1c lower. The market was influenced by speculative features. British cables were strong. London cabling 6d higher per quarter. Exports of wheat from United States ports for the week ending Feb. 17th, were equal to 4,042,000 bushels, against 3,641,000 bushels the week before, 2,036,000 in the week a year ago and 2,236,000 bushels in a similar period two years ago. Indian corn exports continue phenomenally heavy, 3,264,000 bushels as compared with 2,927,000 bushels a week ago and as contrasted with only 327,000 bushels in the like week a year ago.

Sales of wheat from the crop of 1891 in Minnesota and North and South Dakota have reached 114,000,000 bushels or nearly 15,000,000 bushels more than the total crop of 1890. The Minneapolis *Market Record* says that farmers in the three states named yet hold 50,000,000 bushels, 20,000,000 of which is unthreshed in the northern portion. The 50,000,000 bushels include seed and bread for the balance of the crop year, and does not represent a marketable surplus. A considerable portion of the unthreshed portion, however, is liable to turn out damp and musty in the spring, and unfit for the market.

LOCAL WHEAT SITUATION.—Another very dull week has been experienced in wheat. Farmers' deliveries in Manitoba have been down to a very low ebb, and some are beginning to believe that the crop has been over-estimated. Be this as it may, the movement since the first of the year has not been up to expectations by a long way. The old reasons for the slow movement may again be repeated, namely; farmers holding for higher prices, the large quantity of wheat unthreshed, and cold, rough weather. The week was another cold one, with considerable stormy weather, and not favorable to marketing grain. The movement is so light that elevators have been closed up at some points, as it made the little wheat taken in cost too much. One buyer was heard to say that it had cost him equal to 20 cents a bushel to buy wheat at some points the last couple of weeks, on account of the small quantity taken in, as it costs about as much to keep buyers on the market and elevators open for a few loads, as it does to take in a few thousand bushels per day. At some western points on the main line of the Canadian Pacific there was more doing. At Regina, for instance, there was considerable wheat marketed, and the quality was good, a large portion grading No. 1 and No. 2 hard, though there as at other points, there is considerable wheat which grades rejected on account of smut, which otherwise would be good quality. The stronger tendency in United States markets had some influence upon the local situa-

tion, but the advance in these markets was too spasmodic and not held steadily enough to inspire much confidence here. The tendency, however, was higher, and on Thursday prices were advanced about 2c in Manitoba country markets, by city millers, who are large buyers direct from producers. This advance would be mainly for good milling wheats. Before the advance, about 60c per bushel was the usual price to farmers for best samples of hard wheat, with a little better at some markets. The week closed with prices ranging from 60 to 65c for best samples, equal to No. 2 hard, of better, in country markets. Wheat in store at Fort William, last weekly report, had increased 126,162 bushels, making the total in store 1,559,063 bushels. A little business is doing in car lot transactions, on eastern milling account, but not much movement to the seaboard, demand for low grade stuff being slow, and local millers are taking the better qualities. On the Winnipeg Exchange there was little doing, following are some of the quotations on change:

Monday—2 hard, Fort William, 82½c bid; 2 hard, at North Bay, 97 bid; 3 hard, point shipment, offered 58 1 regular, offered 51½, 50 bid; 2 regular, offered 42, 40 bid.

Tuesday—2 hard, North Bay, offered \$1.00, 97 bid; 2 hard, in store, Fort William, offered 85½, 83½ bid; 2 hard, 5,000 afloat, May, offered 91, 92c bid; 3 hard, North Bay, offered 91; 1 regular, 10,000 afloat, May, 70 bid; 2 regular, offered 43, 41½ bid.

Wednesday—5,000 bushels No. 2 hard, offered 95c afloat, Fort William, May, 92c bid; No. 2 hard, in store, Fort William, wanted at 82c; No. 2 regular, offered at 43c, country point.

Thursday—No. 2 hard, afloat, May, offered 96c, 92c bid; No. 2 hard, in store, at Fort William, 83½c bid; No. 3 hard, North Bay, 91½c bid; No. 1 regular, point shipment, offered 54½c, 54c bid; No. 2 regular, point shipment,

offered 44c, 41c bid; No. 3 regular, point shipment, offered 33c.

Friday—No. 2 hard, 10,000 bu. afloat May, offered 95c; 92 bid. No. 3 hard, North Bay, offered 92c; 91c bid; No. 2 northern, in store, offered, 78c; No. 1 regular, point shipment, offered 54½c; No. 1 regular, North Bay, offered 82c; 80c bid; No. 2 regular, point shipment, offered 43c; 42c bid; No. 3 regular, point shipment, offered 33c; 31 bid.

Saturday—No. 1 hard, 5,000 bushels offered \$1, afloat Fort William, May; No. 2 hard, offered \$1.01 North Bay; offered afloat May at 95c, and 94½c; 83c bid on track Fort William. No. 3 hard, offered 91c North Bay, 2 cars sold at 91c, and three more wanted at the same. No. 1 regular, offered 57c Manitoba country point; offered 76c afloat May; offered 84c North Bay. No. 2 regular, 42½c bid, country point; offered afloat Fort William and Duluth, 5,000 and 10,000 bushels, at 65c.

To-day (Saturday Feb. 20) cables were unchanged but firm. United States markets opened ¼ to ¾ lower. United States exports for the week were 4,000,000 bushels of wheat and 3,000,000 bushels corn.

FLOUR—The somewhat stronger tone in wheat has been communicated to flour, and millers are asking 5c more, per sack. Jobbing prices to the local trade in broken lots are as follows per 100 lbs: Patents, \$2.40; strong bakers', \$2.20; second, do \$1.70 to \$2.00; XXXX, \$1.20 to \$1.30; superfine, \$1.10 to \$1.15. These prices are for well known brands. Some brands selling under quotations.

MILLSSTUFF—We quote bran unchanged at \$10 to \$11, and shorts at \$12 to 13 per ton, in broken lots, locally.

FEED—Ground feed held at \$13.00 to \$16.00 per ton, as to quality.

OATS—There is no change to speak of in the value of this grain. For feed qualities, bids on

changed during the week were about 16c per bushel in car lots on track at Manitoba country points. For March and April delivery about ½c more was bid at point of shipment, for feed quality, but the views of holders were higher. On Friday 22½c was offered for milling oats, and held at 21c. The same day 21c was bid for feed oats, delivered at Winnipeg. In some country markets prices are higher than cars will sell for on track. Offerings on the Winnipeg street market were scarce, and prices were higher, ranging from 20 to 22c per bushel of 34 pounds. Oats have sold as low as 27c at country points in Ontario, a 7,000 bushel lot of white having sold at this price for export. On Change, Winnipeg, on Saturday, 16½c was bid for 10,000 bushels, without takers.

BARLEY—Barley is dull and hard to sell, at the low prices quoted. Bids on 'change were about 18c per bushel of 48 pounds, on track at Manitoba point of shipment. On Saturday 20c was bid on the C.P.R. and offered at 20c on the N.P.R.

MEALS—Oatmeal is somewhat irregular in price, for the different brands offering, which include Manitoba and eastern mills. Jobbers are selling mostly at \$2.50 for rolled oats and granulated meal, and \$2.40 for standard per sack. Some brands of standard are quoted at \$2.30, and granulated at \$2.40. Oil cake, in bags, \$20 per ton; oil cake meal, \$23 per ton, these prices for five ton lots; cornmeal is held at \$1.95 to \$2 per 100 pounds. Split peas, \$2.50 to \$2.60 per 100 lbs. Beans, \$1.75 to \$2 per bushel. Pot barley, \$2.65 per 100 pounds.

DRESSED POULTRY—Little stock in the market, and that mostly imported, which jobbers are selling turkeys at 15c and chickens 12½c per lb.

DRESSED MEATS—There is almost a scarcity of dressed meats all around. Stocks have not

(Continued on Page 597.)

Several good reasons WHY the Trade should handle

MELISSA

RAINPROOF COATS

Instead of RUBBER COATS.

MELISSA Coats will always be found good sound reliable stock and will not deteriorate in value.

MELISSA Coats will not get stiff, hard and worthless after being on the shelf a few weeks as Rubber Coats generally do.

MELISSA Coats will never be brought back by customers, a few days after purchase, with sleeves and collars off as rubber coats frequently are.

MELISSA Coats are full value for their price simply as ordinary cape overcoats leaving out of account altogether their GREAT value as rainproofs.

As MELISSA Coats are sold to all dealers at uniform prices, no one can undersell his neighbor.

IT WILL PAY dealers to see these goods before placing orders for waterproofs.

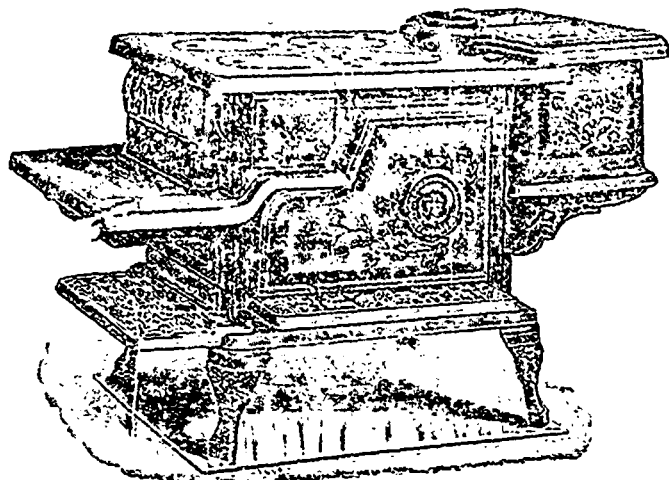
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THE
E. & C. GURNEY CO.
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MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF

STOVES AND RANGES,

Hot Water Boilers and Radiators,
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DEALERS IN ALL KINDS

**Tin Goods, Pressed and Pieced
GRANITE GOODS.**

estimates Given for Heating all Classes of Private Dwelling
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FOUNDRIES HAMILTON AND TORONTO.

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 MANUFACTURERS

B FOR FLOUR
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Full Stock Carried in Winnipeg. Write for Samples to our Manitoba and North-West Agents.

Merrick, Anderson & Co., 203 Princess St., Winnipeg.

WE ARE MANUFACTURING

Rigby Waterproof Overcoats & Trousers

Made of suitable Tweeds, which we can confidently recommend to the Public as superior to any Rubber or Macintosh garment, being WATERPROOF and at the same time porous and therefore not injurious to health.

These garments are not different in appearance to ordinary overcoats and trousers, but when the rain comes the wearer will be protected as thoroughly as by the heaviest rubber coat, and without that clammy feeling well known to wearers of rubber and macintosh garments.

RIGBY HAS BEEN TESTED, AND HAS PROVEN TO BE THOROUGHLY WATER PROOF, and at the same time soft and pliable. It is also economical, serving the purpose of two garments. Buy it, test it, and you will never wear another rubber coat.

For sale to the trade.

H. SHOREY and Co.,

1866 NOTRE DAME STREET, MONTREAL.

**It was a Rosebud all the same.**

The following conversation was overheard in a King street horse car on St. George's day:—Harry, where is your rosebud to-day? In my pocket, my dear; two of them for a quarter. Why! how cheap, but wont they get crushed? Give me one. Here you are, then—want a match? Why, that's a cigar you're giving me. Certainly, a "Rosebud-Reliance," one of Tasse, Wood & Co.'s best brands. That's a shame, Harry, but now you've deceived me you might tell me why they are called rosebuds. Well, the reason is because the end to be lighted is closed like a rosebud, in consequence of which the cigar lights evenly like a cigarette, and therefore can never burn crooked. Now, in lighting ordinary cigars you will notice—What? car stops.

Pure Highland Scotch Whiskies.

**THE FAMOUS
LAGAVULIN DISTILLERY,
ISLAND OF ISLAY,
SCOTLAND.**

The Lagavulin Whisky is famous for its fine quality, being made from pure SCOTCH MALT ONLY, and has long been the favorite beverage of Sportsmen.

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.

ASK FOR THE LAGAVULIN.

**MACKIE'S
PURE OLD BLEND
10 YEARS OLD.**

**GOLD LABEL
AS PATRONIZED BY ROYALTY AND THE LEADING
PHYSICIANS.**

Sold only in the Northwest by:
G. F. & J. GALT. RICHARD & Co.
HUDSON'S BAY Co.

**W. J. F. HAYWARD,
Piano and Organ Maker.**

Pianos and Organs Repaired Equal to New.

Orders left at 455 Main Street, WINNIPEG, will be promptly Attended to.

J. S. CARVETH & CO.,
Pork Packers and Commission Merchants.
Egg preserving fluid. Smoked meats. Horse-Radish
in bottles. Ham Tongue and Chicken Sausage
German Sausage. Fresh Sausage.
—ASK YOUR WHOLESALE GROCERS FOR—
Carveth & Co.'s Mince Meat, (Finest Quality.)
Sole Agents for S. Oppenheimer & Co., Chicago, and
Koehler & Hinrichs, St. Paul, Minn., Butchers, Packers
and Sausage Makers'
MACHINERY, TOOLS, FIXTURES, CABINETS, SPICES, etc.
Write for quotations.

HOGS WANTED!!

—AT—

Allen & Brown's.

THIS SEASON'S GOODS.

Fresh New Cured Hams, Breakfast
Bacon, Spiced Rolls, Long Clear
Bacon, Boneless Ham, Pure
Lard, Pickled Eggs,
Sausage Casings,
etc., etc.

Write for Prices as our Quotations are Low.
70 McDERMOTT STREET,
FRESH PORK SAUSAGE. BOLOGNA SAUSAGE.

WALKER HOUSE.

The most conveniently located Hotel in Toronto.
One Block from Union Railway Depot
A first-class Family and Commercial House.

Terms from \$2 a Day

DAVID WALKER, PROPRIETOR.

Corner York and Front Sts., TORONTO, Ont.

ROBERT MUIR & CO.

Grain and Flour Merchants,
WINNIPEG, MAN.

Wheat, Oats, Barley, Flour & Mill Feeds.

Advances made on Consignments. Corres-
pondence solicited.

P.O. Box 415. TELEPHONE 313.

SAMUEL HOOPEE, DEALER IN MONUMENTS HEAD
Stones, Mantle Pieces, Grates, Etc. Special designs fur-
nished on application. Corner Bannatyne and Albert
streets, Winnipeg.

WANTED!

By a Gentleman (formerly in business
at Manchester, England) aged 43,
a Situation as Secretary or Book-
Keeper, or any position of trust.

GOOD REFERENCES.

ADDRESS: N. S. D.,

At the Office of this Paper.

been so light at this season of the year for years. Prices are very firm, and higher for beef and hogs. There is nothing in frozen beef held outside of retailers' hands, and since the first of the year there has been very little country dressed beef offering. A small lot of very fair beef shipped in from a country point, sold at 6½c for hinds, or equal to 5½c per carcass. Fresh killed city dressed is held at 6½ lb. Hogs bring 7c for country, and some held at 7½, by city jobbers. Mutton is steady at 9c. Lamb, 10c.

CHEESE—Jobbing slowly at 10½ to 11c, and firm.

BUTTER—Some claim that butter is slower sale, and that it is harder to realize top prices. Though stocks of good to choice are light, the demand seems also slow. It was believed that the country was bare of butter some time ago, but still little lots are coming in all the time. We quote dairy, at 12 to 20c as to quality, with choice selections, a little above this range.

VEGETABLES—Cold weather made offerings light, and potatoes brought a little lower. Potatoes, 40c; carrots, 40 to 50c; beets, 40c per bushel; parsnips, 1½ to 1½c per pound; turnips, 20 to 25c per bushel; cabbage, 45 to 75c per dozen; celery 30 to 50c per dozen; onions, 2 to 2½c per pound; horseradish 8c per pound. Dealers are selling sweet potatoes at \$6 per barrel, and Spanish onions at \$1.35 per crate.

EGGS—No fresh offering. Eastern limed held about 20c per dozen.

CURED MEATS—Prices are very firm and advancing in the east, but are locally unchanged. Dry salt long clear bacon, 9c; smoked long clear, 10½c; spiced rolls, 10½c; breakfast bacon, 12 to 12½c; smoked hams, 12½c; mess pork, \$16 to \$17 per barrel. Sausage are quoted: Fresh pork sausage, 10c per pound; Bologna sausage, 8c per pound; German sausage, 9c per pound. Ham, chicken and tongue sausage, 9c per ½-lb. package.

LARD—Compound held at \$1.80 to \$1.85 per pail. Pure at \$2.20 per 20-lb. pail.

HIDES—Frozen hides quoted at 3 to 3½. No. 1 cows, 3½c; steers, 4½c. Sheep and lambskins, 50 to 75c each. Tallow, 4½c rendered and 2½c for rough.

HAY—Local offering freely at \$4 to \$6 per ton. Pressed in car lots, \$6 to \$7 per ton on track here, and at \$5 to \$5.50 at point of shipment.

Chicago Board of Trade Prices.

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

Wheat was strong on Monday, opening ½c higher than Saturday's close. The price then advanced ½c, became weak and declined ½c, again advanced about 2, and closed about 1½c higher than Saturday. Corn was slightly easier and oats a trifle firmer. Provisions steady. Wheat receipts were 184 cars. Closing prices were:

	Feb.	Mar.	May.
Wheat	89½	—	92½
Corn	40½	41½	42
Oats	29	—	31½
Pork	11.70	—	12.00
Lard	6.55	—	6.70
Short Ribs	5.90	—	6.07½

On Tuesday prices opened strong and ½c higher. Later the market became irregular and weak, declining 2c, the close being over 1c lower than Monday. Corn, oats and provisions were lower. Wheat receipts 152 cars. Closing prices were:

	Feb.	Mar.	May.
Wheat	89½	—	91½
Corn	40½	40½	41½
Oats	29	—	31½
Pork	11.55	—	11.95
Lard	6.47½	—	6.62½
Short Ribs	5.82½	—	6.00

Wheat was unsettled on Wednesday, opening ½ to ¾c higher, advanced ½, declined ¾c,

advanced again 1c, and closed 1c higher than yesterday. Higher cables was the main firming feature. Wheat receipts were 163 cars. Closing prices were:

	Feb.	Mar.	May.
Wheat	89½	—	92½
Corn	40½	40½	41½
Oats	29	—	31½
Pork	11.55	—	11.85
Lard	6.47½	—	6.62½
Short Ribs	5.85	—	6.00

Wheat was excited on Thursday and at the close showed a gain of 2½c over Wednesday's close. The bull factors were higher cables, a large decrease in available stocks and fears of damage to the crop by a predicted cold wave. There was also a rumor of a Standard Oil syndicate to buy and corner wheat. Receipts, 103 cars. Closing prices were:

	Feb.	Mar.	May.
Wheat	91½	92½	94½
Corn	40½	41½	42½
Oats	—	—	31½
Pork	11.70	—	12.00
Lard	6.47½	—	6.65
Short Ribs	5.87½	—	6.05

On Friday the wheat market was very unsettled, opening nearly 1c lower, and held steady until the last hour, when there was a quick recovery of 1 cent, followed by a sudden decline to the opening price, where it closed ¾c lower than Thursday. Receipts, 107 cars. Closing prices were:

	Feb.	Mar.	May.
Wheat	91½	—	94½
Corn	40½	41½	42½
Oats	—	—	31½
Pork	11.62½	—	11.92½
Lard	6.47½	—	6.62½
Short Ribs	5.90	—	6.02½

On Saturday wheat opened lower at 93½c for May, fluctuated within a narrow range and closed at the opening price. A week ago May wheat closed at 91½c.

Minneapolis.

Following were closing quotations on Thursday, Feb. 18:

Grades.	Feb.	Mar.	May.	On trk.
No. 1 hard.....	—	—	—	90½
No. 1 northern.....	89½	—	90	89½
No. 2 northern.....	—	—	—	81-80

Flour—Quoted at \$4.25 to \$4.60 for first patents; \$4.10 to \$4.30 for second patents, \$3.60 to \$4 for fancy and export bakera, \$1.50 to \$2.75 for low grades, in bags, including red dog. The foreign demand got slack, a short time ago, and is hesitating yet in raising above the limit of late bids, which they have to do to get them accepted, for they were too low even after our low price of wheat.

Bran and shorts—Quoted at \$11 to \$11.50 or bran \$11 to \$12 for shorts and \$12 to \$12.50 for middlings. Millstuff was in quite good demand and bran at most of the mills seemed to be pretty stiff at about \$11.50. Shorts in some instances sold under the price of bran, while other and finer lots were held more firmly.

Oats—Quoted at 23½ to 29c for No. 2 white; 23½ to 28½c for No. 3 white and 26 to 28c for No. 2 and 3.

Barley—Quiet at 42 to 50c for No. 3. Poor grain below fair malting was not wanted. It took some bartering to do any business to speak of.

Feed—Millers held at \$14.50 to 15.50; less than car lots, \$15 to 16, with corn meal at \$14.50 to 14.75. Bolted meal, \$16.50; granulated, \$18.00.

Eggs—Lower at 17 to 18c per dozen.
Potatoes—Car lots, 20 to 30c per bushel, as to quality.

Meats—Country dressed, mutton, 6 to 6½c, spring lamb, 6½ to 7c.

Apples—Car lots, \$2 to \$2.40. Common stock, \$1.50 to \$1.75.

Dressed poultry—Turkey, 9 to 12½c; chickens, 8 to 12c as to quality.

Hides—Green, frozen, 3½ to 4c; green, salted,

4½c; do, steers, 6½ to 6¾c, calfskins, 5 to 7c.—
Market Record, Feb. 18.

Duluth Wheat Market

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

Monday—Cash, —; February, 85½c; May, 90½c.
Tuesday—Cash, —; February, 84½c; May, 89½c.
Wednesday—Cash, —; February, 85½c; May, 90½c.
Thursday—Cash, —; February, 87½c; May, 92½c.
Friday—Cash, —; February, 87c; May, 92c.
Saturday—Cash, —; February, 86½c; May 91½c.

A week ago February closed at 84½c and May at 89½c.

Minneapolis Closing Price Wheat

At Minneapolis, on Saturday, February 20, wheat prices closed as follows for No. 1 northern: Cash, 89½c; Feb. 87c; May, 89½c. A week ago February closed at 84c, and May at 86½c.

New York Wheat Market.

On Saturday, Feb. 20, wheat at New York closed at \$1.08 for February and \$1.05 for May. A week ago the close was at \$1.04½ for February and \$1.02½ for May wheat.

Bluestone in Demand.

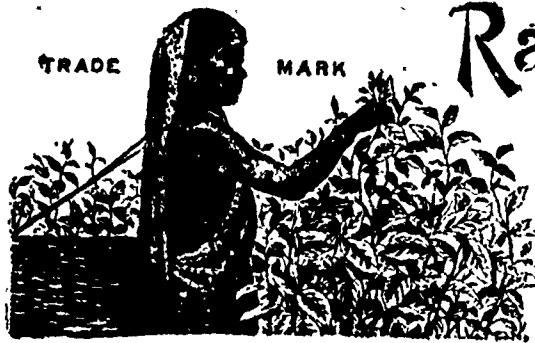
Winnipeg wholesale houses handling bluestone, report an enormous demand for this commodity. It is coming from all parts of Manitoba and the wheat growing sections of the Territories, and retail dealers are buying in large quantities, frequently taking ton lots. The demand is caused by the approach of the spring seeding season, and the bluestone will be used by the farmers, in treating their seed wheat before sowing, as a preventative of smut. It has been proved conclusively by experiments during the last few years, that smut in wheat can be prevented by the treatment of the seed with bluestone. The crop of 1891 is very badly affected with smut, so much so, that the loss on this account to growers, is greater than from any other cause. The Winnipeg Grain Exchange recently issued a circular and distributed it through the country, telling farmers of the injurious effects of smut, and showing how it could be prevented. Similar information has been published in nearly every paper in the country. It is pleasing to learn that our farmers are so quick to avail themselves of the information given, and so ready to take advantage of it, as shown by the enormous demand for bluestone which has already set in, and which is vastly in excess of any previous year. From the quantity being distributed to the country, it is evident that very little wheat will be sown without being treated.

The price of bluestone is lower this year than ever before in this market. Last year the price was about 7 cents per pound wholesale. This week 5½ cents is a common price, though up to 6c is asked for small lots, while very large lots have sold as low as 5 cents per pound.

British Grain Trade.

The Mark Lane Express, of Feb. 15, in its weekly review of the British grain trade says: "English wheats have recovered 6d. Trade at the rise is very slow, foreign wheats are less depressed; the Continent is buying freely of California, Argentine and Indian at 6d advance; Californian sold at 39s 6d and American red winter 37s 9d. Flour is quiet, the supplies are abundant; American is in fair demand and prices are 6d higher. Barley and oats firm. At Monday's market the tone was generally better. English and foreign wheats rose 3d, and corn, oats and grinding barley 3d. Flour was weak; beans and peas were quiet."

Articles of incorporation for the Edison General Electric company have been granted. Head office Vancouver.



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W. C. TOWERS.

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ELECTRIC BELLS KEPT IN STOCK.

ANDREW SCHMIDT, Winnipeg

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

[This department is in charge of R. E. Gosnell, who is permanently engaged as a regular member of THE COMMERCIAL staff, to represent this Journal in British Columbia. Parties in British Columbia who wish to communicate in any way with this paper, may apply directly to Mr. Gosnell, at Vancouver.]

Dominion Government Timber Lands in British Columbia.

British Columbia has been described as a people without a grievance." They have of recent years had less to agitate them or agitate for than any other province in the Dominion. It does not follow, however, that it is a country of perfect conditions or that there is no room for reforms. Rather is it that the people of British Columbia have enjoyed peculiar prosperity in a material way, and where the majority of the inhabitants in any community are doing well and making money, there is very little discontent. In fact, real grievances are often overlooked, as seems to be the case, in one particular instance, in Canada's western province.

There are certain lands in the Dominion government or old railway belt which are described as timber lands, and settlers pre-empting, homesteading or purchasing, have to do so under certain conditions, viz., that they are not permitted to sell or dispose of timber as merchantable wood, except for personal use or by burning or clearing their land. Logs sold must carry with them stumpage fees. Twenty-five cents a cord is imposed on wood cut for sale, three cents a railway tie and so on. Timber lands are those which contain sufficient timber to be valuable for that purpose. In Westminster district especially, a good deal of land is reserved as timber limits, and the timber on much of it is the finest in the province. A company or individual acquiring license to cut timber on such lands have the right to go on and cut off and haul away the timber. This may be no injustice to the settlers who takes the land knowing the conditions, but it is anything but an encouragement to settlers. It is only necessary to understand the conditions which exist on the coast to appreciate the truth of the statement. Heavily timbered lands, or indeed timbered lands of any kind are very expensive and difficult to clear, so much so that very few undertake the task of converting them into farm lands. It would therefore be a more reasonable proposition on the part of the government, to pay a bonus to settlers to induce them to clear their lands than to deprive them of the privilege of selling the timber on them and thereby taking away from them the only asset of value of which their farms can boast for several years to come. In Ontario very few farmers but realized more or less out of the wooded portion of their farms by selling logs, shingle and stave bolts, cordwood, ties, and so on, and it will only be a very few years in British Columbia when all the easily available timber will be very valuable, and will if placed in the hands of the settler, largely compensate him for the task of doing hard pioneer work. The advocacy of "to the settler belongs the timber as well as the land" is a right one, and the feeling in its favor is growing strong among settlers whose inter-

ests are affected and, although it has not become a public issue as yet, is bound to force itself on recognition upon the attention of the government.

British Columbia Business Review.

FEBRUARY 16.

The entrance of the Northern Pacific Railway into Vancouver has been a subject of a good deal of speculation throughout the province during the past week or so. A morning paper apparently speaking by the book announced that a by-law would be introduced in the city council offering a bonus to secure its extension. The amount of bonus to be asked was said to be \$300,000. No by law to that effect has appeared and whether one will or not is a matter of speculation. There will undoubtedly be strong opposition to a large bonus, because the C. P. R. Co., which pays a large proportion of taxes in the city will naturally object to be assessed for bringing in a rival railway. Probably some inducement will be given, but there are those who say the Northern Pacific will come in anyway as by terminating at Sumas City it practically ends nowhere. It is also claimed that if no bonus is given that the road will be taken to North Vancouver and build up a rival city. To bridge the Inlet, however, would cost the amount of the bonus said to be about to be demanded, viz., \$300,000. The truth of the matter seems to be that a company of local capitalists are handling a charter secured at last session of Parliament and that a well-known financial agent is now in England floating the scheme, which, when matured, will contemplate building the line and selling or leasing to the Northern Pacific. Reports are to the effect that the financial agent in question has been successful, on certain conditions, and that he will return to carry them out if possible.

And while on the subject of railways and similar enterprises, it may be said the air is full of them, a number of which concentrate about Burrard Inlet. A railway along the north shore, with a bridge across the second narrows, is projected to extend up Howe Sound. Several companies desire to get hold of the waters of Seymour and Capilano creeks, for the purpose of supplying electrical and motive power for manufacturers, lighting, etc.; while there is another proposition to bridge the narrows and connect the north shore of the Inlet with the city by means of an electric tramway passing through Stanley Park, which with a fast ferry line would make North Vancouver a desirable residential suburb. There is, too, a movement to revive the dry dock scheme, the one which passed the council of Vancouver last year having, it is supposed, dropped out of the list of things probable. The dry dock at Esquimalt is severely taxed to accommodate the ships requiring dockage, and there seems to be little doubt that another south of the boundary line will be built if not anticipated on Burrard Inlet. It is altogether probable the C. P. R. Co. will shortly make it the headquarters of their Pacific line of steamships and a dry dock would meet with substantial support on their part. Competent men says that a dry dock, say, 600 feet long, could be built for less money and in much less time than was proposed by the company undertaking it last year. It is said, too, that a wooden dock, for which the timbers of this country would be especially well adapted, could be constructed at a cost that would permit of a dividend from the outset, which latter is the chief obstacle to capitalists taking hold of one of masonry. Another scheme is the one several times referred to already, that of connecting Burrard Inlet with the Pitt River, by means of a canal, and towards which a preliminary survey is being made.

The C. P. R. Co., last week, completed arrangements for direct through shipments of freight to the sound cities by rail, and it is an-

ticipated that the volume of traffic will be large. It is also to be announced that Portland merchants have put on a new and independent line of steamers between that city and British Columbia ports.

A case of peculiar interest to real estate men was heard before Judge Bole in county court the other day. A. C. Rind, Westminster, sued S. J. Emanuela for the second payment on a lot in Liverpool town site. The defence set up that the sale was made on representations which proved illusory. A pamphlet had been published which among other things stated that the New Westminster Southern railway had agreed to make New Westminster its terminus and build a bridge across the Fraser and locate its terminal shops on Lulu Island, as indicated on a map accompanying the pamphlet. As is well known the railway in question refused to accept the bonus offered by the city of Westminster and consequently the agreement was not carried out. After hearing both sides the jury decided that the lots had been sold under fraudulent representations, and as the case against Emanuela is a test one a number of other suits follow the verdict. Such a result should be a wholesome warning to real estate agents who sell property on representations regarding railways and so on, which if not sufficiently explicit and definite as to render them liable are at least equally misleading. Several prominent instances of this can be named.

Regarding the representations made by the Provincial Government to the Federal authorities complaining of the census returns of British Columbia and asking for another enumeration, George Johnson, Dominion Statistician, replies contending that the census in British Columbia was carefully taken. Mr. Johnson is right so far as there is any means of ascertaining. The Provincial Government bases its objections on Bulletin No. 1 issued last August and long before a number of returns were sent from this province. Bulletin No. 1 was, therefore, largely an estimate. It will be seen when the full returns are published that the objections contained in the circular issued under authority will not be maintained.

Some friction has occurred at Victoria in connection with the raising of the wreck of the San Pedro. A protest has been raised against the American wrecker the Whitelaw, for the reason that her owner has paid no duty on the wrecking plant and that the facilities for doing the work exist on the spot. Collector Milne in reply to a request for instructions from Ottawa was instructed to admit free of duty only the apparatus not obtainable at home. Local men want that order carried into effect. There is consequently a hitch.

O'Kell & Morris, fruit canners, Victoria, have been talking to the local press representatives on fruit growing on the Island of Vancouver, of the possibilities of which they speak in the most glowing terms. They do not hesitate that they can, if the fruit was grown, find markets in a dozen places outside of British Columbia. One important point is emphasized and that is that the bulk of the fruit grown is mostly of nondescript varieties, picked up haphazard. Such qualities they truly say can never form the foundation for an industry of any importance, and care should be taken to plant none but recognized varieties of fruits and of the right kind. These gentlemen, however, fall into an error in stating that the Island is ignored by the Fruit Growers' association. Rather is the contrary the case. It is not wise to advocate the starting of an independent association for the Island, when the province of Ontario, for instance, only possesses one. It would be much better for the fruit growers to unite in making the present one a greater success. So far the Island people have taken little or no interest in the association, which, however, is not the fault of the latter which aims to be and is purely provincial.

Mr. Johnston, of the firm of Findlay, Durham & Brodie, Victoria, has returned from England and reports that the market for canned salmon is very much depressed and that large stocks of 1890 are being still hold. The consumption has been stationary for some time and one cause of that was the case of poisoning which occurred creating quite a scare. The poisonous stuff was an American brand.

Mining notes for the week are not more than usually abundant. Mr. Howso, Nicola, reports the sale of coal claims on the Chartres property to a Toronto syndicate and development during the summer probable. A good deal of interest centres on the prospects of coal in Surrey where some testing is being done. Mr. Doty, of the well known engine company, who has been on a trip through the Kootenay, reports to see Canadians interesting themselves mainly in real estate speculations, while Americans are buying up all the mining claims. The Hepburn company is going to work the rich sands on the south fork of the Quesnelle river by hydraulic process. The machinery is on the way. The Williams Creek property has been transferred to an English syndicate, which has completed arrangements for working it. Mr. Laurent, Government agent at Quesnelle, predicts bright prospects for Cariboo as soon as a railway gets in and says the output this year will be the largest for some years. Thomas Godfrey, said to be a practical mining expert, has gone up to Mission to examine indications there. F. S. Barnard, M.P., who has just returned from Spokane, where he was making arrangements for navigation on the Columbia river, estimates that between 10,000 and 20,000 miners will rush into the Kootenay country as soon as spring opens.

The people of Chilliwack and Sumas are interesting themselves in Mr. Lumsden's scheme for the reclamation of the Sumas prairie. The idea is to divert the waters flowing by way of Vedder Creek and across the prairie, into the Luck-a-Luck, a much shorter distance to the Fraser. The residents on the Luck-a-Luck object, however, and the whole matter will likely be left to an engineer to report on.

Business in the province generally still remains quiet. Wholesale merchants complain of collections and slow sales. Orders from the country have not been as satisfactory as former years. In several of the cities retail merchants have been overstocked. Commission merchants in Vancouver report business considerably improved over January.

MARKET QUOTATIONS.

Eggs—Fresh ranch eggs are coming in more freely than in former years indicating increased attention to the poultry business. Prices are on the decline if anything at 30 to 35c. Stocks of eastern and lined eggs are light and prices firm. A carload just arrived is offering at 25 and 26c for eastern and 22c for lined.

Dairy products—Creamery butter is in good demand and firm at at 28½ to 29½c. There is any quantity of dairy in the market, and most of it is low in price with no demand. First quality of dairy, however, sells readily and not plentiful. There is not likely to be any large importations just now until the California butter season is over. Several carloads are on the way. Cheese is firm at 13½c.

Cured meats—Meats are decidedly firmer but quotations have not altered: Hams, 13 to 13½c; breakfast bacon, 12½c; long clear, salted, 10½c; smoked, 12c; hocks, salt dry, 11c; smoked, 12c. Pure kettled rendered lard is quoted at 13 to 13½c; steamed rendered, 12c; compound, 11 to 11½c.

Dressed meats and live stock—Fresh meats are wholesaled now at one cent advance all around, as follows: Dressed beef, 9c, hogs, 10c, mutton, 13 to 13½c. Hogs have gone up in price and scarce, the supply being from the east. Mutton is scarce and is supplied from Oregon and the Northwest. Reports from up country are much better than a few weeks ago.

The cattle are wintering well. There is a scarcity of feed, but there will be little or no loss of stock. Reports are also better as to supply for beef purposes. Prices of fat live stock delivered are: Steers, 50; cows, 4½c, hogs, 7½c, sheep, 7c.

Rice—The Victoria Rice Mills quote wholesale: Japan rice, per ton, \$77.50; do., Chiua, \$70; rice flour, \$70; chit rice, \$25; rice meal, \$17.50.

Lumber—The foreign lumber market shows signs of improvement and prospects are better. Quotations are as follows for car lots for foreign shipment, being the prices of the Pacific Pine Lumber association: Rough merchantable, ordinary sizes, in lengths to 40 feet, inclusive, \$9 per M feet; rough deck plank, average length 35 feet, \$19; dressed flooring, \$17; pickets, \$9; laths, 4 feet, \$2.

Sugar—Sugars are unchanged at the following quotations: Paris lump, 6½c per lb; granulated, 5½c; yellow 4½c; fancy do., 4½c; extra C, 5c; Redpath's syrups in 2 and 8lb tins, 15c and 50c respectively. Barbadoes, 70c; maple syrup \$1.15.

Green fruits—Two cars of eastern apples struck the market and are selling well from \$5 to \$6 according to quality, some fancy lots bringing \$6 50 per bbl. Oregon apples are scarcer and firmness at \$1.25 to \$1.50 a box. Oranges are on the decline. A carload arriving is offering at Riversides from \$2 to \$2.50 and Navels \$1.50 to \$1.00. Cal. lemons are not quoted, but will rule low. Rains in California have prevented their being forwarded. Sicilies are firm at \$3.

Dried fruits and nuts—California stock quoted as follows: Peaches, 10c; apricots, 11c; plums, 10c; prunes, 11c; evaporated apples, 12c; raisins, \$2.25 to \$3. Loose muscatels, \$2.00; Smyrna figs, 16; Cal. black figs, 8c; peanuts, 12c; pine nuts, 20c; Brazils, 15c; walnuts, (Cal.) 15c; almonds, soft shell, 18c. Honey 20c in comb; 12½c strained; bottled, \$2.25 per per dozen.

Vegetables—There is a plentiful supply of potatoes with limited demand. Fraser Rivers are selling from \$16 to \$18 a ton and Ashcroft's \$20 to \$23. Onions are also plentiful at 1½c Fraser river and 3c Ashcroft's. Vegetables generally are scarce; carrots and turnips, 60c; beets, 1½c; parsnips, 1c; cabbage, 1½ to 2c. California shipments are now being made and the following are the quotations: cabbage 3c; spinach, 8c; Russet sprouts, 8c; celery, \$1.25 dozen. The market will now be supplied from the south for some time with these vegetables. Prospects for an early supply here are good.

Fish—Codfish are plentiful and quoted at 7c. smelts 8c; herrings, 5c. The first sturgeon of the season has been received and sold at 12½c. Bobt Scott, of Shoal Lake, Man., cleaned the market out of everything in the smoked and salt fish line.

The following is the shipping report:

Port	No.	Tonnage.
Vancouver	9	12,337
Victoria	2	1,623
Nanaimo	4	6,269
Chemalvus	1	844
Total	16	21,073

BRIEF BUSINESS NOTES.

Vancouver Belle, sealer, went north Saturday night.

An ice house is to be built at Nanaimo to cost \$1,200.

A. W. Ross is planting 30,000 fruit trees on his farm at Harrison.

Coffin & McCrimmon are starting a second steam laundry in Victoria.

Mrs. Knowell is going to build a two-storey building on Westminster street, Chilliwack.

The schooner, W.H. Talbot, San Francisco, is in Burrard Inlet, loading lumber for China.

Empress Japan sailed Sunday. She was delayed five days waiting for the European mails.

Coak & Irving have taken hold of the Bee-

hive saloon, Victoria, on corner Fort and Broad streets.

A coffee house is being started in Victoria. The Premier is giving it his enthusiastic support.

The Brunotto Saw Mills Co., have started up their mills again. A new wharf has been built and other improvements made.

The Westminster woolen mills is likely to go to Victoria, where a company is being formed of \$75,000 capital to take hold of it.

Springer, Mollen & Co., shipping and commission agents, Vancouver, have dissolved partnership. Capt. Mollen continues the business in partnership with A. Neville Smith.

Application is being made for incorporate powers to construct and maintain a system of electric power, also lighting machinery at some point near the Nakusp and Kooa-Kanax creeks, West Kootenay.

J. W. McFarland, late secretary of the Vancouver Water Works Co., who is going into the real estate and insurance business, has been appointed agent of the North British & Mercantile Insurance Co.

There have been five or six transfers in farm lands at Chilliwack recently at high prices. A post office has been established at Cheam and it is said about fifty farmers there are suffering for a blacksmith shop.

Hayden & Walker, boat builders, etc., are dissolving partnership in business in Vancouver. John Walker, of the firm, is building a schooner and in connection with J. W. Robinson and John Moon, is going into the land prospecting and locating business.

To show the prospect for good local brewing, it is stated that 114,950 gallons of beer was imported at Victoria on which duty to the amount of \$90,160 was paid. There are besides large quantities of ale and beer imported from Great Britain and eastern Canada.

There is a proposition by the Edison Electric Light Co., to expend \$500,000 in plant and works on Capilano and Seymour creeks, North Vancouver, to supply power for manufacturing and other purposes. A petition will be presented to provincial parliament protesting against any company taking water from Capilano creek, which would diminish the city of Vancouver's water supply.

"Vancouver is all right," is how the World announces a sale of lots by Innes & Richards in subdivision 541. These lots belong to the C. P. R. townsite and had previously been held on building conditions. There was such a rush for them that a crowd was at the office before daylight waiting for the sale to begin. About forty lots, averaging over \$1,000 each were sold the first day.

The Union Steamship Company of British Columbia, Ltd., held its annual meeting last week at the head office, Vancouver, and the balance sheet and auditor's report for last year presented and adopted. The business outlook was good and congratulatory remarks were made by shareholders present. The following gentlemen were electors for the present year:—A. St. George Hamersley (chairman); Oppenheimer, J. Wulfsohn, Captain McPhaidon and Captain Webster. Gordon T. Legg and W. F. Salsbury were elected auditors.

A sale of the Lillooet Hydraulic Gold Mining Company's claims and plant and a number of other claims near Lillooet, together with one claim on the Bridge river, has been concluded. The purchasers are a New York syndicate, and the price is \$600,000. Half of it is for the Lillooet Hydraulic Company's claims. This is one of the biggest deals in British Columbia mines. The same syndicate have bonded other claims in the upper country aggregating \$5,834,000. The syndicate, it is said, has a capital of \$15,000,000, and has at its back six of the largest bankers of New York. They intend purchasing all the good mining properties in British Columbia they can get hold of at reasonable prices.

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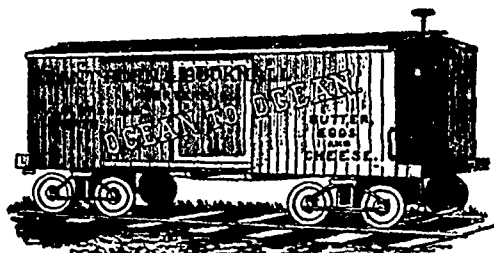
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Aspects of Wheat.

It goes without saying that wheat prices have not met expectations of late. The opinion was widely held that wheat would sell for a sum equal to or in excess of \$1 per bushel at Chicago while crossing to 1892—which, as we all know, it has not done. This has been attributed by some observers, the secretary of the Toledo board of trade, for instance, to lack of faith in or loyalty to the cereal situation by the trade in the United States, and the opinion is entitled to a good deal of consideration by reason of the fact that opinion in the wheat trade in England and elsewhere abroad has been and is more bullish than in this country. In the United States the widespread impression that the domestic wheat crop is an extraordinarily large has so encouraged the belief that our surplus would nearly if not quite offset the shortage abroad that it has been difficult for a strongly bull view to maintain itself. Furthermore, a part of the bread shortage abroad has been of rye, and the presumption has been made and stoutly maintained there that this would mean an increased demand for (American) wheat, while on this side the notion has not been entirely absent that this latter point is largely hypothetical. In other words, that wheat from America might or might not be called upon to meet the deficiency or a part of the deficiency of rye in Europe.

As a result the price of wheat, even in the face of unprecedentedly heavy exports of wheat, and exceptionally heavy shipments of Indian corn as well as of rye and oats for some weeks past, has betrayed continual weakness, with occasional reactions, which in turn give way again. On July last No 2 red wheat at New York ranged at \$1.04 to \$1.05, and six months later was quoted at \$1.02 to \$1.02½ per bushel.

The question now is as to the outlook for the available surplus for export during the latter half of the cereal year, with the prospective tendency of quotations in the world's markets.

It is hardly worth while to assert that the apparent outlook will prove to be the real situation, and that prices will govern themselves in accordance therewith, for, to begin with, one must confess to a lack of entire confidence in all the data at hand. While we are not able to prove that the agricultural department's final estimate of the size of the wheat crop is excessive, for reasons not necessary to rehearse we confess to a lack of confidence that the total crop of wheat produced in the United States in 1891 amounted to 612,000,000.

But for the purposes of this article we will base calculations upon official data rather than err in the opposite direction. The customary calculations as to production, stocks carried over, consumption, exports, etc., will then be about as follows:—

	Bushels.
Wheat crop, 1891, United States	612,000,000
Visible and invisible July 1, 1891	31,000,000
Total supply wheat July 1, 1891	643,000,000
Domestic food requirements to January 1, 1892	157,575,000
Winter wheat seedling requirements to January 1, 1892	40,000,000
Exports (with flour as wheat) to January 1, 1892	125,000,000
Total eaten, exported and sown to Jan. 1, 1892	316,575,000
Total remaining, January 1, 1892	323,425,000
Needed for seed (spring wheat)	20,000,000
Needed for food, first half of 1892	151,575,000
Needed for surplus July 1, 1892, say	23,000,000
Total requirements at home to July 1, 1892	194,575,000
Leaving apparent surplus for export first half 1892	131,850,000

If these totals are approximately correct we will be able to carry over a minimum surplus reserve on July 1, 1892, (amounting to 25,000,000 bushels), and export about 132,000,000 bushels during the six months from January 1 to July 1, 1892, or at the rate of about 5,000,000 bushels per week—more than we have been sending abroad thus far during the new year.

The question therefore arises, are we to be expected to export more wheat during the second half of the current cereal year than during the first half? If not there appears to be a likelihood of a pinch as to supplies here, and hence of a squeeze in prices.

Mr. Beerholm, than whom few, if any, in Europe are better fitted to judge, declares that European importing countries will require the import of about 212,000,000 bushels of wheat from January 1 to the end of July, 1892, a period of seven months. In the whole of the three preceding calendar years the three principal exporting countries (wheat and flour as wheat) sent to Europe the following quantities:

	1891.	1890.	1889.
Exported to Europe.			
United States	178,400,000	83,100,000	91,400,000
Russia	94,000,000	104,000,000	112,100,000
India	62,000,000	26,000,000	26,800,000
Totals	324,400,000	213,100,000	230,300,000

It is apparent, therefore, that if Mr. Beerholm's estimate of European requirements proves to be approximately correct, the United States, Russia, India, which during the next six months means practically the United States (and to a slight degree minor exporting countries), will be expected to send nearly as much wheat to Europe in seven months of this year as they did in the whole twelve months of 1889 and of 1890.

A well-known writer in Dornbusch's *Floating Cargoes List* states that Europe's weekly requirements of wheat, including flour as wheat, for the first seven months of the current calendar year will amount to 7,846,000 bushels. If the United States can supply 5,000,000 bushels of that quantity it leaves 2,846,000 bushels weekly to be supplied from other sources. The same authority quotes two estimates of what other wheat exporting countries are expected to be able to do in that direction, as follows:

	American estimate.	Kains-Jackson estimate.
Bushels available for Europe.		
Wheat from India, weekly	400,000	800,000
Wheat from Turkey and Danube, weekly	300,000	320,000
Wheat from Australia and South America, weekly	200,000	450,000
Wheat from Austria-Hungary	200,000	160,000
Total bushels	1,100,000	1,760,000
Total to be supplied in excess of 5,000,000 bushels, weekly from the United States	2,846,000	2,846,000

Apparent weekly deficiency... 1,746,000 1,036,000

For thirty weeks, say, the 7,846,000 bushels estimate of European weekly wheat requirements, with Bradstreet's estimate of the United States available surplus, and borrowed estimates of supplies available from other wheat-exporting countries, indicate a deficiency of about 52,380,000 bushels to 32,580,000 bushels. Judging by experience, it seems to us that the larger of these totals is more likely to be excessive than otherwise, and as our own calculation allows for fair reserve stocks July 1, and as new wheat is likely to appear for export late in June and July, it does not seem now as if any squeeze is likely to occur.—Bradstreet's, Feb. 13.

Wheat in England.

The Miller, of London, England, gives the following review of the course of the wheat markets during January: The month's trade began with sluggish markets, the thaw which set in on December 27 still continuing. London on January 1st was slightly against sellers, but the English wheat average continued as high as 39s per qr. The country markets of the 2nd included 20 which were against holders, as compared with 10 which were firm. On the 5th Liverpool gave way 1d per cental; while Hull was 1s per qr. lower for both English and foreign wheat. The Scotch markets on the 6th allowed 6d decline on wheat and flour. On the 9th London was 6d lower for wheat, while Liverpool gave way another 1d per cental. The imperial average fell on the

9th to 36s 2d, being 1s 4d fall from prices before Christmas. The top price of flour at Mark Lane was reduced 3s on the 11th, from 42s to 39s per sack. Wheat was 1s lower on the week. On the 12th Liverpool declined 1d per cental, making 8d per cental from the 1st. The Scotch markets of the 13th were 1d lower for wheat and flour. Bristol, Birmingham, Plymouth and Manchester were 6d to 1s per qr. lower on the 14th. The London market of the 15th was again very weak, and Liverpool conceded its fourth penny on the same day. On the 16th the imperial average fell to 35s 6d or 8d on the week. Twenty-three markets were 1s cheaper, to seven which were stationary. On the 18th London was 1s cheaper both for wheat and for flour. On the 19th Liverpool again lowered quotations, and a fifth concession of 1d per cental made 2s 1d per qr. decline from New Year's Day. London on the 20th was lower for Indian wheat, No. 1 Bombay being sold for 39s 3d, and No. 2 Calcutta for 35s 9d per qr. Other sorts were unchanged. On the 21st Bristol was 6d lower for wheat. On the 22nd the London average for English wheat was struck at 35s 10d, being 8s 2d decline from the end of December. The Irish markets of Dublin and Belfast were 2s 6d per qr. cheaper from the 1st. On the 23rd the imperial average was 34s 10d, being again 8d decline upon the week. London on the 25th was dull, but not notably cheaper, and with frosty weather the close of the month was distinguished by more steadiness than had been shown from the 1st to the 23rd.

January has favored buyers for at least four-fifths of its course, and value has retrograded 3s on both English and foreign wheat. Good Californian has fallen from 43s to 42s; best Bombay from 42s to 39s; and good English red from 39s to 36s at Mark Lane. The fall in flour amounts to 3s on the best sorts, and country flour fell from 31s to 27s 6d. There has been a slight rally in this direction, so that 29s may now be quoted. The imports have exceeded expectation but slightly; the real difficulty of the situation has been in the large supplies on passage encouraging buyers to wait. The definite report of the American wheat crop of 1891 has added to the depression by the unpromising character of its statement concerning a thirty to a thirty-three million qrs. surplus of American wheat. The heavy shipments of wheat from India have surprised the trade, while the extensive prevalence of pulmonary affections, colds, influenza and low fever has broken up the festive season and reduced the consumption of food.

February with the supplies in sight is likely to be a month of good receipts, but demand after its long December and January rest is also likely to be good, and the fall in prices since Christmas should check shipments. If it is seen by the middle of the present month to be having that effect trade will probably recover firmness, though we fear that in any case buoyancy is hardly to be looked for. The market may be inspired by firmer holding in America, but the days of the "corner" appear to be past; at all events a yield which exceeds seventy million qrs. is too big to be manipulated. If the American farmer, who has probably recouped himself already for the bare cost of growing his wheat-crop, cares to regard the existing reserve as capital, then the movement of grain coastwise will be arrested, and stiffness will spread from the inland depots to New York, and from New York to London. But if the American agriculturalist prefers to realize his profit quickly, and to clear his stores, his ability to "bear" the European market is probably not less than his powers of sustaining or even enhancing value.

A view of the entrance to the St. Clair tunnel, at Sarnia, Ontario, has been received from Mr. A. C. Clark, manager of the Lambton Loan & Investment Co., of that place. The card gives a number of interesting facts concerning this wonderful monument to Canadian engineering skill and enterprise.

Toronto Markets.

Flour.—Rather more enquiry was reported, but prices were too low to suit sellers' views. For 93 per cent. \$1.25 was bid, with sellers at \$1.35. Straight roller was quiet at \$4.

Millfeed.—Quiet and easy with plenty offering. There were sellers to-day at \$13 Toronto freights for bran, and some shorts were also offered at the same price.

Wheat.—Steadier with more enquiry, but not many transactions resulted. Spring white and red sold at 87c straight north and west. No. 1 hard sold at \$1.02 North Bay and with grinding in transit privileges at \$1.04 to \$1.05. No. 2 hard offered at 97½c to arrive North Bay with 96½c bid; 95c was bid for 20 cars or any part February or March delivery. Three cars No. 3 hard sold at 87½c North Bay; more offered at 89c, with 85c bid. No. 1 regular offered at 78c North Bay, with 76½c bid. No. 3 regular sold at 60c North Bay.

Barley.—Steady, with a fair enquiry from all sources. A number of sales were put through on local and American account, but terms were generally private. No. 3 extra sold on track here at 49 and 49c. Manitoba feed offered at 43c to arrive North Bay, with 40c bid.

Peas.—Were dull but steadier on firmer cables. There were enquiries for blackeyes and mummies, and 30 to 31c was bid for the latter.

Oats.—Were sold at lower prices, 10,000 bushels white going at 23c on the Midland; for export, odd cars mixed were bought at the same price; outside, on spot business was dull at 31 to 32c.

Grain and flour.—Car prices are: Flour—Manitoba patents, \$5.25 to \$5.50; Manitoba strong bakers', \$4.80 to \$4.85; Ontario patents, \$4.60 to \$4.90; straight roller, \$3.95 to \$4; extra, \$3.80 to \$3.85, low grades, per bag, \$1.25 to \$1.75. Bran—\$14 to \$15. Shorts—\$15 to \$16. Wheat—white, 85 to 87c; spring, 85 to 97c; red winter, 85 to 87c; goose, 78 to 78c; No. 1 hard, \$1.01 to \$1.02; No. 2 hard, 97 to 93c; No. 3 hard, 87 to 88c; No. 1 regular, 77 to 78c; No. 2 regular, 66 to 67c. Peas—No. 2, 59 to 60c. Barley—No. 1, 55 to 56c; No. 2, 50 to 51c; No. 3 extra, 48 to 49c; No. 3, 46 to 47c; two-rowed, 64 lbs, averaging about No. 3 extra in color (outside), 53 to 57c. Corn—50 to 52c. Buckwheat—48 to 50c. Rye—75 to 78c. Oats—31 to 32c.

Apples, dried.—Quiet and unchanged; dried are selling at 4 to 4½c in large lots, 4½ to 4¾c in small jobbing lots. Evaporated are firm but slow at 7½ to 8½c. Apples, green, per bbl., \$1.50 to \$2.

Eggs.—Firm. Fresh case lots are held at from 17 to 19c for reliable stock. Lined are not so active at 14 to 15c; offering very light.

Hides, etc.—Trade quiet, but some little business in cured at 5c. Green are quoted at 4½c; No. 2 at 3c, No. 3 at 2½c. Skins.—Offerings of sheep and lamb skins only moderate. The best fresh green skins are bringing from \$1.05 to \$1.15. Calfskins are dull with light receipts at 5 to 7c.

Dressed meats.—Offerings were light to-day and prices firmer. Beef sells: Fores, 4½ to 5½c; hinds, 7½ to 8½c; lamb, 8 to 8½c; mutton, 6½ to 7½c; veal, 8 to 8½c.

Poultry.—Receipts to-day small and dealers pretty well cleared out. Turkeys were firmer at 11½ to 12c; geese sold at 8 to 9c; chickens at 50 to 70c per pair for good fresh stock.

Tallow.—Unchanged and quiet. Offerings are taken at 5½c and handled by dealers at 6c.

Wool.—There is no change in the situation of the wool market. Dealers here are carrying heavy stocks, which have been accumulating for some time, the customary demand from American markets having been much lighter than usual and at the present time very dull. Super-pulled wool is quoted at 21 to 22c; extra-pulled at 25½ to 27c per lb.

Produce.—Quotations were: Beans, per bushel, car lots, \$1 to \$1.15; out of store, \$1.30 to \$1.40. Hay—Timothy, on track, \$11.50 to \$12. Straw—\$6 to \$6.50 in car lots. Hops—Canadian, 1891 crop, 18 to 22c. Honey—Extracted, 9 to 10c; combs, 14 to 15c. Onions—Native, per bbl, \$1.75 to \$2.25 out of store. Potatoes—Per bag, on track, 35c; out store, 45 to 50c. Turnips, on track, 12 to 15c. Seeds—Alsike, primo to choice, \$5.50 to \$6; extra to fancy, \$6.25 to \$6.50; red clover, \$5.25 to \$5.50 per bushel for western Ontario; \$5.50 to \$5.75 per bushel northern and eastern; timothy, \$1.25 to \$1.50 per bushel.

Dressed hogs.—Prices were firm at \$6 to \$6.10 for average weights, small lots. No quotations on cars were reported.

Cured meats.—Quotations are as follows: Mess pork, United States, \$13.50 to \$14.00; do; Canadian (new), \$15.00; short cut, \$15.50 to \$16.25; bacon, long clear, per pound, 7½ to 7¾c; lard, Canada, tubs and pails, 9 to 9½c, compound, do, 8 to 8½c; smoked meats—hams, per pound (new), 10½ to 11c; bellies, per pound 9½ to 10c; rolls, per pound, 8½ to 8¾c; backs, per pound, 10½c; dressed hogs, \$5.00 to \$6.10 per cwt.

Butter.—Receipts were better to-day, but the limited supplies do not allow any accumulation of stocks. Large rolls were principally offered, the best being held at 17c; but the bulk of the offerings let go at from 15 to 16c, the quality being anything but satisfactory. Dairy tubs are exceedingly scarce, and the offerings are not sufficiently large to meet the requirements of the local trade. Common butter, under light receipts and a strong demand, is firmer at 13 to 15c.

Cheese.—Unchanged. Best fail makers are held at 11½ to 12c. Summer cheese is dull at 9½ to 10½c.

Canned goods.—That packers are almost, if not entirely, sold out of corn, peas and tomatoes is proven by the fact that they are sending all letters of enquiry from jobbers in different parts of the country to the wholesale firms here, who made the most extensive purchases. —*Empire*, Feb. 13.

Montreal Markets.

Flour.—The market is very quiet, and prices, on the whole are on the easy side. What is wanted is the abolition of the Newfoundland duty, and some think that it will be reduced to the old figure if not wholly rescinded. Of course, if the duty remains as it is, the trade, during the coming season, will be simply handed over to the United States. Already sales have been made of United States straight rollers for shipment from this port at opening of navigation at equal to about \$4.50 to \$4.60 laid down here. Until the Newfoundland difficulty is settled, the market will naturally favor the buying interest. Stocks of Manitoba flour are said to be large and in order to make sales, sellers find it imperative to make concessions. Patent winter, \$4.95 to \$5.10; patent spring, \$5.00 to \$5.15; straight roller, \$4.55 to \$4.65; extra, \$4.15 to \$4.25; superfine, \$3.90 to \$4.15; fine, \$3.30 to 3.60; city strong bakers' \$4.90 to \$5.00; Manitoba strong bakers', \$4.50 to \$4.75.

Oatmeal.—The market is very weak and unsettled under liberal receipts and ample stocks, sales of round lots of standard in bags being reported as low as \$2, but in a jobbing way \$2.05 is obtainable. In barrels, standard has sold at \$4.00 to 4.10 as to quantity. Granulated and rolled is quoted in bags at \$2.10 in a jobbing way.

Wheat.—The spot market is very quiet, the few lots offering being extremely difficult to sell. No. 2 hard Manitoba wheat is offered here at 98c per bushel without finding buyers, and No. 3 is offered at 90c. There has been more demand for milling purposes in Ontario, with sales of red and white winter at 87c for straight and 85 cents for standard in the west.

Mill feed.—Business is quiet, with a few sales reported at \$15 to 16. Shorts, \$17 to 18, and Moulie \$21 to 25 as to grade.

Barley.—Feed barley is worth about 45c here, and malting grades run all the way from 55c to 61c as to quality.

Oats.—The market is quiet and easy, and sales are difficult to make without concessions. No. 2 white oats are quoted at 32 to 33c per 34 lbs. and undergrades 30 to 31c.

Butter.—There has been a sharp perpendicular drop in the English butter market, cable advices reporting a decline of 8 to 9s in Danish at a single clap. This is said to be owing to the large arrivals of A stipodean and continental. In this market actual sales of eastern townships have been made at 18 to 20c, all the finest lots having been exhausted, leaving only seconds for sale. Western has sold at 16 to 17½c and creamery at 23½ to 25c. It now appears that the supply will suffice for all home requirements after all.

Dressed hogs.—The market has held very steady during the past week at \$6.50 per 100lbs for car lots.

Cheese.—The market continues very strong under rapidly decreasing supplies, further sales of finest having taken place on this market at 11½ to 11¾c, with sales of underpriced goods at 11c. It is estimated that not more than 10,000 boxes remain unsold in this city, which is something remarkable for this early season of the year. The oldest cheese men in the trade say they never remember such a clean up of stock by the middle of February.

Eggs.—Shipments have been made from this city to Boston, Providence and New York. Sales have been made of lined stock in this market at 13 to 15 cents, and some poor held fresh have sold at 12c. New laid have sold at 20 to 22c.

Apples.—There is quite a lot of stock offering from the west at \$1.70 to \$2 per bbl, f.o.b., as shippers appear more disposed to take their chances at home than consigning to the English market. In this market there have been sales of round lots of winter varieties at \$1.95 to \$2.25 per bbl.

Hides.—No. 1, 5½c; No. 2, 4c; tanners are paying ½c more; lamb skins, 30c to \$1; calf skins, 6c.—*Trade Bulletin*, Feb. 12.

Freight Rates and Traffic.

The *Chicago Trade Bulletin* of Feb. 15th, says: There was a slight improvement in the railroad situation during the past week. The reduced arrivals of grain enabled the western roads to handle it more readily, and also gave the east bound roads a chance to clear away part of the accumulated business. The latter, however, although in slightly better shape, are far from being clear. Rail rates remained steady at 25c for flour and grain and 30c for provisions to New York. Through business was light, but a little more transpired than during the previous week. Through rates to Liverpool were weaker and lower, owing to the decline in ocean freights. Flour ranged at 34½ to 37½c; grain at 34½c; and provisions at 45 to 47½c. Lake freights were dull at 3½c for wheat and 3½c for corn to Buffalo.

Band & McDonald, formerly of the mills at Pilot Mound, have moved to St. Leon, Man., and will run the mill at that place.

SPECIAL TRADE NOTICE.

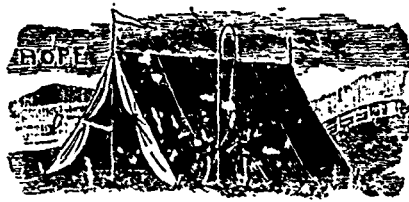
THE room in which a number of friends pass the evening smoking either cigars or inferior tobacco will have an unpleasant odor next morning. Let the same friends smoke only the "Myrtle Navy" and they will find quite a difference in the room next morning. If it is reasonably ventilated, as with a fire place for instance, no unpleasantness whatever will be found. The purity and fine quality of the leaf used is the reason of this.

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Wallets, Pocket Books
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Pocket and Office Dairies
Leather Goods Binders Materials
Printers Supplies

Gillies' Series of Pens.

NO.	DESCRIPTION.	PER DOZEN
202	Railway Pen, fine point.....	40c.
212	Peruvian Pen, medium point.....	70c.
222	Queen Pen, fine point.....	70c.
232	Ledger Pen, fine point.....	70c.
242	Beaver Pen, turned up point.....	60c.
252	Commercial Pen, medium point.....	60c.
262	Electric Pen, fine point.....	60c.
282	Public Pen, fine point.....	45c.
302	Falcon Pen, medium point.....	40c.
402	Lorne Pen, extra broad point.....	65c.
502	Windsor Pen, medium point.....	50c.

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ROBT. KERR,

Gen. Pass. Agt.,

WINNIPEG.



TIME CARD.

Taking effect Wednesday Jan. 20th, 1892. Central or 90th Meridian Time.)

North Bound			STATIONS.	South Bound		
Brandon Ex. Tues. & Sat.	St. Paul Express Daily.	Miles from Winnipeg.		St. Paul Express, Daily.	Brandon Ex. Mon., Wed. & Fri.	
4 05p	1 20p	0	Winnipeg	2 00p	10 00a	
3 57p	1 11p	3.0	Portage Junction	2 06p	10 08a	
3 43p	1 55p	9.3	St. Norbert	2 24p	10 21a	
3 33p	1 42p	15.3	Cartier	2 36p	10 35a	
3 12p	1 25p	23.6	St. Agathe	2 55p	10 52a	
3 03p	1 13p	27.4	Union Point	3 15p	11 01a	
2 43p	12 00a	32.5	Silver Plains	3 19p	11 14a	
2 25p	11 40a	40.4	Morris	3 35p	11 35a	
	11 20a	46.8	St. Jean	3 51p		
	11 03a	56.0	Letellier	4 16p		
	10 40a	65.0	Emerson	4 40p		
	10 25a	68.1	Pembina	4 50p		
	6 40a	163	Grand Forks	9 00p		
	1 50a	223	Winnipeg Junction	1 15a		
	4 55a	470	Minneapolis	12 15p		
	4 15a	481	St. Paul	12 45p		
	10 45a	83	Chicago	7 15a		

MORRIS-BRANDON BRANCH.

East Bound.			STATIONS.	West Bound.		
Freight Mon. Wed. & Fri.	Passenger Tues. & Sat.	Miles from Morris.		Passenger Mon. Wed. & Fri.	Freight Tues. & Sat.	
10 40a	4 05p	0	Winnipeg	10 00a	3 07a	
7 03p	2 25p	0	Morris	11 50a	3 45a	
6 10p	1 54p	10 0	Lower Farm	12 14a	3 35a	
5 16p	1 24p	21 3	Myrtle	12 47p	10 31a	
4 50p	1 10p	25 9	Roland	12 55p	10 57a	
4 11p	12 50p	33 5	Rosebark	1 15p	11 37a	
3 40p	12 3 p	39 6	Miami	1 45p	12 10p	
2 3p	11 49a	49 0	Deerwood	2 11p	1 02p	
2 23p	11 37a	54 1	Altamont	2 25p	1 25p	
1 40p	11 16a	62 1	Somersct	2 4 p	2 05p	
1 13p	11 00a	68 4	Swan Lake	3 00p	2 35p	
12 45p	10 44a	74 6	Indian Springs	3 14p	3 04p	
12 29p	10 32a	79 4	Marionville	3 26p	3 26p	
11 45a	10 16a	83 1	Greenway	3 47p	3 53p	
11 15a	10 00a	92 3	Balder	3 57p	4 28p	
10 29a	9 36a	102 0	Belmont	4 20p	5 15p	
9 52a	9 16a	109 7	Hilton	4 38p	5 53p	
9 07a	8 40a	121 0	Wawanesa	6 03p	6 43p	
8 15a	8 25a	129 5	Rounthwaite	6 27p	7 20p	
7 38a	8 05a	137 2	Martinville	5 45p	8 03p	
7 00a	7 45a	145 1	Brandon	6 05p	8 45p	

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PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE BRANCH.

East Bound.		STATIONS.	West Bound.	
Mixed daily except Sundays.	Miles from Winnipeg.		Mixed daily except Sundays.	
12 45p	0	Winnipeg	1 45p	
12 29p	3 0	Portage Junction	1 55p	
12 03p	11 5	St. Charles	2 27p	
11 52p	14 7	Headingley	2 35p	
11 34p	21 0	White Plains	3 01p	
10 52p	35 2	Eustace	3 50p	
10 31p	42 1	Oakville	4 15p	
9 51p	55 2	Portage la Prairie	5 00p	

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