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Liberal Advance made on Consignments.

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Our new premises will be found opposite the
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WINNIPEG, FEBRUARY 27, 1893.

Winnipeg Civic Taxation.

H. W. Howell, Q. C., who has been employed by the legislative committee of the city council to prepare draft of proposed legislation in the matter of civic taxation, has presented his report. At a recent meeting of aldermen Mr. Howell read the draft of the proposed legislation which he had prepared for the committee, and gave explanations of the successive points. He stated that he had made several different drafts and torn them up. In the one submitted he had departed from the details of the scheme placed in his hands by the committee, finding it necessary to re-model the system, owing to the differences between the law here and that in Montreal. He provided that all buildings which might be removed from the real estate should be taxed with the real estate. He also declared street railway tracks, poles, wires and other appliances about the streets to be real estate. He proposed that occupants of premises, lawyers, bankers, ticket agents, telegraph agents, insurance inspectors, and persons of a long list of other trades, arts and professions, should be assessed by way of capitalization of the rental value of their premises, the taxation to be equal to ten per cent of the rental value. The rental value was simply multiplied by five to capitalize it. Then two per cent on the general rate would be charged on the capitalized amount. As the rental value taxation would be too high in the case of some premises on Main street, and too low in the case of some wholesale houses away from Main street, it was proposed to assess the square feet of floor surface wherever the fixed limits were exceeded. These proposed limits are 30 cents and 75 cents per square foot. When the rental value is less than the product of the floor space multiplied by 30 cents per square foot, the tax will be paid on the latter; and when the floor space is small and the product of the number of square feet multiplied by the maximum, 75 cents per foot, is less than the rental value, the tax will be on the latter. Warehouses are to be assessed en-

tirely upon a rental basis. Every licensed hotel is to be assessed \$3.75 per square foot of bar, billiard and drinking rooms, measured between the outside walls. Public halls, theatres, places of society meetings, etc., will be licensed. Property of street railway, electric light and similar companies, is to be assessed in gross amount; that of every gas or gas and electric light company at \$60,000; that of every electric light company at \$40,000; of a telephone company, \$30,000; of a waterworks company, \$150,000; of a street railway company, \$40,000. These values are based upon an estimated population in the neighborhood of 30,000; for every increase of 5,000 over this number fifteen per cent is to be added to the assessment. It is proposed in the case of offices having only furniture, to give the city power to seize and sell for taxes any property found in them, no matter who may be the owner, as may now be done by landlords for payment of rent.

The document was read clause by clause and adopted with some minor changes, one of these being to place auctioneers on a straight rental basis, also manufacturers.

Taxation in Winnipeg.

It is now stated that it will be impossible to bring the question of revising the system of taxation in Winnipeg before the legislature this session. At a special meeting of the legislative committee, city solicitor Campbell stated that it would be impossible to make all the necessary changes in time for the present legislature, and that the matter would have to lay over until the next session of the house. The report of the committee will come up at the regular meeting of the council on Monday night next week.

Brandon Board of Trade.

On Tuesday night the annual meeting of the Brandon Board of Trade was held in the board rooms.

The meeting had been adjourned from the 16th inst. Among those present were: A. Whyte, I. R. Strome, Geo. Wood, J. R. Makby, W. Cowan, S. A. Bedford, C. Cliff, Thomas Lee, P. L. Mitchell, T. B. McKenzie, Jasou Birchell, E. L. Christie, W. L. Parish, William Johnston, Charles Adams, K. Campbell, J. C. Sinclair, P. E. Durst, J. F. Howard, A. F. Sutherland, and Robert Hall.

The greatest harmony prevailed throughout the varied discussions and it is within bounds to say that if the interest manifested last night continues the board of trade will do much to advance the interests of Brandon during the current year.

The following officers were unanimously elected: President, P. E. Durst; vice president, Charles Adams; councilors, William Johnston, W. Cowan, G. R. Coldwell, I. R. Strome, C. A. Moor, E. S. Phillips, W. L. Parish, E. L. Christie, J. R. Makby, P. Mitchell, K. Campbell, S. Swyth.

Bluestone for Smut.

At a recent meeting of the Brandon farmers' institute, the subject of smut in wheat was introduced by the president. Mr. Gregg, of Winnipeg, was the first called on for a paper. He went into a thorough description of what smut consisted of. Stinking smut was what gave the farmers the most trouble with their grain. A single spore of smut attached to a grain of wheat when sown will feed on the plant food. Smut was not the outcome of diseased plants. Smut plants had their organ of reproduction as have other plants. Seed wheat no matter how clearly grown may become contaminated by passing through a threshing machine that had been recently used in threshing diseased grain. As a prevention of having wheat injured by smut the reader recommended the use of bluestone. One year's treatment may not do away with smut

entirely but a continuous use of the treatment would soon put a stop to it.

A paper on smut from Mr. Bedford came next, in whose absence it was read by Mr. Gregg. The paper dwelt largely on the prevention of smut and the experiments made on the farm. It advocated the use of bluestone no matter how clean the seed wheat may appear.

The president gave his experience in using and not using bluestone for the past ten years. He advocated the use of bluestone.

John E. Smith gave his experience, and he recommended using bluestone.

Mr. Dillworth said he had been in the country thirteen years. He commenced bluestoning ten years ago and has not had any smut since.

Robt. Darrach gave some practical remarks on the use of bluestone, and he strongly urged its use.

Winnipeg Industrial.

The Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition Association have fixed the date for the annual exhibition this year from July 17th to 22nd inclusive.

How Cod Liver Oil is Made.

The process of manufacturing cod liver oil at Portugal Cove, Newfoundland, is as follows: It requires as a rule 21.2 gallons of liver to produce a gallon of oil. The livers are first carefully washed, and must then be "cooked" at once. For this process they are first put into a large tin boiler, which is plunged into a large iron boiler filled with hot water, the water not being allowed to touch the livers, which are thus gently steamed till a quantity of oil is floating on the surface. This is dipped out and filtered through bags of moleskin. The last filtration leaves the oil perfectly transparent, and without any unpleasant taste or smell. The oil is exported in 60 gallon casks.

Silver.

The silver market has been without feature, prices showing an advance in London, while the New York quotations, after rising, receded on the absence of foreign demand, and then regained the loss. There were no developments calculated to affect the position of the market. On the New York Stock Exchange trading in silver bullion certificates has practically ceased, there having been no recorded transactions in the certificates during the week. Silver prices, Feb. 17—London bars, 38½d; New York bars, 84½c.

The stock of Newton & Co. general store Moosomin, has been sold out at 49½ cents on the dollar.

At the East End abattoir at Montreal on February 17 there were about 350 head of cattle, 50 calves and 50 sheep offered. The quality of the cattle was better than it has been for several weeks, and while trade was slow owing to the Lenten season, some sales were made as high as 4½c. The average price for fair to good cattle was 3½ to 4c. Sheep and lambs sold at 3½ to 4½c.

A Detroit dispatch says: About eighteen months ago Collector Hopkins was ordered to collect duty on a consignment of fish entered here by the Manitoba Fish company, on the alleged ground that the fish had been caught in Canadian waters in nets belonging to Canadians. The duty collected amounted to about \$900. It was paid under protest, the company claiming that the fish had been caught in nets belonging to American citizens, and as such were duty free. Since then the company has been granted a rehearing, when it established the claim made. Collector Hudkins has received a letter from the secretary of the treasury to the effect that within a short time he would be given notice to refund the amount irregularly collected from the Manitoba Fish company.

**SPRING TRADE, 1893.
HEADQUARTERS FOR**

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Specialties : LINENS, DRESS GOODS, KID GLOVES AND SMALLWARES.

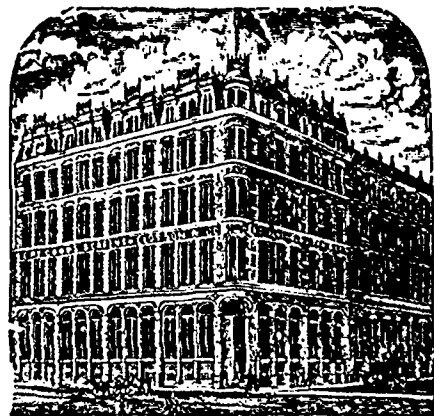
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Are now on the road with full lines for Spring Showing special value in the following departments: Dress Goods, Wool Challies, Prints and Household Linens. Also extra value in Canadian and American Prints, Cottonades, Shirtings, Flannellettes, Linings and other staple lines.

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HARDWARE.

Banquet and Piano Lamps, Tables, etc.

Suitable for Christmas Trade.

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Agent : GEO. PARR, 521 Central Avenue, WINNIPEG.

The Commercial

WINNIPEG, FEBRUARY 27, 1893.

WASTING THEIR ENERGIES.

All business men who have had any experience with the law will admit that recourse to law is at best a very unsatisfactory way of obtaining justice. It is a proverbial saying that the winner at law is often the loser. This is literally true. The expense is so great that even the one who wins a suit often does so at an expenditure in excess of the sum recovered. The question therefore arises: Why should business men go to law? Among the better class of business men at least, recourse to law seems almost entirely unnecessary. Law suits which arise out of disputes or misunderstandings, could in most cases be fairly, quickly and inexpensively settled by the submitting of the case to the arbitration of a few business men. There are few disputes, indeed, arising among business men, which could not be settled more equitably by a board or a committee of business men than if the law were invoked. Such a committee would settle even an intricate case in a very brief time, in comparison with the tedious process at law, while the expense in the former case would be trifling in comparison with the law costs.

Wherever business men have organizations, a board of arbitration should be appointed for the settlement of differences among business men. It is pleasing to notice that this idea that business men should settle their disputes among themselves, instead of going to law, is making headway. In England the principle is becoming well recognized, and is making practical progress. The London Chamber of Commerce was one of the first bodies to move in the matter. That body, working in co-operation with the corporation of London, established some few years ago what is known as the Chamber of Arbitration. This chamber or board has been given almost complete legal power to enforce its awards, and the favor with which it has been received may be imagined when it is stated that thousands of cases come before the body annually.

In connection with some of our Canadian boards of trade, boards of arbitration have been established. This feature of our boards, however, has not been given that prominence which its importance demands, and the arbitration committee is seldom called upon to investigate a case. The Winnipeg board of trade, for instance, has given its arbitration committee no work to do for the past year.

The Toronto board of trade has now under consideration a plan for extending the usefulness of its board of arbitration. In some of the states of the union official state boards of arbitration have been appointed, principally for the settlement of labor troubles, or disputes between employers and employees. The principle of settling disputes by arbitration is evidently growing. This is satisfactory. Law is so hedged about with red tape and technicalities, that very often justice is lost sight of in the endless confusion of technical quibbles. Law is not adapted to this age. It is not what

business men want. What is required is a speedy and inexpensive plan for the settlement of disputes, free from the perplexing technicalities of law, so that justice may not be so frequently defeated by the introduction of technical points which have no real bearing upon the merits of the case.

COMBINES.

In connection with the tariff, the question of combines is more or less prominent. The two are inseparable. Combines flourish under a protective tariff. The first step necessary to form a combine is to shut off outside competition. This is what a protective tariff does, thereby giving the combines a clear field to operate in. The formation of combines has gone on very rapidly of late in Canada, and a large list of goods is now controlled by a combination of some sort. In the hardware line especially, many combinations have been formed. Most of these combinations could not exist without the protective tariff. The removal of the tariff would bring in foreign goods, and thus the combine or trust would be broken. It is claimed that the general policy of these trusts is to advance the price of goods as far as it can be done under the protective policy. That is, prices will be fixed just low enough to keep out foreign goods of a similar class, without regard to the cost of home manufacture. In this way full advantage of the tariff is taken to extort unreasonable prices from the home consumer, thus making the tariff additionally burdensome upon the consumer.

The formation of trusts and combines has been the means of bringing our protective policy into bad repute with many who formerly sympathized with it. The wave of popular feeling against protection which is now sweeping across the country, is in no small measure due to the formation of these combines. Straight protectionists are declaring that the tariff must go, where it becomes a means of harboring combines and trusts.

The Winnipeg board of trade, a body which contains many who have favored the protective policy, has had the question of combines under consideration. The following resolution, passed at a meeting of the board held last week, will be interesting in this connection:—

Whereas, during the past year a large number of trade combines or trusts have grown up in Canada, and in some cases the avowed objects of which are to crush out all legitimate competition in the sale of numerous lines of staple goods, and in most cases to hold the prices of such goods at abnormal values, to the great injury of the consuming public of the Dominion; and whereas such combines and trusts are formed by manufacturers who enjoy great privileges and protection from foreign competition under our present national protective tariff, and have by their present action abused these privileges and protection by making them a shelter for the extortions of their combines or trusts, an abuse never intended to be tolerated by the original framers of the National policy, and which cannot now be tolerated without making said protective policy a heavy burden to our Dominion. Therefore, be it resolved by this board, that the Dominion government be urged to introduce immediately such legislation that will dissolve combines or trusts and that such legislation shall include provisions which will enable the Governor-General-in-council to reduce and abolish the

import tariff on any and every class of goods in connection with which a combine or trust for the upholding of prices or otherwise hindering competition has been or may be formed in the Dominion.

THE TARIFF CHANGES.

The growing discontent with excessive tariff taxation has not been alleviated by the small crumbs promised by the government, in Minister Foster's budget speech. In fact the government has simply gone far enough to aggravate, rather than appease the public demand. It is certainly aggravating to be informed that the government recognizes the popular demand for reduced tariff taxation, and considers a revision of the tariff necessary, and yet declares that the people will have to wait a full year or longer before anything will be done. There are several features of the tariff which require very little study to demonstrate the need of a change. These should have been dealt with at once. The two small crumbs, in the shape of the reduction in the coal oil and binder twine duties, seem like a mockery of popular feeling.

There is a feature of the recent tariff changes which may be considered. The demand for a reduction in the duty on coal oil was so general that the government was obliged to deal with it at once. It seems strange, however, that the only other article, the duty upon which has been reduced, is that of binder twine. The need of a reduction in the duty upon this article was not more pressing than in the case of many other commodities. In fact, there would have been considerable competition in binder twine this season, had there been no change in the duty. The Ontario government has established a binder twine factory in connection with the central prison at Toronto, and the plant has now been in operation for a short time. One or two farmers' companies have also been established in Ontario for the manufacture of twine. In view of these facts, there seems to be something peculiar about the reduction in the twine duty, while other pressing features of the tariff are staved off for a year or more. In reducing the twine duty, can it be the desire of the government to get a slap at the Ontario government enterprise in the binder twine line, as well as to check the farmers' binder twine companies.

TAXATION.

The knotty problem of taxation, which has agitated municipal circles in Winnipeg so long, is now to be transferred to the local legislature, the civic authorities having at last arrived at a basis of agreement. Legislation will now be asked to enable the city to put the proposed system into operation. The principle of the plan is to abolish personal taxation upon stocks of goods, plant of manufacturers, etc., and in lieu thereof establish a business tax based upon rental values, with certain modifications of the straight rental basis in certain instances. The practical effect will be to reduce taxation upon business men and firms carrying large stocks of goods or valuable plant, and compel a number of businesses and professional men, who previously were entirely exempt, to contribute toward

the civic revenue. In other words, taxation will be more widely and equitably distributed, while the principle still remains, in a different form, of placing a tax upon business. This brings up the question, why should business be subject to a special tax at all? Echo answers, Why! The system which it is now proposed to abolish, of taxing the stock of the merchant, or the plant of the manufacturer, while many business men who carried no stock or owned no manufacturing plant, were exempt, is iniquitously unfair. The new plan is a decided improvement upon the existing system, but the principle of taxing business is still retained.

A Bill has been introduced in the Provincial Legislature by a private member, as an amendment to the "Assessment Act," providing for an income tax. The Bill, like many others, is so clumsily worded that it is difficult to understand clearly just what it is proposed to enact, but the general principle is to tax income over \$900. The income tax seems a fair plan of taxation, as compared with the personal property tax, and if it could be applied in place of the latter, it would be a great improvement. The great difficulty with the income tax, however, is its impracticability. This is so great, that there can be little hope of making the income tax apply in a wide sense.

CANAL TOLLS.

The removal of the discriminating feature in the canal charges against the United States has been followed by the removal of the tax upon Canadian shipping passing through the United States canal at the Sault. Last year 20 cents per ton was charged on grain through the Welland canal, but on arrival at Montreal a rebate of 18 cents was given. This made a canal tax of only 2 cents on grain for Montreal, but grain transhipped at a United States port this side of Montreal was not allowed a rebate, and was therefore subject to the full tax of 20 cents. The United States Government complained of this discrimination and in retaliation placed a tax of 20 cents on Canadian shipping using the Sault canal. The removal of this tax makes the Sault canal free to Canadian shipping as formerly. The rate upon grain going through the Welland and St. Lawrence canals to Montreal has this year been fixed at 10 cents per ton and no rebate will be given. This is therefore practically an increase of 8 cents in the rate, as compared with last year, under the rebate system. Grain destined for a United States port, passing through the Welland canal, will be subject to the same rate of ten cents.

The effect upon traffic from Western Canada, by these canal toll changes, will be as follows: There will be a saving of the 20 cent tax at the Sault, and an increase of 8 cents per ton on grain destined for Montreal. The greater portion of the Manitoba crop which is moved by water, goes out via Buffalo and New York, and therefore does not pay the Welland and St. Lawrence canal tolls at all, as these canals are not passed through. The effect of the change therefore is to remove all canal tolls from Manitoba grain traffic eastward, except the smaller portion going through to Montreal.

The Origin of Tobacco.

There is no longer any doubt about the Spanish origin of the word tobacco, neither about the country where the Europeans saw it for the first time. Its discovery dates from that of America, and it was at Cuba on the 23rd day of October, 1492, that the bold representatives of the Old World saw the fragrant smoke puffed out from the lips of the inhabitants of the New World. (Another reason, lovers of the weed will say, for celebrating worthily the forthcoming anniversary of the discovery of America). Tobacco was the name given to the plant by the Indians who Columbus saw, but in Brazil and in Florida the natives called the tobacco plant *petun*, which word the Orientals have changed into *lutum*. However, the word tobacco prevailed everywhere as the generic term of the plant that the early Americans called the "cure all" and the "holy herb," probably because it seemed to them to be the consoling plant, and one fruitful in happy inspirations. The plant also had its place marked in Indian mythology, and all the tribes of red skins who still hunt the buffalo have faithfully preserved for tobacco the cult transmitted to them by their ancestors.

It was in 1590 that Catherine de Medecis received from Jean Nicot, the French ambassador in Portugal, the first lot of tobacco seeds. But curiously enough, though the people of Lisbon took snuff, and the inhabitants of Madrid smoked, of the plant for its medicinal qualities; English, on the contrary, became enthusiastic over the intoxicating odor of the fragrant smoke. As soon as its use spread to all classes the era of persecutions began.

Although the method of cultivation is the same in all countries, the differences that exist in the taste and perfume of tobacco come from the natural richness of the soil and the excellence of the temperature. The best tobacco is grown in Cuba, Mexico, Brazil, and, above all, in the United States, where the soil is fertile and the sky is full of sun. After Cuba the choicest tobacco comes from Virginia, Borneo, Ceylon and the Philippine Islands.

In Asia, and principally in Persia, the cultivation is carried on extensively. As for the Turkish tobacco it is extremely aromatic. The best brands come from Roumelia, Syria, Nomadan, Karanania, and the borders of the Persian Gulf. China furnishes a straw yellow tobacco, which is smoked a good deal in England, Japan, Cochin, China, India and the Tonkin produce only mediocre varieties. Burmah is more favored. At Manila the cultivation is more and more important; Manila cigars are sent all over the Orient. Holland has valuable lands at Java and Sumatra. The products are sold at Amsterdam, and are used as wrappers for costly cigars.

The United States is the most productive country in the world, and at least half of its production is exported. Mexico and Brazil furnishes very aromatic tobaccos; that of Brazil being the most combustible in the world. A great variety of species is cultivated throughout Europe, but these are generally of very ordinary quality, and are consumed at home. England is the only country where tobacco is not grown. The German tobaccos are mostly cultivated on the banks of the Rhine, at Bieden and at Mayence. They are fresh and light but of poor flavor.

In France, tobacco, being a Government monopoly, can be grown only by permission. The cultivators have the choice of selling their crops to the Government or of exporting them. No Frenchman other than that supplied by the Government, can get permission to grow a stock of tobacco, and that stock cannot exceed twenty pounds. There exist in France nineteen tobacco factories, of which two are in Paris. The ordinary caporal, or as it is officially called, *scaferlati* tobacco, is sold at \$1.20

a pound and the superior *scaferlati* at \$1.00 a pound. This tobacco is put up in small packages of different colored papers. This monopoly yields the Government nearly \$50,000,000 annually. —*New York Sun*.

How to Reach Success.

Why do some men succeed in business and some fail? There are many things that go to make success or failure. We will dismiss the discussion of lack of capital or of experience, with which no man should go into any sort of enterprise, and suppose that a man has learned the primary details of his business, and has a fair amount of capital to start in with. We will also suppose that he has found a suitable field for his operations. How shall he succeed? We will at this time lay down one rule. He must attend to his own business. A beginner had better always set out at a moderate pace—not get too far from shore at first. He must then give personal attention to every detail of his business. He must be very careful that he knows what is paid for everything that comes into his store; that he has not paid for it more than the fair market price, and that his competitor is not able to undersell him. He must know that every bill of goods sold is to bring a fair margin of profit into his till, and he must pay special attention to the matter of giving credit. Where a bad debt is made, first cost of handling and profit, all go, and set a man far back on his road toward success. It takes many good sales to make up for one bad one.

Retail merchants too often do not pay sufficient attention to small details. The wholesaler makes his profit in large transactions, where the margin of profit is so small that the slightest mistake may put the balance on the wrong side of the ledger. The retailer makes such small sales that he will run behind unless he carefully figures in freight, drayage, rent, help, interest and risks as part of what he adds to the price paid the wholesaler. He must also be careful that he gets full weight for his money. The jobber sells by the package and need not be watchful of these matters, but the retailer has to break bulk, and if the package weighs fifty pounds, with a tare of ten pounds allowed, while there are only thirty five pounds net weight of goods, the retailer will make nothing on that. He must see that he gets the fair weight, and then see that he does not give more than fair weight. A cracker here, or a handful of coffee there may seem to make no difference, but in a year the loss means all the difference between success and failure.

The merchant who does not give personal and unremitting attention to all these details, will not succeed. —*San Francisco Grocer*.

Drying Codfish.

Instead of the old fashioned way of drying codfish by spreading them on skids or flakes, machinery is now employed. Through the centre of a fixed iron cylinder runs a large iron pipe, and from the centre to the circumference shell are galvanized iron flakes, something like a gridiron. These are movable and are fixed, each forming a radius in the cylinder. The machine is then started, and flies around at 160 revolutions a minute. The door of the cylinder is then opened, and as each flake is taken out another is ready, and raw fish are put in its place. When the last flake has been removed and the last green one put in its place, the machine starts again at 160 revolutions a minute. The fish just taken out are piled for two or three days to let the pickle work out. These receive to hours more of centrifugal force and the work is done. Like many of the rapid modern processes, this new method of drying codfish impairs the flavor of the product as compared to the original and more tardy way of curing in the sun.

WELSH BROS.

Wholesale Dealers in

FLOUR, FEED and GRAIN

VANCOUVER - B. C.

N.B. Correspondence Solicited. Box 787

IMPORTANT!

Special Notice.

Having opened Wareroom and Office at
150 Princess Street, Winnipeg,

Our customers may have sorting orders filled promptly from stock on hand. We solicit Letter Orders and promise

PROMPT ATTENTION.

Our Travellers will be here shortly with full lines of Samples, of New lines and designs, of all our specialties in Gloves, Mitts and Moccasins for season

1893.

Jas. Hall & Co.

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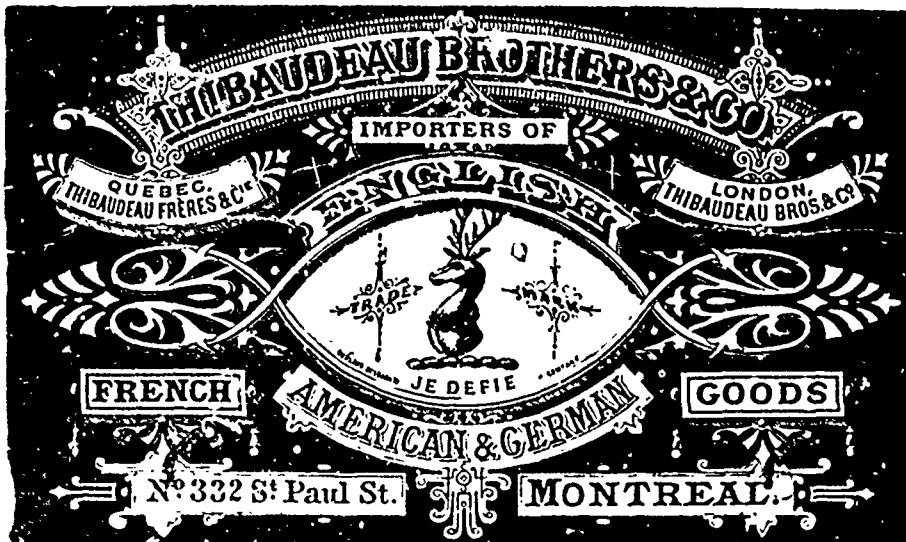
Those having **WHEAT** to Sell

will consult their best interests by consigning it to

WILLIAM GREEN

GRAIN, FLOUR and FEED. Car Lots.

34 Yonge St., Toronto, Ontario. Opposite Board of Trade. I buy large quantities of flour from Ontario millers and have special advantages for selling them **WHEAT** ADVANCES MADE ON CONSIGNMENTS. Specialty of ungraded wheat. Send large samples and quotations.



IMPORTANT TO THE TRADE!

Glover & Brais,

WHOLESALE

MEN'S FURNISHINGS.

MONTREAL.

We will show this season the latest Novelties in Neck Wear, "Newest Styles Out," controlled only by us; thousands of patterns to select from. Big range in Underwear, in Silk, Natural Wool, Balbriggan, Lisle and Silk, Silk and Wool. Grand range in top Shirts, Braces, Hosiery, Belts, Waterproof Coats and Umbrellas. Please wait for us, our representative will soon visit you.

GLOVER & BRAIS.

JAS. COOPER.

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Cooper & Smith,

MANUFACTURERS,

Importers and Wholesale Dealers in

BOOTS AND SHOES!!

36, 38 & 40 FRONT ST. WEST

TORONTO.

*** BELTING * OAK TANNED "EXTRA" BRAND. * MONTREAL AND TORONTO. THE J. C. McLAREN BELTING CO.**

COCHRANE, CASSILS & CO.

Wholesale Boots and Shoes

Cor. Latour & St. Genevieve Sts.,

MONTREAL.

Manitoba and N.W.T. Agency: J. M. MACDONALD

McIntyre Block, Winnipeg.

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The Largest Factory of its kind in the Dominion.

LION "L" BRAND.

PURE VINEGARS.

Manufactured Solely under the Supervision of the Inland Revenue Department.

Mixed Pickles, Jams, Jellies & Preserves

—PREPARED BY—

MICHEL LEFEBVRE & CO.,

MONTREAL.

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



GALT BLEND

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
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G. F. & J. GALT,
Wholesale Grocers,
WINNIPEG, MAN.

WM. B. HAMILTON, SON & CO.

WHOLESALE MANUFACTURERS OF AND DEALERS IN

BOOTS, SHOES AND RUBBERS,
15 and 17 Front St. East, TORONTO.

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

NEW CURING!

Sugar-cured Hams, Breakfast Bacon,
Spiced Rolls, Long Clear Barrel Pork
and Pure Lard now ready for ship-
ment.

Try Our Fresh Pork Sausage.

Ship us your **DRESSED HOGS,**
Poultry, Butter and Eggs.

Highest Market Prices.

ORDERS AND CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

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

HOGS WANTED

Hams, Bacon, Rolls, Long Clear,
Pure Lard, Lard Compound
and Prime

PORK SAUSAGES

W. ALLEN, Pork Packer, Winnipeg.

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

THE RATHBUN COMPANY

—MANUFACTURERS OF—

Doors, Sash, Blinds, Newel Posts, etc., etc.

ALSO PORTLAND and HYDRAULIC CEMENTS.

Cor. King and Alexander Sts., Winnipeg.

TELEPHONE 311.

HO! IMPROVED
Compressed Mince Meat.

Put up in neat paper packages and packed (3)
three doz. in a case. Price per gross not \$12.
GUARANTEED STRICTLY PURE.

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

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

COMMERCIAL JOB DEPT'
Awarded First Prize for Job Printing
Winnipeg Industrial '91 and '92.

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Wholesale Boots and Shoes.
Cauchon Block, - Winnipeg.

WINNIPEG WANTS.

PRODUCE!

We are always open for

BUTTER

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AT HIGHEST MARKET VALUE.

Write for full Market Quotations to

PARSONS PRODUCE COMPANY
WINNIPEG, - MAN.

BRUSHES, BROOMS, WOODENWARE.

CHAS. BOECKH & SONS,
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J. E. Dingman, Agent, Winnipeg.

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WHOLESALE MANUFACTURERS

OF READY MADE

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Cor. BAY & FRONT STS, TORONTO.

Sample at McIntyre } REPRESENTATIVES.
Block, Winnipeg } A. W. Laiber & W. W. Armstrong

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DECORATION

The "DURER" Process

Is the best imitation of Stained Glass Windows ever in-
vented. It is easily applied and durable. Large stock
on hand. Good profits to dealers.

—SEND FOR PARTICULARS TO—

A. Ramsay & Son
MONTREAL.

Manitoba.

W. Angus Reeves, hotel, Strathclair, is giving up business.

W. C. Riesberry, boots and shoes, Carberry; sheriff in possession.

D'Aoust & McMullen, general store, Oak Lake; assigning in trust.

G. Craig & Co., dry goods, Winnipeg, are adding boots and shoes.

N. N. Cole & Co., merchant tailor; stock sold to Cole, Emory & Co.

Isaac Derksen, butcher, Plum Coulee, has sold out to Gerhard Loepky.

The stock of P. Brault & Co., liquors, Winnipeg, is being sold by tender.

A by-law to raise \$6,000 for fire protection will be submitted at Carberry.

Winnipeg tailors and tailoresses have struck over a proposed new schedule of wages.

The latest calendar of the season has been received from Thompson, Codville & Co.

A. McKnight & Co., general store, Boissevain; stock sold to A. Holiday at 50 cent on the dollar.

Editor Perry, of the *Souris Plaindealer*, was a caller at THE COMMERCIAL office last week.

C. Hiebert & Co., general store, Greta, have assigned; meeting of creditors called for March 4.

W. N. Johnson & Co., wholesale leather and manufacturers of harness; sheriff's sale advertised for 27th inst.

Wilson, Williams & Co., manufacturers, spices, etc., Winnipeg, are succeeded by Wilson, Williams & Hilton.

The Bank of British North America will erect a fine new building this year in Winnipeg, for the branch here.

S. Leach has moved into his new stone hotel at Deloraine, which is claimed to be as good as any between that place and Winnipeg.

Robinson & Cross, sewer contractors, Winnipeg; sheriff's sale advertised for 27th inst., under execution in favor of A. N. McCutcheon.

Morton, Alexander & Morton, tanners manufacturers boots and shoes, Winnipeg; sheriff's sale advertised for 1st March, under judgment in favor of Bank of Ottawa.

Winnipeg Merchant tailors have asked the city council to place a license tax of \$200 upon travelers who come here to take orders for eastern tailoring houses.

A slight fire occurred in Wm. Bell's dry goods store, Winnipeg, recently. Damage slight. The fire, like several others of late, originated from the electric light fires.

James Hal & Co., manufacturers and wholesale dealers in gloves, mitts, moccasins, etc., have opened an office and warerooms in Winnipeg in a portion of the premises lately occupied by James O'Brien & Co.

The general stock of John A. Macaulay, of Portage la Prairie, will be sold, at a rate on the dollar, by public auction, on Saturday, Feb. 25th, at the office of S. A. D. Bertrand, official assignee, Winnipeg. Stock and fixtures, \$7,238.51; book accounts, \$4,906.03.

Ex-Mayor Alex. Macdonald, of Winnipeg, returned last week from California, where he has been for pleasure and health. He denies all reports of his intended departure from Winnipeg, his business interests being too large in Manitoba and the Territories to allow any sacrifice as such removal would entail.

John Baird, proprietor of the Seymour house, Winnipeg, has found it necessary to enlarge the hotel, and will this spring erect a large addition to the rear of the present building. It is the intention to have the work completed by the opening of the industrial-exhibition. The cost is estimated to be about \$10,000.

The annual meeting of the Manitoba Assur-

ance Co. was held recently at its head office, Winnipeg, when the following shareholders were present or represented by proxy: H. H. Beck, R. H. Agur, Aton Burrows, A. M. Patton, Frank Burnett, G. P. Wilson, Robt. Hall and the Hon. J. N. Kirchhoff. R. H. Agur, the president, occupied the chair, and W. P. Sweatman acted as secretary. The financial report of the past year was submitted, and exhibited substantial progress, notwithstanding the somewhat heavy losses during the year. The report was unanimously adopted. The resignation of F. H. Beydges, as president was submitted. The following directorate was elected for ensuing year: R. H. Agur, H. H. Beck, A. Burrows, F. Burnett, J. Russell, J. N. Kirchhoff and A. M. Patton. The newly elected board of directors met and elected the following officers: R. H. Agur, president; Hon. J. N. Kirchhoff, vice president; W. P. Sweatman, general manager.

Alberta

A. T. Milne, books, etc., out of business. Edmonton Carriage Co. has dissolved; D. C. Robertson continues.

E. L. Smith & Co., hardware, Banff, have dissolved; J. J. Ferguson continues alone.

The dry goods store of Hill & Wallace, Lethbridge was broken into recently and robbed of about three or four hundred dollars worth of goods.

Freight Rates and Traffic Matters.

Through freight from the west to Liverpool and Glasgow, says the *Montreal Trade Bulletin*, is very low, rates for heavy grain from Sarnia to Liverpool being quoted at 20c per 100 lbs. Ship agents are asking 2s 6d per quarter from Montreal to Liverpool and Glasgow by first boats.

At the meeting at Niagara Falls called for the purpose of adjusting freight rates from eastern Canada to the Northwest and Pacific coast via lake and rail, most of the eastern trunk lines and all the northern transcontinental roads were represented. Mr. Gordon, of the steamship company, represented the Great Northern, and Messrs. Moore, Swinford and Belcher the Northern Pacific. The adjustment for the coming season is based on the proportions now applying to Duluth on Manitoba business plus the rates established by the Northern Pacific, the Union Pacific and the Great Northern from Duluth to British Columbia, with the use of the Canadian classification to Duluth and the western classification and commodity rates west of that point. This, however, is subject to the understanding that if the Canadian joint classification makes a less rate west of Duluth the latter will be used. Rates from eastern Canada to Manitoba via the lakes will be the same as last year. The rates via canal and lake on the fifth class will be one cent less than last year, being five cents instead of six cents. The differential on the other classes will remain unchanged.

The British Grain Trade.

The *Mark Lane Express* of Feb. 20 in its weekly review of the British grain trade, says: "English grain is firm, 6d to 1s lower, to earlier in the month in forty out of sixty markets. In London there has been an average advance of 6d. Foreign wheat is steady in London for Red Winter and Calcutta, but weak for California. American flour is 3d down on the week. The home deliveries of wheat flour have amounted to 37,000 quarters. Wheat is expected from Australia to the amount of 290,000 quarters, and from Russia to the amount of 55,000 quarters. Corn has risen in eight markets out of thirty. The demand exceeds the shipments from America and Russia combined."

Northwest Ontario.

P. Labby & Co., groceries and liquors, Port Arthur, have settled with their creditors and resumed business.

Grain and Milling.

Geo. Hutton, miller, St. Albert, has admitted Geo. Ball as partner.

The Farmers Elevator & Milling Co., has been incorporated at Kenney, Man.

A correspondent at Hargrave, Man., writes stating that that point has been omitted from the list of elevators and grain warehouses published in our recent supplementary number. There are two warehouses at Hargrave as follows:—E. A. Holmes & Co., capacity 8,000 bushels, elevating machinery; Crow & Co., flat warehouse, 6,000 bushels.

The Ogilvie Milling Company, Winnipeg, has placed fifty bags of their patent flour, ninety-eight pounds each, at the disposal of the city relief committee for distribution among the deserving poor of the city. They donate this as a basis for a fund by citizens for the relief of the poor. This is a worthy example.

Wheat at Duluth.

The *Market Report* for Thursday, Feb. 25th, says: "We have had a fairly active wheat market here to-day, opening firm at ½c above Tuesday's closing prices. Trading, as usual, being mainly in No. 1 northern wheat for May delivery, with small transactions for July. The market ruled irregular, selling off ½c on fair trading by 11 a.m., subsequently recovering this decline with good prices at the opening prices again about noon. 'Prime' says that present weather is very trying on the growing crop; snow generally gone over central Illinois, Missouri, Indiana and Kansas, with alternate freezing at nights and thawing days, with considerable talk of farmers plowing up large areas. The afternoon session here was dull but steady, and the close was ½c up all around for the day, and practically at the opening figures. Cash No. 1 hard dull, closed firm and ½c advanced since Tuesday at 63½c. Cash No. 1 northern very dull, closed ½c up from Tuesday at 66c. Cash No. 2 northern closed nominally ½c advanced at 60½. Cash No. 3 wheat closed dull and inactive, nominally ½c higher at 55c. Rejected wheat closed nominally ½c higher at 49½. February wheats nothing doing, both grades closed nominally ½c above Tuesday. No. 1 hard closed at 63½. No. 1 northern at 66c. May No. 1 hard without transactions, closed nominally ½c higher at 73c. May No. 1 northern opened firm and ½c above Tuesday's close at 70½, ruled fairly active with good trading at slowly declining tendencies with transactions at 70½, 70¼, and 70¼ up to 11 a.m. after which it ruled firmer, recovering gradually to 70½ by noon. Ruled dull during the later trading, closed steady at 70½. July No. 1 hard dull, nothing reported, closed nominally ½c advance at 75½. July No. 1 northern. Small transactions were reported about 11:30 a.m. at ½c above Tuesday's close at 73c, ruled very dull and closed steady at 73c.

Flax seed steady and unchanged at \$1.19½ cash and \$1.20½ for May.

Millstuffs firm and unchanged at \$12.75 for bran and \$13.25 for red dog in 200 lb sacks.

Thos. Clearihue, of Brockville, Ontario, wholesale dealer in gloves, mitts and moccasins, etc., is the inventor and patentee of a shoe which should fill a long felt want in this climate. It is known as the "Columbia" moccasin or overshoe, and is intended to keep the feet comfortably warm in the most severe weather. Mr. Clearihue states that the shoe, which he introduced to the trade last season, is giving every satisfaction.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

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

VANCOUVER, Feb. 20.—Very little can be said about the business situation just now. We are between seasons—too far from spring to benefit by the prospects of trade and too near it to enjoy the advantages of winter. Trade, on the whole, is not so good as last month, and collections are far from being as good. The stoppage of building and public work generally is making itself felt among the smaller traders, who depend upon wages being earned for prompt payment. There is little being done in the building line except the finishing of large buildings in the inside.

A good deal is being banked on the prospects of the coming summer, which are dependent largely upon the tourist travel superinduced by the holding of the World's Fair; the large amount of railway construction in view, and the rush to the mining country in the spring. All of these are likely to have an important effect. In regard to the first, the C.P.R. and other carrying lines are making ample preparations for the travel to the coast, which will come as a consequence. In regard to the second, reference was made last week to the large amount of money to be spent by the C.P.R. in all parts of the province, both in new lines and in repairs. The Nelson & Fort Shipping & Railway Co. has let the contract for the construction of the bridge across the Pend d'Oreille river, in British Columbia, to the San Francisco Bridge company. The bridge will be 510 feet in length of a cantilever pattern, and will comprise three spans. The tenders are already in for the rest of the line to the Nelson. Contractors were asked to figure upon 150,000 feet of solid rock, 200,000 feet of loose rock, 400,000 feet of gravel, 750,000 yards of gravel, and the removal of 2,000,000 of timber. All arrangements have been made for the immediate commencement of the Burrard Inlet and Fraser Valley railway, and the necessary deposit has been made in the bank. It is said also that the contract has been let, subject to the legality of the Vancouver bonus by-law, which is now being tested. There are some half dozen or so of railway charters being applied for in the West Kootenay, but about which there is no certainty as yet.

In regard to the mining development a great boom is expected, more especially in the Slokan and Lardeau districts of west Kootenay. The *Nel on Tribune* estimates that there will be at least 10,000 prospectors in there this season. Considerable mining development is also expected in southern Okanagan.

The salmon canning industry will be unusually active this season too and very extensive preparations are being made. It is said, however that the British Columbia and Alaska canneries will do as last year, enter into a combine to limit production and thus hold the market steady.

Little is to be expected in the lumber trade, unless it takes an unexpected turn for the better. The attempt to form a shingle trust, referred to several weeks ago, has fallen through owing to the failure of one of the firms to come in.

If the Crofter scheme goes on there will be considerable activity on the Northern coast from Victoria north, as some subsidiary schemes of development are likely to be brought into development.

A good deal has been said in press and in parliament about British Columbia's share in the general expenditure and revenue of the Dominion and the fact that she gets very little out of the Federal exchequer in return for her contributions to it. The returns show that in

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regard to the two great sources of revenue, customs and excise, the average per capita tax throughout the Dominion is \$5.92, while that of British Columbia is \$16.97 per head or three times what is paid by the balance of the Dominion. There is food for reflection in that statement.

B. C. Market Quotations.

EGGS—Eggs are steady at 25c.

DAIRY PRODUCTS—Butter of good quality is scarce. Creamery is selling according to quality at, from 26 to 29c; dairy, of which there is very little fit to eat, runs from 20 to 21c; cheese is steady at 13 to 13½c.

MEATS—Remain firm. Following are quotations: Hams, 16 to 17c; breakfast bacon, 17 to 18c; short rolls 13½ to 14c; backs, 15½ to 16c; dry salt, long clear, to 12½ 13½; pure lard, 50 pound, 16 to 16½c; do, 20 pounds, 16½ to 17c; lard, compound, 15½ to 16c.

FRUITS—Fruits in all lines, except oranges, are scarce and dear. Coast apples are from \$1.50 to 1.75 a box, and Eastern Canadian apples, in barrels, \$6. Oranges are plentiful and cheap, navels at \$3.75 and seedlings \$2.75; lemons, (Cal) \$4.50 to 5; Sicilies, \$6; peanauts, Virginia, 12c; California peanuts, 10c; cranberries, \$12 for Cape Cod and 40c for natives; dates 7 to 9c; figs, 10c. Y. N. Stewart has introduced the Japanese Pumelo, a large orange like fruit, and is selling them at 50c a box of a dozen. They are said to be valuable as appetizers.

GAME, POULTRY—Both are scarce and high.

VEGETABLES—On account of the cold severe weather vegetables of all kinds have gone up. Fraser river potatoes are \$35 a ton, and Ashcroft's \$40 a ton; Californian onions are 3½c; B. C. onions, 2 to 2½c; turnips, beats and carrots, \$15 a ton.

FISH.—There is a fair supply of fish. Prices are: Salmon, 10 to 12c; codfish, 6 to 7c; flounders, 4 to 5c; sturgeon, 4 to 5c; bass, 4 to 5c.

COAL.—J. W. Harrison writes as follows with reference to the present condition of the San Francisco coal market: "During the week there have been arrivals from the coast mines aggregating 8,819 tons, and foreign sources 11,313 tons. The market remains steady, as there has not been a large influx of coal to disturb it, in fact the amount being consumed is in excess of the quantity coming to hand. Jobbers are not liberal bidders for coals for future loading, as they fear a large fleet of vessels heading this way, to move the present season's crop, most of which will be coal carriers. Hence they believe low prices will prevail, and in or

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W. W. HILBORN, Leamington, Ont.

inary cases this would be the result, but inward rates of freight for coal must rule fairly high when ruling grain freights are so low. The inward and outward freights combined must pay ships a fraction over running expenses or they will avoid this port. The list of coal carriers from foreign sources to arrive here in the next 90 days is certainly very small, and there are certain grades which will show very light stocks within that time. They may not be absolute necessities, but they must strengthen the prices of other coals. The severe winter in British Columbia is seriously interfering with coal shipments, as it impedes deliveries at tide water.

DRESSED MEAT, LIVE STOCK, ETC.—Fresh meats have advanced all round. Butchers are contracting for their supply up to June with northwest ranchers. So far as can be learned the supply up country is quite insufficient, largely on account of the severe winter. Prices are: Live steers are quoted 5½c; cows, 4½c; dressed beef, 9c; mutton, 13½c; hogs, 7½c; pork, 10½c; calves, 7c; veal, 11½c.

FLOUR, FEED, GRAIN, ETC.—Flour has remained steady since the advance. Feed has advanced about one dollar a ton all around. Hay has gone up to \$18. Quotations are: Flour Manitoba patents, \$3.50; strong bakers, \$5.20; ladies choice, \$5.50; prairie lily, \$6.00; Oregon, \$5.50; Spokane, \$5.65; Enderby mills—Premier, \$5.65; three star, \$5.25; two star, \$5.00; oatmeal eastern \$3.4; California granulated in gunnies, \$1.35; National mills, Victoria, \$4.25; rolled oats eastern \$3 to \$3.25; California \$4.10; National mills \$3.65; corn meal \$3.10; split peas \$3.5; pearl barley \$4.50. Rice—The Victoria rice mills quote wholesale Japan rice per ton, \$77.50; China rice do \$70; rice flour, do, \$70; chit rice, do, \$25; rice meal do, \$17.5; chopped feed, \$32 per ton; bran, \$23; shorts \$25; Man. oats, \$25 to 32; B. C. oats \$26; wheat \$27 to 32; oil cake, \$40; hay, \$18. Wheat is quoted in car lots for feed No. 2 regular at \$22 to 25 per ton; oats \$25 in bulk and in sacks \$25; chop barley \$25. California milling barley, \$26 to 27 f.o.b. in San Francisco. California chop, \$32 to 33. The Western Milling Co quote bran in car lots \$20.50 per ton; shorts, \$21.50; barley chop, \$25; rye, \$33; patent

(Continued on page 712.)

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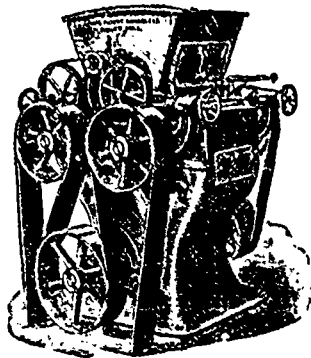
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WINNIPEG MARKETS.

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

SATURDAY AFTERNOON, February 25,

Business is quiet in a general way. We are now at a season of the year when trade is expected to be slow. It is too soon to look for the spring revival in trade, though already some branches show signs of awakening to the realization that winter is drawing toward a close. The grain and country produce trade is quiet, owing to some extent to the heavy quantity of snow on the ground, which make the roads bad for loads.

DRY FRUITS—We quote. Dried apples 6 to 6½c; evaporated, 8½ to 9c; figs, layers, 10 to 13c; dates, 6½ to 9c. Valencia raisins, \$1.70 to \$1.90; London layers, \$2.70 to \$2.80 box; Sultanias 9½ to 10c lb. Currants, 6½ to 7c; prunes, 7½ to 9c. Evaporated fruits are quoted: Apricots, 19 to 20c; peeled peaches, 17½ to 18c; unpeeled peaches, 12 to 12½c; pitted plums, 11 to 11½c; cherries, 13 to 13½c; pears, 12½ to 13c.

FISH—Dealers are having their lenten harvest. Prices for fresh fish are: Jackfish, 3c pickered, 4c; whitefish 5½ to 6½c; trout, 9c; Cod 8c; haddock, 12½c; halibut, 14c; B.C. salmon, 16c; tommy cods, 8c; herring, 40c dozen; smelts, 12½c. Cured fish are quoted: smoked herrings, 20 to 25c box; smoked haddies 3 to 3½c; Yarmouth bloaters \$1.50 per box; Labrador herrings, \$4.50 to \$4.75 per half barrel; boneless codfish 7½ to 8c pound; boneless fish, 6c lb; salmon, 10c lb; oysters \$2 per gallon for standards and \$2.25 for selects; can oysters 50c each for standards and 55c selects.

Green Fruits—Apples are being held higher fancy stock, selected varieties, selling at \$4.50 per barrel, and other varieties \$3.25 to \$4 as to quality. Florida oranges of good quality, held at \$5.00 to 5.50; Lemons, new Messinas, good, at \$3.50 to 6.00. Malaga grapes, \$10 to 11 per keg as to size of package; cranberries, \$10.50 barrel; do boxes, about one-third of a barrel, \$4; California winter pears \$4.50 per box; Apple cider, 35c per gal.

NUTS—Prices range as follows: Almonds per pound, 16 to 18c; walnuts, per pound, 12 to 17c; pecans, 15c to 16c; filberts, 11 to 14c; Brazils 10 to 13c; peanuts, 14 to 15c; chestnuts, 14 to 15c; coconuts, \$9 to \$10 per 100.

Paints and oils.—This branch, which has had a long dull spell, is beginning to waken up a bit. Manitoba business has not shown any signs of life, but orders are coming in from far western points quite freely. The reduction in the coal oil duty has not yet had any effect upon prices here. The most important feature of the paint and oil trade is the great strength in linseed oil and turpentine. Prices on these products have made several sharp advances of late, here and in the east, and a further advance in oil is expected next week.

SUGARS—Sugars are quoted in the Winnipeg market: Yellow at 4½ to 4¾c; granulated at 5½ to 5¾c, the inside price is for barrels, and ¼c higher for bags. Lumps, 6c; icing, 6½ to 7c; sugar syrups, 2½ to 3¾c; maple sugar, 9 to 12c a lb.

GENERAL WHEAT SITUATION.—There has been nothing very interesting in wheat this week, and prices have not changed much. On Monday Chicago was some stronger, and closed a trifle higher, but some other markets were lower. Cables were lower and reported dull markets. The visible supply report showed a decrease of 739,000 bushels, making total stocks at the points in the United States and Canada, included in the report, amount to 80,214,000 bushels, as compared with 41,473,000 bushels. This week a year ago the visible decreased 327,000 bushels. Argentine wheat shipments for two weeks were reported to be 2,200,000 bushels, making the largest on record for that

country. On Tuesday United States markets were uninteresting and cables were again lower. Wheat and flour on ocean passage increased equal to 1,440,000 bushels for the week. Duluth receipts were 23 cars and Minneapolis 253 cars, Chicago 318 cars. Wednesday was a holiday in the United States and markets were closed. There were no features of interest to note. On Thursday United States markets were somewhat firmer, most points closing fractionally higher. Cables were a little more favorable to holders, and this, with crop damage reports and the probable collapse of the anti-option bill, had a strengthening influence upon the markets. On Friday wheat was quiet and uninteresting, and without much change in prices, closing slightly lower.

LOCAL WHEAT—Locally wheat continues dull. There is no change in prices, which rule at 50 to 54c per bushel to farmers in Manitoba country markets for best samples of hard wheat. There is more snow than usual throughout the country and roads are heavy, making it difficult for farmers to bring out loads. The movement is consequently very light. The rail movement is light, as there is very little wheat going forward for storage, Lake Superior elevators being practically filled up. A few cars are still going forward, however, billed for Fort William, though it was supposed that space there was about all taken up some little time ago. With the light movement, the shortage in space is not likely to cause much inconvenience this year, but it points out the urgent need of more elevator space at points of accommodation in time for next crop. On Feb. 11, there were 2,869,598 bushels of wheat in store at Fort William, being an increase of 137,452 for the week. For the week ended Feb. 18 there was an increase of 176,392 bushels, making the total 3,045,990 bushels, as compared with 1,601,658 bushels a year ago. Lake Superior and interior stocks now approximate 6,300,000.

Flour—Prices appear to have been worked up in the east to a better basis for choice Manitoba brands. But while prices east and west are higher, the Winnipeg market remains as it was. Prices here are quoted as follows to the local trade in small lots per 100 pounds: Patents, \$1.95; strong bakers' \$1.75; XXXX 75 to 95c; superfine 69 to 70c. Some brands nominally quoted 5c higher. Brands of some mills sell at 5 to 10c under these prices, even in small lots. Round lots at a discount under quotations.

MILLSTUFFS—No change to note in prices. We quote bran selling to local dealers at \$8 to 9 per ton, as to quantity, and shorts \$10 to 11 per ton.

Oats—(Owing to bad roads, on account of much snow, the deliveries in the local and country markets are light. Farmer's deliveries in this market have not been nearly equal to the local demand, and dealers are bringing supplies in car lots from country points, which makes them cost higher on account of freight. On the street market prices range from 24 to 26c per bushel, and car lots laid down here will cost about the same. Car lots on track, country points quoted at 17 to 19c.

Barley—Prices little more than nominal. Cars on track held at about 19c at country points for feed quality.

GROUND FEED—There is the usual wide range in prices according to quality. Clear oat and barley feed brings \$14 to 15 per ton, as to quantity and quality. Mixed mill feed at \$10 per ton upward.

MEALS, ETC.—Rolled and granulated oatmeal held at \$1.80 to 1.90 per sack, according to brand, and standard meal 5c lower, these being prices to retail traders. Cornmeal \$1.65 to 1.70 per 100 lbs. Split peas \$2.60 to 2.65 per 100 lbs. Beans, \$1.75 to 1.90 per bushel. Pot barley, \$2.50 per 100 lbs. Pearl barley, \$4.00.

CORNER MEATS—Prices continued firm. Local prices are Dry salt long clear, bacon, 11½ to 11¾c; smoked long clear, 12½ to 12¾c;

spiced rolls, 12c, breakfast bacon, 14½ to 14¾c; smoked hams, 13½ to 14c; boneless ham, 13 to 13½c; mess pork, \$21 to 22 per barrel. Sausage quoted: Pork sausage, 9c; bologna sausage, 9c; German sausage, 9c; ham, chicken and tongue sausage, 9c per half lb. picket.

DRESSED MEATS.—Dressed hogs are the most interesting feature. Prices here ranged from 8 to 9c per pound, and the bulk have been taken at 8½c or better, and some sold for a fraction over 9c on the street market. Packers are now feeling that prices have gone too high, and with a reactive tendency in eastern markets, where top prices have not been maintained, there is an easier feeling here. The feeling at the close of the week was that prices should be reduced to about 8c, or a fraction higher for choice hogs. Frozen beef has been offering freely on the market, and has sold at 3 to 5c. Wholesale butchers are holding as high as 6c for fresh beef. Mutton is reduced in stocks and firmer at 8 to 9c.

BUTTER—From 18 to 19c is the highest price obtained by dealers for selected dairy, selling to the local trade in very small quantities. Larger lots of good dairy have sold at 18c, and very fair lots at 17 to 18c. Round lots as they are received from the country would have to be extra good to bring 16c.

CHEESE—Slow and almost nominal at 10 to 11c per lb.

EGGS—Fresh held at fancy prices. Lined at 20 to 22c as to quality and quantity.

VEGETABLES.—Prices are almost nominal. Potatoes 40c per bushel; turnips 25c bushel; cabbage 40 to 75c dozen; celery 30 to 50c dozen. Onions 20 to 20½c per lb. Carrots 3 to 4c a bushel; beets, 39 to 40c bushel; parsnips, 1½ to 2c lb. Spanish onions, \$1.50 per crate.

POULTRY—Prices are firm or desirable stock, offerings of fresh stock being next to nothing. Chicken, 13 to 14c; ducks, 12 to 13c; geese, 11 to 12c; turkeys, 13 to 14c.

HIDES AND TALLOW—Country frozen hides bring 3 to 3½c, uninspected as they run. We quote: No 1 cows, 3½c; No 2, 2½c; No 3, 2c; No. 1 heavy steers, 5c; No. 2 steers, 4c; No. 3, 3c lb. Real veal 8 to 13 lb skins, 4 to 5c per pound, or about 40c per skin. Kids about same as hides. Sheepskins worth 75 to 90c for full wool skins. A few very large full wool have sold up to \$1, but this was only for a very few extra fine skins. Tallow, 4½c rendered; 2½c rough.

WOOL—Prices here range from 9 to 10c for unwashed Manitoba fleece, as to quality.

HAY—Loose hay sells at \$4 to \$5 per ton. Baled held at \$4.50 to \$5 at point of shipment.

Minneapolis Markets.

Following were closing quotations for wheat on Thursday, Feb. 23:—

Grades,	Feb.	May.	July.	On trk
No. 1 hard.....				67
No. 1 northern.....	61½	67½	70	65½
No. 2 northern.....				62 to 61

FLOUR.—A steady domestic flour trade existed all through. If the foreign markets were not loaded too heavily with flour, that is hardly saleable, on account of its poor quality, so that a fair proportion of the flour made might be sent that way the trade would be in good condition, in spite of the late decline in wheat. Receipts of wheat are satisfactory with the offerings keeping up with the demand, but the drooping tendency holds back all disposition to buy flour faster than it is wanted for use. There is considerable competition for trade now by sellers of flour. Quoted at \$3.70 to 4.15 for first patents; \$3.50 to 3.70 for second patents; \$2.35 to 2.50 for fancy and export bakers; \$1.15 to 1.45 for low grades in bags, including red dog.

BRAN AND SHORTS.—Among the millers making large quantities were some that asked \$10.75 for bran yesterday, that offered it at \$10.50 to day. Others held for the same today that they sold for a day or two ago—\$10.75. Shorts were held generally at \$11 to 11.75, and middling at \$11.75 to 12.50. The

demand was fair all through, with enough offered to meet it, although considerable offered was not for prompt delivery.

OATS.—Oats remained easy for the future months, in sympathy with the corn markets. The early decline in May sales was about 1/2¢ with steadier business later. Cash lots sold 30 to 31 1/2¢.

BARLEY.—Barley did about as well as expected all around, with ordinary samples going at above and below 40¢ and choice held higher.

FEED.—Mills held at \$15.00 15 50; less than car lots, \$15.00 @ 16 00; with corn meal at \$14 50 @ 15 10; granulated meal \$19.00 — *Market Record*, Feb. 23.

Chicago Board of Trade Prices.

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

On Monday wheat was rather quiet. Prices were easy at the opening, but later advanced about 1¢, then reacted and closed 1/2 to 3/4 higher than Saturday. Corn and oats were easier. Provisions declined several points. Closing prices were:

	Feb.	May	July
Wheat	73	70 1/2	75 1/2
Corn	40 1/2	44	41 1/2
Oats	30	33 1/2	—
Pork	—	19 50	—
Lard	—	12 85	12 37 1/2
Short Ribs ..	—	10 27 1/2	—

On Tuesday wheat was steady, fluctuating within a range of 1/2¢, and closing a shade higher. Other speculative commodities ruled easier. Closing prices were:

	Feb.	May	July
Wheat	73 1/2	70 1/2	75 1/2
Corn	40 1/2	43 1/2	41 1/2
Oats	30	33	—
Pork	—	19 25	—
Lard	—	12 85	12 42 1/2
Short Ribs ..	—	10 25	—

Wednesday, being Washington's birthday, was observed as a holiday. On Thursday wheat was stronger. Prices advanced about 1/2¢, with fluctuations, but top prices were not maintained. Closing prices were:

	Feb.	May	July
Wheat	74 1/2	71 1/2	75 1/2
Corn	40 1/2	43 1/2	42 1/2
Oats	29 1/2	32 1/2	—
Pork	—	19 07 1/2	—
Lard	—	12 89	12 25
Ribs	—	10 15	—

Wheat was rather weaker on Friday, and declined 1/2¢, recovered, but again declined slightly. There was a drop of about \$1 per barrel in the speculative pork market, of a purely speculative nature, as values for hog products did not respond to the drop. Closing prices were:

	Feb.	May	July	Sep.
Wheat	73 1/2	77	75 1/2	—
Corn	40 1/2	43 1/2	—	—
Oats	30 1/2	32 1/2	—	—
Pork	—	18 25	—	—
Lard	—	12 60	—	—
Short Ribs ..	—	9 95	—	—

Wheat opened at 77 1/2¢ on Saturday, declined and closed at 76 1/2¢ for May option. Pork declined to \$18.12 1/2.

Fifty Year's of Progress.

The most pretentious annual report of any board of trade ever issued in Canada, is probably the 50th annual report of the Montreal board for 1892, which has just come to hand. The report makes up a book of 225 pages. It is neatly printed and handsomely illustrated, and has a fine engraved cover, showing sketches of Montreal in 1842 and 1892. The board has made its 50th anniversary the occasion of a special effort, and the annual report for the years gives sketches of the growth of Montreal from its foundation, with interesting statistics of the progress of the city. The book contains a number of maps and other engravings, which serve to illustrate the past and present of the city.

Duluth Wheat Market.

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

Monday—Cash 63 1/2¢; May 70 1/2¢.
 Tuesday—Cash 65 1/2¢; May 70 1/2¢.
 Wednesday—Holiday.
 Thursday—Cash 66 1/2¢; May 70 1/2¢.
 Friday—Cash 66 1/2¢; May 70 1/2¢.
 Saturday—Cash 63 1/2¢; May 63 1/2¢.

A week ago cash wheat closed at 66 1/2¢, and May delivery at 71 1/2¢. A year ago February wheat closed at 81¢, and May at 89¢.

Commercial Failures.

The Bradstreet Mercantile Agency has been doing a public service in arranging its record of commercial failures for three years so as to show the charges by causes and in amount of liabilities and assets. These statistics, if used within limits, may have important suggestions for business and financial men. First of all, it is gratifying to see that the commercial death-rate in the United States for 1892 shows a decline, both liabilities and assets of involved traders being but about 60 per cent of the corresponding amounts for the previous year. Bank clearings have increased, and undoubtedly the volume of trading in 1892 was large, though profits were not satisfactory in every line of trade; the decrease in losses brought about through failures must, therefore, be ascribed to a closer scrutiny of credits and a better judgment exercised by merchants in general. The fact is another proof of the assertion often made that the business of the United States is being done on a conservative basis, and that the one great need of the day in commercial circles is not better business opportunities, but a sound currency.

Bradstreet's statistics in their subdivisions show some variations. Out of the total number of traders who failed in 1892, 90 per cent. had no more than \$5,000 capital, while the same per cent. had \$20,000 liabilities. As the three years recorded carry very nearly the same per centages, we are justified in saying that the lack of capital or the temptation to overtrade brings specially increased risk of failure. Naturally this temptation develops itself most clearly among small traders, yet 40 per cent. of all the liabilities in 1892 is set down as due to incompetency or lack of capital. But here also is shown a notable improvement, these losses being but half of those recorded in 1891, the decrease being very evenly distributed throughout the United States. Losses due to disasters, such as fire floods, or failures of crops, show variations from year to year and in different States; 1890 was exceptionally unfortunate in the Middle States, this item for 1892 being but a fifth of the former sum. Southern, Northwestern and Pacific States show larger amounts for last year. We are not told how large a part fire played in the disaster list, but the question of investigation into the causes of fires and the devising of a possible remedy for the great losses through preventable incendiaryism or carelessness, will soon have to be taken up in earnest by the community. It is not pleasant to find losses due to fraudulent disposal of goods increasing generally. The figures, so far as they go, sustain the demand for a national bankrupt act.

During last year only 138 firms throughout the United States failed with liabilities of \$100,000 or more, as compared with 298 in 1891 and 257 in 1890. Such a decrease indicates that the science of business finance has been closely studied by our large mercantile houses—under compulsion: owing to the shrinkage of credits, no doubt, but very successfully as the results prove. Mr. Cannon in his address on bank credits upon which we commented last week, mentions one note brokerage house which in six years put out \$270,000,000 of commercial paper. From this paper the purchasing banks realized in interest a round sum of \$4,000,000, while the entire losses were less than \$500,000. The average holdings of the banks at any one time were

\$13,100,000 with an average return of \$600,000 profit per year. Both these sets of figures go to show the good management and financial skill with which our large business firms are conducted. It is also to be noted from Bradstreet's statistics that outside speculation which caused heavy liabilities in 1890 and 1891 was in 1892 responsible for but a third of the former amounts. Traders last year showed a praiseworthy tendency to run their own business and to depend upon that, and not upon outside ventures, for their income. The mercantile agency takes credit to itself for the fact that of the traders who failed, 93 per cent had but moderate rating on its lists or none at all. Doubtless it is true that these agencies become more and more accurate and full in their information and of increasing importance to the trading public. In the organization and management of such rating agencies Americans have improved greatly upon the cumbersome credit systems employed in Europe. *New York Post*.

Montreal Live Stock Markets.

The local live stock is in rather bad shape. The drovers are paying too much money for cattle in Toronto and for the past few weeks have dropped heavily, to day's market crowning their misfortune. About 300 cattle were offered at the East End Abattoir, and while the butchers were present in large numbers trading was slow and the best cattle sold at 37 1/2 @ 4¢. A hog dealer was on the market today offering Manitoba wheat fed hogs at 7¢; but no sales were reported. — *Gazette*, Feb. 20.

J. Y. Griffin, wholesale provisions, Winnipeg, returned from the east on Friday.

The steamer R. D. Macdonald, with coal from Seattle to Vancouver, has been burned.

H. R. Ives & Co., of Montreal, the well-known founders and manufacturers of stoves, hardware, iron railways, etc., having made satisfactory arrangements with their creditors have again resumed business.

Surplus capital is very plentiful at the moment, says the *Montreal Trade Bulletin*, of Feb. 17, and we learn of a large amount being placed on call this morning at 4 per cent, and we quote 4 to 4 1/2. A block of \$30,000 was put out on time at 4 1/2. Discounts are easy at 5 1/2 to 7 per cent, as to quality of paper.

The President, says a Washington telegram, has issued a proclamation revoking the tolls levied on Canadian vessels and cargoes in the Sault Ste Marie canal in consequence of the Dominion Government adopting an order-in-council removing the discriminations against American vessels passing through Canadian canals.

Emigration circles in Great Britain, says a London cable, are much perturbed by the action of the Canadian steamship lines in raising the emigrant rates twenty-five per cent just when everything pointed favorably to a more than usually large emigration to Canada. This increase, if persisted in, must check the movement of settlers to the Dominion, and it is feared that it will largely counteract the increased inducements offered by the government and the Canadian railways.

An influential deputation of Montreal merchants and shipping men interviewed the Dominion Government recently and asked a contribution of a million and a half for improvement of the harbor of that city. W. W. Ogilvie, president of the Montreal Board of Trade, supported the petition in a speech in the interests of Manitoba and the Territories. It was absolutely necessary to secure the cheapest transportation for the products of the west. The prices of grain, he said, are ruled by Liverpool, and they now left too small a margin for the settlers of the west. Every cheapening of the cost of transit by the Federal Government, although it might be a present cost on the treasury, would come back to the producer in the shape of cheaper freight.

Turaor, Beeton and Co.'s salmon cannery, Skeena river, has been burned. Valued at \$40,000; insurance \$31,000.

The farmers' binder twine factory, at Brantford, Ont., is now in full blast, and already there is talk of duplicating the machinery.

Kertosh & Co., furriers, Montreal, have assigned with liabilities of \$60,000, four fifth, of which consist of customers' notes endorsed by the firm.

The stock of W. Walley, of Salcoats, Assa., will be sold at a rate on the dollar at public auction on Thursday, the 2nd day of March, 1883. Stock consisting of the following: groceries dry goods, clothing, etc., \$5,456 21; book debts and bills rec., \$6,162.59.

Hutchings & Riley, saddlers, of Calgary, have sold their Edmonton business to H. A. Finch, who continues the business there. This well known firm is now giving its whole attention to the Calgary business, and are extending their jobbing business over the territories and British Columbia.

W. A. McIntosh, of the Mainland Cattle Company, has received information from from Alex. Stuart, who has charge of their flock of about 8,000 sheep, at Rosobut, Alberta, to the effect that very few have died through the recent cold snap, when the thermometer ranged from 25 to 50 degrees below zero: Should the cold weather continue, there would likely be a few more deaths in the flock, but the company's flocks had a two months' supply of hay, which would likely see them through till grass comes. No mention is made of the surrounding flocks, but a report has reached the city that the sheep on the Canadian Agricultural and Colonization Company's lands suffered very heavily. Nothing has yet been heard by local butchers of the loss among cattle. A letter from Dominick Burns, recently in Portland, Oregon, says that the snows there caused considerable loss; and he was doubtful whether the supply of sheep for mutton could be kept up.

WATER POWER.

THE Mayor and Council of the Town of Minnedosa, Manitoba, invite correspondence from parties willing to undertake the construction of a Dam and working of Water Power on the Little Saskatchewan River. On the basis of a Report and Plan prepared by Geo. H. Webster, Esq., C.E., Chief Engineer of the Manitoba & Northwestern Railway Company.

Mr. Webster's report provides for a Reservoir or Power Canal, 600 feet long, 150 to 200 feet wide, and of a minimum depth of 13 feet, with four good mill sites adjacent thereto, and states that there is every opportunity for the utilization of a splendid Water Power, estimating that the revenue derived at the low rental of \$10 per horse power from the 400 horse power to be provided will probably repay the whole outlay in three or four years.

The Report and Plan may be examined at the office of

ERNEST W. PEARSON,
Clerk and Treasurer.

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Boot and Shoe Manufacturers,
MONTREAL.

W. WILLIAMS, AGENT.
SAMPLE ROOM—Room 1, McIntyre Block,
MAIN STREET, WINNIPEG.

B. C. Market Quotations.*Continued from page 707.*

flour, \$5.00; strong bakers \$4.75. Graham flour, \$1.40; B. C. wheat is quoted at \$29 to 30 per ton, and oats at \$26; beans are 4c per lb.

SHIPPING.

Volume of tonnage has increased considerably during the week at Nanaimo and is as follows:—

Port.	No	Tonnage.
Vancouver	3	6,700
Victoria	1	705
Nanaimo	12	17,691
Total	16	25,100

SUGARS—No change; the British Columbia sugar refinery's quotations are as follows: Powdered, icing and bar, 6½c per pound; Paris lumps, 6½c; granulated, 5½c; extra C, 5c; fancy yellow, 4½c; yellow, 4½c; golden C, 4½c. Above prices are for barrels or bags; half barrels and 100 pound kegs, ½c more.

They quote syrup as follows. Finest golden, in 30 gallon barrels, 2½c; do, in 10-gallon kegs, 3c; do, in 5 gallon kegs, \$2.25 each; do, 1-gallon tins, \$1.50 per case of 10; do, in ½ gallon tins, 80 per case of 20.

These prices are subject to 2½ per cent discount for cash in fourteen days, and cover delivery in Vancouver, Victoria and Nanaimo or New Westminster.

Jobbers prices are as follows: Dry granulated, 5½c; Extra C, 5½c; fancy yellow, 5½c; yellow, 5c; golden C, 4½c. Syrups, per pound, 3c; do, 1-gallon tins, American, \$6.50; do, do, \$6; do, 1-gallon tins, Vancouver, \$5.50, do, 1½ gallon tins, \$7.

Freights—R. P. Rithet & Co., Ltd., in their shipping report for January say: "Since the date of our last circular the freight market has experienced a decided change for the better. Owners of grain carriers, tired of the inaction and unremunerative rates which have prevailed for so long, are loading on own account, or dispatching in ballast to other ports, while lumber vessels are held at rates considerably above the nominal quotations. These causes have imported to the market a steady feeling, which in many cases is reflected in the higher rates paid for recent charters."

Lumber freights from British Columbia or Puget Sound are quoted as follows: Valparaiso for orders 37s 6d; direct port on West coast, South America 35s; Sydney 35s; Melbourne Adelaide or Port Pirie, 54s asked; United Kingdom, calling at Cork for orders, 50s; Shanghai, 50s; Yokohama nominal.

LUMBER—The market, both locally and for foreign shipment, remains depressed. Nominal quotations for foreign export are: Rough merchantable, ordinary sizes, in lengths to 40 feet inclusive, per M feet, \$9.00; deck plank, rough, average length, 35 feet per M, \$19.00; Dressed t and g flooring, per M, \$17.00; Pickets, rough, per M, \$9.00; Laths, 4 feet, per M \$9.00. Local selling prices are quoted as follows: Rough lumber per M feet, \$7.00; ship-lap, \$8.00; 1x4 t and g flooring, No. 1, \$14.00; do, No. 2, \$12.00; 1x6 t and g flooring, No. 1, \$12.00; do, No. 2, \$10.00; rustic, same as 6-inch flooring Nos. 1 and 2; laths, \$1.50; shingles, \$1.50.

The B. C. Cooperage and Jute Co.

The company is calling for tenders for the erecting of its buildings. The plans call for a very complete and excellent mill and cooperage plant. The mill proper is to be situated on the foreshore opposite the Company's present property and will be a strong, substantial three-storey building, 120 feet long by 50 feet wide. Into this building the company propose to put a perfectly equipped box and barrel making plant. The timber will be cut direct from the log, and by means of the latest and most improved machinery, made either into staves and heads for sugar, fruit, fish, beef and other barrels or firkins, or into sides, ends and tops for all kinds of boxes. A large drying kiln is to form part of the works, and it is the

company's intention to put upon the market a package which for general finish, whether it is box, keg, firkin or barrel, will leave nothing to be desired. A feature of the business to which it is proposed to pay special attention is the making of barrels and boxes for apples, and all kinds of British Columbia fruit. Provision will be made for shipping these packages either made up and ready for use or knocked down in the "shook," to be put together by the fruit grower whenever they may be required. On the side of the railway track on the site of the present buildings, which are to be demolished, will be a large structure devoted to the manufacture of sacks, but as the raw material from these is to be brought all the way from Calcutta it will be some time yet before the necessary arrangements can be quite perfected. In the meantime the services of a thoroughly practical man from Dundee, the centre of the world's jute trade, have been secured to run this department of the business, the object being to supply not only all the grain, sugar and other sacks required in the Province but a large proportion of the Manitoba and Northwest trade as well. When running at full capacity it is expected that employment will be given from 40 to 50 hands. B. T. Rogers, managing director of the sugar refinery, is president of the new company.

Brief Business Notes.

Angus Macaulay, tailor, Northfield, is dead. A. Carson, blacksmith, Quesnelle, was buried out.

J. E. Saucier, jeweller, Kamloops; bailiff in possession.

Coal boring operations at Port Moody have been resumed.

H. Campbell, furniture, Vernon, is succeeded by Campbell Bros.

H. Smith, hotel, Kamloops, has assigned in trust to J. McIver.

Hugh Madden, hotelkeeper, Nakusp, has sold out to Thomas Madden.

The Chilean ship, Hindostav, from Valparaiso, is loading coal at Moodyville.

McWilliam & Co., grocers, Nanaimo, have dissolved; J. H. McMillian continues.

Hazenratz & Lawson, brewers, Victoria; have dissolved; Lawson continues.

Vancouver Steam Laundry, J. N. Thacker & Co.; effects advertised for sale by sheriff.

C. Z. Perry, Vancouver, has been appointed local agent for B. adstreet's Commercial Agency.

W. T. Thompson, general store, Granite Creek and Fairmen, are closing out at the former place.

Simon Huff has sold out his interest in his saloon, Westminster, to William Tietgen, cigar manufacturer.

McLean & Stewart, clothing, Victoria, are closing out business; stock purchased by Lenz & Leiser, Victoria.

The Columbia carriage factory, Vancouver, has been taken over by J. R. Rennie, who has formed a partnership with Wm. Peterson.

Walter Campbell, Nanaimo, is giving up the boots and shoes business and will devote himself to boat-building business of Forman & Campbell.

Turkish Bath Company, Victoria, sold out by Sheriff for rent, was purchased by James Hastie. The business will be conducted as usual.

The Victoria Tramway Company is about to submit to the city council proposals as to the purchase of the undertaking by the municipality.

W. F. Bullen has resigned his position as secretary and manager of the Abston Iron Works, Victoria. Thos. Shaw is spoken of as his successor.

A representative of the Baker Bros. Co. Limited, Liverpool, is at Westminster trying to make arrangements for the shipment of fresh frozen salmon to England.

The Lulu Island Packing Company, Vancouver, has dissolved; J. J. Crano and B. J. Short retiring. Will be carried on by George S. Dutcher, under same style.

The incorporation of the Duluth and Saint Paul Mining Co., (foreign) of Ainsworth, and of the Consumers' Coal Company, of Vancouver, are noted in the last issue of the Gazette.

B. Gordon has disposed of his grocery business at the corner of Government and Fort streets, Victoria, to Erskine, Wall and Co. It is Mr. Gordon's intention to return to Manitoba.

The law firm of Armstrong, Eckstein & Gaynor has been dissolved by mutual consent. A partnership has been formed in Vancouver between R. W. Armstrong and O. L. Spencer, a former Partner of Hector Cameron, Q. C., in Toronto.

Victoria's revenue of last year was \$377,933, expenditure, \$376,662. The total 1900 indebtedness of the city amounts to \$1,293,000, against which, however, in addition to various assets in property, a sinking fund of \$116,670 has already been raised.

F. H. Doty, of the Doxy Engine Co., Toronto, is in Nanaimo with the object of meeting interested persons there, who propose constructing a powerful tug for towing vessels and also barges which it is proposed to build to take coal to San Francisco.

The Golden Era states that the Upper Columbia Co. is commissioned to build a steam dredge for the Government, in order to clear the many shallows of the Columbia river. Doing this will greatly improve the water communication of the Upper Country.

Two seams are now being worked by the Kamloops Coal Co. on the North Thompson river, and are steadily improving in thickness and quality. Large quantities of fuel are lying at the shipping point ready for conveyance to Kamloops, as soon as navigation opens.

The list of regularly licensed licentiates of pharmacy, under the Pharmacy Act of 1891, is published in the Gazette. There are 30 druggists in Victoria, 22 in Vancouver, 7 in Westminster, 4 in Nanaimo and 1 each in Kamloops, Ainsworth, Chilliwack, Esquimalt and Vernon.

Steamship Victoria, the Northern Pacific line, arrived at Victoria last week from Yokohama. She brought 59 Chinese for Victoria and 40 for Portland. Her freight list totalled 2,400 tons, 250 for Victoria, 600 for San Francisco and 1,600 for Puget Sound and overlaid points.

Application was made on the 11th inst., to incorporate a company to operate the Portland cement industry near Victoria. The company, which will be known as the Pacific Portland Cement Co., will be represented by Wood, Travis & Co. as agents, with A. S. Dumbleton as solicitor.

The supplementary estimates of the Dominion include \$21,000 for the Victoria drill hall, \$6,200 for the William Head Quarantine station, \$35,000 for the Quarantine wharf, \$15,000 for the Behring Sea arbitration, \$2,500 for the Methodist Indian Industrial school at Chilliwack, and \$3,000 for the smallpox epidemic in 1892.

The annual general meeting of the shareholders of the Galena Trading Co. was held last week at Victoria, when business prospects in the Kootenay country were discussed and the following officers elected: W. P. Sayward, president; K. P. Rithet, vice-president; Joshua Davies, secretary treasurer. These gentlemen, with E. Crow Baker, form the board of directors.

Notice is given that the partnership existing between B. J. Short, J. J. Crano and Geo. S. Dutcher was dissolved as from the 16th day of January, 1893, by mutual consent. The business will continue to be carried on under the style and name of the Lulu Island Canning Company by the said G. S. Dutcher alone.

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INCREASE IN ASSETS IN 1892 \$111,000.
INCREASE IN INSURANCE IN 1892 750,000.

The Premium Rates are lower than any other regular company in Canada. The cost of new insurance in 1892, less than any other regular company. Proportion of total Assets to Liabilities greater than any other company. Ninety per cent. of Profits guaranteed to policy holders by law.

The Cost of Life Insurance is not governed by the size or age of a Company.

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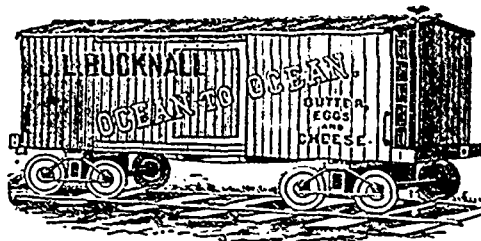
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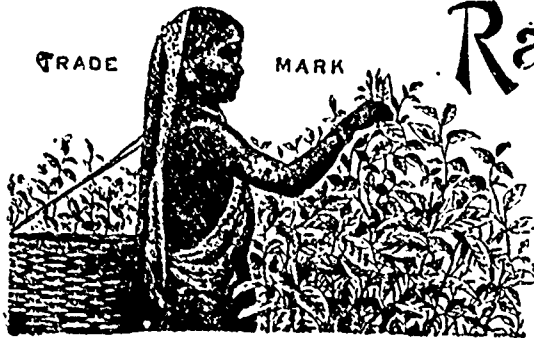
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Barrel Factory at the Mill and Grain Storage Capacity of 550,000 bushels in addition to which we have a system of handling Elevators throughout the Northwest.

All Grades of HARD WHEAT FLOUR in Barrels and Bags.
Offices at: MONTREAL. KEEWATIN. WINNIPEG.

E. A. Small & Co.,

—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
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THE LOCK POCKET PATENTED Attached to our Garments only.
See it before Purchasing Spring Goods.

S. C. MATTHEWS.

W. C. TOWERS.

Still to the Front.

We are showing an EXTRA large and WELL SELECTED range for coming Spring and Summer Trade. Our SANITARY UNDERWEAR, PATENT BRACES, (our own), TIES, etc., being specially worthy of attention.

We trust our friends will kindly wait on Mr. S. C. Matthews usual call, he being now on his journey, and oblige.

MATTHEWS, TOWERS & CO.

WHOLESALE MEN'S FURNISHINGS,

VICTORIA SQUARE,
COR. ST. JAMES STREET.

— MONTREAL.



HOME INDUSTRY!

We have added to our manufacture of BARBED and PLAIN TWISTED WIRE FENCING and STAPLES, that of STEEL WIRE NAILS, and are now prepared to furnish Wire Nails, equal, if not Superior to any in the market, on more favorable terms than any other Canadian manufacturer.

See our Samples and Price List before ordering.

Northwest Wire Co'y., Ltd.

WINNIPEG.

OFFICE: 339 Main Street. WALTER T. KIRBY,
FACTORY: Cor. Pt. Douglas Ave. and Lorne Sts. Secretary-Treasurer

DIVIDEND NOTICE!

Notice is hereby given that the Directors of the
**CONSUMERS
CORDAGE
COMPANY, (Ltd)**

have this day declared a quarterly dividend of one and three-quarters per cent. for the three months ending February 1st, 1893, payable at the Head Office of the Company, Montreal, on March 1st, 1893, to shareholders of record February 20th, 1893.

The Transfer Books will be closed from this date to March 1st inclusive.

CHAS. B. MORRIS,
Secretary.

MONTREAL, 17th March, 1893.

HOPE & CO.

—SEE OUR LINE OF—

**Feathers AND
DOWN
Pillows**

AND ALL FANCY ARTICLES IN
THE DOWN LINE.

Cash Paid for Feathers.

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St. Lawrence Hall

MONTREAL, - - P.Q.

Every Attention paid to Guests. First-class
every Respect. Appointments Perfect.
Graduated Prices.

Toronto Markets.

Flour—Dull; no demand. Straight roller offered at \$3.15 to 3.25 Toronto freights.

Millfeed—Very scarce and wanted. There were enquiries here for bran from Eastern Ontario mills. Buyers talk \$15 for bran and \$18 to 17 for shorts, Toronto freights.

Wheat—Weak, with liberal offerings and poor demand. White offered at 67 to 68c north and west, and red at 67c. Goose sold at 60c. On call No. 1 hard offered at \$7.40, and 86½c was bid. No. 2 hard offered at 85c North Bay, and 84½c was bid. No. 2 frosted offered at 69c North Bay, 67 bid. No. 3 frosted enquired for at 63c North Bay. No. 1 white fyfo offered at 73c Fort William.

Barley—Steady, with a more active demand for No. 2; 10,000 bush was bought east and 5,000 bush west at 40c. Manitoba sold at 42c North Bay.

Oats—Steady, with a good demand and a sales at 35c here. There were reports of purchases at 32½c and 33c outside. On call 10,000 bush white offered at 33c on the C.P.R. north; 20,000 bush or any part offered for delivery between now and June 1 at 33c, with 32c bid.

Grain and Flour—Car prices are: Flour (Toronto freights), Manitoba patents, \$4.30 to 4.50; Manitoba strong bakers', \$3.90 to 4.35; Ontario patents, \$3.25 to 3.50; straight roller, \$3.15 to 3.20; extra, \$3.00 to 3.10; low grades per bag, \$1.09 to 1.25. Bran—\$14.50 to 15. Shorts—\$15 to 16. Wheat—west and north points—White, 69 to 70c; spring, 62 to 64c; red winter, 67 to 68c; goose, 59 to 60c; spring Midland, 61 to 65c; No. 1 hard, North Bay, 88c; No. 2 hard, 81 to 85c; No. 3 hard, 77 to 78c; No. 1 frosted, 71 to 72c; peas (outside) 58 to 60c. Barley (outside)—No. 1, 46c; No. 2, 40c; No. 3 extra, 36 to 39c; No. 3, 33 to 35c; two-rowed, 54 pounds, averaging about No. 3 extra in color (outside), 35 to 40c. Oats, 35c. Rye (outside) 54 to 55c.

PRODUCE.

Eggs—The demand for lined eggs has fallen off greatly, and prices in consequence are much easier. To-day 20c to 23c was asked, while fresh sold at 28c to 30c.

Potatoes—Several car lots have sold on spot this week at 80c which appears to be the ruling price at present. Dealers are asking 90c per bag for small lots out of store.

Dressed meats—Veal and lamb are active and firm at quotations. The demand for beef is slow, and very little mutton is coming into market: prices are all unchanged.

Dried apples—Active and firm. No large lots have changed hands lately, but a good jobbing demand is reported at 5½c for bright stock. Job lots of evaporated are held at 8½c.

Beans—Farmers are offering quite a lot of beans and getting \$1.10 to \$1.125 per bushel for their stock, according to quality. Job lots sell at \$1.30 to \$1.40 per bush.

Poultry—Scarce and firm. Good turkeys sold to-day at 14c. Chickens, geese and ducks all scarce and nominal.

Dressed hogs and provisions—Packers are endeavoring successfully to work prices of dressed hogs to a lower basis. To-day the offerings were more liberal, and purchases of street and rail lots were made at \$9.50 to \$9.65. Cars were offered at \$8.60. Products were firm and unchanged. Quotations are:—Mess pork, Canadian, \$20 to 21; short cut, \$21 to 22; bacon, long clear, per lb, 10½ to 11c; lard, Canadian, tierces, 13c; tubs and pails, 12½ to 13½; compound do, 10 to 10½c. Smoked meats—Hams, per lb, 13½ to 13c; bellies, 13½ to 14c; rolls, per lb, 10½ to 11c; backs, per lb, 13c.

Butter—The market this week has been firm owing to the moderate off-ridge. The demand has been active enough to keep stocks low, and choice grades in large rolls or dairy tubs have usually sold at outside prices. Creamery tub

butter has alone been offered freely, but retail dealers have not been slow buyers at 23c, the price at which it was held. Quotations are: Butter, good to choice selected dairy, tubs, 17c to 18c; extra choice, 20c to 22c; medium do. 14c to 16c; large roll, good to choice, 17c to 19c; medium do. 15c to 16c; creamery in tubs and crocks, 23c to 24c; rolls, 23c to 27c; cheese, choice colored, jobbing at 11½ to 12c.

Apples—Apples per bbl \$1.75 to \$2.85.

Cattle.—Reports from Montreal to-day were unfavorable, and as a large number of cattle have been picked up here lately for that market, and would undoubtedly have gone there this morning had conditions been favorable, the effect on trade was rather depressing. Local butchers, however, bolstered up trade in good shape by buying liberally, and while prices were no doubt in buyers' favor; still for good average loads of butchers' cattle former values ruled. Following were a few of the principal sales reported: 22 steers (f'd'rs) av'g 1,100 lbs., at \$3.80 per cwt.; 1 load bulls and cows, av'g 1,100 lbs., at 3½c per lb.; 1 load butchers', av'g 930 lbs., at \$3.65 per cwt.; 6 butchers', av'g 930 lbs., at \$3.25 per cwt.; 21 butchers', av'g 1,072 lbs., at \$4.00 per head (less \$5.00 on the deal); 1 bull, weighing 2,000 lbs., at 3½c per lb.; 5 cows, av'g 1,060 lbs., at \$37.00 per head; 3 bulls, av'g 1,900 lbs., at \$3.65 per cwt.; 23 butchers', av'g 1,150 lbs., at \$41.50 per head; 21 butchers', av'g 1,060 lbs., at \$36.50 per head; 20 butchers', av'g 1,060 lbs., at \$39.00 per head.

Milch cows and Springers.—There was hardly anything doing in this line to-day, as very few animals came forward, and the enquiry for these was only fair. A pair of good springers sold at \$80, and a fairly good milch cow sold at \$35.

Sheep and Lambs.—Steady and unchanged. The enquiry for grain-fed lambs was brisk at 5 to 5½c per lb. for the best; common to good animals sold at \$3.25 to 3.50 per head. Sheep were quiet at \$5 to 6 per head; hardly any here to-day.

Hogs.—The supply was much larger to-day, but this did not appear to affect the market, which was firm throughout. Choice straight fat hogs and stores sold at about the same prices, from \$6.80 to 7.00 per cwt. (weighed off car) being the ruling figures. Roughs sold at \$6.25 to 6.50 per cwt. All were wanted and the market closed firm.—*Empire*, Feb 18,

Toronto Hardware Market.

In metals supplies are arriving, but the tendency is to move carefully until something definite is known regarding the tariff. A good many enquiries are being received for quotations on spring supplies, and good orders are being taken by the travelers for April delivery. Pig iron if anything shows a slight improvement, and prices in bar iron are reported to be more satisfactory since the formation of the association last month. Stocks of antimony laid away last fall are getting into small compass. Some large sales of ingot copper have been made during the last few days. Ingot tin is only moving slowly. Stocks of tin plate are at the moment tight, but large shipments are arriving. Quotations are:

Antimony—Cookson's, per lb, 13½ to 14c; other makes per lb, 13 to 13½c.

Tin—Lamb and flag, 56 and 58 lb ingots, per lb 23½c to 24½c; at alt., 100 lb ingots, 23½c; strip, 24½ to 25½c.

Copper—Ingot, 14 to 14½c; sheet, 16 to 18c.

Lead—Bar, 4½ to 5c; pig, 3½ to 3¾c; sheet, per roll, \$4.75 to \$5.25; shot, Can. dis. 12½ per cent.

Zinc—Sheet, 6½ to 6¾c; zinc, spelter, 4¾c domestic; imported, 5½ to 5¾c; solder, hf and hf, 18 to 19c.

Brass—Sheet, 21 to 28c.

Iron—Bar, ordinary, \$2.05 to 2.10; bar, refined, \$2.60; Swedes, 1 in. or over, \$4 to 4.25; Lowmoor, 5½ to 6c; hoops, cooper's, \$2.60 to 2.65; do, band, \$2.50 to 2.60; tank plates, \$2

to \$2.75; boiler rivets, best, \$4.50; sheet, 10 to 20 gage, \$2.75 to 3; 22 to 24 do, \$2.75 to 3; 26 do, \$2.87½ to 3; 28 do, \$3.50 to 3.75; Russia, sheet, per lb, 10 to 12c.

Galvanized iron—16 to 24 gage 5 to 5½; 26 do, 5½ to 5¾c; 28 do, 5½ to 5¾c.

Iron wire—Market bright and annealed, Nos 1 to 16 net list, from stock, 15 per cent. discount from Montreal; for Hamilton or Toronto add 10c per 100 lbs.; market tinned, per lb, 4½ to 5c; galvanized fence, same discount as bright and annealed; barbed wire, 4½ to 4¾c; coiled chain, ½ in, 5½ to 5¾c; ¾ in, 4½ to 4¾c; 1 in, 4 1-5 to 4¾c; 1 1-4 in, 3½ to 3¾c; 1 1-2 in, 3 1-5 to 3¾c; iron pipe, oil list, 6 to 6½ per cent. discount; galv., oil list, 35 to 37½ per cent. discount; boiler tubes 2 in, 13c; do, 3 in, 18½c.

Steel—Cast, 13 to 14c; boiler plate, ½ in., \$2.30; 5 16 do, \$2.25; ¾ do, \$2.25; s'leigh shoe, \$2.50 to \$2.75.

Nails—American list basis, \$2.50 f.o.b. Toronto and Hamilton; brails, mouldings and wire, 75 per cent. off the new list.

Horse Nails—Can. dis. 60 and 10 off for C. and 60 and 10 and 5 off for P.B. and M.

Horse shoes—Per keg, \$3.65 f.o.b. Toronto and Hamilton; \$3.70 f.o.b. London.

Canada plates—Biaiaa, \$2.75 to 2.90; other, \$2.90 to 3.10.

Tin plates—IC coke, \$3.65 to 3.75; IC charcoal, \$4.25 to 4.50; IX charcoal, \$5.25 to 5.50; IXX charcoal, \$6.25 to 6.50; DC charcoal, \$4.25 to 4.50.

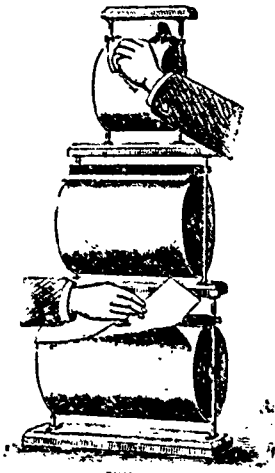
Gunpowder—Can blasting, per keg, \$2.50 to 2.75; can sporting, FF. \$5; can sporting, FFF, \$5.25; can rifle, \$7.25.

Rope—Manilla, 11½ basis; sisal, 9½c basis.

Axes—Per box, \$7 to 12.

For old material we quote dealers' plying prices as follows: No. 1 heavy scrap, 65 to 75c per 100 lbs; stove cast scrap, 40 to 45c; burnt cast scrap, 15 to 20c; No. 1 wrought iron, 50 to 65c; No. 2, including sheet iron, hoop iron and mixed steel, 20 to 30c; new scrap copper, 8½c; heavy scrap copper, 9½c; old copper bottoms, 8c; light scrap brass, 5½c; heavy yellow scrap brass, 7½c; heavy red scrap brass, 8½ to 8¾c; scrap lead, 2c; scrap zinc, 2½ to 2¾c; scrap rubber, 2½ to 2¾c; country mixed scrap, 80 to 85c per 100 lbs; clean, dry bones, 50 to 60c per 100 lbs; ploughshares, 60 to 65c; railroad iron, 65 to 75c; malleable scrap, 25c.

Paints and oil.—Linseed oil has advanced equal to 6c during the past two weeks, and it is claimed that raw cannot now be laid down here at less than 99c a galloa. The Ontario association have advanced prices 3½c a gallon. Present quotations for raw and boiled respectively being: One to three barrel lots, 61 to 64; four to nine barrel lots, 60 to 63. At Toronto, Hamilton and London prices are 2c lower than the above. Turpentine has been advanced 2c a galloa to 53 and 56c. Prices on white lead have not yet been fixed, except for pure, which is quoted at 5½c. Prepared paints are 10c dearer. We quote on large lots only: Pure white lead, ground in oil, association guarantee, 5½c. Prepared paints (¼, ½ and gal tins)—Pure, per gal, \$1.20; second qualities, per gal, \$1. Colors in oil (25 lb tins, standard quality)—Venetian red, per lb, 5c; chrome yellow, per lb, 14c; chrome green, per lb, 8c; French Imperial green, 14c. Colors, dry—Yellow ochre (J.C) in bbls, per cwt, \$1.35 to 1.40; Venetian red (R.C 2), per cwt, \$1.50; ditto (best) \$1.80 to 1.90; English oxides, in bbls, per lb, 3½c; American, in bbls, per lb, 2½c; Canadian, in bbls, 1½c; Paris green, 12 to 15c; burnt umber, per lb, 5c; chrome yellow, per lb, 11 to 12c; chrome greens, per lb, 12c; Ladian red, 6c for ordinary, 10c for pure; agricultural red, 20 to 22c; golden ochre, 3½ allowed for freight. Turpentine, in bbls—Selected packages, per gal, 55c for 1 to 3 bbls, freight allowed. Glue, common, broken, in bbls, 10 to 11c; French medal, 11 to 12c; cabinetmakers', 17 to 18c; white, 16 to 17. Castor oil, per lb, 7½ to 8½c. Linseed oil, per gal, raw, 59 to 61c; boiled, do, 62 to 64c. Putty, \$2 per cwt. Resin, \$1 per cwt. Pine tar (pint tins) \$1 per doz.—*Empire*, Feb. 17.



O'LOUGHLIN BROS. & CO

— AGENTS FOR —

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NO STORE SHOULD BE WITHOUT IT.

It Saves Time, Money and Paper!

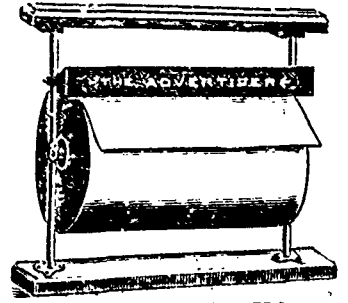
OUR CUTTER is the most complete in the World, and we have them from 6 to 36 inches wide with Menilla, Brown and Druggist paper to match.

.....WRITE FOR PRICES.....

WHOLESALE PAPER, STATIONERY AND GENERAL JOBBERS
AND STEAM PRINTERS.

134 and 136 Second Avenue North,

Winnipeg, Man.



Toronto Grocery Market.

The only change in the week in prices has been the advance of 1c in soap, with a very broad hint that there will be another advance to help the manufacturers out owing to the cost of raw material, which is very scarce. Dried fruit in fair demand. Canned goods show a healthier tone, and should a few more be exported perhaps retailers may regret not holding sufficient for requirements.

Sugars—Granulated, 4 1/2 to 5c; Paris lump, boxes, 5 1/2c; extra ground, barrels, 5 1/2 to 6 1/2c; powdered, barrel, 5 to 5 1/2c, refined, dark to bright, 3 1/2 to 4 1/2c. Demerara, 4 1/2c. Trinidad, 3 1/2 to 3 3/4c; Barbadoes, 3 1/2 to 3 3/4c.

Syrups—D, 1 1/2 to 2 1/2c; M, 2 1/2 to 2 3/4c; B, 2 1/2 to 2 3/4c; V.B, 2 1/2 to 2 3/4c; E.V.B, 2 1/2 to 2 3/4c; ex-sup, 2 1/2 to 2 3/4c. N.N., 2 1/2 to 3c, N.N.N and special, 3 to 3 1/2c.

Molasses—West Indian, barrels, 26 to 33c, New Orleans, open kettle, 45 to 55c, centrifugals, 30 to 40c, inferior low grades, 25 to 28c.

Teas and Coffees—The demand has not been so active this week, but there is still a good many orders coming in, chiefly for low and medium Japans at 12 1/2 to 22c. A considerable number of Blacks, from common to choice, have also gone into retailer's hands. Values are unchanged, but low grade Young Hyos are held firmer to import, though there are one or two shipments due here at rather lower prices. Coffees are quiet. Rios are very high and cannot be held down within 2 cents of the present selling prices here of 20 to 22c for fair samples. Other varieties are firmer in sympathy at 32 to 34c for East India, and 28 to 35c for Mocha.

Dried Fruits.—There is a good demand for currants, which are steadily held; fine fruit is not so plentiful, and is firmly held at 6c in bbls, 6 1/2 in halves, and 6 1/2 to 7c in cases for Fillet; lower grades can be bought 1c under these figures. Complaints are made that much of the fruit bought as good quality is not turning out well, there being a good deal of dirt in it. Valencias are firmer in New York, but locally the market is quiet at 5 to 5 1/2c. Prunes strong at 7 1/2 to 8 1/2c. Currants—Barrels, 5 1/2c; half barrels, 5 1/2 to 6 1/2c; cases, 6 to 7c; Vostizza, cases, 7 1/2 to 9 1/2c; Patras, bbls, 6 1/2c; cases, 6 1/2 to 7 1/2c. Raisins—Valencias, 4 1/2 to 5 1/2c; layers, 6 1/2 to 7 1/2c; Sultanas, 6 to 11c; loose Muscatels, \$2.25 to 2.40, London layers, \$2.25; black baskets, \$3.50; blue baskets, \$4.50. Figs—Elemes, 10 lbs and up, 9 1/2 to 13c; white Malaga ngs, 6 1/2 to 7c in 25-lb boxes; natural do in bags, 4 1/2c; mats do, 4 1/2c; 14oz, 9 to 9 1/2c. Dates—Hallowee, 5 1/2 to 6c. Prunes—Cases, 7 1/2 to 9c. Nuts—Almonds Tarragona, 15 1/2 to 17c; Ivica, 14 to 15c; do, shelled Valencia, 29 to 35c; filberts, Sicily, 9 1/2 to 10c; walnuts, Grenoble, 14 1/2 to 15c; Marbots, 12c.

Canned Goods.—Increasing interest has been taken in canned vegetables and fruits. Holders are beginning to consider them better property now that several thousand cases have been taken off the market for Great Britain and the

State. Wholesale houses are selling as before, but there is not the same inclination to offer at the lower figures. Corn, peas, and tomatoes are moving at 85 to \$1. Fish—Salmon, 1's flat, \$1.60 to 1.80; salmon, 1's tall, \$1.45 to 1.55; lobster, clover leaf, \$2.95; lobster, other 1's, \$1.75 to 2.25; mackerel, \$' to 1.25; finnan haddie, \$1.10 to 1.50; sardines, French 1's, 40c; sardines, French 1/2's, 17c; sardines, American 1's, 6 to 8c; sardines, American 1/2's, 9c. Fruits and vegetables—Tomatoes, 3's, 80c to \$1; corn, 2's, 85c to \$1.05; peas, 2's, 90c to \$1; beans, 90 to 95c; pumpkins, 75 to 90c; strawberries and raspberries, 2's, \$2; apples, 1's, \$1.75 to 2; 3's, 85c to \$1; peaches, 2's, \$2 to 2.75; peaches, 3's, \$3.25 to 3.75; plums, 2's, \$1.40 to 1.75; 3's, \$2.65; pears, 2's, \$1.60 to 1.75; 3's, \$1.75 to 2.10.

Spices, Rice, etc.—Rice, bags, 3 1/2 to 4; do, off grades, 3 1/2 to 3 3/4; do, Patna, 4 1/2 to 5 1/2; do, Japan, 4 1/2 to 5 1/2; sagu, 4 1/2 to 5; tapioca, 4 1/2 to 5c; pepper, black, 1 1/2 to 12c; do, white 18 to 25c; ginger, Jamaica, 18 to 20c; cloves, 10 to 15c; allspice, 10 to 13c; nutmeg, 90c to \$1.10 cream tartar, 28 to 35c.

Peels.—Quiet and unchanged. Lemon is going at 15 to 16c; orange at 17 1/2 to 18c, and citron, 26 to 30c.—Empire, Feb 17

Wheat Prices in England.

In reviewing the wheat market for January the London Miller says: It will be seen that 1893 started with a general depression in wheat and flour, and with a special depression in red winter and Californian wheat, in country and in American flour. On the 3rd Liverpool, with cold weather and small imports, advanced prices 1d per cental, and on the 5th Bristol, Birmingham and Manchester were all 1s per qr. dearer on the week for wheat, London on the 5th, however, quoted only 30s 3d for No. 2 Calcutta, Liverpool quoted 6s 5d per cental for Californian, and 5s 11d for red winter. On the 7th the Imperial average was only 28s 10d per qr, the lowest average with which any year in the century has opened. London on the 9th was a dull and disappointing market, and Liverpool on the 10th declined 1d per cental, 6s 4d being taken for Californian, and 5s 10d for red winter. On the 13th Liverpool went still lower for Californian, 3s 3rd being taken. There came at this date a rally with a better feeling in America, and a good retail home demand. London on the 16th was 1s. dearer for wheat and 6d. for flour, and Liverpool on the 17th 6s. 5d was made for Californian and 6s. for red winter. On the 18th Glasgow was 6d. per qr. dearer for both wheat and flour. Liverpool paused on the 20th, and with over 1 1/2 million qrs of that particular sort on passage, Californian wheat was not saleable above 6s 4d per cental. On the 21st the country markets were firm at 6d per qr advance on the week. No great changes marked the 23rd or

26th, but with much milder weather on the 26th there was some difficulty in maintaining prices at Bristol, Birmingham and Manchester. London on the 27th still quoted 30s 3d for No. 2 Calcutta, Liverpool 6s 4d for California. The Imperial average on the 28th was 26s 4d, or 6d rise on the month. The London market on the 30th was dull but not cheaper. On the 31st Liverpool accepted 5s 11d for red winter wheat, but in California there was no change.

January has seen, as a whole, very little price alteration either in Great Britain or abroad. America has been firmer than the large accumulations in depot might have led us to expect; on the other hand the extremely severe weather which has prevailed on the continent from Russia to Spain has failed to advance prices, the currencies at Budapest, Amsterdam and Antwerp remaining under 27s, while even in France and Germany, where heavy protective tariffs are current, the averages are no higher than 37s and 34s respectively. Doubt is still felt as to whether the French and North Italian wheat fields were injured by the extraordinarily keen frosts of early January, but in the greater part of Turkey and the Levant, as well as in Algeria and Tunis, the heavy rainfall has been welcome, and should almost secure good yields of grain. The winter has been severe in the United States and so continues, but the snow protects the autumn sowings and no failure of the germ is feared.

February might expect to see price advance but for two reasons—the first of which is the large reserves of wheat and flour in granary, and the second is the good trade doing for spring shipment from Russia and India. The margin of time wherein holders may make a profit is felt to be diminishing, and this cause of itself is likely to supply with enough sales ex warehouse to stay advance. When it is added that the quantity of wheat and flour on passage is considerable, and that the continent is not a very active buyer, it would appear that the obstacles to any material rise in prices are such as to require no ordinary impetus to surmount.

The Russian Grain Trade.

Russia is the land of commissions, and the latest development in that direction is a committee for the correction of abuses in the grain trade. This body, which is composed of many high officials from the Ministry of Finance, of representatives of all the principal corn exchanges of Russia, and of several large landed proprietors, is presided over by Mr. Koslovsky, chief of a department at the Ministry of Finance, who is currently believed to be the coming Minister of Agriculture. Mr. Koslovsky left a very favorable impression in Mark Lane, to which, as our readers will remember, he paid a visit last summer. The subjects of discussion before the committee were many, or rather the

subject was divided under many heads—the general conditions of the inland and export trade, of speculation in wheat, as well as of corn concealments during famines. The proposal that the government should undertake to regulate the grain trade was stoutly opposed by many representatives of corn exchanges. The delegates of St. Petersburg wished to see the beneficent hand of the government everywhere but in St. Petersburg, while it was supported by the representatives of agriculture. Another keenly contested point was the advisability of placing an embargo on the export of grain containing more than a certain amount of impurities. It was contended by the opponents of this measure that it would be equivalent to forbidding the peasantry to raise wheat or rye for exportation at all, because they had not the means of cleaning grain. Some speakers, moreover, urged that foreign buyers of Russian grain attached no particular importance to clean wheat, to which the answer was returned that if unclean grain was preferred that was because its price was thereby depressed below its true value. It was also argued that the peasant raisers of cereals could give grain such rough cleaning as would amply suffice for all practical purposes. Finally, it was resolved to recommend that a standard—not too high—should be set by the government for the export trade, and it was proposed that in after years this standard should be raised as the peasantry were educated in the care and handling of their wheat.—London Miller.

The Right Kind of Wheat.

A grain dealer has written a farmers' paper in the west as follows: "Much comment is made regarding the low price many farmers are receiving this year for their wheat. Allow me to say the reason is chiefly because farmers follow every 'will of the wisp' that appears referring to seed. One year it is Ladoga; another Blue Stem, then White Fyfe, and after two or three years of disaster they come back to what they should never have left, viz, Red Fyfe. This year many farmers are losing from five to ten cents a bushel on account of having sown White Fyfe. New York exporters call it rice wheat; while some who were foolish enough to sow Ladoga are losing even more. The staple as well as desirable wheat on which our reputation was made is Red Fyfe, and any agricultural college or newspaper that advises anything else does incalculable damage. As one acquainted, both with its yielding as well as its milling qualities, I caution farmers against White Fyfe and Ladoga especially.

Chicago Grain Storage Rates.

Storage rates for grain in the Chicago elevators for the year 1893 will be as follows.

On all grain and flax seed received in bulk, and inspected in good condition, three quarters (¾) of one (1) cent per bu for the first ten (10) days or part thereof, and one third (⅓) of one (1) cent per bu for each additional ten (10) days or part thereof, so long as it remains in good condition.

On grain damp or liable to early damage, as indicated by its inspection when received, two (2) cents per bu for the first ten (10) days or part thereof, and one-half (½) of one (1) cent per bu for each additional five (5) days or part thereof.

No grain will be received in store until it has been inspected and graded by authorized inspectors, unless by special agreement.

Grain From Peace River.

The samples of grain brought from Peace river by T. A. Brick, comprised half a bushel each, Ladoga wheat, red fife wheat and English two rowed barley. Also five pounds of white wheat, grown on Shaftsbury mission farm. Also a five pound sample of red fife wheat from the farm of A. Mackenzie a few miles below the mission. The measures were exact and looked small rather than large, but

the weights were as follows, per bushel: Ladoga wheat 35½ lbs, red fife wheat 35½ lbs, two-rowed barley 27½ lbs. These weights per bushel are respectively, Ladoga 7½ lbs, fife 7½ lbs, barley 5½ lbs. In appearance the grain could not be excelled, particularly in beauty of color which was simply perfect. The white fife wheat was much larger in the grain than either the Ladoga or red fife, but was not nearly as hard. These samples prove conclusively that the flats of the Peace river valley are a perfect success for wheat raising. No samples of oats were brought out as it was taken for granted that oats will grow anywhere in the Northwest. But Mr. Brick says that in the weight the oats raised at the mission were proportionately equal to the wheat and barley. *Edmonton Bulletin.*

Discussing the Tariff.

Manitoba farmers are arousing themselves at last in the matter of tariff taxation. A farmers' meeting was held at Brandon, Feb. 18, of which the following report has been furnished:

Never in the history of Manitoba has there been such a large and representative meeting of farmers held in the province as that assembled in the city hall here on Friday afternoon. Not only was every available seat occupied, but many stood inside the room, and even the corridor was crowded with those anxious to hear the discussion. There were more than two hundred people present, many of whom had come from long distances. C. S. Doan was appointed chairman and D. Wilson secretary. The chairman opened the meeting in a few happy remarks in which he expressed a hope that there would be a unanimity of feeling amongst those that took part in the discussion.

After a free discussion the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:—

That inasmuch as the farmers of the national policy assured the electors of Canada when introducing that measure of protection it would not be a permanent enactment but merely a temporary provision to enable the manufacturers of the country to become developed, this meeting of farmers is fully convinced the present time is opportune for making the changes indicated below, which experience suggests that after a fair trial of protection as especially desirable in the interests of the whole farming community of Canada.

That the duties on binding twine, coal oil and fence wire be not only partially but wholly removed, as protection to them has led to the development in Canada of no industries whose importance is in any way commensurate to the extra taxation imposed upon the entire population of the Dominion.

That the duties on lumber in every form be entirely removed, as from the scarcity of timber in the neighboring states, which fact is acknowledged by the government when considering the propriety of putting an export duty on Canadian logs, there is no danger of slaughtering manufacturers in this country below profitable prices, which the protection was designed to prevent.

That the duties on agricultural implements be reduced to at least ten per cent, which margin of protection will fully compensate the Canadian manufacturer for any advantage his American competitor may have over him in the Canadian markets by proximity to the consumers, and relieve the entire farming community of a burden that has long been a matter of serious inconvenience and heavy financial loss to them in every portion of the confederation.

That it is felt freer trade relations with Great Britain, the chief market for our exports, on a differential tariff, would be a great benefit to the farmers of Canada.

That as a body we pledge ourselves to further in every way in our power the adoption of these resolutions in every portion of Canada, and we bind ourselves to support in coming Federal elections only those candidates who commit themselves to further by word and vote the full spirit of these resolutions,

that we believe in British connection and a united Canada, but we desire as a class some legislative consideration that is accorded other classes of the community.

Loss of Stock on the Ranges.

Reports from various counties in this part of the state, says a letter from Great Falls, Montana, are very conflicting, and the exact percentage of loss among cattle will not be known until the spring round up starts out to gather stray animals together.

Over 60,000 head of Southern cattle were turned loose on the ranges of Montana last season. Some stockmen place the loss among such stock as high as 40 per cent, and a few others maintain that it will even exceed that figure. Native cattle fared better, being somewhat accustomed to the northern climate and familiar enough with the range to seek places of shelter in coulees and river bottoms on the approach of a storm. Several reports have reached here of the finding of the bodies of 30 and 40 cows and steers in a bunch all frozen stiff.

Sheepmen have also experienced an unusual loss, regardless of the fact that they always prepare for cold weather and can gather their flocks in enclosures and can feed hay during extremely cold spells like the late one. The loss is estimated at about 10 per cent.

The Hibernating Animals of Manitoba.

There are in Manitoba six species of animals that hibernate, or spend the winter in a dormant condition, these are the bear, the badger, the porcupine, the racoon, the skunk and the ground hog. It is a remarkable provision of nature that life can be sustained without food during a long winter. It will be noticed that all these animals become exceedingly fat as the winter approaches, and from that fat nourishment is, in some way, derived during the long season of sleep and inactivity, for when spring arrives the animals are always lean and hungry. In this country there are no rocks amongst which caves can be discovered and no large hollow trees, so the bear has much difficulty in finding a proper den in which to spend the winter and has often to be content with a hole in the side of some wooded bank, where scrub and fallen timber conceals and covers the entrance. The badger burrows to a great depth in any dry position on the prairie and does not seek to close the entrance, but as the burrow is generally surrounded by warberry leaves which stops the drift the hole soon becomes closed by snow. There are very few racoons in Manitoba but the number seems to be increasing as grain fields now afford food in summer especially when the fields are near the woods where the animals frequent, for racoons seldom venture far out on the prairie as they are poor runners and are easily overtaken by a dog or a wolf if upon open ground. Racoons are generally found near rivers and feed on dead fish that may be cast ashore or on frogs when these can be found. Even in Manitoba racoons love to winter in hollow trees when these can be discovered large enough. Porcupines are not very common and are smaller in size and darker in the color than those found in the eastern provinces. As the porcupine feeds principally on the bark of trees it frequents wooded districts and spends the winter under ground. There are more woodchucks in Manitoba than many suppose, but as they never leave the thick woods, they can be heard much oftener than they are seen. The skunk is the most luxurious of all the hibernating animals of this country, and not only prepares a warm bed of soft grass at the bottom of his burrow, but closes the entrance from the outside with a bunch of the same material, thus effectually excluding the cold. Other animals that spend the winter underground all store up a supply of food on which they subsist during the cold season.—*Pilot Mound Sentinel.*

Montreal Markets.

Flour—Ontario straight roll-r flour is being delivered to retail dealers and bakers at \$3.00 to 3.65, and 90 per cent at \$3.70 to 3.80. Car lots are quotable at \$3.50 to \$3.55 on track. Ontario millers write that they cannot buy winter wheat now under 69 and 70c delivered at their mills, which prices they say will not admit of their shipping flour at present prices ruling in this city. One Western miller writes to the effect that the net proceeds of his shipments to England of late have paid him better than shipping to Montreal. Millers in the west have the advantage of remarkably cheap through freights to Liverpool, London and Glasgow. Very little is being done in extra, the principal demand in winter wheat flour being for straight rollers and patents. In spring wheat flour the market is quiet, with prices somewhat irregular. Strong bakers is steady, and sales have been made at \$4.25 for choice city brands, but the range is said to be all the way from \$4.00 to 4.25. Manitoba ground strong bakers is unchanged, with sales reported at from \$3.50 to 4.15 as to quality. There is very little enquiry for Newfoundland account, although the time is near at hand when sales should be made for shipments by first boats.

Oatmeal—The market rules quiet but steady, an oil car or so of rolled oats changing hands at \$3.85 to 3.90 laid down here. There is a fair local jobbing demand, and prices are quoted as follows:—Rolled and granulated, \$4.00 to \$4.05; standard \$3.90 to 3.95. In bags granulated, \$2.00 to 2.05, and standard \$1.90 to 1.95.

Mill feed—The firmer feeling noticed last week has been maintained, and sales of car lots of bran have been made at \$14.50 to 15, while some holders ask more money. Shorts are steady at \$15.50 to 16, and middles at \$20 to 23.50.

Wheat—Advices from points west of Toronto state that prices have advanced another 2c per bushel with sales of No. 2 red and white winter wheat at 68 to 70c for. Sales of No. 2 hard Manitoba are reported at 85c North Bay, and at 84c Lake and rail.

Oats—The market remains steady, with sales of No. 2 white at 33 to 33½c per 34 lbs. Mixed are quoted at 32 to 32½c.

Barley—The market here is quiet and more or less unusual at 59 to 56c for malting grades, and 39 to 41c for feed. The market is dull and lower in the west.

Steds—Canadian timothy is quoted at \$3.25 per bus. of 45 lbs., and western is quoted at \$2.75 to 2.80 per bus. Red clover is steady at \$7.50 to 8.00 per bus. of 60 lbs.; alsike \$3.40 to 3.50 per bus. Flax seed steady at \$1.00 to 1.25 per bus.

Pork, Lard, etc.—Despite the high prices quoted last week they are still on the up grade, Canada short cut mess pork having gone up fully another 50c per bbl. during the past week, sales being reported at \$23.00 to 24.00 as to size of lot. Canada short cut pork, \$23.00 to 24.00 per bbl.; Canada clear mess \$20.00 to 22.50 per bbl.; extra mess beef, \$13.00 to 14.00 per bbl.; hams, city cured, 13 to 14c per lb.; lard, pure, in pails, 13½ to 14c per lb.; lard, compound, in pail, 10½ to 12c per lb.; bacon, 12½ to 13c per lb.; shoulders, 11 to 11½c per lb.

Dressed Hogs—The supplies are pretty well all in, and the market is about over for the season as regards car lots, which are nominally quoted at \$8.75 to 8.85.

BUTTER—Sales of choice January creamery are reported in good sized lots at 23c. The stock of dairy butter is very limited, and buyers will have to fall back on creamery before long. Newfoundland will require a few lots of dairy shortly and dealers are beginning to wonder where they will come from. We quote prices as follows:—Creamery choice late made, 22c to 23c; creamery, good to fine, 21c to 22c; Eastern Townships dairy, choice fall, 21c to 22c; Eastern Townships, good, 00c to 20c; Morris-

burgh and Brackville, 20c to 22c; western, 18c to 21c. About 1c to 2c may be added to above prices for choice selections of single tubs. There is a good demand for rolls, which sell readily at 19c to 20c for Western and 20c to 21½c for Morrisburg.

CHEESE—This is unusually early for a clearance sale being effected of stocks in this city. The last sales reported were 11½c to 11¾c. The cable remains steady at 56c, which is as usual 2c under the price at which actual business transpires.

EGGS—The market is weak and lower under a comparatively light enquiry, and Montreal lined is dull and to sell at 25c, and we quote 23c to 55c. Held fresh is slow sale at 25c and strictly fresh stock is quoted at 23c.

BEANS—The market keeps steady, choice hand picked selling at \$1.35 to \$1.50 as to quantity, with good ordinary at \$1.10 to \$1.20.

HIDES—The supply of the hides is scarcely equal to the demand, and receipts are being picked up quickly for account of tanners, who pay 5½c, 4½c and 3½c for Nos. 1, 2 and 3 respectively, one lot of No. 1 special weights being placed at 6c. Dealers are paying 5c, 4c and 3c for Nos. 1, 2 and 3 respectively. We quote:—Nos. 1, 2 and 3 at 5½c, 4½c and 3½c respectively to tanners, dealers paying 5c, 4c and 3c. Calfskins, 6c to 7c; and lambskins 90c to \$1.00.

Dried Fruit—The market remains quiet and steady, sales having been made at the following quotations: Dried apples, 5½ to 6c; evaporated, 8½ to 10c, with a slight advance at any moment; evaporated peaches, 20 to 21c; apricots, 21 to 22c; crystalized figs, in 5 lb boxes, at from 9½ to \$1.00; do apricots, 90c to \$1.00 per box of 5 lbs.—*Trade Bulletin*, Feb. 10.

Hogs and Cattle.

There is a continued small supply of hogs for western packers, the total number handled for the week being 180,000, compared with 190,000 the preceding week, and 290,000 for corresponding time last year, making a total of 4,320,000 since November 1, against 7,275,000 a year ago. The decrease shown for the week is 110,000, and for the season 2,905,000, compared with last year. As the season approaches its close it is being shown that the estimates the first of last month were full and will not be exceeded, and may not be fully reached by the returns for March 1.

A feature of the general outlook is the strengthening position of the cattle market. The indications point to the fact that the demand is overtaking the supply, and will get beyond it in the near future. Conditions in recent years have operated to discourage cattle growers, as well as hog growers. There have been changes going on, tending the marketing of animals at an average age younger than heretofore. By this process the offspring have been out of proportion to the actual basis of supply. The surplus has been disposed of, and ere long the cattle grower will be experiencing the same regret that the hog raiser now does, that he went out of the business when he should have done otherwise. The hog supply will be restored before a plentifulness of cattle can be made available.—*Cincinnati Price Current*.

How Clay Pipes Are Made.

The common clay pipe, like the the needle, has to undergo a large number of operations before completion, nearly all of which are conducted without mechanical aid.

The clay, after being levigated, mined and kneaded to a proper consistency, is rolled out roughly into shape. This the moulder takes, and, placing the head or bowl end in a special support, thrusts a tong needle into the centre or tail of the roll, thus piercing the stem.

Thus pierced, and still containing the needle, the roll is placed in the mould, which is of steel and made in two parts, and the latter is closed

and put in the press. Then a compressor is pushed into the open part of the mould to form the bowl.

Thus the clay is compressed. The press is now opened, the pipe taken from the mould and passed on to finishers, who scrape out all the mould seams, pass another needle into the stem, stamp any letters that are to appear, and send on to the drying room.

Here, when sufficiently hardened, those who are to be polished are polished and all are sent forward to other workmen, who examine them, reject the defective ones, and proceed to put the perfect ones in the Sizzors ready for the furnaces, which are similar to those in potteries, and where they are exposed for five or six hours.

They are subsequently put into a mixture to remove the porosity of clay. This is a mere outline of what is needed for a common clay pipe; the operations in fancy patterns are more complicated.

The Baker Got Even.

This is how the baker got even with the butcher;

"Fine morning," said the baker to the butcher; "been taking a walk?"

"Yes; just came from your shop with a half-dozen loaves of bread."

"Where are they, then?"

"Under my hat; plenty of room for them there."

The baker did not forget this insult, and when the butcher next met him on the street and asked him where he had been, he promptly answered: "Been to your slaughter house. Bought a calf's head."

"Where is it, then?"

"Under my hat," he retorted, and walked away triumphantly.—*Helper*.

The last number completes volume one of the *Dominion Illustrated Monthly*. This publication previously appeared as a weekly illustrated paper, and since the change to a monthly magazine, it gives every appearance of a prosperous development. The February number is a splendid one. The illustrations are fine and numerous. John Grenief Whittier is remembered in a kindly article, with illustrations. "Songs of the French Canadian children" will call attention to an important and interesting element in our population. "Social Life out West," with a number of personal illustrations familiar to Regina people, is a feature of the February number which will interest many western people, particularly the ladies. "Canada in English verse" relates briefly what some of the English poets have said about our country—not all pleasant criticism. The article on Bermuda has some splendid illustrations of this lovely island. "In a Scottish Mansie" is a short letter which will interest many. The story department includes two short tales, "The Unpardonable Sin of M. Bragg" and "A Red Girl's reasoning." The sporting department contains an article on "Hockey in Eastern Canada," liberally illustrated. Other shorter features complete this fine number. The *Dominion Illustrated Monthly* is the best attempt yet made toward establishing a Canadian magazine with a national reputation. It is an effort worthy of success, and the publication itself has sufficient merit to deserve every encouragement from the Canadian people. The *Dominion Illustrated Monthly*, Montreal.

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Band Saw.

The special supplement of THE COMMERCIAL issued last week contained a cut of the band saw manufactured by the Waterous Engine Works Company, of Brantford, Ont., and Winnipeg. Timber is not so plentiful as it was years ago. The past fifty years has swept away vast forests of valuable lumber material, and already economists are limiting the number of years that the supply of timber on this continent will hold out.

Economy in production is always a great point in achieving success, and in the lumber trade, with the increasing cost of raw material, economy in material is of vast importance. The band saw is therefore a necessity of the timer. The great reduction in the waste which goes into the saw dust pile, is the special feature of the band saw. It is claimed that the Waterous 14 gauge band saw will save five one-inch boards out of thirty two, as compared with an eight gauge circular saw. That is the band saw will produce five boards out of what would go to the saw dust pile, if the circular were used. This great saving of material, combined with other points in its favor, such as speed, fewer breakages, less adjustment work, steadiness of motion, etc., are sufficient to make the band saw a general favorite with mill men.

Saskatchewan Coal.

The Edmonton Bulletin says: D. Macrae came down from the Big Arch coal seam, some twenty miles up the river, this week, bringing a small sample of coal with him. This coal is much harder and closer grained than the Edmonton coal and has not the same tendency to check on exposure to the weather although apparently it is put together in smaller sections than the Edmonton coal. Mr. Macrae describes the arch as being situated on the south side of the Saskatchewan at the foot of a cut bank. From foot to foot of the arch at the water's edge is about 300 feet and the centre or key-stone is about ten feet above the water. Three large seams of coal, one above the other, showing in the face of the clay bank in the shape mentioned give the appearance of an arch. Each seam is about sixteen feet thick and about two feet of clay lies between each two seams. The coal is black, bright and hard right on the surface, apparently being very little affected by the action of the weather. This is not by any means, however, the greatest showing of coal on the river. A seam a few miles further up is between sixty and eighty feet thick. Mr. Macrae says that a number of the coal seams on the river are on fire, one being at Stony Rapids, about forty miles up the river, three in the vicinity of the Big Arch, and one some distance above. One of the fires near the Big Arch gives out no smoke and only a little steam, which smells strongly not of burning coal but of burning pitch.

Word has been received by the customs authorities from Ottawa that an order-in-council has been passed eliminating from the cattle quarantine regulations of 1884 and 1887 the power which was conferred on the minister of agriculture to make exceptions on settlers sick from the full period of quarantine detention prescribed for meat cattle, namely, ninety days in Manitoba and the Northwest Territories. The rule therefore is now absolute, exacting quarantine detention of ninety days on all cattle entering the Dominion from the Atlantic to the Pacific oceans. This action is presumably to meet the requirements which have been publicly stated by Herbert Gardner, the Imperial minister of agriculture, as one of the conditions for removing Canadian cattle from the schedule in England.



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(Central or 90th Meridian Time.)

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Brandon	St. Paul	St. Paul	Winnipeg	St. Paul	Brandon	St. Paul	Winnipeg
Ex. Tues. Th. & Sat.	Ex. Tues. Th. & Sat.	Ex. Tues. Th. & Sat.	Miles from Winnipeg.	Ex. Tues. Th. & Sat.	Ex. Tues. Th. & Sat.	Ex. Tues. Th. & Sat.	Miles from Winnipeg.
2.55p	4.10p	0	Winnipeg	11.45a	1.00p	0	Winnipeg
2.45p	4.00p	3 0	Portage Junction	11.54a	1.10p	3 0	Portage Junction
2.30p	3.45p	9 3	St. Norbert	12.03p	1.24p	9 3	St. Norbert
2.17p	3.31p	15 3	Cartier	12.23p	1.37p	15 3	Cartier
1.59p	3.13p	23 5	St. Agathe	12.41p	1.55p	23 5	St. Agathe
1.50p	3.04p	27 4	Union Point	12.49p	2.02p	27 4	Union Point
1.39p	2.51p	32 5	Silver Plains	1.01p	2.13p	32 5	Silver Plains
1.20p	2.33p	40 4	Morris	1.20p	2.30p	40 4	Morris
	2.18p	46 8	St. Jean	1.35p		46 8	St. Jean
	1.57p	53 0	Letellier	1.57p		53 0	Letellier
	1.25p	65 0	Emerson	2.15p		65 0	Emerson
	1.16p	68 1	Pembina	2.23p		68 1	Pembina
	9.35a	168	Grand Forks	6.00p		168	Grand Forks
	6.35a	223	Winnipeg Junction	6.55p		223	Winnipeg Junction
	8.35p	470	Minneapolis	6.30a		470	Minneapolis
	8.00p	481	St. Paul	7.05a		481	St. Paul
	9.00a	583	Chicago	9.35a		583	Chicago

MORRIS-BRANDON BRANCH.

East Bound.				STATIONS.		West Bound.	
Freight	Passenger	Passenger	Miles from Winnipeg.	Freight	Passenger	Passenger	Miles from Winnipeg.
Mon. & Fri.	Wed. & Sat.	Tues. & Thurs.	Winnipeg.	Mon. & Fri.	Wed. & Sat.	Tues. & Thurs.	Winnipeg.
11.40a	2.55p	0	Winnipeg	1.00p	3.00a	0	Winnipeg
7.30p	1.15p	0	Morris	2.30p	7.30a	0	Morris
6.40p	12.53p	10 0	Low Farm	3.03p	8.15a	10 0	Low Farm
5.40p	12.27p	21 2	Myrtle	3.31p	9.03a	21 2	Myrtle
5.24p	12.15p	25 9	Holland	3.43p	9.25a	25 9	Holland
4.46p	11.57a	33 5	Rowbank	4.02p	9.58a	33 5	Rowbank
4.10p	11.43a	39 6	Miami	4.15p	10.25a	39 6	Miami
3.23p	11.24a	49 0	Deerwood	4.38p	11.16a	49 0	Deerwood
2.58p	11.08a	54 1	Atamont	4.50p	11.48a	54 1	Atamont
2.18p	10.49a	62 1	Somerset	5.10p	12.28p	62 1	Somerset
1.43p	10.33a	68 4	Swan Lake	5.24p	1.00p	68 4	Swan Lake
1.11p	10.19a	74 0	Indian Springs	5.39p	1.30p	74 0	Indian Springs
12.54p	10.07a	74 4	Maricopolis	5.50p	1.55p	74 4	Maricopolis
12.22p	9.10a	86 1	Greenway	6.16p	2.23p	86 1	Greenway
11.51a	9.35a	92 3	Balder	6.21p	3.00p	92 3	Balder
11.01a	9.12a	102 0	Belmont	6.45p	3.50p	102 0	Belmont
10.20a	8.55a	107 7	Hilton	7.21p	4.20p	107 7	Hilton
9.49a	8.40a	117 1	Ashdown	7.33p	5.03p	117 1	Ashdown
9.35a	8.30a	120 0	Wawanesa	7.47p	5.16p	120 0	Wawanesa
8.48a	8.06a	129 6	Rounthwalte	8.14p	6.09p	129 6	Rounthwalte
8.10a	7.48a	137 2	Marionville	8.35p	6.43p	137 2	Marionville
7.30a	7.30a	145 1	Brandon	8.55p	7.30p	145 1	Brandon

West bound passenger trains stop at Belmont for meals.

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE BRANCH.

Taking effect Tuesday, Dec. 20, 1892.

East Bound.				STATIONS.		W. Bound.	
Exd. No.	Exd. No.	Exd. No.	Miles from Winnipeg.	Exd. No.	Exd. No.	Exd. No.	Miles from Winnipeg.
Mon. & Fri.	Tues. & Thurs.	Wed. & Sat.	Winnipeg.	Mon. & Fri.	Tues. & Thurs.	Wed. & Sat.	Winnipeg.
12.15p	12.10p	0	Winnipeg	4.15p	3.40p	0	Winnipeg
11.50a	11.52a	3 0	Portage Junction	4.25p	4.00p	3 0	Portage Junction
11.35a	11.38a	11.5	St. Charles	4.45p	4.20p	11.5	St. Charles
11.07a	11.2a	16.7	Headingley	4.50p	4.35p	16.7	Headingley
10.36a	11.12a	21.0	White Plains	5.07p	5.00p	21.0	White Plains
10.05a	10.54a	28 8	Gravel Pit	5.25p	5.27p	28 8	Gravel Pit
9.53a	10.49	31.2	Lacelle Tank	5.31p	5.35p	31.2	Lacelle Tank
9.35a	10.46a	35.2	Eustace	5.40a	6.49p	35.2	Eustace
9.11a	10.20a	42.1	Oakville	5.50p	6.15p	42.1	Oakville
8.21a	9.55a	55 5	Portage la Prairie	6.25p	7.00p	55 5	Portage la Prairie

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