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HEAD OFFICE, MONTREAL.

Capital Paid Up, \$6,000,000. Rest, \$2,900,000.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS—Andrew Allan, Esq., (of H. & A. Allan) President; Robert Anderson, Esq., Vice President, Hector Mackenzie, Esq. (of J. G. Mackenzie & Co.), Jonathan Hodgson, Esq. (of Hodgson, Sumner & Co.); H. Montagu Allan, Esq. (of H. & A. Allan); John Cassils, Esq. (of Shaw Bros. & Cassils); J. P. Dawes, Esq. (of Dawes & Co., Lachine); T. H. Dunn, Esq., Quebec; Sir Joseph Hickson.

Geo. HAGUE, Gen'l Mgr. JOHN GAULT, Asst. Gen'l Mgr

NEW YORK AGENCY—52 William Street.

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The position of this Bank as to amount of paid-up capital and surplus is the second in the Dominion.

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

ARTHUR WICKSON, MANAGER

**IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA**

Capital authorized..... 2,000,000.00  
Capital Paid up..... 1,950,780.00  
Reserve..... 1,100,385.00

DIRECTORS:

H. S. Howland, President. T. R. Merritt Vice-Pres.

William Ramsay, Robert Jaffray, T. R. Wadsworth,

Hugh Ryan, R. Sutherland Stayer

HEAD OFFICE, Wellington St., TORONTO.

D. R. Wilkie, Cashier.

B. Jennings, Asst. Cashier. E. Hay, Inspector.

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Essex..... C. White.....Manager  
Fergus..... S. D. Raymond....."  
Galt..... John Cavers....."  
Ingersoll..... J. A. Richardson....."  
Niagara Falls..... J. A. Langmuir....."  
Port Colborne..... E. C. F. Wood....."  
Rat Portage..... W. A. Weir....."  
Sault Ste. Marie..... J. M. Wemyss....."  
St. Catharines..... O. M. Arnold....."  
St. Thomas..... M. A. Gilbert....."  
TORONTO—  
Yonge & Queen Sts..... O. F. Rice....."  
Yonge & Eglor Sts..... O. H. S. Clarke....."  
Welland..... G. O. Easton....."  
Woodstock..... S. B. Fuller....."

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Winnipeg, Man..... C. S. Hoare, Manager.  
Brandon, Man..... A. Jukes....."  
Calgary, Alta..... S. Barber....."  
Portage la Prairie, Man..... N. G. Leslie....."  
Prince Albert, Sask..... J. E. Young....."  
Edmonton, Alta..... G. R. F. Kirkpatrick....."  
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CANADA—Bank of Montreal and Branches.  
GREAT BRITAIN—Lloyd's Bank (Limited). Manchester and Liverpool District Banking Co. (Limited).  
UNITED STATES—New York, Bank of Montreal; Buffalo, Bank of Buffalo, Boston, National Bank of the Commonwealth; Chicago, First National Bank; Detroit, Detroit National Bank, Duluth First National Bank; Philadelphia, Farmers' and Mechanics' National Bank; St. Paul, Second National Bank.  
Agents in Canada for the CHEQUE BANK, (Limited.)

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**Western Loan and Trust Co., Ltd.**

Executive Office: 94 St. Francois Xavier St.

MONTREAL - QUE.

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A. S. PATTERSON, Esq. R. W. KNIGHT, Esq.

MANAGER.

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For the province of Manitoba, under the recommendation of the Board of Trade of the city of Winnipeg. Insolvent and Trust Estates Managed with Promptness and Economy.

Special attention to Confidential Business Enquiries.

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WINNIPEG, MAN.

**BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.**

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

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Reserve Fund.....£275,000 "

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

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Brandon. Hamilton. Ottawa. Toronto.  
Brantford. Kingston. Paris. Vancouver.  
Fredericton. London. Quebec. Victoria  
Halifax. Montreal. St. John.

Winnipeg, Main Street—H. M. Breddon, Manager.

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New York, 52 Wall St., W. Lawson and F. Brownfield.  
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and J. C. Walsh.  
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India, China and Japan—Chartered Mercantile Bank of India. London and China, Agre Bank, (limited). West India, Colonial Bank. Paris, Messrs. Marcuard, Krauss et Cie. Lyons, Credit Lyonnais.

**BANK OF OTTAWA**

HEAD OFFICE, OTTAWA.

Capital Authorized & Subscribed, \$1,500,000.00

Capital Paid up..... 1,475,910 00

REST..... 843,538.75

DIRECTORS:

CHAS. MAGEE, President. - ROBERT BLACKBURN, Vice-President.

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

BRANCHES.

Arnprior, Pembroke, Carleton Place,  
Hawkesbury, Keewatin, Winnipeg.  
Parry Sound, Rideau St., Ottawa.

GEO. BURN, General Manager.

AGENTS IN CANADA—Bank of Montreal;

" NEW YORK—Messrs. W. Watson and R. Hobden.

" CHICAGO—Bank of Montreal;

" ST. PAUL—Merchants National Bank;

" LONDON, Eng.—Alliance Bank.

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ESTABLISHED 1852.

Accounts of Merchants, Traders, Manufacturers, Corporations and Individuals received on favorable terms. Interest allowed on deposits.

Drafts issued on all the principal points in Canada, also on New York, Chicago and St. Paul and London, Eng. This Branch has special facilities for making Collections in Manitoba and North West Territories. Lowest rates are charged, and remittances promptly made.

J. B. MONK, Manager.

**The Western Canada Loan & Savings Co.**

CAPITAL, - \$1,500,000.00.

RESERVE FUND, - \$850,000.00.

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BRANCH OFFICES: Winnipeg, - W. M. FISHER, Manager.

Moneys advanced upon Farm and City Properties, MORTGAGES, MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES & SCHOOL DEBENTURES purchased. Scrip held for use of Clients. Clients title deeds are not sent out of the Province but are lodged in the Company's vaults at Winnipeg, where they may be examined at all times. Agents at all principal points throughout the Province.

For further information write to the Manager of the Winnipeg Branch.

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In every first-class store from

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Because they are always reliable and as represented.

CHAS. BOECKH & SONS,

TORONTO.

J. E. Dingman, Agent, Winnipeg.

**The Canadian Bank of Commerce.**

HEAD OFFICE - - TORONTO.

Paid-up Capital..... \$6,000,000

Rest..... 1,100,000

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JOHN I. DAVIDSON, Esq., Vice President.

George Taylor, Esq. W. B. Hamilton, Esq.

Jas. Crathern, Esq. Matthew Loggat, Esq.

John Hoskin, Esq., Q.C., L.L.D. Robt. Kilgour, Esq.

B. E. WALKER, General Manager.

J. H. PLUMMER, Asst. Genl. Manager.

A. H. Ireland, Inspector G. do C. O'Grady, Asst. Inspector

New York—Alex. Laird & Wm. Gray, Agents

BRANCHES.

Allea Craig, Ayr.	Hamilton, Jarvis, London, Montreal.	Parkhill, Peterboro, St. Catharines, Sarnia, Sault Ste. Marie.	City Beh'rs, 450 Yonge St, 79 Yonge St, 267 College, 546 Queen W, 415 Paris m t, 128 King E, Toronto Jct., Walkerton, Walkerville, Waterloo, Windsor, Winnipeg, Woodstock.
Barrie, Belloville, Berlin, Blenheim, Brantford, Cayuga, Chatham, Collingwood, Dundas, Dunnville, Galt, Goderich, Guelph.	MAIN OFFICE, 157 St. James, City B'chs, 2034 Notre Dame, 276 St. Lawrence, Orangeville, Ottawa, Paris.	HEAD OFFICE, 19-25 King W.	

BANKERS AND CORRESPONDENCE.

GREAT BRITAIN—The Bank of Scotland.

INDIA, CHINA AND JAPAN—The Char't'd Bank of India, Aus

PARIS, FRANCE—Lazard, Freres & Cie. (tralia & China

AUSTRALIA & NEW ZEALAND—Union Bank of Australia.

BRUSSELS, BELGIUM—J. Matthieu & Fils.

NEW YORK—The Amer Exchange Nat'l Bank of N.Y.

SAN FRANCISCO—The Bank of British Columbia.

CHICAGO—The Amer Exchange Nat'l Bk. of Chicago.

BRITISH COLUMBIA—The Bank of British Columbia.

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Travellers circular Letters of Credit issued for use in all parts of the world.

**Winnipeg Branch.**

A General Banking Business Transacted.

F. H. MATHEWSON, Mgr.

**UNION BANK OF CANADA.**

HEAD OFFICE. - - QUEBEC.

Capital Paid up..... \$1,200,000

Reserve Fund..... 250,000

DIRECTORS:

ANDREW THOMSON, President. Hon. E. J. PRICE, Vice-President.

Sir A. T. Galt, D. O. Thomson, E. Giroux, E. J. Hale,

Jas. King, M.P.P.

K. E. WEBB, Gen. Mgr. J. G. BILLETT, Inspector

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Carberry, Man. Moosomin, N.W.T. Toronto, Ont.  
Chesterville, Ont. Neepawa, Man. Wlarton, Ont.  
Iroquois, Ont. Ottawa, Ont. Winchester, Ont.  
Lethbridge, N.W.T. Quebec, Que. Winnipeg, Man.  
Merrickville, Ont. " (St. Lewis St.)

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**Winnipeg Branch, Main Street;**

F. L. Patton, Manager.

Interest allowed at current rates on Savings' Bank Department and Special Deposits.

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**DRUGS AND MEDICINES**

Every requisite for the Drug Trade promptly supplied.

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—WHOLESALE—

**Wines, Liquors and Cigars**

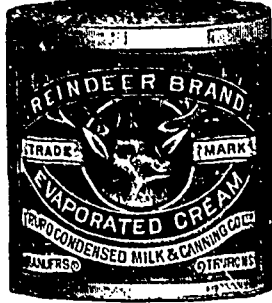
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Increase your trade by handling  
Reliable

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DELICIOUS



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EVAPORATED CREAM.**

For sale by all Winnipeg Wholesale Grocers.  
Try a Sample Case.

**W. F. HENDERSON & CO, WINNIPEG**  
Wholesale Agents.

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Codville & Co.,  
WHOLESALE GROCERS,  
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WINNIPEG.**

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DIRECT IMPORTERS OF  
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LAMPS,  
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Two Tons Glycerine.  
Six " Sulphur.  
Two " Epsom Salts.  
Two " Saltpetre, ground.  
One " " crystal.  
Car-load Blue Stone.  
Ten bbls. Boathen's C.L. Oil.  
Fifteen gro. C.L. Oil, Emulsion.  
1000 oz. Pure Strychnine Crystal.

Full Line Fluid Extracts, Elix-  
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Preparations always on hand.

Write for quotations.

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WINNIPEG, MAN.

**MILLER MORSE & Co**

—WHOLESALE—

**Hardware, Cutlery,  
Guns, Ammunition,  
Du Pont Gun Powder,  
ETC.  
Princess St., WINNIPEG.**

**J. H. ASHDOWN,  
HARDWARE IMPORTER,  
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WINNIPEG, MAN.**

—DEALER IN—

**Iron, Steel, Hardware, Paints,  
Oils, Glass, Varnishes, Fire  
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Sewer Pipes, Etc.**

**MACKENZIE & MILLS,  
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Special attention given to

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WINNIPEG, MAN.**

**E. F. HUTCHINGS'**  
GREAT NORTHWEST  
**Saddlery House**

opposite the City Hall, Corner  
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The Largest Stock and Best Equipped Establishment in  
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TRUNKS, VALISES, LEATHER AND SHOE FIND-  
INGS, SADDLERY HARDWARE, WHIPS, &c.

Don't forget the new premises.

**E. F. HUTCHINGS, Proprietor, WINNIPEG.**

Send for our new Illustrated Catalogue.

**Mackenzie, Powis & Co.,**

WHOLESALE GROCERS.

JUST ARRIVED.

First direct shipment of New Season  
Prime Selected Valencia Raisins and  
Imperial Selected Layers from Denia.  
Also two cars choicest Evaporated  
Apricots, Peaches and Prunes.

**Over 1,000 packages, New seasons  
First crop, Congous, all  
Grades.**

Cor. McDermott & Princess Sts., WINNIPEG.

**CHURCH'S**

COLD WATER

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WHITE AND SIXTEEN  
BEAUTIFUL SHADES.

Order early to insure a full  
line of advertising matter.

**G. F. Stephens & Co.**

Winnipeg, Sole agents for  
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**J. W. PECK & CO.**

—MANUFACTURERS OF—

**CLOTHING,  
SHIRTS**

—AND—

**FUR GOODS**

And Wholesale Dealers in Men's Furnishings

WAREHOUSES.

WINNIPEG, Man. VANCOUVER, B.C.  
Factory—MONTREAL.

# 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.

**Twelfth Year of Publication  
ISSUED EVERY MONDAY**

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Fine Book and Job Printing Departments.  
Office, 186 James St., East.

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Publisher

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

WINNIPEG, MARCH 5, 1894.

## Manitoba.

H. A. Scarth Griswold, has compromised at 60c.

J. & W. Dick, general store. Findlay; burned out.

Paisley & Morton, dry goods, Brandon, have assigned.

W. J. Hemenway, general store, Carman, has assigned.

John Hamilton, hotel, of Winnipeg, is resuming business.

Wilson & Rankin, wholesale furniture, and undertakers, Brandon; burned out; insured.

James Ferguson, crockery, etc., Winnipeg; damaged by fire; loss about \$300; no insurance.

McPherson & Co., tailors, Winnipeg; slightly damaged by fire; fully covered by insurance.

F. G. Kay has purchased from A. Basler, the Windsor hotel premises at Rapid City, taking possession 1st May.

The Mercury is the name of a new paper established at Minnedosa, which makes two papers for that town, and both sides of politics will no doubt be represented.

Eight hundred and eighteen homestead entries were made in Manitoba and the Territories by settlers from the United States during the past season, compared with 513 in 1892.

H. Weidman and S. Bere have formed a partnership under the name of Weidman & Bere to buy bankrupt stocks and deal in job lots of merchandise. They have opened business at 626 Main St., Winnipeg.

The customs returns for Winnipeg show that the values of goods exported, entered for consumption and duty collected during the month of February, 1894, as compared with the same month of 1893, were as follows:

A by-law will be submitted to the ratepayers of Boisvevain school district on March 2 next, by the trustees of the district, for authority to borrow, by way of debentures, the sum of \$10,000, for the purpose of erecting a new school building.

Reynolds Bros., hotel, Nesbitt, have assigned.

The Winnipeg dry goods firm of Lang & McKeich is undergoing a change. Mr. McKeich and Mr. Switzer (a silent partner) are retiring and Mr. Strachan, traveller for Bryco & Co., and C. J. Redmond will become partners and the style of the firm will be "Lang, Strachan & Co."

R. A. Rogers, manager of the Parson's Produce Co., Winnipeg, who has been absent from the city for a couple of months, has returned and settled down to business again. During his absence he visited Mexico, the Central American republics and the California exhibition.

D. E. Sprague, of the Winnipeg saw mills, has returned from his lumber camp on the Roseau river. He states that the winter has been a splendid one to get out logs, and his cut has been the largest he has ever made. About seventy-five men have been in his employ. They return to the city in a few days.

No trains are now running over the line of the Great Northwest Central railway. Forrest, receiver in charge of the road, says it is the intention to re-open the road in the spring. At present no grain is moving, and the amount of freight received by the company did not warrant them in keeping the line open.

The eggs in the fish hatchery at Selkirk, says the Record, are now beginning to show they are fish, as the eyes, mouth and backbone are quite distinguishable. To those who have been viewing the eggs from time to time there is much of interest in their present state. The fry will be swimming in about four week's time.

The superintendent of the Manitoba fish hatchery at Selkirk is sending to New Westminster, British Columbia, two million white-fish eggs in a state of incubation. It is the first time that such a shipment has been made across the continent. The whitefish, when they have reached the proper age, will be deposited in the rivers of British Columbia.

The city daily papers have referred to the sale of decayed fish, poultry, etc., in Winnipeg, which was discussed by The Commercial last week, connecting the sale of such stuff with Jewish peddlers. The sale of the rotten stuff complained of by The Commercial was not carried on by peddlers. The decayed stuff was sold on the city market, and not by Jews either.

At 11 o'clock Wednesday night fire broke out in the Syndicate block at Brandon in the portion owned and occupied by Wilson & Rankin, doing damage to the building and stock to the extent of \$25,000. The following companies are interested in the insurance on the building: Lancashire, \$3,000; Hartford, \$3,000; Guardian, \$2,000; London & Lancashire, 1,000; Royal, \$2,000; United Fire, \$1,000. On the fixtures there is \$1,000 in the London. There is besides about \$10,000 on the stock.

The bill to amend the "Shops Regulation Act" was reported to the Legislature on Wednesday. It bears particularly on the early closing of stores, and provides that any municipal council may, by by-law require that, during the whole or any part or parts of the year, all or any class or classes of shops within the municipality shall be closed, and remain closed on each or any day of the week at and during any time or hours between seven of the clock in the afternoon of any day and five of the clock in the forenoon of the next following day. A shop does not, however, mean an auction room.

There is always considerable talk about losses from credit business, but judging from a statement made to The Commercial this week by a city merchant, Winnipeg must be an exceptionally safe place to do credit business in. The merchant in question states that about \$6,000 per month go on his books for goods going out on credit, and yet he has only lost \$120 since he began business, nearly six years ago. The statement seems almost incredible.

The business referred to is in the nature of a jobbing and retail trade to contractors, etc., and not an ordinary store business, and in, of course, a much safer business than the latter. Still, the loss stated is wonderfully small, and one will wonder how in any community such a result could be attained.

Description.	Value 1893.	Value 1894.
Exported .....	\$107,099 00	\$157,693 00
Entered for consumption, dutiable ....	142,209 00	123,207 00
Entered for consumption, free .....	33,275 00	23,727 00

Total .....	175,485 00	146,934 00
Duty collected.....	49,110 17	41,580 93

Decrease in duty collected, \$7,529.65; increase in exports, \$50,496.

Following are the Government Savings Bank returns for Winnipeg for the month ending February 28, 1894: Deposits, \$13,442; withdrawals, \$22,940 34; deposits less than withdrawal, \$9,493 34.

It is understood that a change is to be made in the insurance firm of Wright & Jukes, Winnipeg. Mr. Jukes retires and will be succeeded by A. C. Archibald, ex teller of the Commercial Bank, the firm name being Wright & Archibald.

The inland revenue receipts for the Winnipeg division for February, 1894, were: -

Spirits.....	\$11,369 49
Malt .....	1,797 78
Tobacco .....	12,026 50
Cigars .....	773 70
Petroleum inspection.....	108 80
Other receipts.....	8 00

Total .....	\$26,084 27
Receipts for February, 1893 .....	26,915 83

Decrease in 1894..... \$ 830 56

The Provincial Mutual Hail Insurance Co. of Manitoba held its annual meeting in Winnipeg last week. The director's report as presented was unanimously adopted. A discussion of the by-laws took place, various matters were spoken of, such as ordering the collections through local agents and reducing the rate of compensation for losses. A committee to consider the question of collections and compensation for losses was appointed as follows: Messrs. Hettle, Morton, Clark, Schultz, Niven and Daubney. Owing to the absence of Auditor David, the audit was reported to be incomplete, and Mr. Schultz was appointed in the place of Mr. David. The following officers were then elected: Directors—C. J. Thompson, Virden; T. L. Morton, Gladstone; C. F. Collins, Miami; T. Renton, Deloraine; Frank Williamson, Baldur; Jacob Taaffe, Gretna; Robert Straug, Winnipeg. Auditors—J. H. Bell, Brandon; W. H. Daubney, Deloraine. The acreage insured was 142,258 acres, the number of policies issued was 1,670, and the amount of notes received \$35,566.18, the number of claims for losses made was 121,—two of these were waived, leaving 119 claims to be paid, amounting to \$21,693.05; 50 per cent of this amount was paid early in January, and the balance will be paid from time to time as collections are made. According to the report the operations of the company have been successful except in one direction, the matter of collections. The total receipts from cash in 1893 were \$21,778.42, which added to the balance on hand Jan. 1, makes \$27,585.47. Total disbursements, \$16,129.95; cash on deposit, \$11,455.52; assets, Dec. 31, 1893, \$37,998.84; total liabilities, Dec. 31, 1893, \$39,880.61. The report urges upon all members in arrears the necessity of as early payment as possible, as payment of balance of losses depends on collection.

The current issue of the Canadian Dry Goods Review is a very handsome one, bearing the title of the spring trade number.

SILVER PLATED SPOONS FORKS etc. STAMPED  
**1847 ROGERS BROS. A.I.**  
 ARE GENUINE "ROGERS" GOODS.

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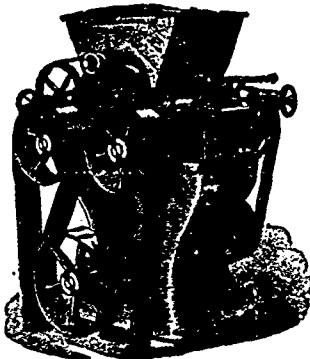
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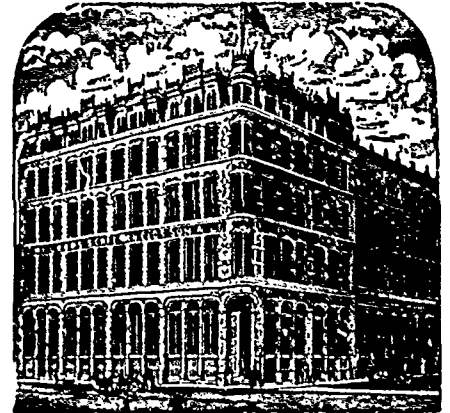
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# The Commercial

WINNIPEG, MARCH 5, 1894.

## A MANITOBA INDUSTRY MENACED.

The Manitoba fishing industry is in a somewhat depressed condition at present. The bulk of the trade is in exporting fish to the United States. Owing to the depression in that country, the demand has greatly fallen off, and the dealers have been left with large stocks of fish on hand. The fishing industry in Manitoba is an important interest. There are two distinct seasons for the taking of fish, namely the summer and the winter seasons, and the trade of each season is quite distinct and carried on in a different way. The summer fishing interest is the more important, and this is confined practically to Lake Winnipeg. Four companies operated on the lake last year, making a catch of about 1,500 tons of fish. A large amount of capital is invested in boats, nets and other plant for taking the fish, as well as in cold storage plant for freezing and storing. The fish caught in the summer season are artificially frozen and stored at convenient points, and shipped out as desired.

In the fall the close season begins, and no more fishing is done until winter sets in, and the lakes are covered with ice. Fishing is then renewed, not by the large companies who operate in the summer, but by individual fishermen who operate on a smaller scale. Quite a number of men are engaged in the winter fishing industry, which is carried on principally on lakes Winnipeg and Manitoba. Gill nets are placed in position by cutting the ice, and in this way the fish are taken. No artificial freezing or cold storage is required, as in our climate nature quickly does the work of freezing, and there is little danger of soft weather during the fishing season to cause any loss. Traders who make a business of it, buy up the fish and ship them away in car lots to the States, while a considerable quantity are taken for the local market.

The depression in the States has affected both the summer and winter fishing interests. A large quantity of the fish caught last summer—as much as one-half it is said—are still in cold storage at the points of accumulation. A considerable quantity of winter caught fish are also on hand, and there is more risk in the latter class, as the season is now getting on to a date that a thaw might set in. The winter fish are not suitable for placing in cold storage to keep any length of time, as they are not cleaned before freezing, while the offal is removed before the fish caught in the summer season are frozen. Prices paid the fishermen also declined to an unprofitable figure. Early in the season 4c per pound was paid for whitefish at the lake for winter fish, but later the price dropped to 2½c, and later again buyers ceased entirely taking the fish.

Another difficulty which threatens the industry has arisen. This is in the new regulations governing the summer fishing, issued a short time ago by the Federal Government. Heretofore fishing has been carried on with gill nets.

The new regulations provide that hereafter only pound nets shall be used. This does not apply to winter fishing, for which gill nets will still be allowed. These new regulations mean that the nets now owned by the large fishing companies will be useless, and that new nets will have to be provided before the season of 1894 opens. Besides this, the fishing companies claim that pound nets cannot be successfully used in Lake Winnipeg, experiments in the past with this class of nets having proved failures. The reason for this is that the companies are prevented from fishing near the mouths of rivers, and are restricted to certain portions of the lake where pound nets cannot be used to advantage. If the restrictions regarding the reserve waters were abolished, the pound nets might prove effective, but under the present restrictions those engaged in the business say they cannot be successfully used. With the falling off in the export trade and the new regulations promulgated, the industry is under a cloud at the moment. We are reliably informed that none of the companies will operate next summer unless the regulations are changed. This will be a serious blow to those depending upon the industry for their livelihood. As regards the supply of fish, there has been no signs whatever of diminution, and those who were the first to engage in fishing on Lake Winnipeg, say that fish are as plentiful now as the first day they went on the lake. A new company was formed a short time ago, so that under favorable circumstances five companies would have been operating next summer. The industry has given profitable employment to a large number of men, and if the companies cannot operate under the new regulations, it will be a serious matter.

So far as the difference in the nets is concerned, it is claimed that there is some loss of fish from the use of gill nets. In bad weather the nets sometimes cannot be lifted for a few days, and the fish which are caught in them die and become spoiled before the nets are lifted. In the case of pound nets, there is of course no such loss, as the fish are not injured, and remain alive until the nets are lifted. The loss from the use of gill nets, in the way stated, however, the fishermen say, is not very great.

## THE PATRONS IN ONTARIO.

The Grocer, a Toronto trade journal, says that the Patrons of Industry in that province have made failures wherever they have undertaken to go into the store trade. A number of subordinate associations of the order have been broken up and disbanded as a result of failures of this nature. This is about what might have been expected. The Commercial has always refrained from pitching into the patrons, as perhaps some of our readers might have desired us to do. The farmers have a perfect right to organize, if they so desire. There is even room for good to be accomplished by organization among the farmers, if conducted upon proper and reasonable lines. When they undertake to control the business of retail merchants, they will certainly fail. In disseminating informa-

tion among their members upon public questions, and in guarding the interests of the farmers where assailed by false political policies, they can do good work. The farmers, however, can no more expect to succeed in regulating trade, than an organization of merchants could expect to control the area sown to the various crops each year.

The Patrons in Ontario are also menaced from another quarter. There is a division of opinion among the members regarding the question of complete subjection of the individual to the ruling of the order in political issues. Some of the more independent members rebel at becoming mere clay in the hands of the potters, and sinking their individual opinions in complete deference to the will of the managers or manipulators of the order. Members are pledged individually to support the political nominees of the order, and it is a violation of pledge and constitution for a member to act independently of the order in this matter. This is a restraint upon individual liberty which will prove galling to many members, and may bring trouble upon the order. The question of loyalty to the order as opposed to individual liberty of opinion is one which it will be found difficult to enforce. In fact, it is reported that one association has already protested against this doctrine of individual subjection to the order. One of the associations in North Grey has passed a resolution describing it as "a false and forced interpretation" of the Patrons' obligation, and believe that the attempt to bulldoze the order and deprive them of their liberty to vote as their consciences direct, will inevitably result in the break-up and complete ruin of the organization.

## THE PROPOSED SOUTH EASTERN RAILWAY.

Since the Red River Valley excitement in 1886-7, there has been no railway project laid before the public which has so concentrated public interest in the city of Winnipeg and a large portion of Manitoba as the proposed Winnipeg and Southeastern railway, which the promoters propose constructing from the city of Winnipeg in a southeasterly direction to the southwestern shore of the Lake of the Woods, a distance of 106 miles.

This project has attracted attention largely because it promises to be a section of another railway outlet from Manitoba to Lake Superior, and thence to the eastern world. In fact some people attribute all the material value of the road to its becoming part of such an outlet, and are too apt to view it solely from that point of view, and overlook all its value in other respects. That another opening to the great chain of lakes is wanted is beyond a doubt, not only as a competitor for the import and export freight of the province, but also as an outlet for the products of the country in the very near future, when the volume of such will undoubtedly reach such proportions that present outlets will be altogether inadequate to the export demands. It would be wise therefore to keep in view the utilizing of this road, if constructed, as part of an export channel, but it would be folly to con-

clude that until it becomes so it would not be a road of great value to the city of Winnipeg and all districts along the Red river, and one of considerable value to the province at large.

The projectors of this road are not the collection of charter peddlers too often connected with such an enterprise, but the lumbermen of the Rat Portage district, to whom it is a matter of vital importance to be able to place their manufactures at competing figures in the markets of Manitoba; and to do this they propose to move their mills from the shores of the Lake of the Woods to the banks of the Red river, and haul the logs they saw over this 105 miles of road direct from the best pine timber region of North America.

At present these lumbermen have to tow the logs they saw a distance of nearly 100 miles to their mills, and thence ship them manufactured to Winnipeg over the Canadian Pacific Railway, 134 miles, or to points still further away. Besides, at their present mill sites they have no market for the offal of their mills, and none to which it would pay to ship it, and have to expend thousands of dollars every year, to secure the burning of this offal, at safe distances from their mills. Even their cull or very low grade lumber they cannot afford to ship to their western customers, owing to the freight rates charged thereon. Altogether these lumbermen have been carrying on business with a waste and exclusion of every consideration of economy, which makes it a wonder how their business ever could pay them. Indeed it did not pay them for many years, when competition was keen, and for some time back they have only been able to hold the Manitoba market under the shelter of the twenty per cent. import tariff which the Dominion places upon United States lumber.

Any person, who has watched the cross cutting and rasping of lumber and log tariffs, both in Canada and the United States, during the past ten years, must be shut up to the conclusion, that free lumber and free logs must in the future be the policy of both. Even the promoters of the McKinley tariff saw this, and while they added largely to import duties generally, they actually reduced the duty on lumber. The United States have declared for free lumber, and the National House of Representatives has passed the bill to make it law. Whatever other provisions of the Wilson bill may undergo tinkering in the Senate, the lumber ones will pass intact beyond doubt. By the declared policy of the Dominion Government, Canada must adopt a similar course, and with lumber free of import duty, the lumbermen of the Lake of the Woods, would no longer be able to compete in Manitoba with the imports from the United States. Their safest and most economical course would be to shut down their mills altogether, and let this business slip from their grasp, if they have only the alternative of competing under their present state of incompetency to do so.

Looking at the matter in this clear light, the lumber manufacturers east of here, who have of late years held the prairie country as their market, must make a decided move in order to hold their business; and their offer to supply

a traffic in logs from east to west of not less than \$90,000 annually, or enough to pay the running expenses of the proposed road; and their additional offer to construct their mills at Winnipeg, and have them in operation by early summer of 1895, combine to make what might be called a leap for life; for without some material change in affairs, free lumber means death to them industrially and financially. It is needless, therefore, to question their honesty in the matter. In their case necessity will compel sincerity and good faith. That they can make it profitable to do so is also beyond doubt. They can haul logs 100 miles by rail, and saw them and place their lumber on a market where there is an omniferous demand for every scrap of offal at good figures, just as cheap as they can place it on a market, where it costs thousands of dollars a year to destroy the offal, and to which logs have to be towed for sawing about one hundred miles. In short, under the new arrangement they can produce lumber as cheaply at Winnipeg as they now can at Rat Portage, and their offered guarantee that they will sell lumber at the new mills in Winnipeg four dollars per thousand feet less than they now lay it down here from their Rat Portage mills, leaves them a liberal margin to cover unforeseen contingencies.

But these lumbermen propose to make not only a leap for life, but a leap for a grand prize. The proposed 100 miles of railway will penetrate the largest and richest pine lumber district on this continent, where the supply of logs is practically limitless; and with their saw mills located on the Red river at or near Winnipeg, under a system of free lumber between Canada and the United States, they would be in a position to overrun the markets of North Dakota and Northern Minnesota, for assuredly the Minnesota lumber manufacturers could only compete with them there under great difficulties. By their bold leap, therefore, they mean not only renewed life but a valuable prize.

If the above are the advantages to be gained by the lumbermen, who are now asking aid for the construction of this road, what must be the advantages to the province of Manitoba and the city of Winnipeg in particular? With the construction of this road the lumber trade of the country on both sides of the international boundary will be centred within the province, and inside of three years will add at least 10,000 to the population. It will give cheaper lumber to every portion of the province, lessening the cost of necessaries to the settlers, and will open opportunities for the starting of scores of other industrial concerns, which cannot exist in the province under the present price of lumber. To be plain, it will make possible the success of other industries than agriculture and flour milling, and these have heretofore been the only ones to which success was open, unless they were conducted on a very limited scale for purely local supply.

The above are some of the advantages the construction of this road would assure to the province, over if it never went a mile further east than is now proposed, and never made any eastern connection. Let us look at the state of affairs we are likely to reach if it or some

other such road is not constructed. First, under free lumber the province of Manitoba will be at the mercy of United States manufacturers. The price of lumber would be just enough to keep it in Winnipeg and other cities under the shadow of the cost, to lay it down from the Lake of the Woods mills, if indeed these mills made any attempt at competition. Minnesota lumbermen and railways from the south would have in Manitoba one of the richest cows ever milked by a greedy combination. Some fools say these railway companies would not enter into such a combination. But such fools were not doing business in Manitoba a dozen years ago, when the province depended upon a road from the south only. The hardest days of the old Canadian Pacific Railway monopoly were a silken collar compared with iron yoke forced upon the people of this province by a southern railway company. There are still many business men here who had to submit to the ruffianly treatment of the St. P. M. & M., now the Great Northern Railway Company. Give any of these southern roads a chance again, and the yoke will be just as galling as they dare to make it. They are to some extent held responsible for their actions to the people south of the international boundary, but Manitoba is their field for free plunder, when they can secure it.

The above are some of the advantages to be gained by the construction of this 105 miles of road, with an addition of the outlook in case it is not constructed very speedily. Its construction or non-construction settles whether the lumber supply for the province of Manitoba and the adjoining territory west shall be manufactured in and distributed from a provincial source, or manufactured in and distributed from the State of Minnesota in a foreign country.

The company ask a bonus of \$1,000 a mile for the construction of the road, and a guarantee of \$11,000 a mile from the Provincial Government, for which they hand over a land grant of 6,400 acres a mile, one-third of which will be timber land, similar to that from which the Ontario Government have already realized \$500,000. The guarantee is unquestionably a sufficient guarantee to the province, if land grants are to be counted on as of any value whatever. Whether the province should accept this offer as it stands, or try and secure one more reasonable from the projectors, is a question for our Provincial Government to decide. One thing is certain, and that is, that the province is justified in giving a heavy guarantee, even if the road offered no prospect of ever being extended or linked, so as to make another eastern outlet for our exports. In fact, the Government could make a good deal by offering a liberal guarantee to the Canadian Pacific Company to build the road, if they furnish the same guarantees as the projectors now offer. But they can make a far better one, by securing the road as an independent one, and availing themselves of the offer of the projectors, to have a say in the fixing of its rates of freight for all time to come. The time to come to a decision in this matter is short, but it is to be hoped that such an opportunity, which turns up only once in a few decades, will be

(Continued on page 598.)

All-rail **WHEAT** Wanted

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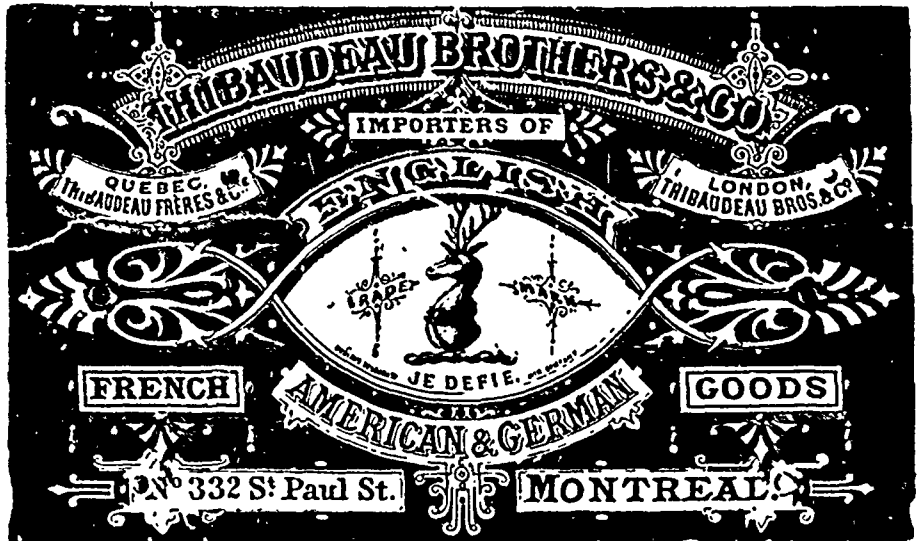
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Samples at McIntyre } REPRESENTATIVES.  
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REGISTERED TRADE MARK

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LION "L" BRAND.

PURE VINEGAR

Manufactured Solely under the Supervision of the  
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MICHIEL LEFEBVRE & CO.,

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## BLACK TEA.

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

The best article in the market—No grocery stock is  
complete without it. Prices mailed on application.

THE TRADE ONLY SUPPLIED.

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

**G. F. & J. GALT,**  
Wholesale Grocers,  
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**Hudson's Bay Company,**  
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Registered Brands:

**Hungarian and Strong Bakers Flour**  
Chopped Feed, Oats, Bran, Shorts, etc.

Sole agents in Manitoba, Northwest Territories and British Columbia for

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

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

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

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Hams, Bacon, Rolls, Long Clear,  
Pure Lard, Lard Compound  
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**PORK SAUSAGES**  
W. ALLEN, Pork Packer, Winnipeg.

WINNIPEG WANTS.

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We are always open for

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For a Pleasant Smoke try **REPUBLICS.**

For Perfect Satisfaction try **LA HISPANIA**

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MITTS, GLOVES AND MOCCASINS.

ALSO FELT GOODS OF ALL KINDS.

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## HO! IMPROVED Compressed Mince Meat.

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

**HORSERADISH**—Put up in 16 oz. bottles  
2 doz. in a case. Price per doz. \$3. Patronize home in  
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**J. S. Carveth & Co.,** Winnipeg,  
Preparers and Packers.

**Simpson, Hall,** 16 and 18  
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## Finest Quality Electro-Plated Ware

And Sole Manufacturers  
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**Wm. Rogers' Knives, Forks, Spoons, Etc**

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## GRAIN EXPORTERS,

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## DAIRY UTENSILS.

We manufacture the most  
improved styles in

**Milk Can Trimmings,** and other  
**Pans, Pails,** Dairy Utensils

**Thos. Davidson & Co.,**  
MONTREAL.

## THE SITUATION.

WINNIPEG, SATURDAY AFTERNOON, March 3.

The weather has been very mild all the week, a genuine thaw having prevailed, which has reduced the city streets to the bare pavement or mud. The mild weather has not made any material change in business, beyond alarming holders of frozen meats, etc., but it is not expected that the final breakup of winter has come yet. There were two or three parties of immigrants in this week, but only small parties yet. The labor difficulty at Lethbridge continues. Men are beginning to come in from the woods and camps are being broken up. The Manitoba Legislature adjourned on Friday without taking any action in the matter of the Southeastern railway, but it is understood the government will announce its policy in regard to this railway in a short time. No bills of commercial interest were passed in the house beyond those which have already been discussed in these columns. In the matter of the exemption law, it may be said that the action of the legislature fell far short of what was expected.

**GREEN FRUITS.**—Good apples are rather scarce. Even fruit which is held at \$6 per bbl. or more is not in sound condition, and there is very little stock which is fit to ship any distance. Prices are not letting up any east, where over \$6 per barrel is said to have been obtained for fancy apples in a small way, and car lots are held at \$4.50 to \$5. Florida oranges are advancing, and it is difficult to obtain anything but large sizes, running from 128 to 150 count, as usual toward the close of the season. California oranges are in good supply, but they do not compare with the Floridas in quality. Lemons are declining, and though \$6 was quoted in small lots, prices are being shaded. Bananas are coming forward more freely. Prices are: Oranges, Floridas, \$1.50 to \$5.00 per box, as to sizes, etc. California oranges, \$3.50 to \$4. Apples, \$4.00 to \$7.00 per barrel as to quality. Lemons, new Merinas, \$5.50 to \$6. Cranberries are quoted at \$7.00 to \$8.00 per barrel, the lower price for frozen stock and \$8 for unfrozen. Malaga grapes at \$8.00 to \$8.50 per keg. Sweet potatoes, \$5.50 to \$6.00 per barrel. Honey, strained, 12c per lb. Bananas, \$4 to \$4.50 per bunch. California comb honey, \$8.50 per case of 48 sections.

**RAW FURS.**—Attention is now being directed to the great fur sales which open in London next week. The Hudson's Bay Co. and C. M. Lampton & Co. begin the heaviest sales of the season on Monday, and continue until March 16. We hold quotations in the meantime, as many changes may be made by these sales which will affect prices here. We published recently a list of the quantities of the various furs which will be offered at these sales by the Hudson's Bay Co., compared with the quantities of each kind sold a year ago. The quantities of red fox, lynx and marten are considerably larger than a year ago. There are fewer bear, mink and skunk than a year ago.

**PAINTS, OILS, ETC.**—The local wholesale trade is very quiet, no sign of the spring movement having set in yet from Manitoba and the territories, but quite a little business has come from interior points in British Columbia. Advances from outside report a strong turpentine market with prices 2c higher in the East. The Eastern manufacturer's association have arranged new lists for leads, etc. On white lead, zinc and putty all lists are abolished and buyers will be charged as follows: Pure white lead, all brands, \$5 per 100 pounds; pure zinc, all brands, \$7 per 100 pounds. A rebate will be made on lead at the end of the year by the secretary of the association as follows: To buyers of 5 tons and under 10, 2½ per cent.; 10 tons and under 25, 5 per cent.; 25 tons and under 50, 6½ per cent.; 50 tons and over, 7½ per cent. The association price for putty will be as follows: Bulk, \$1.85 per 100 pounds; 25-lb tins, \$2.25 per 100 pounds. Bladder—In bar-

rels, \$2 per 100 pounds. Rebate: On 5 tons and under 10, 5 per cent.; 10 tons and over, 7½ per cent.

## GRAIN AND PRODUCE.

**WHEAT.**—On Monday United States markets were decidedly lower, prices declining as much as 1c at some points. Winter wheat crop reports were favorable and cables lower. Liverpool cables ¼ to ½d lower. The visible supply statement to-day showed a decrease for last week of 1,410,000 bushels. The visible supply at points included in the statement is now 77,257,000 bushels, as compared with 79,463,000 bushels a year ago and 11,111,000 bushels two years ago. On Tuesday United States markets gained ¼c or more. The visible supply in England decreased 1,256,000 bushels. The Eastern European, South American and Australian shipments, together with those from India and the United States, aggregated 3,810,000 bushels, against requirements of importing countries of 7,200,000 bushels—or 3,390,000 bushels less than the weekly requirements. On Wednesday United States markets were fractionally lower, but Liverpool was ¼ to ½d higher. On Thursday there was a bullish movement, with crop damage talk and good demand for cash wheat at milling centres. United States exports were also very large, reaching 617,557 bushels for the day. Chicago was 1c higher, but other markets were not so strong. United States markets were irregular on Friday and closed not materially changed. Exports of wheat from the United States and Canada both coasts (flour included) equal 2,972,000 bushels, against 1,730,000 bushels last week; 3,251,000 bushels in the week a year ago, and 2,908,000 bushels in the week two years ago. The extraordinary increase of 2,952,000 bushels of wheat in stock afloat for and in Europe last week was due to increase in quantity afloat for the United Kingdom and in stocks at Odessa and in France. Total stocks of wheat in U. S. and Canada afloat for and in Europe increased 189,000 bushels last month, comparing with an increase of 93,000 bushels in February last year, but contrasting with a decrease of 9,693,000 bushels in February, 1892, and heavy decreases in three preceding years.

The local situation has remained much the same this week. In some country markets there has been rather more doing in farmers' deliveries, and prices to farmers have ranged all the way from 40 to 46c per bushel for No. 1 hard, showing a wide range at different markets. Car lot business in cash wheat is restricted, with the idea of values between 57 and 58c cents including freight to Fort William. There is perhaps more disposition to do business in May wheat, but there is not much offering. The idea of values is about 62 to 63c, in a limited way, but a large quantity could hardly be handled. Stocks in store at lake ports, last report, were 2,071,832 bushels. Receipts for the week, 14,421, and no shipments. A year ago stocks were 3,084,373, being an increase for the week that year of 38,383 bushels.

**FLOUR.**—There is no further change to note in local prices. Quotations in small lots to the local trade, delivered in the city are as follows: Patents, \$1.55; strong bakers, \$1.45; XXXX, which varies widely in the quality of different mills, is quoted at 80 to \$1.00 as to quality. Lower grades, 60 to 75c. Prices per sack of 98 pounds.

**MILLSTUFFS.**—Bran has been a scarce article this week. There has not been enough obtainable to supply the demand, and those who have had any, have sold it out to their customers a sack or two at a time. The scarcity has been increased by one of the city mills being temporarily closed. There was a disposition to advance prices, and some holders were asking \$1 more per ton for both bran and shorts, while others were selling at the old price. We quote bran at \$12 to \$13 and shorts at \$14 to \$15 per ton.

**OATMEAL, ETC.**—Rolled oatmeal is quoted at \$2.40 in small lots for 80 pound sacks; standard, in 98 pound sacks, \$2.60 and granulated, \$2.60. Cornmeal, \$1.75; buckwheat flour, \$4; and rye, \$3. Beans are quoted at \$1.80 to \$1.90 per bushel; split peas, \$2.40 to 2.50; pot barley, \$2.40 to 2.50; and pearl barley \$4 per sack, rolled wheat, \$5.50 per barrel.

**GROUND FEED.**—Prices range from \$17 to \$19 per ton as to quality for oat and barley feed.

**OATS.**—The local price has been a little firmer and loads on the street were taken at about 30c per bushel. Some buyers would not pay over 25c, but they were not getting any. For good milling oats 1 to 2c higher would be paid. Car lots on track country points are quoted at 23½ to 25c and are mostly held at between 24 and 25c per bushel of 34 pounds for ordinary feed grade, at average freight rates.

**BARLEY.**—The local street price has advanced to 35c per bushel of 48 pounds, for feed quality. Car lots on track here would cost from 35 to 36c per bushel, or equal to about 28c at country points.

**FEED WHEAT.**—A good sample of feed wheat will bring 40c per bushel of 69 pounds.

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

**BUTTER.**—The price hold steady. Considerable new rolls and prints are coming in, and these sell in a small way at 18 to 20c per lb. to the city trade. Dairy tubs hold at about on a par with rolls, and we quote 18 to 20c for good to choice dairy in small quantities.

**CHEESE.**—Held at 12 to 13c for good to choice quality.

**EGGS.** The market is quite demoralized, and prices have declined rapidly. On Monday a round lot of Ontario limed, which had been sent in here, sold at 13c, while yesterday local holders were offering single cases at 12c, and a round lot of less than 100 cases could have been bought for 10c, quality good limed. Fresh were quoted at about 18c on Friday for ordinary, but choice fresh would perhaps have brought 20c.

**CURED MEATS.**—Prices have declined about ¼c all around. Prices are: hams, 11 to 12c; breakfast bacon, 12c for backs and 12½c for bellies; dry salt long clear bacon, 8½c; smoked long clear 9½c; spiced rolls, 9½c; boneless hams, 12c; mess pork, \$16.00 per barrel. Sausage is quoted: fresh pork sausage, 8c; bologna sausage 8½c per lb; German, 9½c; ham, chicken and tongue sausage, 10c per half lb. packet. Pickled hogs tongues, 5c lb. Pickled pigs feet, \$1.40 per pail; pickled hocks, 3c lb.

**LARD.**—Prices have declined ¼ to ½c per pound all around. Pure lard held at 55c in 5 lb. pails; \$1.10 in 10 lb pails; \$2.10 in 20-pound pails, and \$5.05 in 50 lb. pails; compound at \$1.85 per 20 lb pail; compound in 3, and 5 pound tins, \$6.90 per case of 60 pounds. Pure leaf lard in 3, 5 and 10 pound tins, quoted at \$7.25 per case of 60 pounds.

**DRESSED MEATS.**—The soft weather this week has made it somewhat uncomfortable for holders of any quantity of frozen meats, considerable of which has been offered. There is said to be a good deal of frozen beef held yet, which is quoted at 4 to 4½c for good quality, by the side. A nice lot of hind quarters sold at 5c. Rough stuff proportionately lower, and all frozen stuff increasingly hard to sell. Hogs have brought 5½c for mixed lots of fair average quality; straight heavy fats would not be wanted at over 5c. The market for dressed hogs has an easier outlook, as packers are not caring to handle many more. The principal packing house has given notice that they will close their winter packing operations on March 15, and they will not be in the market to buy dressed hogs after that date, as the factory will be overhauled before beginning the summer operations on live hogs. Hogs continue to tend toward



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Take the Oil from the Olive,  
WHAT IS LEFT?

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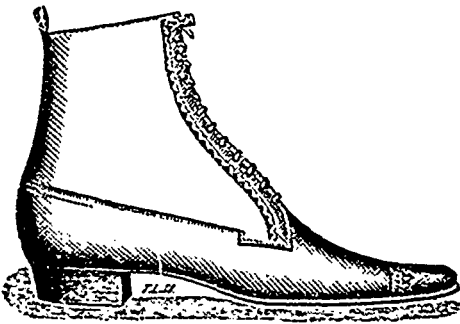
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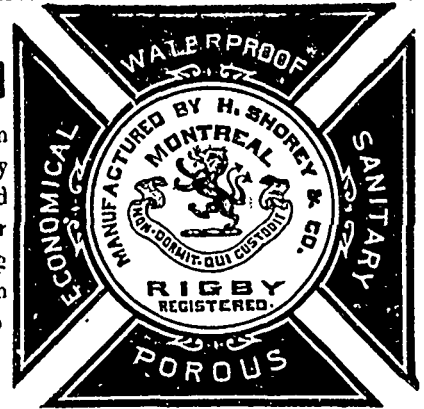
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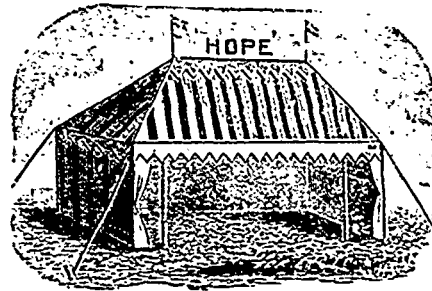
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lower prices in eastern markets. Mutton is in about the same shape as last reported. Sales have been made in a small way at 7c, and in large lots at 6½c for good, while poor quality has been offered at 6c. There is a lot of frozen mutton held here yet, though some has been shipped to the coast. Veal brings 7 to 8c, but is not in much demand.

**POULTRY**—Following prices are quoted:— 11 to 12½c for turkeys, 9 to 10c for geese and ducks and 8 to 9c for chickens.

**HIDES**—A strong effort has been made to drop the price of hides ½ to 2c for No. 1 cows, but it has not taken effect, though some dealers say they cannot long pay quotations unless outside markets improve, while the tendency at present is downward in outside markets. Other local buyers say they will maintain present prices. Dealers say there is no money at all as the markets now stand, paying 2½c here and they can only get 3 to 3½c east for No. 1 cows, with a 94 cent freight rate and other costs of shipping. Holders of frozen hides in the country should ship them in right away, so they can be handled while in good condition. Lots of hides were shipped in last spring after they had been held until they were badly damaged, and in some cases completely worthless, thereby not only causing the total loss of the goods, but also entailing a loss of freight charges. We quote Winnipeg inspected hides as follows: No. 1 cows, 2½c; No. 2, 1½c; No. 3, 1c; No. 1, heavy steers, 3c; No. 2 heavy steers 2c; No. 3 steers 1c. Frozen hides, mixed grades uninspected, 1½c per lb. Calf, 8 to 13-lb skins, 4 to 5c per pound. Kips about the same as hides. We quote 40 to 50c for sheep and lamb skins, average lots, as to size, etc. Tallow, 4½c rendered; 2 to 3c rough.

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

**VEGETABLES**—Onions are scarce, and there is talk of bringing in a car from the east. Potatoes were offering freely this week, the weather being mild, and prices were lower, loads being bought on the market at 35 to 40c per bushel. Other vegetables are quoted: Turnips, 20 to 25c; carrots, 50 to 60c; beets, 40 to 50c; parsnips, 2c per lb; onions, \$1.50 per bushel, or 2½c per lb. Cabbage, 2c per lb.

**HAY**—Hay is quite a drug, and is very cheap. Baled hay quoted at \$5 to \$5.50 per ton here, but forced sales have been made lower. Loose hay, \$3 to \$4 per ton.

**LIVE STOCK**—There is very little buying of cattle yet, frozen beef being mostly used. The range of prices appears to be from 2½ to 3½c for ordinary to good grain fed butchers' stock. Live hogs are quoted at 4½c off cars, by packers.

**Chicago Board of Trade Prices.**

Wheat was weak and lower on Monday, opening ½ to ¾c lower than Saturday, and advanced irregularly ¾c, declined ¾c, again advanced a little, and closed ¾ to 1c lower than Saturday. Corn was ¾c lower, oats not materially changed, and pork 15c lower per barrel. Closing prices were:—

	Feb.	May.	July.
Wheat.....	57	59½	61
Corn.....	33½	36½	37½
Oats.....	23½	29½	27½
Pork.....	11 92½	11 97½	—
Lard.....	7 40	7 10	7 05
Short Ribs.....	6 15	6 20	—

On Tuesday wheat opened firmer and advanced 1c, but later declined some, and closed ½ to ¾c higher. There was no material change in corn and oats. Pork advanced 7½c. Closing prices were:—

	Feb.	May.	July.
Wheat.....	57½	59½	61½
Corn.....	33½	36½	37½
Oats.....	23½	29½	27½
Pork.....	11 95	12 05	—
Lard.....	7 27½	7 12½	7 02½
Ribs.....	6 10	6 25	—

Wheat opened ½ higher on Wednesday, but became weak and declined irregularly ¾c, closing ¾ to 1c lower than yesterday. Closing prices were:

	Feb.	May.	July.
Wheat.....	57½	59½	61½
Corn.....	34	36½	37½
Oats.....	23½	29½	27½
Pork.....	11 92½	12 02½	—
Lard.....	7 10	7 10	7 02½
Ribs.....	6 15	6 22½	—

On Thursday wheat was stronger, opening ½ higher, and made further gains, closing ½ to ¾c higher. Closing prices were:—

	Mar.	May.	July.
Wheat.....	58½	60½	62
Corn.....	—	36½	37½
Oats.....	28½	29½	28½
Pork.....	—	11 87½	11 97½
Lard.....	—	7 05	6 92½
Ribs.....	—	6 15	6 15

On Friday wheat opened a shade higher, but declined slightly, recovered again and sold up to 61c for May, but again declined and closed slightly lower than yesterday. Closing prices were:—

	Mar.	May.	July.
Wheat.....	57½	60	61½
Corn.....	34½	37	37½
Oats.....	29½	29½	29½
Pork.....	—	11 72½	11 90
Lard.....	—	6 97½	6 92½
Ribs.....	—	6 07½	6 07½

On Saturday, March 3, wheat opened at 59½c for May delivery and closed at 59½c per bushel. A week ago May wheat closed at 60c.

**Duluth Wheat Market.**

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

Monday—May, 59½c.
Tuesday—May, 61½c.
Wednesday—May 60½c.
Thursday—May, 61½c.
Friday—May 61c.
Saturday—May, 60½c.

A week ago prices closed at 60½ for May delivery per bushel. A year ago cash wheat closed at 66c, and May at 70½c per bushel.

**New York Wheat.**

On Saturday, March 3, wheat closed at 63½c per bushel for May delivery. A week ago May wheat closed at 64½c.

**Minneapolis Wheat.**

No. 1 Northern wheat closed on Saturday at 60c for cash. May closed and at 58c. A week ago cash closed at 59½c and May at 57½c.

**Winnipeg Clearing House.**

Clearings for week ending March 1 were \$654,673; balances, \$92,930. For the previous week clearings were \$732,384.

Following are the returns of other Canadian clearing houses:

	Clearings.	Feb. 22nd.	Feb. 15th.
Montreal.....	\$8,487,636	\$8,914,545	—
Toronto.....	4,750,749	4,672,019	—
Halifax.....	1,023,629	984,523	—
Hamilton.....	596,243	596,056	—
Total.....	\$15,590,638	\$16,851,793	—

**A Splurge in Oats.**

There was considerable excitement in oats yesterday evening, says the Toronto Empire of Feb. 24. An announcement was made by the Canadian Pacific Railway to the effect that the rate to Montreal for oats for local consumption would be reduced to the figure charged on export stuff. This made a difference of from 4 to 5c per cwt., and the result was a scurry to buy. It is estimated that fully 100,000 bushels were bought by local dealers in a few hours. To-day, however, the Canadian Pacific Railway revoked the notice of yesterday and restored rates to the old

figure. The dealers who bought yesterday are determined to make the railway carry the purchases made at the rate announced, and trouble may be looked for. Purchases were freely made yesterday evening and this morning at 3½ to 3¾c, but to day values are back to the old figures. Three lots aggregating 10,000 bushels white, in store, Montreal, sold yesterday at 39½, 40 and 40½c.

**Montreal Live Stock Markets.**

At Montreal stock yards the receipts of live stock for week ending February 24th were: 281 cattle, 339 sheep, 391 hogs, 43 calves. Left over from previous week 17 cattle; total for week 302 cattle, 339 sheep, 391 hogs, 43 calves. The offerings of cattle during the early part of the week were light and better prices realized, with heavier receipts as week advanced, prices toned down considerably and Thursday's market was not quite so brisk. The demand for lamb and calves remain brisk and prices firm. Live hogs, although receipts are not heavy, prices declined 15c per hundred pounds. We quote the following as being fair value: Cattle, butchers' good, 3½ to 4c; do, medium, 3 to 3½c; do, culls, 2½ to 3c; lambs, 4 to 4½c; hogs, 5c; calves, \$2 to \$5.

**Silver.**

The decline in the price of silver has continued, this week's quotations reaching a further extreme level of 27½d per ounce in London, and 60c in New York. The allotments of India Council bills were made at a further decline to 1s 1 19 32d per rupee, at which rate 50 lakhs (5,000,000 rupees) were sold on Wednesday. The depressing factor in the market is the renewed belief that an import duty on silver will be imposed by the Indian government at the close of its fiscal year on March 31. It is also stated that the offerings of American silver on the London market have been heavy. The market was exceedingly weak and demoralized on Friday, rumors of failures in the Eastern trade being current at London. Silver prices, Feb. 23—London, 27½d; New York, 60 to 62c.

**The Apple Trade.**

Owing to paucity of supplies in local market, the price of apples continues very firm, fancy Northern Spies having sold in small lots at \$6 to \$6.25, but sales are very slow. Good sound stock selling at \$4.50 to \$5.50 is in more demand, but on the whole consumption is restricted to a limited quantity, owing to high prices. Sales of car lots of choice stock in the West have recently sold at \$4.50 to \$5, which are considered good values, netting the sellers good profits. Prices in England have been kept down by the enormous supplies of oranges and other fruit. Still, according to late cable advices from Liverpool, sales of Canadian Spies and Russets have been made at 19 to 26s. The shipments from Atlantic ports for the season up to February 10 were 158,000 barrels against 1,008,000 for the same period last season, showing a decrease of 850,000 barrels. A late shipment of choice red stock from west of Toronto brought an average of 25s 6d in the English market, which netted the shipper a big margin of profit.—Montreal Trade Bulletin.

**Freight Rates and Traffic Matters.**

Edmonton Bulletin:—The special tariff on grain, flour, oatmeal, millstuffs, flaxseed, oil-cake, vegetables, hay and straw in carloads from all points on the Calgary & Edmonton line to Vancouver and New Westminster is 35c per 100 pounds, as against a former rate of 50c from Edmonton and 45c from Red Deer. The new rate does not affect points on the main line either east or west. It may be pointed out that Edmonton has profited more than any other point by the reduction, as the present rate is 15c better than the old rate from Edmonton, and only 10c better than the old rate

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**Manufacturers Life Insurance Co'y.****RESULTS FOR 1893.**

New Business Issued	\$2,490,210,	(Increase over 1892)	\$497,960
Gross Cash Income	287,340,	(Increase over 1892)	45,525
Assets 31st December, 1893	673,738,	(Increase over 1892)	137,671
Surplus on Policyholders' account	164,598,	(Increase over 1892)	30,922

INSURANCE IN FORCE 31st, DEC., 1893, \$8,937,834.

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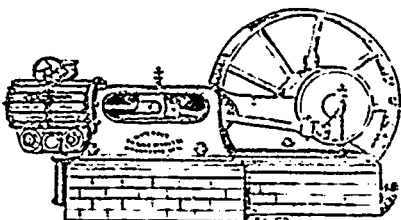
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from Red Deer and MacLeod. This removes the special disadvantage which the old rate placed upon Edmonton.

Freight on half a million bushels of wheat has been engaged from Duluth to Buffalo, at 2½c per bushel. The Montreal Trade Bulletin says: In ocean freights a lot of about 2,000 quarters of heavy grain was taken for shipment by one of the first boats from this port at 2s, and a lot for Glasgow at 2s. Agents, however, are now asking 2s 3d to both Liverpool and Glasgow. Sack flour is offered by first boats at 10s Liverpool, 11s 3d Glasgow and 11s 6d London.

The Chicago Daily Trade Bulletin of Feb. 24, in its review for the week says: The east-bound rates were unsettled and rather weak, a reduction to 20c per 100 pounds on flour and grain being announced to take place Feb. 27. The tariff on provisions remains at 30c. There was a rumor that western rates will be advanced on March 1. The through business to Liverpool continues light and rates lower at 28 to 33.13c per 100 pounds on flour, 16c per bushel on wheat, 15½c per bushel on corn, and 44 to 46c per 100 pounds on provisions. The inquiry for vessel rates to load and store grain was only fair, and rates easy on the basis of 2½c for corn and 3c for wheat to Buffalo, and 4c for wheat or corn to Kingston.

The Duluth market report of Feb. 24 says: Several more charters were made during the early part of the week at 2½c per bushel, Lake Erie tonnage. All tonnage which wintered here is said to have been placed at 3c. Nothing was done during the latter part of the week. A prominent shipper estimates that contracts have been closed for moving 1,500,000 bushels of wheat as soon as practicable after the lake opens.

## Grain and Milling.

W. R. Cahoon, of Marquette, Man., whose mill was almost destroyed by a boiler explosion a short time ago, is fitting up again as fast as possible.

Wm. M. Smith has leased the Portage oatmeal mill, Portage la Prairie, Man., from Jos. Martin, and intends putting in some new machinery and otherwise refitting the mill.

The board of trade of West Superior recently discussed the advisability of admitting wheat free from western Canada. A resolution which was favored by the millers, was presented asking congress to repeal the duties on wheat produced in the Canadian west, and also that the Wilson bill be altered on this question. Action was deferred until the Duluth millers could consider the matter.

The need of a flour inspector for Montreal has been repeatedly shown, says the Trade Bulletin, and it has been decided to call a meeting of the members of the trade to meet the committee of the Corn Exchange to discuss

the matter and suggest the best means of bringing about the desired change.

The completion of the new flour mill at Glenboro, Man., was celebrated by a banquet, attended by ladies and gentlemen.

An appeal to Washington has been made by Dakota farmers in favor of the free admission of wheat from Manitoba for seed purposes, but has been refused.

The inquest on the body of Alex. Mataville, a Montreal carter, 16 years of age, who died suddenly, has been instituted. The post mortem examination disclosed that the throat was clogged with wheat; only partially masticated. Wheat was also found in his pockets.

## Excessive Law Costs.

A committee of the Manitoba legislature is investigating the question of law costs, owing to complaint of excessive charges from various parts of the country. At the examination of Mr. Georgeson before this special legislative committee some startling evidence was given. A bill from a well known legal firm of Winnipeg was put in and the different items charged appeared to be beyond the conception of any of the members, considering the work done by the firm. Four different sums were charged in the account for putting an advertisement in a daily paper:—for preparing the ad., revising it, reading the proof, and taking the ad. out. Mr. Georgeson stated that the costs of employing other lawyers to fight the bill would make matters worse. The opinion of the members seemed to be that a lawyer of high standing should be given a government position to tax costs in such cases as Mr. Georgeson mentioned.

## Assiniboia

W. H. Adams, hotel, Saltcoats, is succeeded by J. S. Adams.

The plant and business of the Medicine Hat Times has been sold to the Medicine Hat Printing and publishing company (limited). The transfer will be made on March 1st, and after that date the paper will be known as the Medicine Hat News. Editor Deunann retires.

A bill is to be submitted at Regina on the 14th of March to raise \$20,000 to meet indebtedness incurred for public works.

The stock in trade of W. H. Maulson, general merchant, Moosomin, will be sold at a rate on the dollar on Monday, 12th March, at Winnipeg. Stock consists of the following: Dry goods, \$2,372.16; boots and shoes, \$1,322.14; furs, hats and caps, \$1,693.33; Men's furnishing and clothing, \$1,494.47; groceries, \$623.28; drugs and stationary, \$102.30; hardware, \$199.37; crockery and glassware, \$221.06; shop furniture, etc., \$563.90; book accounts, \$2,052.53. Total, \$10,649.53.

The winter, which is all but over, says the

Medicine Hat Times, has been, on the whole, a splendid one for stock. The early part was unusually severe, and November, 1893, will be long remembered by stockmen in this country as the coldest and stormiest on record. It was the coldest month of the winter in this district, the thermometer dropping to 35 below on the 25th of the month. Fortunately the cold weather of that month was not accompanied by deep snow, as was the case during the coldest dips last year, and stock were enabled to feed freely. Since November there have been several "cold snaps" but they have been of short duration, and never during the whole winter has the snow interfered with grazing. Indeed, in some isolated districts, where non-freezing springs are scarce, the lack of snow has been felt at times. The loss on the Canadian ranges has been practically nil this winter, and all classes of stock have remained in good condition. With the prospect of good prices next summer the outlook for stock raising in this country is particularly bright at present.

McArthur & McDougall have opened business at Moosomin in flour and feed and agricultural implements. Dill & Philipp have succeeded J. W. Dill & Co., general merchants, Moosomin.

## Saskatchewan

At a meeting of the Prince Albert board of trade resolutions were presented in regard to the application to parliament which is to be made by the Manitoba & Northwestern railway company at the next session of parliament, and decided to enter a vigorous protest against any such concessions being granted to the Manitoba & Northwestern railway company, whereby further delay may occur in the extension of the line in the direction of Prince Albert. A committee of the board was appointed to prepare a memorial for presentation to parliament, setting forth plainly the reasons why such concessions should not be granted, and to urge that the railway company be compelled to construct at least twenty miles of railway during the year 1894 or forfeit its charter, in which event, the memorial requests that such aid be given to parties who would be willing to complete the building of the road into Prince Albert within two years.

James Clinkskill, of Battleford, one of the representative men of the North Saskatchewan country, was in Winnipeg last week.

## Northwest Ontario.

W. J. Elliott & Co., boots and shoes, Port Arthur, are giving up business.

Planing mill No. 6, of the Ontario & Western Lumber Co. of Keewatin, formerly the Dick & Banning property, has again been opened, and a number of men are engaged in getting out the lumber remaining in the yard.

A Rat Portage correspondent sends the following to a Winnipeg paper:—At length it would appear as if the force of circumstances was about to drag to the light of day and the notice to the outside world some idea of the vast mineral wealth lying dormant and neglected in this district of Western Algoma. It is gratifying also to feel that the district has at length reached that plane where criticism becomes possible and even necessary. It is no longer desirable to hurrah at the turning out of every individual gold brick. Faith in the richness and permanence of Lake of the Woods ores has been pretty generally established, and it is now very necessary and vitally important that the ignorance and incapacity which has so largely characterized methods in the past, should be made utterly and emphatically impossible in the future. In sizing up the situation one is forcibly struck with the vitality and aggressive spirit which appears to actuate all those interested in local mining. There is none of that feverishness apparent which was so noticeable when the ultimate success of the industry was a matter to be settled and decided by experiment. That stage is now past, and a calm of determined business seems to permeate the atmosphere, which promises much for the ensuing season. The Sultana mine has closed down for a few days. This circumstance was necessitated by the inflow of water, a difficulty which has all along threatened to assert itself as the water deepened, and as the trouble is one incidental to mining, provision is being made which will obviate further stoppages from this cause. The proprietors meanwhile will take advantage of the enforced rest to place in position some new machinery which the now extensive operations have proved necessary. Your correspondent has heard whispers of a vein reached in this property which yields remarkably rich results. The last brick turned out here was valued at \$1,700 and it is claimed that it was the product of a twenty-four hours' run of the ten-stamp mill.

### Late Western Business Items.

A. E. Munson, druggist of Carberry, Man., has disposed of his business to Mr. Newton, of Treherne.

Joseph Cusson & Charles Desgagnés have bought the butcher business of J. B. Lauzon at St. Boniface, Man.

The old established private banking firm of Green, Warlock & Co., Victoria, B.C., has suspended payment, with liabilities \$144,000, and nominal assets, \$610,010.

Friday morning fire was discovered in the Hall block, Portage la Prairie, Man., in the premises of Edwards & Co., furniture dealers, and very soon the flames spread over the entire stock, damaging all that it did not consume. Loss about \$3,000 is fully covered by insurance. Hall's feed store and warehouse stock suffered from removal and was damaged by water.

### Insurance Notes.

The seventh annual meeting of the Manufacturers' Life Insurance Company was held at the head office of the company in Toronto, on Feb. 8. The Directors' report showed that this company has had wonderful success in securing business, and has now an amount of insurance in force which is surprising for so young a company. The amount of new business issued during the year amounts to \$2,490,210, an increase of \$407,960, or nearly 25 per cent. over 1892, and bringing the total amount of insurance in force at 1st January, 1894, of close upon \$9,000,000. The cash income has now reached the handsome sum of \$287,340, being an increase of \$45,522 over 1892; the assets show an increase of \$137,671, and now amount to \$673,738.59. The death loss for the year, the report says, has not only been below the average of previous years, but, in consideration of the number of

lives exposed, and amount of insurance at risk, the continued low death rate of this company is phenomenal, and is a subject for much interesting discussion. We have had 25 deaths under 26 policies for a net amount of \$42,300.

Notice is given that the annual general meeting of the shareholders of the Great West Life Assurance company will be held at its head office, No. 457 Main street, Winnipeg, on Thursday, the 15th day of March at three o'clock in the afternoon.

### Kid Glove Seizure.

The seizure of a lot of gloves for customs undervaluation at Montreal has created quite a stir in the trade all over the country, and some wholesalers profess to see in it the reason why they have been unable for some time to compete in this line of goods. An eastern exchange has the following to say about the incident:—

"Another important customs seizure has been made in Montreal by special Appraiser Robinson. For some time past the kid glove trade has been practically killed among the large wholesale firms who formerly did a large business in this line. The merchants were unable to account for this. They were being greatly undersold in every line of the trade until this branch of their business was entirely demoralized. Messrs. Perrin, Frere & Cie., who have a large manufactory at Grenoble, in France, and branches at Paris, London, Melbourne, Sydney and New York, opened up an agency in Montreal a few years ago and their business grew in an unprecedented way until they had absorbed the bulk of the kid glove trade.

Recently it came to the knowledge of the Customs authorities that this firm was invoicing its goods to their Canadian branch at a very great undervaluation. It is said that the invoice price was fully one-third lower than what the goods are sold for at the factory in France, and in fact less than the actual cost of production. This, it is claimed, gave the Canadian agency of this firm an immense advantage over the wholesale firms dealing in the lines.

The seizure made has been released by Perrin, Frere & Cie. depositing the value of the goods with the Customs authorities pending the completion of the investigation. This money is deposited under a clause in the Customs Act, subject to being dealt with in the same manner as the goods themselves might be if the charges are sustained.

Mr. Laurencelle, the agent for the firm here, was seen, and said: "We have got our goods now, and I don't think that you will hear anything more of the matter."

Prominent wholesale men say, "Of late we have been doing nothing in kid gloves. We are completely undersold on all lines except a few of the lower grades." On being asked the reason for this the answer was, "I can't tell, except that we cannot compete with certain other firms in the business."

### Icelandic Immigration.

Regarding Icelandic immigration to Manitoba, Hon. Mr. Greenway stated in the legislature last week that over a year ago some gentlemen had been sent to Iceland where they had been assisted by Mr. Balwinson on behalf of the Dominion government. They found a large number of people desirous of emigrating who had not the means to do so, though some were able to pay a part. He (Hon. Mr. Greenway) secured an arrangement with the Beaver steamship line for a very material reduction in the rate and for the sending of a steamer to Iceland to bring the emigrants from there to Quebec direct. The government took the responsibility of saying that they would see that the steamship company lost nothing by allowing the people to pay such portions of their fares as they were able. The total cost of the passage was \$10,777.11; the

amount paid before sailing aggregated \$4,245.43; leaving the balance due the Beaver Steamship Company, \$6,531.68. Of this amount there had since been paid by the passengers, or their friends, \$2,726.22, leaving \$3,805.46 still to be paid. This sum, with the exception of a few dollars, was secured by notes; and one of the agents was kept collecting the money and remitting to the steamship people. Last month he had collected \$800, notwithstanding the hard times and the difficulty of getting employment. One family had gone across the line—the agent was in communication with them and all the others. The reason why nothing of this appeared in the public accounts was that the Government had not paid anything. They were liable for what they had guaranteed, but they had the security of the best people that had ever come to the country—people who had always paid their debts.

### The Bland Silver Bill.

The Bland bill in the United States congress to coin the silver seigniorage has developed unexpected strength. The bill provides that all part of the bullion which is not charged to outstanding treasury notes, shall be coined and put into circulation. The bullion was secured by the treasury at its market value. If it be coined at the mint ratio a great many more silver dollars can be struck out of it than was originally given for it in notes. The coin so created would be as bullion, about 50 per cent. below its normal value. It would circulate not by virtue of its real value but by virtue of the fact that the government will accept it in every respect at par with gold. It is surprising to find in Congress a considerable sentiment in favor of a measure which is essentially like that which was repealed a few months ago. The plea of a scarcity of currency is not urged in behalf of this measure. It is advocated as a convenient resource for diminishing the treasury's growing deficit. It is the unfavorable condition of the revenues which tempts legislation in that direction. Economically, it is indefensible. The government's gold obligations are enlarged, with no provision for meeting them, and thus the "gold famine," against which the bimetalists warn mankind continually, is by them, in this instance, simply intensified. A shadow seems to rest upon Secretary Carlisle, whose present attitude appears to be favorable to the measure; for it was taken for granted that no proposal for coining the seigniorage would receive countenance from him in the event of the successful negotiation of the new government loan. But it is asserted, on the other hand, that should the bill reach the President, a veto will be put upon it by veto. The real and permanent interests of the larger use of silver as a medium of exchange does not lie, as we think, in the direction pointed out by Mr. Bland's bill.—American Banker.

### The Spring Trade in United States.

The time has arrived when under ordinary circumstances there should be a liberal volume of distribution of general merchandise, and the spring trade should be fairly inaugurated. But the actual state of affairs is anything but encouraging. In a few lines of business there has been some improvement in the demand for goods since the beginning of the year, but when comparison is made with a year ago the great disparity existing shows how much less is the volume of business when it is in a normal condition. Taking the country as a whole, and all the various kinds of business, there is apparently not only no improvement in trade, but on the contrary it appears to be getting worse and worse, the further we advance into the new year. This is not so much because of the great army of the unemployed as because of the lower wages which most of those who have employment receive, and the economy in consumption which prevails, even among those who are able to supply every want. This

economy seems to be contagious, and while it is compelled by reduced income on the part of many customers it becomes the habit of others, while the lower prices current for nearly all articles, except those of prime necessity, and in some cases of those also, reduce the volume of trade, and the aggregate if not the per cent of profit of manufacturers and distributors. We hear of some mills and factories starting up even with a fair run of orders, and a prospect that they will continue, but they do not keep up, and after a few weeks of activity they close down again, in fact there appears to be about as many stoppages as resurrections.

Undoubtedly the drooping tendency in the wheat market has had a deleterious effect upon general business, it would not be so bad if that was not added to all the other depressing influences which exist, and have long existed, and from which there are no indications of any early recovery.

A month or so ago many if not most jobbing houses sent out their travelling salesmen, not only from this city, but every large city in the country; for a time many large orders were secured, which although not large were sufficiently numerous to be encouraging, but they soon fell off both in number and in quantity, and many men have since returned home, because it did not pay to keep them on the road. The dullness of the trade is laid at the door of the tariff agitation, probably because of some better reason, and doubtless that has much to do with it, but the fact is nobody has been making any money for a long time, and are spending less and less each subsequent week, so that business shrinks because people in general have not the money to spend. It is evident that there must be a radical change in the condition of the country before there can be a reasonable ground for hope of a larger and a more profitable trade; such a change in conditions will be a long time in coming, in fact the looked for improvement has not yet begun in such a way as to give any assurance that it will be continuous, and it is not improbable that the extreme depth of depression has not yet been reached.—Cincinnati Price Current.

**Indian Railways.**

An active propaganda for the extension of the Indian railway system is being maintained, says *Indian Commerce*, and we are pleased to note it. The vast area of our great dependency affords immense scope for an increase of wealth, which must result from increased facilities of communication and transport, and some sacrifice in the present may be repaid a hundred-fold in times to come. The Director General of Indian Railways, in his report for the year ended March last, is able to record a total of 18,042 miles open, which contrasts with 17,564 miles in 1892, and 15,243 miles in 1889. In the last five years no additions have been made to the mileage worked by guaranteed companies, nor to "foreign" lines, but 1,774 miles have been added to State lines worked by companies, 312 miles to State lines worked by the State, 180 miles to assisted companies' lines, 120 miles to lines owned by native States and worked by companies, 108 miles to lines owned by native States and worked by State railway agency, and 335 miles to lines owned and worked by native States. This is progress in the right direction, but it should be quickened. There is, of course, the exchange difficulty to be grappled with, and this involved a loss which is estimated at Rs. 1,710,800 for the last calendar year. But one-third of that sum can be written off the lines which were avowedly constructed for military purposes, and not expected to pay their way; and those who look forward to commercial lines being remunerative have none the worse of the argument, even when regard is had to past experience.

Joseph Dilworth, wholesale grocer, Toronto is financially embarrassed.

Senator Davis has introduced a bill at Washington to give the Great Northern the right of way across the Indian reservation in the northern part of Minnesota from Fosston to Duluth. This provides for the construction of a second line paralleling the Duluth and Winnipeg road.

**Redwood Brewery**

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Manufacturers Fine Stationery, Aberdeen, Scotland.

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(Late of Douglas, Manitoba.)

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WINNIPEG. - - MAN.



TRADE MARK.

**Montreal Markets.**

**Flour**—It is stated that had it not been for the high prices of mill feed this year, millers would have been out of pocket on the business done since the first of the year. Straight rollers are selling at about last week's prices, namely, at \$3 to 3.05 per barrel on track here, although the inside price has been shaded in some instances. Several round lots of patents have been sold in the west, supposed to be for export. We quote prices nominally as follows:—Patent, spring, \$3.60 to 3 65; Ontario patent, \$3.30 to 3.50; Straight roller, \$3 to 3.20; extra, \$2.70 to 2.90; superfine, \$2.45 to 2.65; fine, \$2.15 to 2.30; city strong bakers, \$3.40 to 3.55; Manitoba bakers, \$3.25 to 3.55; Ontario bags—extra, \$1.35 to 1 40; straight rollers, \$1.60 to 1.55; superfine, \$1.15 to 1.30; fine, \$1 to 1.10.

**Oatmeal**—The market is unchanged, and we quote jobbing prices as follows:—Rolled and granulated, \$4.20 to \$4.35; standard, \$3.95 to \$4.15. In bags, granulated and rolled are quoted at \$2.10 to 2.15, and standard at \$1.95 to \$2.

**Bran, etc**—Bran is so scarce and high that it is unobtainable, except at prices which buyers say they cannot pay. For instance, a car of Ontario bran was sold at \$18 laid down here on track, and the receiver only got that figure for the resale. Shorts are steady at \$17.50 to \$19 and moullie sells at \$22.

**Oats**—The market is very firm, but the only business is on local account, with sales of car lots of No. 2 in store at 40 and 40½c, some holders asking 41c per 34 lbs. No 3 sold at 39c.

**Barley**—The market is unchanged, with little or no business to report. Malting grades are steady at 49 to 52c, and feed at 42 to 43c.

**Wheat**—Holders of No. 1 Manitoba hard wheat are asking 77c Montreal freights. Here prices are nominally quoted at 76 to 77c for No. 1 hard and 74 to 75 for No. 2 hard. No. 2 red winter, 65 to 67c.

**Cured Meats**—The uncertainty of the duty has prevented packers from barreling the usual quantity of hog products. This is why comparatively few dressed hogs have been cut up by packers. The demand for pork is very slow, and the few lots that are selling bring from \$16 to 17 as to quality. Lard is also dull, the sale of one or two car loads being reported at 42½ to 50c per pail for compound. The demand for smoked meats is slow, and prices are on the easy side. Hams, per lb, 11 to 13c; lard, pure, in pails, per lb, 10 to 11½c; lard, compound, in pails, per lb, 7½ to 7¾c; bacon, per lb, 10½ to 11½c; shoulders, per lb, 9 to 10c.

**Dressed Hogs**—The absence of demand for heavy hogs has rendered it a difficult matter to sell them, as packers have been doing almost nothing in cutting up. A car load of heavy hogs weighing about 280 lbs was sold on this market since our last report at the low figure of \$5.75, and we quote \$5.75 to 6. Nice light butchers' stock will bring more money.

**Butter**—Sales of jobbing lots of finest creamery have been made at 24 to 25c, single selected packages bringing better figures. Finest Eastern townships dairy has brought 22½ to 23c, with Western selling at 18 to 20c. June creamery can be bought in the States at 16c, and laid down here duty paid at 20¾c. This is the creamery butter which has been offered on this market lately, although some parties called it Canadian. We quote prices as follows: Creamery, early made, 21 to 22c; creamery, late made, 24 to 25c; eastern townships, 21 to 22c; western, 19 to 20c. The sale was made of a lot of rolls at 20c, but the lot was exceptionally fine. Other sales were made at 13 to 19c.

**Eggs**—Grocers are paying 9 to 10c for jobbing lots of western, while Montreal limed bring 10 to 11c. Held fresh is also quoted at 10 to 11c.

**Apples**—Prices are a little higher this week, namely, \$4 to \$6 per barrel.

**Hides**—The signs at present are that the price of hides will have to come down still lower, as letters just received from Quebec state that stocks of hides there are large, and that tanners will not pay Montreal dealers more than 3½c for No. 1. Whether dealers will have to submit remains to be seen. Calfskins are down to 5c, sales having been made to dealers at that figure; but very few are coming in. Sheepskins are quoted at 75 to 80c. We quote prices as follows:—Nos 1, 2 and 3 light hides, to tanners, 4, 3 and 2c, and to dealers, 3½ and 2½ and 1½c. Heavy steers, 5½ to 6c. Calfskins, 7c; lambskins, 75 to 80c.

**Pickled Fish**—No 1 green cod rules at \$4.50 to \$5. No 1 large are scarce at \$7 50. Dry cod \$5 to 5.25, and stocks continue light. Salt herring are in small supply and firm at \$5 to 5.25 for Labrador. **Fresh Fish**—Frozen herring have sold at 50c, 75c and \$1.25 per 100 as to quality and size. Fresh haddock and cod 3½ to 4c; dorso 3c and pike 5c. **Oils**—Newfoundland cod oil is steady and prices are quoted at 35 to 37c. Steam refined seal oil, 45 to 47c. Cod liver oil quiet at 50 to 60c as to quality.—Trade Bulletin, Feb. 23.

**Toronto Markets.**

**Wheat**—Locally the feeling was stiffer and offerings to some extent were taken out of the market. One holer offered red and white north and west at 56½c, but this was exceptional. In consequence of the rise during the past three days holders are feeling more buoyant and are not inclined to part with holdings except at considerable higher figures than those quoted during the past week. Exporters are not yet in the market, though another day or two in Liverpool such as to day may induce buying for export account. Millers are the only buyers at present in the field, and they are not disposed to follow the advance until they see it is here to stay. A sale of grinding in transit, No. 1 hard, was made today at 78½c. Holders are asking 77c for No. 1 hard, Montreal freights, and 75c west, 75 and 73c for No. 2 hard.

**Flour**—Feeling rather steadier and enquiries more numerous. Straight rollers, Toronto freights, are quoted at \$2.65 to \$2.70.

**Millfeed**—Bran continues scarce and firm at \$15 for car lots on track; shorts on track, \$16. The same figures are quoted by city mills for ton lots at the mills.

**Oatmeal**—Steady at \$4 for cars of rolled oats on track, and \$4.20 for broken lots. Granulated slow at 10c higher.

**Peas**—Car lots of No 2 were obtainable today at 53c north and west and 54c east. A few odd cars changed hands at these figures.

**OATS**—Car lots of white west were held at 32½ to 33c. A few cars were sold at 32c. Cars of mixed or white on track are held at 37c.

**BARLEY**—No. 1 is quoted at 42½ to 43½c outside. Feed, 35 to 36c west and 36 to 37c east.

Car lot prices are: Flour (Toronto freights)—Manitoba patents, \$3.70 to \$3.75; Manitoba strong bakers, \$3.45 to 3.50; Ontario patents, \$2.90 to \$3; straight roller, \$2.65 to 2.70; extra \$2.40 to \$2.50; low grades, per bag, 90c to \$1. Bran, \$15. Shorts—\$16. Wheat (west and north points)—White, 57c; spring, 60c; red winter, 57c; goose, 53½ to 56c; spring, Midland, 61c; No 1 hard, 75c; No 2 hard, 73c. Peas (outside)—53c. Barley (outside)—No. 1, 42½ to 43c; feed, 35 to 37c. Oats, 32c. Buckwheat—43c. Rye—45c.

**BUTTER**—Receipts continue light. Individual houses are getting rather better prices in some instances, but as yet there is no general advance. The situation, however, is stronger. Choice dairy tubs sell at 19 to 20c, with an odd lot of extra fine at 20½c. Large rolls sell at 18 to 20c for good to choice, 16 to 18c for medium to good, and pound rolls

bring 19 to 20½c. Bakers' butter is quoted at 14 to 16c. Creamery pounds sell at 24 to 25c, and creamery tubs at 23 to 24c.

**Dressed Hogs**—Street deliveries were fair today and prices steady at \$6 to \$6 25 for choice light and medium weights. Farmers' run sold at \$5 35 to 5.00. Mixed rail lots are being bought by packers at \$5.75 to 5.85. Offerings are fair and prices moderate.

**Cured Meats**—Quotations are as follows: Mess pork, Canadian \$15 to 15.25; short cut \$16 to \$16 25; shoulder, mess, \$12.50 to 13; bacon, long clear, case lots 8½; ton lots 8½c; lard, Canadian tierces, 9½c; tubs, 9½c; pails, 10 to 10½c; and compounds in pails and tubs, 8 to 8½c; smoked hams, 11 to 11½c; bellies, 12 to 12½c; rolls, 8½ to 9c, and backs, 11 to 11½c. Packings salt is quoted at 60c per sack for coarse, and 62c for fine.

**Eggs**—Limed and held stock are still pressing for sale, and prices are depressed. Quotations are: pickled, 8 to 10c; held fresh, 8 to 10c; cold storage, 8 to 10c; fresh gathered, 13½ to 14c, and strictly now laid, 16½ to 17c.

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

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

**Onions**—Demand fair and prices easy. Commission houses are getting 1 to 1½c per lb for yellow Danvers and silver skins.

**Honey, etc**—Receipts are moderate, and prices are steady at 7½ to 8c for extracted, and \$1.50 to 1.75 per dozen for sections; maple syrup, choice eastern township, 9½c per imp gal.

**Poultry**—Quotations for strictly fresh killed stock are as follows, with "snowed" 1 to 1½c lb lower:—Turkeys, 9½ to 10½c; geese, 6½ to 7c; chickens, 25 to 50c; and ducks 50 to 80c.

**Dressed Meats**—Quotations are: Beef fores, 4 to 5½c; hinds, 5 to 8c; carcass lamb 6 to 7c; mutton, 4½ to 6c; and veal, 7 to 8½c; pork, \$6 to 6.25.

**Wool**—Supers are bought by dealers at 18½ to 19c, and are sold at 20 to 21c. Extras are sold by dealers 23 to 24c. Merchantable fleece is being taken by dealers at 17½ to 18c.

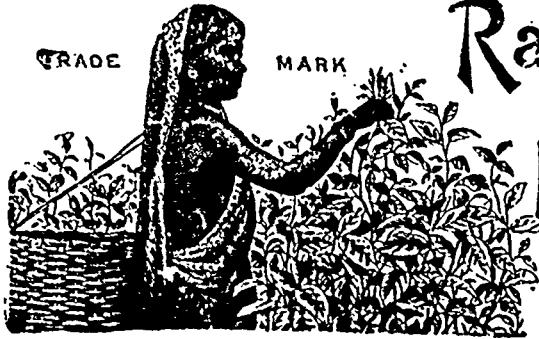
**Hides**—Quiet and unchanged. No. 1 green are quoted at 3½c. Heavy green hides, 60-lbs and over are quote at 3¾c. Skins—Rather firmer 80c for sheepskins. Calfskins dull and unchanged at 6c for No. 1, and cured at 6 to 8c for No. 1. Tallow—Dealers are paying 5½c, and are jobbing at 6c.—Empire, Feb 24.

**Cash Vs. Credit.**

Why do merchants encourage the credit system? The answer that you do not. Yes, but you do. If the system were not encouraged by merchants it would not be in existence today. Did you ever stop to think that the mercantile community of the country is the only body of men who tolerate the credit system? Let's see you buy postage stamps, postal notes, money orders, etc., on credit. Go to the theatre, and you pay cash, and railroad tickets are cash on delivery to the purchaser. Why should not the merchant demand and receive cash? Simply because he encourages the credit system.

It may be an impossibility to completely eradicate the credit system, but a strict limitation upon credits is a step on the right road, and its evolution will be practically a cash basis system of doing business. It is worthy of a trial, and should begin among the jobbers. It will quickly spread among the retailers, like measles in a country school, and when it does it has solved the dead-beat problem for all time.

When sifted down, it will be found that the credit system is the progenitor of and responsible for more evils that affect the financial and business world than all the other agencies combined.—Herald of Commerce.



# Ram Lal's PURE INDIAN TEA

GUARANTEED ABSOLUTELY PURE  
AS MANUFACTURED ON THE  
GARDENS IN INDIA.

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

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

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

## Lake of the Woods Milling Co., Ltd.

Mills at KEEWATIN and PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE, MANITOBA.

We have the **BEST** Mills  
Buy the Wheat and  
Manufacture the **FLOUR** in the Dominion.

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

**WE DEFY COMPETITION.**

Offices at: Montreal, Keewatin, Winnipeg & Portage la Prairie.

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—MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALEERS OF—

### Men's, Boys' and Children's Clothing.

Albert Buildings, Victoria Square, MONTREAL.

Represented by Mr. W. H. Leishman, Sample Room 32 McIntyre Block  
Main Street, Winnipeg.

S. O. MATTHEWS.

**SPRING TRADE, 1894.**

W. C. TOWERS.

**NEW GOODS AGAIN!**

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

**Magnificent Range of Ties.**

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

## MATTHEWS, TOWERS & CO.

WHOLESALE MEN'S FURNISHINGS,

7 Victoria Square, — MONTREAL.

## JOHN L. CASSIDY & COMPANY,

—IMPORTERS OF—

China, Crockery and Glassware,

Offices and Sample Rooms:

339 and 341 St. Paul Street, MONTREAL

Branches { 62 Princess St., Winnipeg, Man.  
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## DICK, BANNING & CO

MANUFACTURERS OF

Lumber, Shingles and Lath,

DOORS AND SASH.

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

## KIRKPATRICK & COOKSON

Established 1860,

MONTREAL,

Commission Merchants,

Flour, Grain, Butter, &c.

Advances made on Consignments to British or  
Continental markets

## RUBLEE, RIDDELL & CO.

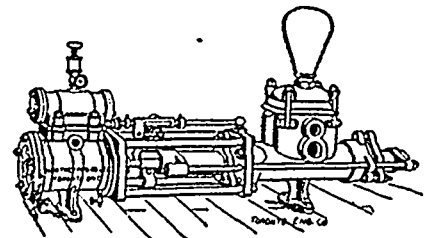
Commission Merchants

AND IMPORTERS OF

Green and Dried Fruits.

15 OWEN STREET,

WINNIPEG



Outside Plunger Boiler Feed Pump.

## STEAM PUMPS

—FOR—

ALL PURPOSES.

## Northey Mfg. Co., Ltd.

TORONTO, ONTARIO.

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

# WILLIAM L. KEENE & CO

(Successors to Chipman, Moran & Co.)

SHIPBROKERS & COMMISSION MERCHANTS

632 Cordova St., Vancouver, B.C.

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

## For Sale

A BARGAIN.

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

STUART & HARPER,  
Machinery Dealers, Winnipeg, Man.

## BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Vancouver Business Review.

February 26, 1894.

Business has slightly improved in retail lines, but merchants are well stocked, and except in necessities, wholesale business is very dull. Four vessels are now on their way to this port, and the lumber trade will soon revive. The market is weaker in every department. Farmers are bringing in abundance of hay. It is quoted \$2 lower, with a downward tendency. Potatoes are weak at lower prices. They are selling for \$7.00 in Washington State. The duty is \$5.00; freight, \$2.50. A steamboat man offers to lay potatoes down in Victoria for \$13 a ton. Eastern creamery butter is practically out of the market though a car load is expected next week. California butter supplies the demand. Cured meats etc. are weak at present prices. Fruit is very scarce. Japanese eggs very plentiful. Choice eggs scarce. Good quality wheat from Okanagan country is coming in.

### B. C. Market Quotations.

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

**VEGETABLES**—Potatoes, \$21 to \$25 per ton; onions, 3 to 3½c; cabbage, 1½ to 2c; carrots, turnips and beets, 1½ to 1½c.

**EGGS**—Eastern case eggs, 16c; fresh, 20 to 25c.

**FRUITS**—Lemons, Cal., \$3.50 to 4.00; B.C. Japanese oranges, 60c; navals, to \$2.75 3; seedlings, 2.25 to \$2.50

**POULTRY**—Geese, 14c; turkeys, 16c; chickens, 15c; duck, 14c, all scarce.

**FLOUR, FEED, GRAIN, ETC.**—The Ogilvie Milling Co. and Keewatin Milling Co. quote standard brands of Manitoba flour, in car lots only, at Victoria, Vancouver and Westminster as follows: Patent, per bbl., \$4.10; strong bakers, \$4.10. The Columbia Flouring Mills quote Enderby flour in carload lots at Victoria, Vancouver and New Westminster: Premier, \$4.50; XXX, \$4.00; strong bakers, or XX, \$3.80; superfine, \$3.50. Quotations split peas \$3.50; pearl barley \$5.00. **RICE**—The Victoria rice mills quote wholesale Japan rice small lots are: Flour, Manitoba patents, \$4.50; strong bakers, \$4.00; ladies choice \$4.25; prairie lily, \$4.25; Oregon, \$4.85. Enderby mills—three star, \$4.30; two star,

## Every Mackintosh

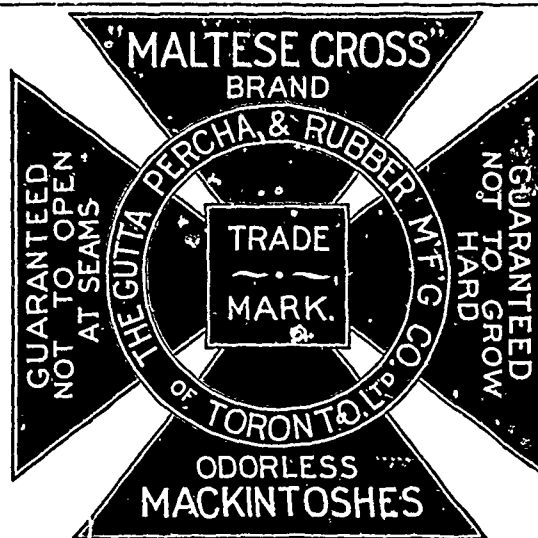
Bearing this Trade Mark is

Thoroughly Guaranteed.

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

For Sale by all the Leading Wholesale Houses.

Try them and you will Buy Again.



\$3.90; oatmeal eastern \$3.00; California granulated in gunnies, \$4.25; National mills, Victoria, \$3.00; rolled oats eastern \$3.00 to \$3.25; California, \$4.00; National mills \$3.00 per sack; Westminster Mills, 4c per lb., cornmeal \$2.75; per ton, \$77.50; best China rice, do., \$100; China rice, do., \$70; rice flour, do, \$70; chit rice, do, \$25; rice meal do, \$17.50; chopped feed \$30 per ton; bran, \$23; shorts \$25; Manitoba oats, \$34.00; wheat \$28; oil cake, \$40; hay, \$14. Feed wheat, \$28 to 28 per ton; oats \$31; chop barley, \$30. California malting barley, \$26 to \$27 f.o.b. in San Francisco. California chop, \$32 to \$33. Oak Lake patent Hungarian \$4.25; Oak Lake strong bakers, \$3.95. Shorts, \$23; bran, \$21; oatley chop, \$26; Brandon Mills, Hungarian, \$4.50; strong bakers, \$4.40

**DRESSED MEAT, LIVE STOCK, ETC.**—Live steers are 3½c; cows 3c; beef, 7c;—sheep, 4 to 4½c; mutton, 9½c; hogs, 5½ to 6c; pork, 8 to 10c.

**SUGARS**—Unchanged and steady. Powdered and icing, 6½c; Paris lump, 5½c; granulated 4½c; extra C, 4½c; fancy yellow, 4½c; yellow, 4½c; golden C, 4c.

**DAIRY**—Eastern creamery is quoted at 30c, scarce; dairy, 24 to 25c, scarce; cheese, 13½c, very scarce; California butter, 28 to 30c.

**CURED MEATS**—Hams 14c; breakfast bacon, 14½c; backs 13c; long clear, 11c; short rolls, 11½c; Lard is held at the following figures: In tins, 14c per pound; in pail and tubs, 12½c; mess pork, \$20; short cut, \$24.

### Brief Business Notes.

Wm. Wadds, jeweler, Vancouver; opened. John K. Sutherland, drugg, Vancouver; started.

James Caldwell, tailor, Nanaimo, reported sold out.

J. S. Anderson, electric supplies, Vancouver; loss by fire.

Mrs. J. W. Miller has opened a bakery at Chilliwack.

Mr. Hanson intends erecting a sawmill at Fort Steele.

Clarence H. King, commission agent, Victoria, is dead.

A. J. Venn, boots and shoes, Vernon; moving to Kamloops.

W. C. Christie, cigars, Victoria, sold out to L. C. DeCarley.

S. Huff, hotel, New Westminster; style now Huff & Swanson.

K. Thompson, livery, Kelowna, has sold out to Scoott & Gray.

Thos. Vincent, restaurant, Victoria, has sold out to Mrs. White.

Williamson & Patkett, butchers, Arminstrong, have dissolved.

Small & Pidcock, teas, etc., Victoria, have purchased John Faulkner's business.

The Westminster fish Co. shipped two carloads of halibut to New York last week.

Campbell & Doherty, tailors, New Westminster, contemplate opening at Vancouver.

J. W. McColl, barrister, who was one of the junior partners in the late firm of Corbould, McColl, Wilson and Campbell, has opened an office on his own account at New Westminster.

A number of commercial travellers from the far east are in town. Among them: W. H. Lawton, of Rice, Lewis & Co., and Mr. Stater, of H. H. Fudger & Co., Toronto.

J. F. Jaeck, member of one of the oldest drug firms in Victoria, has purchased the good will and business of Jao. Reed, corner of Cordova and Albert street. Mr. Jaeck will reside here.

It is an assured fact that the Fraser river is to be spanned by a steel structure at Westminster costing a half million dollars. The government guarantees the interest. This, in conjunction with railroad connections, will open up farming land of great richness.

Hundreds of tons of potatoes have recently been imported from the United States to supply the Victoria market, which in another month or so will materially increase owing to requirements for seed. Eggs have declined five cents at Victoria during the week, but butter remains steady.

A valuable find of coal has been discovered at Sumas. A company has been organized, and an English syndicate were negotiating for its purchase. The company have requested correspondents to refrain giving particulars until the deal is consummated. It is said there are several wide veins and the coal is very rich.

Baker & Leeson who have carried on an extensive commission business here for the past two years, have sold out. Stewart & Lewthwaite & Co. members of both firms, were formerly of Manitoba: Mr. Stewart was connected with the wholesale grocery of Thompson, Colville & Co. for several years, while Mr. Lewthwaite was grain buyer for the Ogilvie Milling Co. Baker and Leeson will remain in Vancouver.

There is a movement on foot to establish a creamery in Victoria. The milk will be collected at various stations, and sent to Victoria every morning. A large dairy farm near Victoria will also be run in connection with the creamery. The city council will be asked for the privilege of using some of the stalls in the market. In this connection milk vending seems to be about the best paying business in Vancouver. A Vancouver milk vender as client in answer to a lawyer's query, stated that he was making \$500 out of his business. His cows cost him \$1500.

## REMOVAL NOTICE.

## O'LOUGHLIN BROS. &amp; CO.,

Have removed to their

New Premises, No. 41 Princess Street

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

Wholesale Paper, Stationery and General Jobbers,  
AND PRINTERS.

41 Princess Street,

WINNIPEG.

## Toronto Grocery Markets.

**Canned Goods**—There is a firmer feeling in canned vegetables, but no actual change has taken place in prices, although some houses are trying to secure an extra 5c per dozen. Demand for tomatoes, peas, corn and beans is more active than a week ago, and most houses report that they are now experiencing a brisk trade in these lines, at from 80 to 85c. As noted in another column, the members of the Canadian Packers' Association are not offering at the moment, but we hear of tomatoes being offered by non-members at 80c. Quarter apples have been selling freely during the week at \$1.40; gallons are quoted at \$2.10 to 2.25. For other kinds of fruits the demand is moderate only at these prices. Peaches, \$3 to 3.25 for 3's, \$2.10 to 2.25 for 2's; raspberries and strawberries, \$2 to 2.10. Salmon continues quiet and unchanged, the Lenten demand so far being of a limited character. Prices are unchanged at \$1.20 to 1.30 for tall tins and \$1.50 for flats, first class stock. Canned lobster is moving fairly well at \$1.85 to 2.10 for talls, and \$2.40 to 2.50 for flats.

**Coffees**—There is the usual trade doing, and prices are unchanged. We quote, green, in bags, as follows: Rio, 22 to 23c; East Indian, 27 to 30c; South American, 21 to 23c; Santos, 22 to 23c; Java, 30 to 32c; Mocha, 27 to 28c; Maracaibo, 21 to 23c.

**Nuts**—We quote as follows: Brazil nuts, 13 to 15c a pound; Sicily shelled almonds, 28 to 32c a pound; Terragona almonds, 12½ to 14c; peanuts, 11 to 12c for roasted and 8 to 10c for green; coconuts, \$4.50 to 5.00 per sack; Grenoble walnuts, 12½ to 15c; Marbot walnuts, 12 to 13c; Bordeaux walnuts, 11½ to 12½c; filberts, 9½ to 10½c; pecans, 13½ to 15c; nuts, per bushel, hickory, \$2.

**Rice**—We quote: Ordinary, 3½c to 3¾c; Montreal Japan, 5 to 5½c; imported Japan at 5½c to 6½c.

**Spices**—Pure black pepper, 13 to 15c; pure white, 20 to 28c; pure Jamaica ginger, 25 to 27c; cloves, 14 to 25c; pure mixed spice, 30 to 35c.

**Sugar**—Demand is, on the whole, light, although an odd car lot is selling here and there. The feeling in regard to prices is still one of firmness. Wholesalers quote granulated firm at 4½c, and the range in yellows is from 3½ to 4½c, but the inside quotation is for the very dark article.

**Syrups**—Demand is good, with bright table syrups at 2½ to 3c still the favorites. We quote: Dark, 20 to 25c; medium, 25 to 28c; bright, 30 to 35c; very bright, 50c.

**Molasses**—There is still a good business doing in this line, particularly in New Orleans, at 28 to 30c in barrels, and 32½ to 34c in half-barrels.

**Dried Fruit**—The firmness in Valencia raisins continues to be the feature of the dried fruit

market. Advices state that no concessions are probable on present prices, and that for the low Valencias held at Denia full figures will be asked. We quote: Off-stalk, 4½c; fine off-stalk, 5 to 5½c; selected, 5½ to 6c; layers, selected, 6½ to 6¾c. Currants are in fair demand at unchanged prices. Letters received this week from Patras say that the position there is deplorable, and that the expectation is that legislation will be effected with a view to encouraging local consumption of the surplus stock, and at the same time limit stocks available for export. On the Toronto market we quote: Provincials, 3½ to 4c in brls and half brls; Filiatras, 4 to 4½c in brls, and 4½ to 4¾c in half brls; Patras, 5 to 5½c in brls, 5½ to 5¾c in half brls, 4½ to 6¾c in cases; Vostizzas, 6½ to 7½c in cases, 6½ to 7½c in half cases; Panariti, 9 to 10c. Prunes are in active demand and firm at 5½ to 7c in cases. There have been slight advances in the primary markets on the lower grades. Figs are quiet; boxes run the way from 8½ to 14½c, according to quality and weight, and fine natural are quoted at from 4½ to 5½c. Dates are quiet at 5 to 5½c.

**Dried Apples**—Quietness still characterizes the market and prices are firm at 5½ to 6½c.—Grocer.

## The Cattle Situation.

It has been a good many years since the cattle trade was in such a bad fix as it is now. Up to a week or two ago there was a disposition among cattle feeders to hold on as long as possible, thinking, perhaps, that the long lane of depression would surely have a turn. They have waited and holed against fate, and now that the sky is still black and threatening many have lost confidence, and determined to let loose regardless of consequences. Fortunately corn and hay are cheap, and by following the cattle closely with hogs the low prices have in a measure been counteracted by a fair compensation for hogs. If hogs were as low in proportion as cattle there is no telling what heavy losses the feeder would be obliged to bear, but they are not, which, at the present crisis, is a most fortunate thing. When the bulk of the cattle have to sell at about good feeder prices it certainly does look very discouraging, and it requires a good deal of moral courage to feed cattle in the face of such a disastrous outlook. However, it is better to feed to a good finish under the circumstances than to rush recklessly to market with half fat cattle that are not good enough to reach shippers and exporters. The latter are making plenty of money now, but they want well-finished steers, and only a limited number at that. There is little or no chance for the outlet for the medium class of cattle to improve until business picks up sufficiently to make a larger consumptive demand.—Chicago Drovers' Journal, Feb. 21.

## Teas.

The London Grocers' Gazette of February 10 reviews the tea situation as follows:—

**China Tea**—Business on this market continues on a very small scale, and the tendency has again been to easier prices for common grades. Red leaf tea were weaker at 4½ to 5½d per pound, and some export trade was doing in them, and good leafed teas, Paklums and Pan-yongs, from 6l per pound up, were dealt in, but only to a small extent. In black leaf business has been done in 5½ to 6½d per pound kinds, and a few better class Ningchows have also been sold. New makes continue to sell at rates. Green teas are quiet, with only small auctions.

**Indian Teas**—The week has been a difficult one on account of the very large quantities put forward. Buyers filled themselves up on Monday, and were therefore hardly in a position to give the other day's auctions their full meed of attention, with the result that towards the close there was a good deal of irregularity, and, as regards all low and undesirable grades, a generally lower tone. It must be noted, however, that quality in the low grades was worse than usual, and a large proportion of very rubbishy sorts was brought forward. With a slight decline in the commonest kinds the weakness ended, and all teas with any point and character were decidedly more difficult to buy. Pekoes, from 6½d per pound upwards especially, when with any style, were taken at steadily hardening prices, and broken Pekoes with tip were frequently pence per pound dearer than at the opening sales of the year. Showy teas with stand out tip are daily becoming scarcer, and as the Irish division have been looking after anything at all stand-out, prices for desirable parcels have been considerably run up.

**Ceylon Teas**—Tuesday's auctions were far too large to be properly handled by the trade, and lasting as they did till nearly 6 o'clock in the evening, everyone was completely worn out long before the close. With small breaks included, there were something like a thousand samples to value, so that the marked irregularity in prices can scarcely be wondered at. Quality in the low grades was about as poor as it could be, and even the best gardens were more or less disappointing in this respect. A much larger proportion was selling at 6d and 5½d per pound than we have seen lately, and many of the teas seemed "weathery" and almost out of condition in character. Leaf, too, was generally very bad and ragged. Broken Pekoes, although not any too desirable, were in the low grades showing wonderful value, and at present rates the 6½ to 9d per pound kinds must be worth buying. The proportion of broken Pekoes over 1s per pound was again very small, and the few really good parcels met with strong competition. This also applies to Pekoes, the best of which were decidedly firmer.

### Trade Revival in Britain.

The London Financial Times takes a confident view of the situation and outlook in trade affairs. That journal says: After a prolonged and painful period of depression there are signs of light ahead. We may go to far, indeed, as to predict that a twelvemonth hence not a few Englishmen will have to congratulate themselves on a prosperous time, instead of, as now, bewailing their trading position, and talking about the effects of the successive blows administered to them since the summer of 1890. Happily, we are no longer without signs of improvement in sundry directions, and when once considerable sections of the business population decide that things are going better their efforts must generate improvements all round. This is exactly the position to-day. Some few laggard industries may still have to reach lower depths, but by far the greater number are now progressive, not only at home, but abroad also.

In this country, at all events, it is obvious that the worst of the depression has been passed through, and most of our industries are reported to be in a healthy and reviving condition. Board of Trade figures show that the proportion of unemployed to employed is declining, whilst many trades are reported to be more than normally active for the time of year. There can be no question as to the comparative activity in Lancashire. Only the other day Sir Courtenay Boyle drew attention at Wolverhampton to the remarkable increase in the exportation of cotton fabrics to the East, prophesying early prosperity for the nation, and it is equally certain that the coal industry is now experiencing much difficulty in keeping pace with orders. Practically, all the mines are now employed, whilst a very considerable proportion of this number are working extra shifts in order to meet the demand for engine and household fuel.

The news from the steel and iron trades is even more encouraging. In Scotland the improvement has progressed almost to the condition of a boom, largely owing to the natural requirements for new battleships and cruisers. The steel plate makers are reported to be full up with orders, as likewise are the manufacturers of boiler plates, angles and bars. In the Middlesborough district, again, the activity is more noticeable than for a long while past. "Ninety three" was a fairly good year for the iron trade there, but "Ninety four" promises to be much better. In short, throughout all the British iron districts the output and sale of iron and iron manufactures is now very considerable, nor must it be ignored that prices all round are fairly remunerative. Pig iron is fetching about 4s per ton for Scotch, 3s 6d for Cleveland and 4s for Hematite, with every appearance of a further advance, whilst steel ship plates now command about £5 10s a ton, and other manufactured iron in proportion.

A boom in "iron" means good times all round; at all events, it has read so in the past, and it should read so again. It is not in Great Britain, alone, moreover, that those industries are reviving. Exact figures are not yet forthcoming, but it is notorious that in the United States a sharp recovery has set in, and most of the iron works in the North and South are now running full time. From the coal centres, again, the latest intelligence is much more favorable, and when once the tariff question is settled there is likely to be a general resumption of industry throughout the States.

There is no need, however, to confine our attention to the industries mentioned when deciding that commerce is once more progressive. The indications of better times are now manifold and unmistakable, and, to a limited extent, may be said to be world-wide. Shipbuilders and marine engineers are no longer complaining. Apart from the Government's orders, which will entail steady occupation for many months ahead, there is a decided disposi-

tion to order new vessels, yachts included. Last month the Clyde and other Scotch shipyards turned out thirteen vessels, aggregating 18,080 tons, whilst they booked orders for new tonnage to the extent of over 30,000 tons. From the English yards similar good news is to hand. Nor is the fact to be wondered at, considering that the commercial depression originated solely in a financial panic, or rather in a sequence of such panics, the foundations of commerce being all along sound.

### Packers Out of the Market.

Canadian packers of canned vegetables are temporarily out of the market; at least those who are members of the association. Regarding the object there is a difference of opinion among the wholesale trade.

"So far as I can learn," said one jobber, "the object of the packers in not offering now is to allow us wholesalers to work off the surplus stock we have on hand. You see the big demand which low prices were expected to stimulate did not materialize, and consequently we have all a little more than we expected we would. Don't misunderstand me, however. Stocks are not, as a rule, excessive. There was at the beginning of the season pretty heavy stocks of old goods on hand, but these have now been nearly all worked off. What we have now of tomatoes is none too large, while of corn there is not a plethora, and the supply of beans is not heavy. If stocks of anything are large it is probably peas. Although the main object the packers have in view is to compel the wholesale trade to pay higher prices when we have sold out the canned goods we have now on hand, yet at the same time I think they are doing a wise thing: One of the few wise things, in fact, which they have ever done."

"No, I do not think, as some do, that the primary object of the packers is to enable us to work off present stocks," remarked another wholesaler. "At the meeting of the association in Hamilton a few weeks ago it was decided to form a sort of pool and sell the goods through a committee. And I think, therefore, that they are just merely off the market until this scheme is perfected. In years gone by, you know, the wholesale trade bought largely of futures, generally to our loss and the packers' gain. This season, however, we have been doing little or nothing in futures, and the result is that we have made a little money, although not much. But whatever may be the object of the canners, we are independent of them, for the trade have supplies enough for the next three months. Tomatoes, I think, are good property, but I guess there are a good many peas; and you know we get new peas about June from the market gardeners. As far as this scheme of selling through a committee is concerned, I don't think it will work. They have tried it before and failed."—Canadian Grocer.

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OF THE BEST BRANDS

9th STREET, - BRANDON

## THE PROPOSED SOUTH EASTERN RAILWAY.

(Continued from page 582.)

closed with on the best terms the Government can secure. The Government which fails to grasp the situation at such a vital moment as the present, will certainly be called to account for their apathy, if not for their stupidity and blundering.

Another little point our Provincial Government would do well to remember, namely, that while the Province has incurred a debt of two and a half million dollars almost entirely for railway development, not a dollar of that amount has as yet been spent east of the Red River, and to make their railway policy as just as it is progressive, would require the expenditure of all the projectors of this road west on the eastern side of this stream. The construction of this proposed road would fill that just demand, and make the Government policy complete and unique.

### EDITORIAL NOTES.

The Manitoba legislature has unanimously endorsed a resolution prepared by Mr. Fisher in favor of the reconstruction or total abolition of the federal senate.

Erastus Wiman has pleaded not guilty to the charge of forgery, referred to in The Commercial last week, and he has been admitted to bail on a deposit of \$25,000 cash, furnished by Charles Deer, the implement manufacturer of Moline, Illinois. General Tracy, Mr. Wiman's counsel, has made the following statement: "I am entirely satisfied, after close examination, that Mr. Wiman has committed no crime, and unless I am greatly misinformed the trial will develop a state of facts which will show that Mr. Wiman is not only not a criminal, but that he has done nothing that can seriously reflect upon his honor or integrity as a man."

A bill has been introduced in the Manitoba legislature to amend the County Courts act. One of the important features of the bill is the proposal to increase the jurisdiction of the court to cover claims amounting to as much as \$400. Heretofore the county court jurisdiction extended to claims amounting only to \$250 or under, and suits dealing with larger amounts had to come up in the higher and more expensive courts. The proposed amendment will be favorably received as tending to reduce the cost of litigation.

The Judicial Committee of the Privy Council has given an important decision respecting insolvency legislation. A dispute arose between the Ontario provincial authorities and the Federal Government regarding jurisdiction, the claim being that the Federal Parliament had exclusive control over legislation affecting insolvency and bankruptcy. The Privy Council has declared the Ontario act respecting assignments and preferences by insolvents to be good law, thus giving authority to the provinces to pass legislation relating to insolvency.

In the Manitoba Legislature last week Mr. Campbell moved, That in the opinion of this

House, the time has arrived when it is desirable to make agriculture a subject of study in the public schools. There were several speeches in favor of the motion, which was passed. More practical and less ornamental education is the crying need of the present day. Though farming cannot be learned from books, there are certain rudiments of agriculture which might be taught to advantage in the schools. At any rate it might cultivate a greater love and respect for agricultural pursuits, and have a tendency to keep young people upon the farms, instead of drawing them from the farms to the cities, which is a regrettable feature of our present system of education.

In the last issue of the Canadian Mining Gazette there appears an article giving a description of a new process which is being especially introduced into this country by Dr. Eames for the treatment of refractory ores. S. V. Halstead, who is interested in a promising property in the Rat Portage district, has shipped to Toronto a car load of ore, which is to come under this treatment. It is the intention of the proprietors of the process to test the efficacy of their treatment upon the product of these mines, and if the experiment is successful, a mill of this class will be established at Rat Portage. It has been claimed heretofore that the difficulty of mining development in the district was owing to the refractory ores, which cannot be handled by the ordinary stamp mill process. If a successful method for treating this class of ores has been discovered, it should go a long way toward assisting in the development of the Lake of the Woods district.

According to law, municipalities in Manitoba are allowed to give bonuses for flour mills, while they are prohibited from giving bonuses for other purposes. During a debate to amend the Municipal Act in the Legislature recently, a strong disposition was shown to abolish the exception allowed in the case of flour mills, several members condemning bonusing of any nature whatever. It would perhaps be just about as well if no exception were made in favor of flour mills. In some cases mills have amply repaid the district in which they are located, for the amount of the bonus given them, but in a number of other instances, where mills have been erected through the influence of a bonus, nothing but dissatisfaction has been the result. Probably results have been unsatisfactory in a majority of cases. It is generally recognized that the principle of bonusing is wrong, and when this principle is recognized and legislated upon, it is in itself a strong argument against making exceptions in the case of particular industries. As a general principle it would be the proper course to say, either abolish the right to bonusing, without exceptions, or allow bonusing generally.

A suit of special interest to retail merchants came up in Winnipeg on Monday, which involved the question of responsibility of a husband for the payment of goods sold to his wife, after she had left him. The wife of Edward Taylor, near Winnipeg, ordered \$137 worth of goods from Jerry Robinson & Co., of Winnipeg. The woman was at this time living with her

mother, having left her husband. Taylor was sued for the amount of the purchase, and at the first trial Judge Walker gave judgment for plaintiff. The case was appealed and came before Judge Bain, who reversed the decision in the first suit. His lordship held that the evidence showed that Mrs. Taylor left her husband without his consent and the separation did not take place by mutual consent. It also failed to justify the contention that it was on account of defendant's neglect to provide for his wife that she was compelled to leave him. She had no implied authority to pledge his credit for even necessities, and even if she had authority to purchase necessities for herself it had not been shown that the goods were necessities. The circumstances under which Mrs. Taylor bought so large a bill of goods should have made the plaintiff cautious.

It is commonly believed that while the improvement of the Red river navigation, so as to make the river navigable in all seasons between the lake and Winnipeg, would be a benefit to the latter city, it would injure the town of Selkirk, which is now the head of navigation in low water. Capt. Robinson, who is about the best posted man in regard to the resources of the lake region, and a large property owner at Selkirk, however differs from this belief, and expresses the opinion that Selkirk would gain rather than receive injury from the proposed improvement of the river navigation. Capt. Robinson, who is largely interested in lumbering on Lake Winnipeg, further says that they could lay down the lumber at Winnipeg from the lake at \$3 per thousand less money than at present, if the boats could come right to the city, instead of being obliged to transfer the lumber from boats to the railway at Selkirk. Cordwood from the lake could be laid down at Winnipeg for \$1.75 per cord less than the cost by the present mode of double handling. Mr. Robinson says that business on the lake is four times greater now than it was before the mouth of the river was deepened. No doubt the further improvement of the river as far as Winnipeg would bring about a much more rapid increase of shipping and general trade upon the lake.

In the Manitoba Legislature last week Mr. Martin moved: That in the opinion of this House, the schools of this province should be secular, pure and simple. If it would satisfy the opponents of the national school system of this province, by all means let us have purely secular schools. There is abundant opportunity for our young people to receive religious instruction in this country outside of the public schools; and indeed it is questionable if the religious exercises conducted in the schools is at all edifying or restraining to the pupils. The writer's own experiences of the religious exercises in the schools in his school days is quite the contrary. In such a mixed community as we have in Manitoba, there seems to be good reason to believe that religious teaching might be left entirely to home and Church influences, with advantage to the state. True religion, we do not believe, would suffer in the least from this course, while anything that would help to restore harmony among the people, without sacrifice to any interest, should

be quickly adopted. Harmony would promote the spread of religious influence, and if the abolition of the merely formal religious exercises in the public schools would tend toward harmony among the people, it would be a good act to do away with these exercises. Mr. Martin's motion was defeated by six to twenty-seven.

**Toronto Hardware Market**

Rope—We quote:—Sisal, 7-16 in and larger, 8c; 1/2, 5 16, 3/4 in, 8 1/2c. Manila, 7 16 in and larger, 19 to 10 1/2; 1/2, 5 16, 3/4 in, 10 1/2 to 11 1/2c.

Green Wire Cloth—Prices are unchanged at \$1.85 to 1.90 per 100 square feet.

Pig Iron—Some carload lots of Nova Scotia, on account of orders booked last fall, have been coming in, and a few orders for Scotch iron, delivery April 1, are announced, but on terms that were private. Trade is, however, still quiet, and quotations are purely nominal. We quote nominal as before. Summerite, \$20.50 to 21; Carabroe, \$19.50 to 20; Simeon's, \$19.50 to 19.75.

Bar Iron—Business is still confined to small quantities at \$1.35 to 1.90. Stocks in the hands of the mills are light.

Sheet Iron—A continued improvement is to be noted, the demand being all round good. Prices have been shaded a little, but for quantities only, it is claimed. \$2.75 is still quoted as the base price.

Galvanized Iron—Is going out fairly well, principally in the heavier gauges—namely: 26, 24 and 22. Some few cases lots in the lower gauges have changed hands. Prices unchanged. We quote Queen's Head and Gordon Crown brands at 5 to 5 1/2c for 16 to 24 gauge.

Ingot and Straits Tin—Some few good orders have been booked and forwarded, but in general orders have been small and prices easier, at 20 to 21c for small lots and 19 1/2 to 20c for quantities.

Ingot Copper—Business is opening up a little in this line, but the movement is still light, however. We quote 11 1/2 to 12c for ton lots and 1/2 extra for small lots.

Sheet Copper—Shipments from stock have been limited, but import lots have just arrived and are being delivered at destination. Prices are unchanged at 15 to 17c per pound.

Zinc Spelter—Although a few orders have been received business generally ruled quiet, at 4 1/2 to 4 3/4c for domestic and 4 1/2 to 4 5/8c for imports.

Sheet Steel—There are a few sorting-up lots moving, but on the whole it continues quiet. Import orders are not to hand. We quote base price \$2.25 for plates and \$2.40 for beads.

Boiler Tubes—Boiler makers are quite busy, and there is a fair demand for tubes in consequence. Prices are lower, with the tendency still downward. We quote: 1 1/2 inch, 8c; 2 inch, 9c; 2 1/2 inch, 10c; 3 inch, 10 1/2c; 3 1/2 inch, 11c; 4 inch, 11c.

Corrugated Iron—A number of enquiries are being received, but it is on the whole quiet, as is usual in February. We quote, per square, for galvanized: 26 gauge, \$1.25; 22 gauge, \$1; painted, \$3 to 4.50.

Tin Plates—Are going out quite freely, and, with the exception of one or two odd sizes, stocks are complete. We quote as before: \$3.85 to \$4 for I.C charcoal, and \$3.40 to 3.50 for coke tin, 14x20 basis.

Sheet Zinc—There is not much doing and prices are unchanged at 5 1/2 to 5 3/4c.

Hoops and Bands—Are in brisk demand at the figures quoted last week, viz., \$2.45 to 2.55. Stocks are still heavy.

Canada Plates—We quote: All dull, \$2.60 to 2.65; half polished, \$2.75; and all bright, \$2.90.

Solder—Prices unchanged at 14 to 16c according to quality.

Pig Lead—Prices are unchanged at \$2.90 to \$3 per 100 pounds.

Antimony—We quote 11 1/2 to 11 3/4c.

Glass—Business continues quiet, but even then jobbers find it difficult to supply the demand for the sizes wanted on account of the lowness of stocks. Prices are being maintained at \$1.20 to \$1.25 1st break. There are still some important orders being booked. Plate glass remains quiet and unchanged.

Paints and Oils—The anticipated advance in the price of turpentine has materialized, the figures now being 60c Toronto, Hamilton, London and Guelph, with 2c per gallon added for delivery at outside points. It was anticipated that the advance would have been at least 3c per gallon. The association, however, was satisfied with 2c for the time being, but the market is strong at the advance in sympathy with the American market. There is not much demand for turpentine. Linseed oil is in fair demand and unchanged at 69c for raw and 63c for boiled, Toronto, Hamilton, London, Guelph, with 2c added for delivery at outside points. Orders are being taken for Paris green, but it is early yet for much business to be done in this line. Putty is quiet, at \$1.90 to \$2 for bulk and \$2 to 2.10 in bladders. White lead is quiet and unchanged at the 5c. basis. The paint and oil trade shows some signs of improvement.

Old Material.—Business is dull. There has been a slight drop in the price of stove cast scrap and old copper bottoms. We quote prices paid by dealers as follows: Agricultural scrap, 55c per owt.; machinery cast, 60c per owt. stove cast scrap, 35 to 40c; No. 1 wrought scrap, 40c per owt; No. 2, including sheet iron, hoop iron and mixed steel, 10c; new light scrap copper 7 1/2c; heavy scrap copper 8 to 8 1/2c; old copper bottoms 7 to 7 1/2c; light scrap brass 5c; heavy yellow scrap brass, 7c; heavy red scrap brass, 7 to 7 1/2c; scrap lead, 1 1/2 to 2c; scrap zinc, 1 1/2 to 2c; scrap rubber, 3c; country mixed rags, 75 to 80c per 100 lbs.; clean dry bones, 45 to 55c per 100 lbs.; borings and turnings, 10 to 15c.

**Toronto Live Stock Market.**

Butchers' Cattle—The quantity taken by Montreal buyers yesterday left the market in such a position as to make it comparatively easy for local butchers and dealers to absorb the rest. Buyers were moderately active during the morning and by noon there was not much stuff an old. Prices ranged from 2 1/2 to 3c for inferior to medium; 3 to 3 1/2 for medium to good; 3 1/2 to 3 3/4 for good to choice; 3 1/2 to 3.70 for choice to extra choice loads, with rather more for picked lots.

Hogs—Buying was active and all were taken by noon. Prices remain about the same. Long half fat hogs, weighing 140 up to 220 lbs for going into bacon for the British market, sell readily at \$5 up to 5.10, weighed off car; as high as \$5.12 1/2 was paid to day. It must not be understood, however, that any sort of these weights will bring these prices. Thick fats making the same weights are quoted fully 50 per cent less. Stores and mixed lots sold today at \$4.65 to 4.75, and thick fats at \$4.40 to 4.55. Rough sows sold at \$4 to 4.25, and stags at \$2.50 to \$3.

Sheep and Lambs—Offerings were heavier to day. There were 436 head here, but as the market was bare and in good shape to receive fresh offerings everything was taken care of. Prices were steady at 4 1/2c for choice grain-fed lambs, weighing 90 lbs and over. Sheep were in slow demand at \$4 to 4.50. There were not many in, but quite sufficient for requirements.

Calves Offerings were light and prices unchanged at \$2 to \$3, according to quality. A bunch of 14, averaging 140 lbs, sold for \$83.

Milk Cows and Springers—There were only a few in to-day and prices were a shade better. A pair of good springers sold to a dealer at \$40 each. Milk cows were quoted at \$33 to \$45.—Empire, Feb. 24.

**The Lethbridge Labor Difficulty.**

Latest advices from Lethbridge state that the men at the mines are still out. It appears that the differences between the men and the company arose over a notice posted by the company on the 13th of this month, to the effect that owing to competition, etc., the mine would be closed on the 15th, and remain closed until the 22nd, and also to pay off a majority of employees, and reduce the rates paid for various classes of work. A time contract at reduced rates would be offered to as many of the men as the business of the company would afford work, which would be open for acceptance by them until the 22nd. A meeting of the men was held on the 19th to discuss the situation and new contract of prices, at which it was unanimously decided by the men not to accept the new schedule, and work has been at a standstill since. Following is the new schedule of prices offered by the company, to remain in force until May 1, 1895, with old rates for comparison:

Entries—Entries worked 7 ft. wide, taking the full height of the coal, say 4 ft. 6 in. Screened coal 75c per ton. Old scale, 80c per ton and \$1.50 per yard.

Brushing to be taken down from roof or lifted from bottom as circumstances require, to a depth of 1 ft, \$1 per yard. Old price, \$1.50 per yard.

Rooms—Breaking rooms off entries, 7 ft. wide, driven to a distance that may be determined by the manager, and taking all the coal, say 4 ft 6 in. Screened coal, 75c per ton. Old scale, 80c per ton and \$1.25 per yard.

Brushing 1 ft. to be taken down the length of first pillar from entry. \$1 per yard

Brushing 1 ft. after the room has reached its full width, 50c per yard.

Widening out room to a distance of 12 to 14 feet (this is in addition to the price of 75c per ton for coal) 50c per yard. Old scale 80c per ton and \$1.50 per yard.

Cross cuts for air—Cross cuts for air to be driven between rooms and entries 6 ft. wide, taking the full height of the coal, 4 ft. 6 in., 75c per ton and 50c per yard.

	Day Wages,	Old Scale.
Shift men...	\$1.80 & \$2.12	\$2.25 & \$2.50
Drivers . . .	\$1.50	\$2.25
Bottomers . . .	1.90	2.25
Stablemen . . .	1.80	2.25
Cager . . . . .	1.70	2.12
Bankmen . . . .	1.60	2.00
Screenmen . . . .	1.60	2.00
Turners . . . . .	1.60	2.00
Timber sawyers	1.50	2.00

**The Wheat Supply.**

In our previous calculations we have recognized the wheat productions of 1893 as not less than 450,000,000 bushels, and now entertain the view that the distribution will ultimately make it apparent that 460,000,000 bushels is not too high an estimate—and we now adopt the larger quantity. This forms the basis for the following exhibit:—

	Bushels.
Remaining, July 1, 1891 . . . . .	121,000,000
Crop of 1893 . . . . .	460,000,000
Total supply . . . . .	581,000,000
Consumption 3 months to March 1, 213,000,000	
Exports, same time . . . . .	120,000,000
Autumn seeding . . . . .	35,000,000
Distribution, 3 months . . . . .	368,000,000
Remaining March 1, 1894 . . . . .	213,000,000
Needed for spring seeding . . . . .	18,000,000
Consumption, 4 months, to July 1 . . . . .	1,107,000,000
Total requirements . . . . .	1,250,000,000
Total surplus . . . . .	88,000,000
Unmarketable reserves . . . . .	49,000,000
Exportable surplus, March 1 . . . . .	45,000,000

It is in evidence that a large quantity of wheat has been fed to animals this year, for which we have made no allowance in the calculations submitted. It is believed that the disposition of wheat in this manner has been fully 15,000,000 bushels.—Cincinnati Price Current.



**Montreal Hardware and Paint Trade.**

There is no change in the position of heavy iron metals. The domestic pig makers' agents state that there is no disposition to order ahead, and the same is the case with imported brands, in which very little business is being done. A few lots of Nova Scotia pig have been placed during the week at \$17, and some Summerlee and Carabros at \$19 and 18 respectively. Scrap iron furnishes no new feature during the week. We quote \$14 to 15 for wrought iron scrap. Bar iron continues backward, and there is only a small jobbing business doing at \$1 85. Buyers are very backward in regard to this material. Sheet iron is quiet and unchanged at \$2.40 to 2.60 for block sheets, and common \$2.25 to 2.40. Hoops and bands furnish no change. We quote \$2.30 to 2.35. Inactivity rules on galvanized sheets, there being nothing doing from stock and very little ahead. We quote 4 1/2 to 5c. The easy tone on tin plates is maintained and there is nothing new to report. We quote ex store coles, \$3 to 3 1/2, and charcoal, \$3 50 to 4.00. Canada plates are quiet and unchanged at \$2.40 to 2.50 ex store. Terns plates are nominal at \$7 to 7.25.

Metals remain dull, with the tone easy and in buyers' favor as a rule. We quote copper 11 to 12c, tin 20 to 21c, spelter \$4.60 to 4.75, and lead \$2.80 to 3.00.

Leads and Paints—There is not the same anxiety in this line with regard to tariff changes as in others, and the impression seems to prevail that no radical change is anticipated by the government. Linseed oil is quiet and steady and glass maintains the better tone that we have already noted. We quote:—Choice brands white lead Government standard, \$5 00 to 5.25; No 1, \$4.75; No 2, \$4.50; No 3, \$4.25; No 4, \$4 00; dry white lead, 5c; red lead pure, 4 1/2c; do, No 1, 4 1/2c; zinc white, pure, \$7.25; No 1, \$6.25; No 2, \$5.25; glass, \$1.25, first break; \$1.35 second break, per 50 feet; \$3.25 for first break, per 100 feet; linseed oil round lots raw, 59c; boiled 62c; putty in bulk, \$1.85.

Cement, Petroleum, etc The tone is steady and values show no change. We quote:—English brands, at \$2 05 to 2.15, and Belgian at \$1.90 to \$2. The demand for firebricks has been fair, and some good sized lots have changed hands on local account at \$18 50 to 22 50 per 1,000, as to brand. Turpentine, 49 to 51c; rosin, \$2.50 to \$5 as to brand; coal tar, \$3.75 to \$4; cotton waste, 5 1/2c for colored, and 7 to 10c for white; oakum, 5 1/2 to 7 1/2c and cotton oakum, 10 to 12c. Cordage, Sisal at 9 3/4c for 7 16 and upwards and 15c for deep sea line. Pure manilla, 11c for 7-16 and upwards and 12c for smaller sizes. A fair amount of business for the season is reported in petroleum. The tone is steady and values show no change. We quote:—Canadian refined at 11 1/2c in shed in Montreal for round lots and 12c for small quantities. United States petroleum, 16c in car lots, 16 1/2c in 10 barrel lots, 16 3/4c in 5 barrel lots and 17 1/4c for single barrels, net cash. United States benzine, 23 to 25c; Canadian benzine, 10 3/4c Petroleum; 12 1/2c Montreal—Gazette, Feb 23.

**Montreal Fur Prices.**

Business is very quiet in this line in both buying and selling. Shippers are holding their skins in the present depressed state of the market, expecting the March sales to do better, and the consequence of this is very few prime skins are arriving. We quote as follows:—Beaver, per lb, \$3 to 3.50; bear, per skin, large, \$10 to 15; bear cub, \$2 to 4; fisher, \$3 to 5; red fox, \$1 to 1.25; lynx, \$1 to 2; marten, 80c to \$1; mink, \$1 to 1.50; muskrat, 10 to 12c; otter, \$3 to 12; racoon, 50 to 75c; skunk, 25c to \$1.25.—Trade Bulletin.



**The Popular Route**

—TO—  
**Montreal,  
Toronto,  
New York**

And all Points in the East.

TO

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

And all Pacific Coast Points.

**AUSTRALIA**

From Vancouver to Honolulu and Sydney.

S. S. Warrimoo ..... March 16  
S. S. Arawa ..... April 16  
and every month thereafter.

**China and Japan**

From Vancouver to Yokohama and Hong Kong.

Empress China ..... March 5  
Empress India ..... April 2  
Empress Japan ..... April 23  
and every month thereafter.

**ROBERT KERR,**  
General Passenger Agent.  
WINNIPEG.

**NORTHERN  
PACIFIC R.R.**

**TIME CARD.**

Taking effect on Monday, November 20, 1893.

Read Up.				Read Down.			
North Bound				South Bound			
Freight No. 168. Daily.	St. Paul Ex. press No. 107 Daily.	Miles from Winnipeg.	STATIONS.	St. Paul Ex. press No. 108 Daily.	Freight No. 164 Daily.		
1.20p	4.00p	0	Winnipeg.....	12.15p	5.30		
1.05p	3.49p	8 0	Portage Junction...	12.27p	5.47a		
12.36p	3.34p	9 8	St. Norbert.....	12.41p	6.07a		
12.10p	3.19p	15 3	Cartier.....	12.53p	6.25a		
11.37a	3.00p	23 6	St. Agathe.....	1.12p	6.61a		
11.22a	2.51p	27 4	Union Point.....	1.20p	7.02a		
10.00a	2.35p	32 6	Silver Plains.....	1.32p	7.19a		
10.27a	2.20p	40 4	Morris.....	1.50p	7.45a		
10.01a	2.05p	48 8	St. Jean.....	2.05p	8.25a		
9.23a	1.45p	56 0	Letellier.....	2.27p	9.18a		
8.00a	1.20p	65 0	Emerson.....	2.50p	10.15a		
7.00a	1.10p	68 1	Pembina.....	3.00p	11.15a		
11.05p	9.15a	163	Grand Forks.....	6.40p	8.25p		
1.30p	5.25a	223	Winnipeg Junction...	10.50p	1.25p		
	3.45p	453	Duluth.....	7.55a			
	8.30p	470	Minneapolis.....	7.05a			
	8.00p	481	St. Paul.....	7.35a			
	10.30p	883	Chicago.....	0.35p			

**MORRIS-BRANDON BRANCH.**

East Bound.			West Bound.		
Ft. No. 130 Mon. & Fri.	Ex. No. 128 Tues. & Sat.	Miles from Morris.	STATIONS.	Ex. No. 127 Mon. & Fri.	Ft. No. 129 Tues. & Sat.
1.20p	4.00p	0	Winnipeg.....	12.15p	5.30p
7.50p	1.45p	0	Morris.....	2.25p	8.00a
6.53p	1.22p	10 0	Low Farm.....	2.49p	8.42a
5.49p	12.57p	21 2	Myrtle.....	3.17p	9.27a
5.25p	12.40p	25 9	Roland.....	3.23p	9.45a
4.39p	12.29p	33 5	Rosebank.....	3.47p	10.16a
3.53p	11.55a	39 0	Miami.....	4.03p	10.40a
3.14p	11.33a	49 0	Deerwood.....	4.26p	11.28a
2.51p	11.20a	54 1	Attamont.....	4.39p	12.02p
2.15p	11.02a	62 1	Somersct.....	4.53p	12.45p
1.47p	10.47a	68 4	Swan Lake.....	5.15p	1.17p
1.19p	10.33a	74 6	Indian Springs.....	5.30p	1.56p
12.57p	10.22a	79 4	Mariapolis.....	5.42p	2.15p
12.27p	10.07a	80 1	Greenway.....	5.53p	2.50p
11.57a	9.52a	92 2	Balder.....	6.15p	3.22p
11.12a	9.34a	102 0	Belmont.....	7.00p	4.15p
10.37a	9.14a	109 7	Hilton.....	7.13p	4.53p
10.13a	8.57a	117 3	Ashdown.....	7.35p	5.23p
9.49a	8.50a	120 0	Wawanasa.....	7.44p	5.47p
9.33a	8.41a	123 0	Elliotts.....	7.55p	6.04p
9.05a	8.26a	129 5	Rounthwaite.....	8.03p	6.37p
8.28a	8.02a	137 2	Martinville.....	8.27p	7.18p
7.50a	7.50a	145 1	Brandon.....	8.45p	8.00p

Number 127 stops at Balder for meals.

**PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE BRANCH.**

East Bound.		W. End	
Read up Mixed No. 144.	Mix'd W. & F.	Read Down Mixed No. 143.	M., W. & F.
5.30 p.m.	0	9.00 a.m.	
5.15 p.m.	3.0	9.15 a.m.	
4.43 a.m.	11.5	9.44 a.m.	
4.30 a.m.	13.6	9.54 a.m.	
4.07 a.m.	21.0	10.17 a.m.	
3.15 a.m.	35.2	11.05 a.m.	
2.43 a.m.	42.1	11.38 a.m.	
1.45 a.m.	65.5	12.30 p.m.	

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

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

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

**CHAS. S. FEE,** H. SWINFORD,  
G. P. & T. A., St. Paul. General Agt., Winnipeg.  
H. J. BELOH, Ticket Agent, 463 Main St., Winnipeg.