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ESTABLISHED 1817.
 Capital all Paid-up \$12,000,000 00
 Reserve Fund 6,000,000 00
 Undivided Profits 823,000 00
Head Office, - MONTREAL.
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 HON G. A. DRUMMOND, Vice-President.
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 E. S. CLOUSTON, General Manager.

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 NEW YORK, 59 Wall St. CHICAGO, 188 La Salle Street.
 BANKERS AND CORRESPONDENTS.
 LIVERPOOL.—Bank of Liverpool.
 SCOTLAND.—British Linen Co. Bank and Branches.

WINNIPEG BRANCH

Traveler's Circular Letters of Credit and Commercial Credits issued for use in all parts of the world. Collections made on favorable terms. Interest allowed on deposits at current rates.
 ANGUS KIRKLAND, MANAGER.

THE MERCHANTS BANK OF CANADA.

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 Capital Paid Up - - - - \$6,000,000.00
 Rest - - - - - \$3,000,000.00
BOARD OF DIRECTORS—Andrew Allan, Esq., (of H. & A. Allan) President; Robert Anderson, Esq., Vice-President; Hector Mackenzie, Esq. (of J. G. Mackenzie & Co.); Jonathan Hodgson, Esq. (of Hodgson, Sumner & Co.); H. Montague Allan, Esq. (of H. & A. Allan); John Cassils, Esq. (of Shaw Bros. & Cassils); J. P. Dawes, Esq. (of Dawes & Co., Leobine); T. H. Dunn, Esq., Quebec; Sir Joseph Hickson.
 Geo. HAGUE, Gen'l Mgr. JOHN GAULT, Asst. Gen'l Mgr
 New York Agency—59 William St.

WINNIPEG BRANCH.

The Pioneer Bank of the Prairie Province.
 Accounts of Merchants, Manufacturers, Corporations and Individuals received on favorable terms. Canadian and Foreign Exchange bought and sold. Interest allowed on deposits at the best rates. Particular attention given to Canadian and American collections. Ample facilities and low rates. Prompt returns made.
 A general banking business transacted.
 ARTHUR WICKSON, Manager.

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 Capital Paid up..... 1,864,625.00
 Reserve 1,116,800.00
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 H. S. Howland, President. T. R. Merritt Vice-Pres.
 William Ramsay, Robert Jeffrey, Hugh Ryan,
 T. Sutherland Stayer, Hon. John Ferguson.
HEAD OFFICE, Wellington St., TORONTO.
 D. R. Wilkie, General Manager.
 B. Jennings, Asst. Cashier. E. Hay, Inspector.

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 Ferns.....O. Forrest....."
 Galt.....G. O. Easton....."
 Ingersoll.....J. A. Richardson....."
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 Port Colborne.....E. O. F. Wood....."
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 Portage la Prairie, Man.....W. Bell, "
 Calgary, Alta.....M. Morris, "
 Prince Albert, Sask.....J. E. Young, "
 Edmonton, Alta.....G. R. F. Kirkpatrick, Mgr.
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 GREAT BRITAIN—Money may be deposited with Lloyd's Bank (Limited), 72 Lombard St., London, for transfer by letter or cable to any of the above branches.
 UNITED STATES—New York, Bank of Montreal; Buffalo, Bank of Buffalo; Boston, National Bank of the Commonwealth; Chicago, First National Bank; Detroit, Detroit National Bank; Duluth, First National Bank; Philadelphia, Farmers and Merchants' National Bank; St. Paul, Second National Bank.
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BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER
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 Reserve Fund £275,000 "
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Head Office in Canada—St. James St., Montreal.
 H. Stikeman, General Manager.
 E. Stanger, Inspector.
BRANCHES IN CANADA:
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 Brantford Kingston Paris Vancouver.
 Fredericton London Quebec Victoria.
 Halifax Montreal St. John.
 Winnipeg, Main Street—D. Simpson Manager.
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 San Francisco, 124 Sanson St., H. M. I. McMichael, and J. R. Ambrose.
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HEAD OFFICE, OTTAWA.
 Capital Authorized & Subscribed \$1,500,000.00
 Capital Paid up..... 1,500,000.00
 Rest 1,000,000.00
DIRECTORS:
 CHAS. MAGEE, President. GEO. HAY, Vice President.
 Hon. Geo. Bryson, Jr., Alex. Fraser, John Mather,
 David MacLaren, Denis Murphy.
 GEO. BURN, General Manager.

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 Hawkesbury, Keswatin, Winnipeg.
 Parry Sound, Rideau and Bank Sts., Ottawa.
 Rat Portage, Remptville, Mattawa.
 Renfrew, Portage la Prairie.
AGENTS IN CANADA—Bank of Montreal and Bank of British North America.
 " NEW YORK—Messrs. W. Watson and B. Hobden.
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 " ST. PAUL—Merchants National Bank;
 " LONDON, ENG.—Alliance Bank.
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 J. B. MONK, Manager.

The Western Canada Loan & Savings Co

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

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BRANCH OFFICES: Winnipeg, - W. M. FISHER, Manager.
 Money advanced upon Farm and City Properties, MORTGAGES, MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES & SCHOOL DEBENTURES purchased. Scrip held for use of Clients. Clients title deeds are not sent out of the Province but are lodged in the Company's vaults at Winnipeg, where they may be examined at all times. Agents at all principal points, throughout the Province.
 For further information write to the Manager of the Winnipeg Branch.

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 Corner York and Front Sts., TORONTO, Ont

The Canadian Bank of Commerce.

HEAD OFFICE - - TORONTO.
 Paid-up Capital \$6,000,000
 Rest..... 1,200,000
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 George Taylor, Esq. W. B. Hamilton, Esq.
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 A. H. Ireland, Inspector G. de C. O'Grady, Asst. Inspector
 New York—Alex. Laird & Wm. Gray, Agents

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 INDIA, CHINA AND JAPAN—The Char'd Bank of India, Asia
 PARIS, FRANCE—Lazard, Freres & Cie. (France & China
 AUSTRALIA & NEW ZEALAND—Union Bank of Australia.
 BRUSSELS, BELGIUM—J. Mathieu & Fils.
 NEW YORK—The Amer Exchange Nat'l Bank of NY
 SAN FRANCISCO—The Bank of British Columbia.
 CHICAGO—The Amer Exchange Nat'l Bk. of Chicago
 BRITISH COLUMBIA—The Bank of British Columbia.
 HAMILTON, BERMUDA—The Bank of Bermuda.
 KINGSTON, JAMAICA—Bank of Nova Scotia.
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A General Banking Business Transacted.
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UNION BANK OF CANADA.

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 Iroquois, Ont. Ottawa, Ont. Winchester, Ont.
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 Interest allowed at current rates in Savings Bank Department and on Special Deposits.

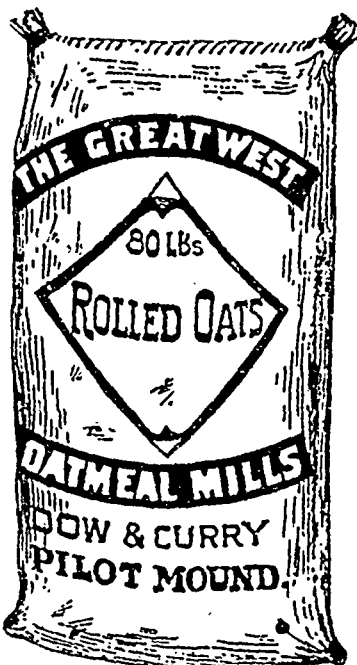
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Western Loan and Trust COMPANY, LTD.

Incorporated by Special Act of the Legislature.
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 ASSETS, \$1,600,000.
 Office: 13 St. Sacrament St., Montreal, Que.

HON. A. W. O'GILVIE, President.
 W. BARCLAY STEPHENS, Manager.
 J. W. MICHAUD, Esq., Vice-President.
 Solicitors—Messrs. Greenshields & Greenshields Bankers—The Merchants Bank of Canada. Agents at Winnipeg, Man.—Messrs. Crotty & Cross.
 This Company acts as committee, administrator, executor, trustee, receiver, committee of lunatic, guardian, liquidator, etc., etc., also as agent for the above offices. Debentures issued for three or five years, both debentures and interest on the same can be collected in any part of Canada without charge.
 For further particulars address the Manager.

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WHOLESALE GROCERS.

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'PARIS STONE**
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Market Street, WINNIPEG.

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SHIRTS**

— AND —
FUR GOODS
And Wholesale Dealer in Men's Furnishings
WAREHOUSES.
WINNIPEG, Man. VANCOUVER, B.C
Factory — MONTREAL.

The Commercial

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

FOURTEENTH YEAR OF PUBLICATION.
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Fine Book and Job Printing Departments.
227 Office, 186 James St. East.

JAMES E. STKEN,
Publisher.

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

WINNIPEG, MARCH 2, 1896.

Manitoba.

B. VanBlaricom has opened a hardware store at Arden.

H. T. L. Pulford, dealer in miscellaneous merchandise, Winnipeg, is dead.

Geo. Hartley, of Melita, has bought the butcher business of J. W. Barter, of Hartney.

Hunter & Moore, general merchants of Southern Manitoba, have opened a branch at Pilot Mound.

Weldon's grocery store, Winnipeg, was entered by burglars, who attempted to open the safe, but were unsuccessful.

A party of settlers conducted by A. J. McMillan, European representative of the Manitoban government, leaves Liverpool by the Parisian of the Allan line on Thursday, March 26th. A second party leaves Liverpool by the Lake Superior of the Beaver Line, on Saturday, April 4th, conducted by J. J. Haslett, immigration agent of the Canadian Pacific Railway company.

The stock of J. S. Douglas, Winnipeg, was sold by the assignee for 54½ cents on the dollar. The chattel mortgage against the stock, which is being contested by the creditors, is still unsettled, and the dividend likely to be received from the estate, will depend very much upon the outcome of this feature of the case. There are no new developments in the proceedings against Douglas for alleged fraud.

The two papers at Rapid City, the Spectator and the Reporter have been amalgamated and will be continued by Geo. S. Perry, of the former paper. There certainly is not business at Rapid City to support two papers, and it would only be a slow course of starvation for each. If Mr. Perry is given a chance, he will no doubt now supply a good paper. It will be better for the merchants to have one good local paper to advertise in, than to be compelled to divide their advertising between two poor papers.

Business men are often restrained from contesting cases at law on account of the heavy costs certain to be encountered, whether or not they win the case. In many cases the game is not considered worth the candle. The statement of the case of the Francis estate at Headingly, recently issued, will illustrate this. The estate realized in all \$2,877. Ordinary expenses, including \$128 paid for goods, amounted to \$548,

leaving a net balance of \$2,329. This balance, however, and \$1,905 besides, was all consumed in law expenses, in contesting a chattel mortgage against the stock.

Alberta.

The Calgary Herald has issued a special "Irrigation Number," giving detailed accounts of the progress of irrigation in the territories, with illustrations. Also a lot of general information relating to irrigation.

The South Edmonton agricultural society is securing seed oats of a milling variety from British Columbia and seed wheat from Manitoba, to be sold at cost to the farmers. The grain will be brought in at half rates by the Canadian Pacific Railway.

Northwest Ontario.

An important deputation waited upon the Ontario government last week and presented the claims of the Rainy River railway for a bonus for an additional portion of railway, as projected, to enable it to be extended to connect with the extensive navigation system of Rainy Lake at Seine Bay.

Saskatchewan

Thomas E. Bakre's wood working shop at Prince Albert, was totally destroyed by fire on February 6. The building, with contents of machinery, tools, stock, etc., was valued at \$2,500. The fire originated from a stove in the building. Insurance \$1,000.

Our Annual.

The special annual number of The Commercial, issued in February of each year, was mailed to subscribers last week. Every regular subscriber of The Commercial will receive one free copy. Extra copies can be had for 25 cents each. New subscribers sending in their subscriptions now, for one year in advance, will be given a free copy of the Annual. No better advertisement for this country could be procured to send to friends abroad, than this special number of The Commercial. No similar publication ever issued here, we believe, contained such a fund of reliable information about this country, as this special number.

Grain and Milling Notes.

A stone foundation will be placed under the Lake of the Woods Co.'s mill and elevator during the summer, at Portage la Prairie, Man.

At a meeting at Fort Saskatchewan, Alberta Territory, 2,600 bushels of wheat and \$300 cash were subscribed as a bonus to be offered in aid of a flour mill.

Wheat receipts at this point from farmers are increasing, says the Brandon Times, about 2,000 bushels having been received yesterday (Wednesday). Forty-six cents was the highest price paid this week for No. 1 hard. About twelve cars of grain were shipped east and west during the week.

The Northern Pacific railroad has completed at its own shops in St. Paul, a number of box cars designed for carrying grain which have a capacity of 70,000 pounds. These are supposed to be the largest cars ever built for this purpose, and their carrying capacity is only equalled by a few specially constructed cars, for particular purposes.

D. H. McMillan & Co., of Winnipeg, are shipping about 40 cars of choice Manitoba wheat to Australia, for seed purposes. The wheat is shipped in sacks. Manitoba wheat of course could not be shipped to Australia for ordinary commercial purposes. It indicates the high esteem in which Manitoba wheat is held, however, to find it thus in demand for seed purposes in distant lands,

The total receipts of wheat at the four principal winter wheat points, Toledo, St. Louis, Detroit and Kansas City from July 1st to date are 23,954,076 bush. against 29,578,592 bu. in 1895 and 38,822,707 bu. in 1894. The total receipts at the four principal spring wheat points since August 1st, the beginning of the crop year foot up--Minneapolis 53,510,300 bu; Duluth, 42,351,513 bu; Chicago, 18,544,029 bu; and Milwaukee 6,878,689 bu; making a total of 126,284,531 bu against 88,022,759 bu during the same time last year and 82,370,054 bu in 1894.

Dairy Trade News.

Argentine is beginning to export butter, in addition to grain and cattle.

Fred W. Tucker, who has been operating creameries at Foxwarren and Dr. Barnardo's Home, Russell, Man. for some years, has accepted a position with J. Y. Griffin & Co., pork packers and provision merchants, Winnipeg. In addition to being a practical butter maker, he has had experience in jobbing houses in Liverpool and Bristol, England. He takes the management of the produce department for this firm about the 1st of March.

Seizure for Rent.

An important amendment to "The Distress Act" was introduced Monday afternoon in the Manitoba legislature by Hon. J. D. Cameron. The principal clause relates to seizures for rent and if carried will prevent landlords from seizing under a distress warrant for rent any more than the interest of a tenant in the furniture or chattels. This is a protection to furniture dealers or piano and other agents who sell to people on the installment plan, and who have lost considerable money by cases which the amendment covers. A delegation from merchants in these lines of business waited upon the government last week with this end in view.

Silver.

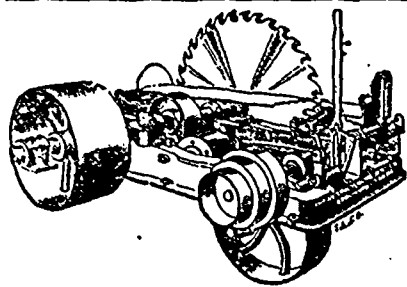
The silver market late in the week advanced fractionally on the reports current in London that the English government had been approached by Germany in regard to furthering an international monetary agreement, with the reopening of the Indian mints to free silver coinage as a preliminary step. The part of this report relating to Germany has been denied in toto by Mr. Balfour, the English Chancellor of the Exchequer, who added, however, that "we should willingly consider, in conjunction with the Indian mints if the measure comprised a satisfactory scheme of currency reform. Silver prices on Feb. 21 were: London, 91 1-16d; New York, 68c.

Winnipeg Clearing House.

Clearings for the week ending February 27 were \$992,544; balances, \$207,097. For the previous week clearings were \$935,593. For the corresponding week of last year clearings were \$659,393, and for the week two years ago, \$541,453. For the month of January clearings were \$4,997,200 as compared with \$4,067,403 for January, 1895, and \$4,818,946 for January, 1894.

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

	Feb. 20.
Montreal	\$3,948,743
Toronto	6,527,823
Halifax	1,263,549
Winnipeg	935,583
Hamilton	625,748
Total	\$13,801,441

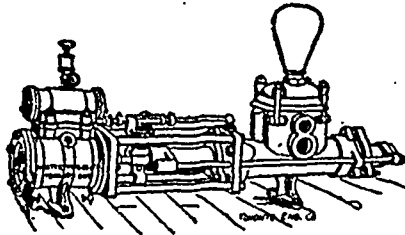


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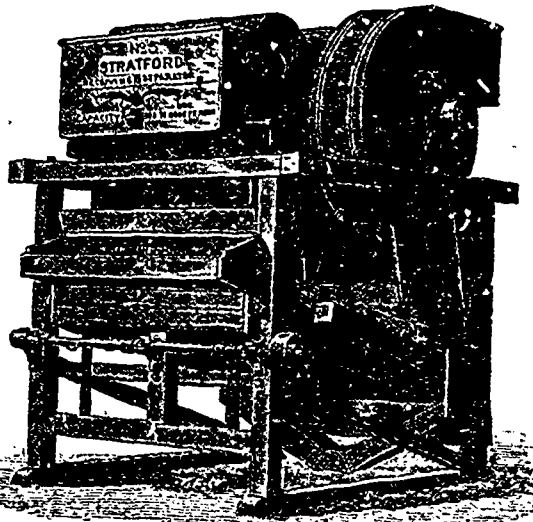
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BRYAN & LEE, Winnipeg.

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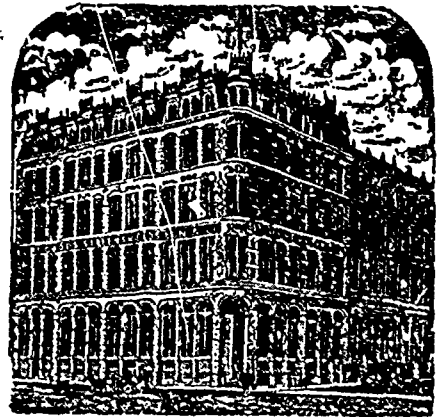
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We are offering for Spring Delivery the following special lines:

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—WHOLESALE—

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26, 28, 30 FRONT STREET, WEST,
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* Shelf and Heavy Hardware,
* Metals, Tin Plate, etc.
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The Commercial

WINNIPEG, MARCH 2, 1896.

THE GRAIN STANDARDS.

A press telegram from Ottawa received early last week reads as follows:

"When Senator Perley, on behalf of the Manitoba and Northwest representatives began preparing the argument in favor of the proposed changes in the grain standards, an act considered to be necessary in the interests of the farmers, he was confronted by the following telegram, the nature of which decided the members to defer action this session so that they might personally confer with the farmers and obtain their opinions previous to next session:

Portage la Prairie, Man., Feb. 18.—To E. Miall, commissioner of inland revenue, Ottawa:

Press reports of proposed grain standards received. Will be a positive injury to producers. Please defer action till you receive our memorial. Chas. Braithwaite, president Patrons of Industry."

From the above it would appear that the politicians at Ottawa have only had in view the pleasing of the farmers, in their movement to change the system of grading Manitoba wheat. To satisfy the farmers in respect to the grain grades, will be found to be quite an impossibility, for the very apparent reason that the farmers themselves do not know what they want. Leading farmers have given expression of opinions quite opposed to each other, and resolutions passed at meetings of the farmers, have varied widely in their desires. If the politicians therefore have decided to wait until they are sure of just what the farmers want, it will likely be some time before any change is made in the system.

In the meantime, the grain men seem to be rather unconcerned about the matter. The amount of abuse the grain men have received in Manitoba of late years, has made them indifferent about expressing the requirements of the trade in the matter of grades, etc. They appear to be willing to let the farmers and the politicians fix such grades as they may think proper, and see how much better it will suit the farmers in the end. The grain men know well that no grades that can be made can alter the quality of the crop, neither can they affect the actual value of the grain. The grain trade may be hampered or annoyed by the fixing of unsuitable grades, or unsuitable grading regulations, but any disadvantage of this nature will also tell against the producer. It may be a good idea to let the farmer fix the grades for a year or two, just to show them the fallacy of the belief that the grades fix the value of the crop.

The grain grading regulations, as The Commercial has several times contended, are purely a commercial matter. The system of grading has been established to facilitate the handling of the crop. The grades are a matter of very little importance to the farmers who sell their wheat to local buyers. It is the quality of the wheat, and not the grades which fixes the prices. The farmers, however, have been led by agitators to believe that in some mysterious way the

price of their wheat is regulated by the grades, and some of them even go so far as to believe that the low prices of the past two years is due in some way to the grades. The farmers have more votes than the grain men, and of course the politicians are ready to pander to this agitation about the grading of grain. Perhaps the best plan will be to give them a clear field, and eventually they will see the fallacy of this belief, that they can add anything to the value of their grain by manipulating the grades.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

THE FRIENDS of the Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition Association have recently had cause for congratulations. In the past it has been very difficult to secure any reasonable recognition of the claims of the association for financial assistance from the provincial government, owing to the sectional feeling in the Manitoba legislature. A proposal to aid anything originated in Winnipeg, was sure to meet with extreme opposition from a section of the country members, regardless of its merits. The Winnipeg Industrial of course fell under the ban of these unreasonable and narrow-minded persons, and it has always been a hard pull to secure a trifling annual grant from the government in aid of the association. Now, however, it promises to be different. No less than three associations, representing leading agricultural interests, have recently declared that the exhibition is worthy of liberal aid from the government. The Manitoba Dairymen's Association, the Pure Bred Cattle Breeders's Association, and the Sheep and Swine Breeder's Association have all pressed upon the government the necessity of liberally aiding the Winnipeg Industrial, pointing out the great help that the exhibition has been to their interests, and to the province at large. Perhaps now those members who have opposed the exhibition on the ground that it was a "Winnipeg affair," will be able to see some virtue in the association.

THE enthusiastic meetings recently held in Winnipeg, representative of leading agricultural interests, is a hopeful sign for the future of our country. The meetings of the Manitoba dairymen and live stock breeders, reported in The Commercial last week, were more largely attended than ever before. Great interest was manifested in the work, and there was a feeling of hopefulness which augurs well for the success of these interests in Manitoba. Any one who attended the meetings of the live stock breeders, for instance, and saw the intelligence there displayed, could not help but conclude that the live-stock interests of Manitoba are in a good hands. The two live stock associations are certainly made up of intelligent and enterprising men, and with these men leading the van in the live stock industry, Manitoba is bound to come to the front as a producer of a high class of live stock. In fact it is now an established fact, as shown at the Winnipeg Industrial exhibition, that our breeders can exhibit a class of stock which would compete favorably anywhere, in their class. The dairymen too, in spite of the depressing influence of low prices which have prevailed

in their line for over a year, had a splendid meeting, and it was shown that they were trying their best to bring this important interest up to a high standing in this country. That Manitoba will soon be noted for the production of a fine class of dairy goods, we feel quite assured. We have the natural facilities for accomplishing this, and we evidently have many intelligent and enterprising men leading the situation in this industry.

PRESS REPORTS the other day told about the indictment of several boys at Utica, New York state, for wrecking a New York Central railway fast mail train. This desperate adventure, like many others of its class, is a result of the pernicious literature with which the young minds are poisoned. Hundreds and thousands of boys are being converted into thieves, robbers, murderers and all around villains as a result of perusing the detestable rubbish published as reading for boys. The whole country is flooded with this damnable stuff. Most boys, though not naturally vicious, are excitable and adventuresome, and many of them are completely overcome and carried away by this villainous class of literature. Then a few of them put their heads together, and undertake some desperate enterprise; or if they do not do this, they grow up crooks. Some attempt has been made in this country to suppress what is called indecent or profane literature, but there is room for good work in the suppression of much of the literature published for boys. The publication, importation and sale of much of this abominable stuff should be absolutely prohibited. If a strict censorship were established over the literature supplied to young people in this country and in the neighboring republic, it would in time greatly decrease the number of vicious and dangerous criminals.

AT the recent meeting of the live stock breeders in Winnipeg, a strong plea was made for a low special freight rate upon thorough-bred live stock, shipped to farmers for breeding purposes. The feeling among the stockbreeders may be inferred from the fact that several parties referred to this matter in papers prepared by them before they came to Winnipeg, thus shows that a number of those who read papers at the meetings were, unknown to each other, impressed with the importance of this subject. The line of argument taken is to the effect that the matter should not be considered by the railways as an ordinary traffic question. The stockmen point out that the distribution of high bred stock throughout the country is greatly to be desired, in the interest of the general advancement of the important live stock interest. They point out that the railway companies have agreed to carry seed grain at half price, in order to encourage farmers to sow good seed, and they claim that it is equally important that farmers should use good stock to breed from. Several of the breeders mentioned incidents which came in their own experience, where expected sales had fallen through when the cost of the freight was learned. So far as the railways are concerned, the expense of carrying a single animal is no doubt often greater than the sum

charged. Animals cannot be packed into a car like ordinary goods. At the same time The Commercial would like to see a special effort made to meet the views of the breeders, in the interest of the live stock industry of the country. The farmer who raises a poor class of live stock, is losing a large share of the profits which should result from his labors, and it is indeed quite as desirable to encourage the raising of a good class of live stock, as it is to encourage the growing of the best varieties of grain crops.

A LINSEED oil mill is to be started at Mission City, British Columbia. The flax seed for this mill will be drawn from Manitoba, as there is scarcely any flax grown in British Columbia. Manitoba, however, will be able to easily supply all the seed that is required, as our production of flax seed is now greater than is required by all the mills in Canada.

THE dominion government, it is reported, will go ahead with Prof. Robertson's scheme to place Canadian dead meats in British markets. To carry this trade on on a large scale, will require a thorough system of cold storage at all principal points. This year, however, it is intended to slaughter only at Montreal. The export of dead meat, we believe, will eventually supersede the shipment of live stock to a great extent, and much good may be expected from the experiment to be made this year.

SO FAR as The Commercial is able to learn, no definite arrangement has yet been made regarding the proposed dairy exchange. As we stated last week, the dairymen decided not to work with the Winnipeg Grain Exchange. Later a deputation of the dairymen waited upon the provincial government to see if they could induce the government to come to their aid in the matter, but the government very wisely declined to do anything. The government is of course at liberty to assist the dairy industry in a general way, by giving instructions in dairy matters, and trying to improve dairy methods, but the government could not undertake to act as salesmen for the dairymen, in competition with ordinary commercial facilities. The dairymen appear to be anxious to arrange in some way for the handling of their product among themselves, and marketing it independent of the dealers or middlemen. The matter is now in the hands of the executive committee of the Manitoba Dairy Association.

It has been rumoured repeatedly of late that the Manitoba government proposed to completely secularize the schools. This is what should have been done in the first place. The position of the provincial authorities would undoubtedly have been greatly strengthened all through this school controversy, if the national schools had been made purely secular at the time separate schools were abolished. With coercion staring us in the face it is perhaps a little late to take this wise step, but it is better late than never. It is really a matter for much regret that the national schools were not established at the

outset on a purely secular basis. In this mixed community it would certainly appear better to have religion left out of the schools entirely, as it is altogether impossible to devise any system of religious exercises which would be agreeable to all concerned. Opponents of secular schools may call them Godless schools if they like, but the arguments in favor of secular schools certainly appear to be good common sense. If with all our churches, Sunday schools and religious institutions the religious education of the young cannot be properly attended to, assisted by home education, then we say there is something wrong with the aforesaid churches and religious institutions. It is more to their shame than to their credit to keep the country in a turmoil by insisting on religious instructions in the public schools, on the ground that there are not sufficient religious influences outside of the schools. If the Manitoba government decides at once to secularize the schools, then we can with better reason declare that we will not submit to coercion from the Dominion.

THE sealing regulations resulting from the Paris arbitration, do not seem to be satisfactory to the United States. It is now claimed that these regulations are altogether inefficient to preserve the seals. The United States is now working to secure more stringent regulations, and pending the further investigation of the question, the United States government wants to conclude a modus vivendi with the countries interested, to protect the seals in the meantime. If this cannot be accomplished, congress has passed a bill authorizing the government to kill off the entire seal herd when they come within United States jurisdiction as they annually do at the Alaska islands. The evident intention of the United States is no doubt to destroy the Canadian sealing industry, by making the regulations so stringent as to render the business unprofitable.

An Opinion on Butter.

A gentleman who has had many years experience in handling butter has sent the following letter to the *Manitou Mercury*:

1st. How is the best way to produce our butter?

I think the creamery to be the proper place in which to manufacture our butter, as that institution is supplied with all modern appliances, the article produced is of a uniform grade and therefore commands a better price on the market. I would also advise every farmer to purchase a cream separator, similar to that used by John Davidson, whose dairy is a model of perfection. He takes the warm milk from the cows, separates the cream and gives the warm skimmed milk to the calves which do as well as when allowed to run with their mothers. Another advantage is that the cream is perfectly sweet and has no chance to become tainted as is sometimes the case when put into cans or creamers and placed in old cellars or wells of stagnant water. The cream being perfectly clean and in proper condition is then taken to the creamery, made into butter, and placed in cold storage. Manufactured under these conditions it has every advantage over dairy butter, as so very few have a proper place to either make or keep their butter after it is made.

2nd. How is the best way to market our butter?

If it be creamery butter it should be sold

by tender to the highest bidder at least once in every month, and should be shipped in a refrigerator car. The dairy butter should not be marketed as it is at present, brought to the store and all traded for merchandise at the same price. This is simply putting a premium on uncleanness as the poor butter maker gets as much as the good, simply because the merchant cannot afford to offend his customer by telling him that his butter is only second or third grade, as that would mean the loss of the customer. This evil not only affects the good butter maker, but also the spot cash buyer. The former has no redress, but the cash buyer says, I shall not trade in the Manitoba stores because they have to charge extra on their merchandise to make up for the loss on the excessive price they have paid on butter, and I shall send my cash to eastern houses where they turn over their goods on a spot cash basis, and therefore our own noble province is being robbed of the hard cash she so much needs simply because merchant have had to keep their prices up to come out even on the unjust trading system. Now the way I would remedy this evil is this: Let every farmer bring the butter into town say once a week or as often as they see fit, and let there be a cold storage room in each town where the farmer can put his butter till the commission men come, say once in every two weeks or as often as practicable, and buy the butter from the farmer on grade for spot cash at the cold storage where his butter would be all labeled by the caretaker. This system would have a tendency to make the ladies all good butter makers as they would not like to have their butter graded No 2

3rd. How is the price of dairy butter affected by the present system of marketing?

We have in Manitoba as good dairy butter-makers as in any country under the sun, but in many instances all their trouble has been for naught. They have brought first class butter to town and the merchant not having a proper place to sort and keep the product, leaves it standing in an unfit place, and by the time the butter reaches the consumer the No. 1 butter is No. 2, and that is all the merchant can sell it for. He therefore makes a loss on the butter and as the merchant cannot afford to lose, so the goods have to go up in price to meet this continual loss. Let farmer and merchant join hands in this butter industry to help one another and therefore lighten the burden of both, and consequently build up our own towns and province of Manitoba.

Argentine Wheat Crop.

Concerning the Argentine wheat crop, the cables received this week have still been more or less unfavorable in tone. The estimates of the probable yield have been reduced, and what is also rather serious, there is much disappointment with regard to the quality. The mail advices received this week, are dated the end of December and describe the effects of the terrific storms of rain and hail as heartrending. One authority in the Santa Fe province expects the wheat crop to be 80 per cent, and the linseed crop 50 per cent less than last year. Meanwhile the movement of new wheat to the ports is very small, and the freight market this week has been very depressed. At the present moment there are probably not more than 25 steamers chartered for February and March loading, whereas at this time last year the recorded charters amounted to more than 50. The shipments of wheat during the present month will not exceed 40,000 quarters, against 120,000 quarters in the same month of last year, and 165,000 quarters in 1894. In February and March last year nearly 1,600,000 quarters were shipped. This year judging from the charters effected the quantity will with difficulty reach 1,000,000 quarters.—Beerbohm, Feb. 1.

To the TRADE!

Our Travellers are now out with a complete line of new samples of our specialties in

**GLOVES,
MITTS, MOCCASINS,
Etc., for 1896,**

Expect an early call and kindly reserve orders till seeing our samples.

James Hall & Co.

Ontario Glove Works.
WINNIPEG BRANCH,
150 PRINCESS ST. BROOKVILLE, ONT.

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OPENING

Commencing 25th February and
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LATEST NOVELTIES
INSPECTION INVITED.

D. McGill & Co'y.

WHOLESALE MILLINERY,
TORONTO - and - MONTREAL.

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Established 1874. LONDON, ONT.

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Commission Merchants

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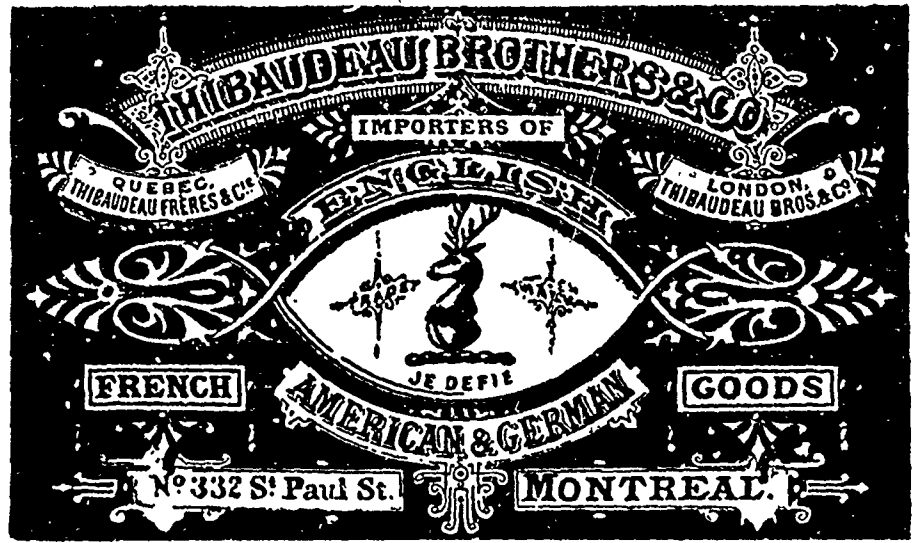
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Commission -:- Merchant

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NELSON, - - B.C.
Grocers supplies and General Merchandise
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warehouse in West Kootenay. Correspondence
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LIBERAL ADVANCES MADE.



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Hats, Caps and Straw Goods.

FOR SPRING 1896.

Are you Looking for Lines to Sort up?
Our Stock is well Assorted.

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DEALERS IN

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MITCHELL BLOCK, MODERMOTT AVE WINNIPEG.
Behind the Post Office.

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DIRECT IMPORTERS OF

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GLASSWARE, CHINA,

Silverware, Cutlery, Lamps,
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PRINTERS' STOCK,

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GREY (CRESCENT STEEL,
WHITE STEEL . . .
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WHEAT

2 Bushels

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2 and 4 Bushels

FLOUR—Jute

49, 98 & 140 lbs.

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POTATO

80 lbs.

BRAN

80 and 100 lbs

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**Sewing Twines, Jute, Cotton and Flax.
Branding Ink, Blue and Red—5 Gallon Kegs.**

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

GRANULAR OGILVIE'S HUNGARIAN CREAMY FLOUR. HAS NO EQUAL.

STANDS unparalleled in its Distinctive Qualities and Peculiar Advantages. We are aware others are attempting to imitate our Brands, which is the Strongest Guarantee of the Superiority of **"OGILVIE'S FLOUR."**

WINNIPEG, Oct. 5th, 1893.
Messrs. Ogilvie Milling Co.,
GENTLEMEN:—I have great pleasure in giving you my opinion of the two grades of flour, Patent and Bakers, you are now manufacturing. It excels all other flours that I have ever used, and makes more bread per barrel, and gives me splendid satisfaction in my business, and I am very glad to express my opinion after a number of years experience in flour. Yours is certainly the best I have ever used. H. LISTER, Baker.

—IN HANDLING—
OGILVIE'S FLOUR
YOU HAVE
THE BEST
Each bag guaranteed. Sewn with our Special Twine, Red White and Blue.
OGILVIE'S HUNGARIAN,
Unequalled for fine Cakes and Pastry. Stands unrivalled for Bread Making. Make the sponge thin. Keep the dough soft. Do not make it stiff. For pastry use little less flour than usual.

North of Scotland Canadian Mortgage Co., Ltd.

MONEY TO LEND at Lowest Current Rates.

MORTGAGES and DEBENTURES PURCHASED.

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WHOLESALE DOMESTIC AND IMPORTED

DRY GOODS AND GENTS' FURNISHINGS,

Now is the time for action! Goods are advancing.

We have made ample preparations for this and can give our customers the benefit. Our Spring Samples are now complete, and it will mean \$5 to you to see them before placing your orders. Our Mr. F. G. Crawford will call on you shortly, when the favor of your orders will oblige. G. H. R. & Co.

Way to get a practical education is by attending Winnipeg Business College and Shorthand Institute for a term. Circulars free. Address C. A. FLEMING & CO., Winnipeg, Man.

Kirkpatrick & Cookson
Established 1860,

MONTRHIAL,
Solicit consignments of BUTTER, ETC.

ALSO OFFERS OF
OATS
WHEAT of the Various Grades.
FEED BARLEY.

WHEAT,
OATS AND BARLEY WANTED!

Send Large Samples and Name Prices Wanted.

THOMAS McLAUGHLIN,
Board of Trade, Toronto, Ont

British Columbia Business Review.

Vancouver, Feb. 25, 1896.

Business has been quieter this week though money is still fairly easy. Great activity still exists in the lumber trade and fresh charters for foreign parts are constantly being secured. There are very few changes in the market at this writing, though there are indications of still higher prices in meats and still lower prices in dairy produce.

British Columbia Markets.

(BY WIRE TO THE COMMERCIAL.)

Vancouver, February 29, 1896.

Eggs have declined a further 2c per dozen and fresh local are now offering at 18c. Oregon eggs are out of the market. Butter is about the same. Some fresh Ottawa creamery is offering here at 27c per lb. Fresh meats are advancing and some lines are very scarce. Cured meats are firm. Poultry is very scarce. Prices are:

Butter.—Dairy butter, 18 to 20c; creamery 25 to 26c; Ottawa creamery, 27c; Manitoba cheese 10½c per lb.

Cured Meats.—Hams 12½c; breakfast bacon 13c; backs 12c; long, clear 9c; short rolls 9½c; smoked sides 10½c. Lard is held at the following figures: Tins 10½c per pound; in rails and tubs 10c. Mess pork \$14; short cut \$15.

Fish.—Prices are: Flounders 8c; smolt 5c; sea bass 4c; black cod 6c; rock cod 4c; red cod 4c; tommy cod 4c; herring 4c; spring salmon 9c; halibut 7c; whiting 6c; soles 6c; steel heads, 8c; finnan haddies, 10c; crabs 60c dozen; smoked halibut 8c; blotters 10c; kippered cod 9c; sturgeon 6c.

Vegetables.—Potatoes now, \$10 per ton; onions silver skins, 1½c; cabbage, 1½c; carrots, turnips and beets, ¼ to 1c a lb.; sweet potatoes, \$2.50 per 100 lbs.

Eggs.—Fresh, local, 18c.

Fruits.—California seedling oranges \$2 to \$2.25, navels, \$3.25; native apples \$1.00; California lemons, \$1.00 to \$1.50.

Evaporated Fruits.—Apricots 11c per lb; peaches 7½c; plums 7c; prunes, French, 4c; loose Muscatel raisins 4c; London layer raisins \$1.65 box.

Nuts.—Almonds, 13c; filberts, 12½c; peanuts, 10c; Brazil, 12½c; walnuts, 10 to 16c lb.

Flour.—Manitoba patent, per bbl., \$4.70; strong bakers, \$1.40; Oregon, —; Oak Lake patent \$1.50; do strong bakers \$1.30.

Meal.—National mills rolled oats, 90 lb sacks, \$3.00; 45 pound sacks, \$3.10; 22½ pound sacks, \$3.80; 10.7 sacks, \$2.60. Oatmeal, 10-10's, \$3.00; 2-50's, \$2.75. Off grades, 90 lbs, \$2.25; 2-45's, \$2.35. Manitoba Rolled Oats, 90's, \$2.25 45's \$2.35.

Grain.—Washington State wheat \$23.00 per ton f. o. b. Vancouver, duty paid. Oats 16.00 per ton.

Ground Feed.—National mills chop, \$21 to \$23 per ton; ground barley, \$22 ton; shorts, \$18.50 ton; bran \$16.50; oil cake meal, \$26 ton; F. O. B. Vancouver, including duty paid on import stuff.

Hay.—Nominal at \$3 per ton.

Dressed Meats.—Beef, 7c; mutton, 8c; pork, 7c; veal, 8 to 9c per lb.

Live Stock.—Steers, 3½ to 4c lb; cows 3 to 3½c; sheep, \$3.75 to \$4.00; hogs, 5 to 5½c.

Poultry.—Chickens, \$4 to \$6 per dozen.

Sugars.—Powdered and icing, 6½c; Paris lump, 6c; granulated, 5c; extra C, 5½c; fancy yellows 4½c; yellow 4c per lb.

Syrups.—80 gallon barrels, 1½c per pound; 10 gallon kegs, 2c; 5 gallon kegs, \$1.25 each; 1 gallon tins, \$3.75 per case of 10; ½ gallon tins, \$4.50 per case of 20.

Teas.—Congo: Fair, 11½c; good, 18c;

choice, 26c. Ceylons: Fair, 25c; good, 30c; choice, 35c per lb.

British Columbia Business Notes.

Dennis Jordan, coal, Nanaimo, has assigned.

H. M. Herrim & Co., produce and commission, Nelson, have sold out to Hyde, Tittworth & Co.

George Stuart, harness, Nicola Lake has moved to Kamloops.

Clair & Brown, dry goods, Sandon, advertise selling out.

Smith & Freeland, grocers, Vancouver, have assigned.

E. Baines & Co., machinists, etc., Victoria, bailiff in possession.

Thos. Haughton & Co., dry goods, Victoria, have assigned.

Albert Curto, candy, etc., Wellington, is reported to have left this place.

S. A. Shatford, dry goods, Vernon and Russell, has sold out his Rossland business.

H. W. Suckling, of Vancouver, died suddenly at Vancouver on Sunday.

Chinamen have made a rich strike in the bunch on Slough Creek, above Nelson Creek.

W. N. Carmichael & Co., mens furnishers, Victoria, are succeeded by Carmichael & Hood.

The French Creek Mining Co. has just been incorporated. Capital \$200,000. Head office Revelstoke.

The Canadian Pacific Railway are to spend a large sum improving their roadbed in the province.

The Slough Creek Mining Co., are also at work night and day on the tunnel which they are driving toward the bed rock at the mouth of Nelson Creek.

The next egg claim is very favorably spoken of at Rossland. The shares started at 10 cents ea h some time ago and are rapidly increasing in value.

Vernon, B. C. is the last place in the province to take advantage of the military spirit and start a rifle company. The muster role was full before permission was granted to organize.

Aiberni is rapidly coming to the fore as a mining center. Vancouver and Victoria citizens have capitalized a company at half a million dollars to work prospective claims.

A board of trade has been chartered at Kamloops. At its first meeting Jas. McIntosh was elected president and P. A. Jenns secretary. It will be known as the Inland Board of Trade.

Three small claims in Trail Creek district, the "Lake View," "Jim Dandy" and "Red Jacket" have been sold to a Rapid City, S.D. man for \$10,000.

Harry Quising has been sentenced to four months imprisonment by a Revelstoke magistrate for collecting money for an advertising scheme he never intended to fill.

All the ore in the Trail Creek, South Kootenay groups are increasing in richness as work progresses downward. The famous Le Roi as anticipated is paying a dividend of \$50,000 per month. One hundred and fifty tons recently shipped smelted out \$9,000. This nine thousand dollars represented a fraction over one days work.

A company is asking the Westminster council for a bonus to start a factory for the manufacture of twine. They want a five per cent. guarantee on \$10,000 worth of their bonds and a grant of five acres of land, water front and improvements, and exemption from taxation for five years.

The Vancouver board of trade and the conservative association of Vancouver are making stout representation to the governments that the next Supreme Court judge appointed for

British Columbia be resident at Vancouver. Great inconvenience has been caused in the past by Supreme Court people being resident either in Victoria or Westminster, when their immediate services were urgently required by the Vancouver bar.

The city smelter is still the chief topic of conversation in Vancouver trade circles. There are three companies after what is considered a splendid financial investment. A European Co. is so rich and long established that it prefers to forego the cash bonus and only asks certain privileges. The board of trade and council have unfavorably considered the bonus question, and Vancouver is to be advertised broad just as a favorable site as a no bonus smelter town.

The single tax theory is being persistently advocated by the Nationalists Association here. They are making many converts at their numerous public meetings. Few leading men are fair enough to repeat their arguments in public fearing ostracism by the society.

Two big companies want to build a railway between New Westminster and Stoveston, thus connecting the famous salmon city with its natural shipping port. One company asks for a bonus of \$50,000, the other asks the city to raise \$85,000 and they will pay 4% interest on the amount, and equip the road built by the city. for the privilege of running it.

In local political circles, the latest sensation is the new tax bill, by which the provincial legislation proposes to raise some half a million dollars more taxes. This step is rendered necessary owing to the continually increasing expenses of the province. Public land will also be sold in an endeavor to meet educational purposes. The real estate income, personal property and wild land tax will be increased and a two per cent rate will be placed on all ore mined in the province. The taxation of mines is popular, and although some British Columbians will suffer, United States citizens, Britishers and Eastern Canadians will pay the bulk of the new tax imposed on those developing the mining country.

The different public boards on the mainland of British Columbia, anticipating the annual application for a provincial money grant for the much talked of British Pacific Railway, which it is proposed should have its terminus in Victoria and cut the continent to Winnipeg across Seymour Narrows, are passing resolutions asking the government not to consider such a proposition, on the grounds of "no funds." Mainlanders do not want to be taxed for the commercial enterprises of the island. The feeling against the British Pacific Railway on the mainland is very very strong, and provokes much intemperate talk.

A wave of economy is sweeping over the province. It is ever becoming cheaper to live in British Columbia and, as values fall, wages and salaries drop correspondingly. The time has come for another curtailment. Private concerns have either reduced their wage list or have such a step in contemplation, while public offices are worth about two-thirds what they were some months ago, in many cases scarcely half as much. The Victoria council has reduced the running expenses of the municipal machine by \$500 a month, while the Victoria teachers have received severe cuts and will hereafter be appointed only by the year. The position of headmaster in a British Columbia public school is now only worth \$85 per month. Vancouver is contemplating a still further reduction in civic salaries. Nanaimo is asking the Lieutenant-Governor to appoint a new police magistrate at \$600 a year, instead of present salary of \$1,200 and Westminster has made another big cut in the municipal list, reducing the civic expenses in readjusting of offices by nearly 50 per cent.

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THE BUSINESS SITUATION.

WINNIPEG, Saturday, Feb. 29, 1893.

There was a complete break-up of the winter this week, the temperature keeping very mild up to Thursday, when it became more seasonable again. The mild weather began a week ago Friday, and with the temperature ranging up as high as 50 degrees, the snow soon disappeared, and country roads were soon in bad shape for loads. There has been a little more snow again, but it is quite possible that sleighing for this winter is about done. With the large quantity of grain held by farmers, good roads during March were very desirable. Looking up our files, we find that there was a break-up in the winter a year ago this week, in consequence of which frozen meats, fish, etc., declined heavily in price, frozen beef selling as low as 2c. Business is improving, and the wholesale houses are busy sending out goods. Even in such lines as paints, hardware, lumber, etc., the demand has now set in and considerable business is doing, with prospects ahead favorable for a good season. Quite a number of orders have been filled for British Columbia interior points, where goods are wanted earlier than in Manitoba; but the spring demand is becoming general. Bank clearings at Winnipeg for the week show an increase of 50.5 per cent over the corresponding week a year ago, and about 87 per cent over the week two years ago. The aggregate increase of all Canadian cities this week is 15.4 per cent.

There were fifty-one business failures reported in Canada this week, against fifty-eight last week, forty-four in the like week last year, thirty-nine in 1891, and forty-three in 1893, according to Bradstreets.

Bradstreets' report this week regarding trade in the United States says: Unsatisfactory conditions prevail in the cotton goods, woolen, iron and steel industries. Jobbers in products of cotton mills report that trade drags, notwithstanding cut rates, and that the outlook is that there will be more idle cotton mill machinery. Steel rails, iron pipe and nails are the firmest product of the steel and iron industries. Sales of steel billets have been infrequent and quotations are off 75 cents. Bessemer pig iron also is quoted 25c lower.

The feature of the London stock market this week has been the rush for Argentine securities, which are booming. All South Americans were better in sympathy, but Brazils were not so strong. The great strength in silver is partly due to Japanese purchases. At New York yesterday there was a violent break in prices, owing to the warlike talk in congress on the Cuban question.

WINNIPEG MARKETS.

WINNIPEG, SATURDAY AFTERNOON, Feb. 29.

[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.]

COAL.—Reports this week indicate that the Pennsylvania anthracite operators have been perfecting their organization and they evidently intend to have a very strong agreement for this year, as to the regulation and apportionment of the output among the various companies, the regulation of prices, etc. A report says: "In substance the new agreement requires the pooling of all tonnage to be equitable divided monthly, profit of fifty cents per ton for either over-shipments or cutting of prices. No coal is to be sold at

delivered prices, nor is any shipper to guarantee vessel freight for future delivery. Percentages of tonnages allotted each road or district are based upon the average shipments made by each one during the past three years. There is to be a general selling agency for each of the six districts, each agency to control the product and make sales to be equitably divided among the operators." Locally there is no new feature in the coal trade, except that the very mild weather has reduced consumption to a remarkably small amount for this season of the year. Winnipeg prices are as follows: Pennsylvania anthracite, \$8.50 per ton, delivered to consumers; Souris lignite, \$1.25 per ton, delivered to consumers, and \$3.85 at the yard here; Lethbridge bituminous \$3.50 to consumers; western anthracite, \$8.50 per ton to consumers.

CORDWOOD.—There was a firmer tendency for wood, owing to the break up of the roads and difficulty of getting in supplies. Poplar particularly was scarce and retail prices were advanced 25 to 50c. We quote prices as follows for car lots on track here; Tamarac, good, \$4.00; mixed or poorer tamarac, \$3.50 to \$3.75; pine, \$3.25 to \$3.50; spruce, \$3.00 to \$3.25; oak, dead, \$3.00 to \$3.25; oak, good, green cut, \$3.75; poplar, dead, \$2.25; poplar, green cut, dry, \$2.50 per cord.

DRUGS.—Cream of tartar is again reported lower, British advices reporting a decline of 2 to 3s per cwt. Glycerine, however, holds firm. Sulphate of copper or bluestone is firmer abroad. Following prices are for small parcels, and will be shaded considerably for full package orders: Alum per pound, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ c, alcohol, \$1.75; bleaching powder, per pound; 6 to 8c; bluestone, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 5c; blue vitrol, 5 to 8c; borax, 11 to 13c; bromide potash, 55 to 75c; camphor, 75 to 85c; camphor, ounces 8) to 90c; carbolic acid, 40 to 65c; castor oil, 11 to 15c; chloride potash, 23 to 35c; citric acid, 55 to 65c; coppers 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 4c; cocaine, per oz., \$7.50 to \$8.00; cream tartar, per pound, 28 to 35c; cloves, 20 to 25c; epsom salts, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 4c; extract logwood, bulk, 14 to 18c; do., boxes, 18 to 20c; German quinino, 3) to 40c; glycerine, per pound, 20 to 25c; ginger, Jamaica, 25 to 40c; do., African, 20 to 25c; Howard's quinine, per ounce, 35 to 45c; iodine, \$5.50 to \$6.00; insect powder, 35 to 40c; morphia sul., \$1.90 to \$2.25; Opium, \$1.50 to \$5.00; oil, olive, \$1.25 to \$1.40; oil, U. S. salad, \$1.25 to 1.40; oil, lemon, super \$2.25 to 2.75; oil, peppermint, \$1.00 to \$1.50; oil, cod liver, \$2.25 to 2.75 per gallon; oxalic acid, 13 to 16c; potass iodide, \$1.25 to 4.50; paris green, 17 to 18c lb; saltpetre; 10 to 12c; sal rocnello 30 to 35c; shellac, 45 to 50c; sulphur flowers, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 5c; sulphur roll, per keg, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 5c; soda bicarb, per keg of 112 pounds, \$3.75 to \$4.25; sal soda, \$2 to \$3; tartaric acid, per lb., 45 to 55c.

DRY GOODS.—Wholesalers are busy shipping out goods. There has been a good demand from the west for spring clothing, hats, etc., since the recent mild weather. A Toronto report says: Wholesale merchants and the clothing manufacturers are now placing orders for autumn goods. Representatives of Canadian manufacturers say that orders are rather better than at this time last year.

FISH.—The market is well supplied with fresh fish. During the recent soft spell, native frozen fish sold very low, Lake Manitoba white fish sold at under 4c per lb. Lake Manitoba, however, usually sell lower than Lake Winnipeg fish. There is a great difference in the quality of oysters in the market, and prices vary widely in consequence. Exporters at Selkirk are paying the following prices for Lake Winnipeg fish, according to the Record: Whitefish, boxed, 5 to 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ c; do., loose, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ c; pickerel, boxed, 4 to 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ c; do., loose, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ c; jackfish, boxed, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$; do. loose, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$; tullibees, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ c; sturgeon 5c; catfish 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. In the

Winnipeg market, jobbing prices are: Cod, 9c a lb; haddock 9c a lb; salmon, 14c; halibut 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ c; smelts 9 to 10c; Lake Superior trout, 9c; whitefish, 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 6c; pickerel 4 to 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ c; pike 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 3c; perch 2 to 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ c; sturgeon 6c; finnan haddies 7 to 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ c, or \$2.10 to \$2.25 per box; kippered goldeyes 30c doz.; oysters, \$1.87 to \$2.00 per gal; shell oysters, \$7.50 per barrel. Cured fish are quoted: Boneless codfish, 40lb boxes 7c, do crates 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ c; boneless fish, 40lb boxes, 5c; smoked herrings, 15 to 20c box; dry cod \$6 per box of 100 lbs.; salt whitefish, \$5.50 per barrel of 100 pounds; salt lake trout, \$3.50 per barrel; salt herring, 3-barrel \$4.

FLUID BEEF, ETC.—Following are prices of the goods put up by the Johnston Fluid Beef Company of Montreal:—Johnstons Fluid Beef—No. 1, 2-oz. tin per dozen, \$2.70; No. 2 4oz., \$1.50; No. 3oz., \$7.88; No. 4, 1 lb., \$12.83; No. 5, 2 lb., \$21.30. Staminal—2oz. bottles, per dozen, \$2.55; do, 4oz., \$5.10; do, 8 oz., \$7.65; do, 16oz., \$12.75. Fluid Beef Cordial—20oz. bottles, \$10. Milk Granules—In cases of 4 dozen, \$5.10. Milk Granules with Corcals—In cases of 4 dozen, \$1.25

GREEN FRUITS.—None of the frozen California oranges have reached this market, but good navels and seedlings are now offering at lower prices. New Messina lemons of fine quality are now in good supply at easy prices. Bananas are coming in pretty regularly now. Apples steady. Cranberries scarce. Only a few frozen in the market. Malaga grapes are becoming well cleaned up, and higher prices are expected for this line soon. A few pineapples have come in, but are not in full supply. Prices are: Lemons, New Messinas \$5.00 to \$5.50 per box; California navel oranges, \$1 to \$1.50 per box, as to size; California seedlings, \$3.25 to \$3.75 as to size; Bananas \$3 to \$4 per bunch as to size, a few very small bunches sell as low as \$2.50; Apples, eastern Canada choice red varieties, \$5 per barrel; Greenings and russets, \$1.50 per barrel; Malaga grapes \$9 per keg for large sizes; Cranberries \$3.50 per for frozen stock; pineapples, \$3.50 to \$4.50 per dozen; Apple cider, 35c per barrel gallon, in 30 gallon barrels; Fresh comb honey, 22c per lb.

HARDWARE, PAINTS, ETC.—Advices received the first of the week reported an advance in the East of 1c on United States refined petroleum and 3c on Canadian. An advance reported from the East a few weeks ago on Paris green is said not to have held in consequence of price cutting.

LUMBER.—The mills are now selling and shipping quite a lot of stuff and expect a good season from country points. In the city, however, prospects for building are not particularly better than last year. There is no change in mill price lists, though on some low grade stuff of which there is an over supply, some shading has been done. Prices of British Columbia stuff have not changed, though a sharp advance is expected any day, in consequence of the formation of the combine at the coast. The combine regulates prices and output on coast business, but it is not supposed to affect the eastern business of the coast mills, so that it is uncertain what effect it will have on prices in this direction. However, if prices of British Columbia lumber are advanced materially for shipment to Manitoba, it will simply have the effect of cutting the lumber out of this market entirely, as the position of the trade here will not stand very much advance on British Columbia stuff and leave it able to compete with the pine mills. The position of Winnipeg prices is uncertain at the moment, as a movement is now on hand to prepare new lists, particularly affecting British Columbia stuff.

RAW FURS.—There has been considerable business doing, and there is keen competition for all furs offering, bids showing that very full values are being paid in this market. There are five large buyers in this market,

and they all seem anxious to get furs, consequently high prices are paid. The custom here is to sell all furs on bid by tender. Wholesale merchants who are constantly receiving furs from their customers do not charge any commission for handling them, and with active competition among so many buyers and the good prices paid, Winnipeg may be considered the best primary fur market on the continent. The following quotations give the range of prices here. The prices cover the range from small to large skins, size, color and condition being considered though skins are sometimes offered which are not worth the minimum quotations, on account of being killed out of season.

Badger	\$0 15 to \$0 60
Bear, black or brown	5 00 to 26 00
Bear, yearlings	2 00 to 8 00
Bear, grizzly	5 00 to 25 00
Beaver, large	5 50 to 7 50
" medium	3 00 to 4 50
" small	50 to 2 50
" cubs	25 to 60
" castors, per lb	2 50 to 5 50
Fisher	3 00 to 8 00
Fox, cross	2 00 to 15 00
" kitt	10 to 40
" red	25 to 1 50
" silver	20 00 to 75 00
Lynx, large	1 50 to 2 50
" medium	1 00 to 2 00
" small	75 to 1 25
Marten dark	1 00 to 4 50
" Pale or Brown	1 00 to 3 50
" Light pale	75 to 1 75
Mink	50 to 1 50
Musquash, winter	03 to 07
Otter	2 00 to 9 00
Skunk	25 to 80
Wolf, timber	1 00 to 2 75
" prairie	25 to 75
Wolverine	1 00 to 4 00

GRAIN AND PRODUCE.

WHEAT.—GENERAL SITUATION.—A strong market has been the feature this week. At the leading United States wheat centres prices had recovered nearly the whole of the recent decline up to the close last night. The features have been firmer cables, foreign buying, bad reports from Argentina as to the great damage done there during harvest, larger decrease in stocks, good export buying, and a cold wave in the west, the time being now at hand when freezing and thawing weather gets in its bad work in the winter wheat states. Exports of wheat, flour included, from both coasts of the United States this week show a falling off from the total one week ago, which was 3,149,000 bushels. One year ago the week's exports amounted to 2,659,000 bushels and two years ago it was 2,972,000 bushels. In 1893 the correspondence total was 3,261,000 bushels, and in 1892 it was 2,908,000 bushels. The near future of wheat will depend very much upon the crop outlook in the winter wheat states.

WHEAT—LOCAL SITUATION.—The time is now here when Manitoba farmers generally market wheat more freely, the desire being to market the grain before the beginning of spring work. Five or six days of very mild weather caused a break-up in the roads this week, but it is more wintry again, and we may have a spell of good weather yet for marketing grain, before the final break-up, though more snow is needed in some districts. Threshing, which was stopped last December has been resumed again, and as quite a quantity of grain has been held in stack over winter in some districts, fine weather for threshing is desirable, as well as good roads for marketing. There has been a considerable movement of rail wheat eastward. Montreal is now about filled up with Manitoba wheat, or space not filled is engaged, and shipments of Manitoba wheat are now being made via Prescott and New York all rail. Receipts at

Fort William for the week ended Feb. 22 were 100,142 bushels shipments 133,704 bushels, in store 3,955,108 bushels. Stocks in store a year ago were 892,499 and two years ago 2,071,000 bushels. Stocks of Manitoba wheat at lake ports and other points here aggregate well up to 700,000,000, as compared with about 300,000,000 bushels a year ago. This has been one of the dullest weeks of the winter in Manitoba country markets, owing to the bad roads. Prices have been irregular. On Thursday prices to farmers were advanced, principally by millers, to 5c per bushel for No. 1 hard, at 18c freight rate points to Fort William, but there is considerable irregularity in prices paid at different points. Not much business in round lots. No. 1 hard, cash, Fort William delivery, has ranged during the week at from 63 to 65c. No. 1 northern sold yesterday at 65, but this was an extreme price. A telegram to Mr. Harris yesterday, reported a sale at Toronto of 20,000 bushels No. 1 hard Fort William, May, at 67c.

FLOUR.—The flour situation is firm again in sympathy with the recovery in wheat but there has been no change in prices. Sales by millers here are now made at \$1.85 to \$1.90 for patents and \$1.65 to \$1.70 for strong bakers per sack of 98 pounds, delivered to city retail dealers; second bakers \$1.35 to \$1.45; XXXX \$1.20 to \$1.25 delivered. Brands of country mills are offered at 5 to 10c under those quotations.

MILLSTUFFS.—City mills are selling at \$9 per ton for bran and \$11 for shorts, delivered in the city, in small lots.

OATS.—Prices were locally a little firmer, owing to the break up in the roads, but were easier again with the colder weather toward the close of the week. Earlier in the week 17c was generally paid for farmers' offerings here. Car lot prices are about the same. At Manitoba country points, for shipment east, cars are worth from 12 to 15c, as to quality and freight rate. In the Winnipeg market dealers are paying 16 to 17c for farmers' loads, per bushel of 34 pounds.

BARLEY.—Barley keeps very dull, there is hardly any sale for this grain. Car lots at Manitoba country points quoted at 14 to 16c, as to quality and freight rates for from feed grade up to No. 3, Winnipeg street market at about 17c to 18c for feed barley, per bushel of 48 pounds.

WHEAT.—Local farmers' market.—The price paid at the city mills for farmers' loads is 50c per bushel of 60 pounds for best quality.

GROUND FEED. Prices range from \$11 to \$13 per ton, as to quality, the top price for rolled oat feed, and the lowest price for mixed mill feed.

OATMEAL.—Rolled oatmeal is selling at about \$1 25 per sack of 80 pounds in broken lots to retail dealers.

FLAX SEED.—Prices to farmers in Manitoba country markets are about 60c per bushel.

OIL CAKE.—Oil cake holds at \$16 per ton, including bags, for nutted or ground meal.

BUTTER.—No change in butter but the feeling is rather easier. Dealers are not accumulating very large stocks however. We quote good to choice dairy tubs at 12 to 14c per lb. and lower grades at 8 to 11c. Good rolls 9 to 11c, fancy boxes of small rolls or bricks of uniform size, color and quality, nicely handled, 12 to 14c. Ordinary rolls very slow.

CHEESE.—Cheese is jobbing here in small lots at 9½ to 10c for large and 10½ to 11c for small sizes.

EGGS.—This line is decidedly weaker, and though 18c has been paid this week, a sharp decline is considered quite certain, as prices are lower in eastern and southern markets. In fact some eggs were brought in here from St. Paul, Minnesota, at a cost of 16c laid down

here, including 8c duty and 2c freight charges. Looking up The Commercial files of a year ago we see that eggs declined heavily during March from 18c at the opening of the month to 7½ by the 25th. While this may not be repeated this year, as the number of fowl in the country appears to be less than a year ago still much lower prices are expected.

LARD.—Prices are Pure, \$1.80 for 20 pound pails, and \$1.50 for 50 lb pails; pure leaf lard in 3, 5 and 10 pound tins, quoted at \$6.50 per case of 60 pounds, tierces 8½c pound.

CURED MEATS.—Hog products are firm. Smoked meats are quoted Hams, assorted sizes, 11c; breakfast bacon, bellies, 11½; do., backs, 10½; picnic hams, 8c; short spiced rolls, 7½c long rolls, 7½c; shoulders, 6½c smoked long clear, 9c; smoked jowls, 5½c. Dry salt meats are quoted: Long clear bacon, 7½c per lb; shoulders, 5½c; backs, 8½c; barrel pork, heavy mess \$18.00; clear mess \$18.00; short cut, \$16.00; rolled shoulders, \$14 per barrel, pork sundries; fresh sausage, 7c; bologna sausage, 7c; German sausage, 7c; ham, chicken and tongue sausage, 10c per package; pickled hocks, 2½c; pickled tongues, 5c; sausage casings, 30c lb.

POULTRY.—This line keeps very scarce both locally and in the east. A small supply of Ontario poultry has been selling here at the following prices: Turkeys 19c; ducks 12c; geese 12c; chickens 13c. Really fine local poultry would bring these prices, less commission, but most local stock is not as good in quality.

DRESSED MEATS.—Dressed hogs are firm, and mutton keeps firm. Up to 5½c has been paid by butchers for a few fancy hogs, and we quote \$5 to \$5.50 per 100 lbs. We quote country beef at 3½ to 4½c as to quality, good frozen beef will bring 4½c. Fresh, unfrozen, city dressed beef, 5 to 6c, as to quality. Mutton steady, and we quote 6 to 6½c for good mutton, and 7c for choice lambs. The soft weather this week did not materially affect the price of meats, as no very large stocks are held in any line.

GAME.—Rabbits, 6c each; jack rabbits, 50c each.

VEGETABLES.—Following are prices on the street market: Potatoes, 20c per bushel, cabbage 40 to 75c per dozen, as to size; celery 25 to 40c per dozen bunches; onions 40 to 50c per bushel; turnips 10 to 15c per bushel; parsnips, 40 to 50c bushel; carrots 30 to 40c; beets 25c bushel.

HIDES.—The range of prices is about the same as last week. We quote prices here as follows: Green frozen hides, 4½ to 5c, 5 lbs tare off. Calf, 8 to 15 lb skins, 5 to 6c per lb; deacons, 15 to 20c each; kips, 4 to 4½c; sheep and lamb skins recent kill, 50 to 60c. Tallow, 4 to 5c rendered and 2 to 3c rough.

HAY.—Baled prairie is quoted at about \$5.00 \$5.50 on cars here. Loose hay on the street market, \$3.50 to \$1.50 per ton.

LIVE STOCK.—We do not hear of anything being done by exporters yet. Range stock are reported in fine condition, and if the balance of the winter is favorable, the export of range cattle will begin earlier than usual, and probably fully as early as last year, which was much earlier than in most previous years. When the cattle come through the winter in good shape, they very soon pick up and get into condition for exporting. We quote good butcher's cattle nominal at 3 to 3½c here. Fat cows, 2½ to 2¾c. Sheep nominal at about 3½ to 3¾c. Hogs are steady at 4c off cars here.

James Beer, grocer, New Westminster, has assigned.

A Port Arthur and Fort William delegation were at Ottawa last week to urge a bonus for the extension of the Port Arthur and Duluth railway into the iron and gold regions.

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Wheat Stocks.

The visible supply of wheat in the United States and Canada, east of the Rocky Mountains, for the week ended Feb. 22, 1896, shows a decrease of 915,000 bushels, against a decrease of 1,257,000 for the corresponding week last year, a decrease of 1,410,000 bushels the corresponding week two years ago, and a decrease of 751,000 bushels three years ago.

The following table shows the total visible supply of wheat at the end of the first trade week of each month for four years, as compiled by the Chicago board of trade and includes stocks at most important points of accumulation in the United States and Canada, east of the Rocky Mountains. There are some important points not covered by this statement:

	1895.	1894.	1893.	1892.
	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.
Jan. 2...	83,631,000	80,223,000	81,238,000	45,907,000
Feb 6 ...	83,378,000	79,863,000	81,331,000	43,161,000
Mar. 4 ...	78,765,000	75,569,000	79,038,000	41,658,000
April 1 ...	74,308,000	71,453,000	77,654,000	41,036,000
May 6 ...	62,196,000	65,156,000	73,069,000	38,190,000
June 3 ...	62,229,000	69,394,000	71,050,000	27,910,000
July 1 ...	41,610,000	64,637,000	62,316,000	24,262,000
Aug. 8 ...	38,517,000	60,001,000	69,124,000	28,079,000
Sept. 7 ...	38,754,000	69,163,000	66,110,000	33,760,050
Oct. 7 ...	41,832,000	73,614,000	63,276,000	51,258,000
Nov. 4 ...	53,930,000	50,017,000	71,396,000	61,717,000
Dec. 2 ...	63,903,000	85,179,000	73,091,000	72,530,000
Jan. 4 ...	69,842,000	87,330,000	79,953,000	31,738,000
" 11 ...	63,945,000	86,015,000	80,433,000	31,050,000
" 18 ...	67,928,000	85,288,000	80,332,000	32,227,000
" 25 ...	67,523,000	81,685,000	80,234,000	31,437,000
Feb. 1 ...	66,731,000	83,378,000	79,833,000	31,390,000
" 8 ...	66,119,000	82,322,000	79,660,000	30,975,000
" 15 ...	65,926,000	81,733,000	78,667,000	30,214,000
" 22 ...	65,011,000	79,476,000	77,257,000	29,433,000

Bradstreet's report of stocks of wheat in Canada on February 15 is as follows:

	Bushels.
Montreal.....	583,000
Toronto.....	27,000
Kingston.....	10,000
Winnipeg.....	257,000
Manitoba interior elevators	2,735,000
Fort William, Port Arthur & Keewatin.....	3,854,000

Total stocks in the United States and Canada as reported by Bradstreet's were as follows, on February 15, 1896:

	Bushels.
East of the Mountains.....	96,456,000
Pacific Coast.....	5,839,000
Total stocks a year ago were:	bushels.
East of the Mountains.....	103,163,000
Pacific Coast.....	13,118,000

Bradstreet's report for the week ended Feb. 25, shows a decrease of 1,072,000 bushels in stocks of wheat east of the mountains, making the total 95,381,000 bushels on the latter date.

Worlds stocks on February 1, 1896, (United States, Canada, in Europe and afloat for Europe) were 160,425,000 bushels, which is about 21,000,000 bushels less than the corresponding total one year ago, more than 23,000,000 bushels less than were so held two years ago, nearly 18,000,000 bushels less than three years ago but nearly 10,000,000 bushels more than were so held on January 1, 1892, 55,000,000 bushels more than on January 1, 1891, and about 55,000,000 bushels more than on January 1, 1890.

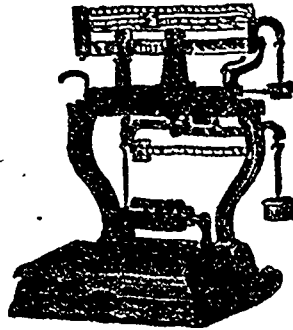
The Dairy Movement.

From later information received, it is learned that the Manitoba dairymen have about given up the idea of trying to form an association to handle and export their own butter. The idea now is to induce the local government to appoint a man to reside in Winnipeg, to look after the butter and cheese shipped in by the different factories throughout the country. The duties of that official would be to see that the butter is promptly placed in proper storage, attest the weight of consignments, notify the different buyers

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that it had arrived, and have the buyers wire bids on the consignment to the factories. The official or agent would not, however, have any dealings more than this between the factorymen and the buyers, and would not be acting as a broker. By appointing such an official, the government would not be interfering in any way between the factorymen and dealers, and in fact it would be an advantage to the dealers to have some one to see to the weighing in the interest of the factories, as disputes frequently occur on this ground.

Winnipeg Prices a Year Ago.

- Wheat.—No. 1 hard, c.i.f. Fort William May, 65 to 66c To farmers Manitoba points 50 to 55c.
- Flour.—Local price, per sack, Patents, \$1.85; Bakers, \$1.65.
- Bran.—Per ton, \$12.
- Shorts.—Per ton, \$18.
- Oats.—Per bushel, car lots, 28 to 29c.
- Barley.—Per bushel, feed 35 to 38c, cars.
- Flax Seed.—
- Butter.—Round lots country dairy 10 to 12c.
- Cheese.—Small lots 11c.
- Eggs.—Fresh, 14 to 16c round lots.
- Beef.—Frozen country, per lb., 2 to 4c, unfrozen butchers, 5½ to 6c.
- Mutton.—Fresh, and lamb, 7 to 8c.
- Hogs.—Dressed, 4 to 4½c.
- Cattle.—Butchers, 2½ to 3c.
- Hogs.—Live, off cars, 3½c.
- Sheep.—¾ to 4c.
- Seneca Root.—
- Poultry.—Chickens, 5 to 6c, turkeys, 9 to 10c, geese, 8c, ducks 8c.
- Hides.—Frozen Hides, 3½ to 3¾c.
- Potatoes.—38 to 40c per bushel
- Hay.—\$1.00 per ton, car lots.

Mowen & Anderson, grocers, Edmonton, have dissolved, Mowen continues.

Winnipeg Wheat Inspection.

The following shows the number of cars of wheat inspected at *Winnipeg for the weeks ended on the dates named, compared with the number of cars inspected for the corresponding weeks a year ago, as reported by inspector Horn to the Board of Trade:—

Grade.	Jan. 25.	Feb. 1	Feb. 8	Feb. 15	Feb. 22
Extra Manitoba hard.....	0	0	0	0	0
No. 1 hard.....	18	62	83	76	139
No. 2 hard.....	16	20	39	24	36
No. 3 hard.....	15	23	33	23	45
No. 1 North'n.....	7	9	14	7	13
No. 2 North'n.....	5	6	5	3	3
No. 3 North'n.....	1	1	0	1	3
No. 1 white type	0	0	1	1	0
No. 2 white type	0	0	0	0	0
No. 1 Spring.....	0	0	2	0	1
No. 2 Spring.....	0	0	2	0	1
No. 1 frost'd.....	7	15	23	25	25
No. 2 frost'd.....	4	11	4	17	21
No. 3 Frost'd.....	3	3	9	7	11
No. 1 Rejected.....	10	16	24	13	20
No. 2 Rejected.....	18	45	51	20	45
No Grade.....	0	0	2	1	3
Feed.....	5	7	13	7	10
Total.....	107	213	305	227	392
Same week last year ..	30	50	51	31	54

Oats.—For week ended Feb. 22—No. 1 white, 7; No. 2 white, 12; No. 3 white, 0; No. 2 black, 0; No. 2 mixed 10, feed, 8, rejected, 1; total, 38.

Barley.—For week ended Feb. 22—No. 2, 0; No. 3, 10; feed, 5; total, 15.

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

There was an easier feeling in the market for dressed hogs at Montreal on Feb. 20, and prices were fully 5c to 10c per 100 lbs lower. The demand was fair and sales of several car load lots were made at \$5.25 to \$5.30 per 100 lbs.

Chicago Board of Trade Prices.

The prices below are board of trade quotations for Chicago No. 2 wheat, No. 2 oats and No. 2 corn, per bushel. Pork is quoted per barrel and lard and short ribs per 100 pounds.

Wheat was firm on Monday, Feb. 21, influenced by larger decreases in stocks in United States and England, firm cables and foreign buying. There were also unfavorable crop views from Argentine. Prices advanced and made a net gain of 1c. Closing prices were:

	Feb.	May.	July.
Wheat.....	63½	65½	65½
Corn.....	28½	30½	31½
Oats.....	20	21½	21½
Mess Pork..	9 80	9 95	—
Lard.....	5 40	5 55	—
Short Ribs..	5 05	5 20	—

On Tuesday foreign buying, favorable cables and unfavorable Argentine reports induced a firm opening and prices continued to advance all day, gaining about 1½ cents. Closing prices were:

	Feb.	May.	July.
Wheat....	65½	67½	67½
Corn.....	29½	31	31½
Oats.....	20½	21½	21½
Mess Pork..	9 67	9 85	—
Lard.....	5 35	5 50	—
Short Ribs..	5 00	5 15	—

On Wednesday prices had their reaction, influenced by a change in cables, light exports, speculative selling and large Russian exports. Prices lost about ½c. Closing prices were:

	Feb.	May.	July.
Wheat.....	64½	66½	66½
Corn.....	28½	30½	31½
Oats.....	20	21½	21½
Mess Pork..	9 65	9 81½	—
Lard.....	5 32½	5 50	—
Short Ribs..	4 97½	5 12½	—

On Thursday prices were stronger. Closing prices were:

	Feb.	May.	July.
Wheat.....	64½	67½	67½
Corn.....	28½	30½	31½
Oats.....	20	21½	21½
Pork.....	9 50	9 67½	—
Lard.....	5 27½	5 42½	—
Short Ribs..	4 97½	5 07½	—

On Friday wheat prices were strong, ranging up to about 68½c for May, though the full advance was not held, influenced by firm cables, foreign buying, cold weather, etc. Closing prices were:

	Feb.	May.	July.
Wheat.....	65½	67½	67½
Corn.....	29	30½	31½
Oats.....	20	21½	21½
Mess Pork..	9 47½	9 62½	—
Lard.....	5 27½	5 40	—
Short Ribs..	4 92½	5 07½	—

On Saturday Feb. 29, May wheat closed at 67½ to 67¾c. A week ago (Friday) May wheat closed at 64½c and a year ago at 54½c.

Duluth Wheat Market.

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

Monday—Feb., —c., May, 63c.
Tuesday—Feb. —c May, 61½c.
Wednesday—Feb. —c, 63½c.
Thursday—Feb. —c, May, 61½c.
Friday—Feb. —c., May 64½c.
Saturday—Feb. —c, May 61½c.

A week ago (Friday) price closed at 61½c for May. A year ago May delivery closed at 59½c. Two years ago May closed at 60½c. No. 1 hard was quoted at about 1c over No. 1 northern, No. 2 northern, 1½ to 2½c lower than No. 1 northern for cash wheat.

M. L. Gelly general dealer Notre Dame de Lourdes, Man., has closed out his business.

Minneapolis Wheat.

No. 1 Northern wheat closed on Friday as follows: May delivery at 62½c, and 63¾c for July. A week ago (Friday) May wheat closed at 59¾c.

New York Wheat.

On Saturday, Feb. 29, May delivery closed at 73¾ and July delivery at 73½. A week ago (Friday) May closed at 71½.

Minneapolis Flour Market.

The Market Record of Dec. 27 reports flour irregular, but fairly firm, with prices as follows in barrels: f. o. b. First patents \$3.15 to \$3.50; Second patents, \$3 to \$3.05; First clears \$2.45 to \$2.50; Second clear \$2; Export baker's \$2.45; Second export baker's \$2 to \$2.10; Red Dog per ton 140 lbs. jute \$ 0.25.

Milstuffs.—Bran in bulk \$6.50 to \$6.75; Bran in sacks, 200 lbs. \$7.50 to \$7.75; Bran in sacks, 100 lbs. \$9 to \$9.25; Shorts \$3.25 to \$5 50; Midlids, fine \$8 to \$8.25.

Assiniboia

Mrs. A. G. Hamilton has purchased the bankrupt millinery stock of W. M. Barbour, Moosomin.

The amount of wheat delivered at Indian Head to date is about 2,000 bushels and 100,000 bushels is estimated to be still in the hands of farmers.

The Live Stock Trade.

A meeting was held at Medicine Hat, Assa., recently to form a stock association for the district. A committee was appointed to prepare rules, etc., for the proposed association.

The winter so far has been very favorable in the ranching districts of the Territories, and the danger season is now almost over. A fine winter means that cattle will come through in good condition and will be ready to ship earlier than usual.

There was a good supply of live hogs at the Point St. Charles yards, Montreal on Feb. 20 for which the demand was slow, and, in consequence, the market was weaker and prices declined ½c to ¾c per lb., sales being made at \$1.15 to \$1.25 per 100 lbs.

At Liverpool on Feb. 21, the supplies of cattle were heavy, but the demand was fair, and prices steady. Best States cattle, 10½c; Argentinos, 9½c. The market for sheep was strong and prices advanced 1½c per lb., best being quoted at 11½ to 12½c.

At the east end abattoir, Montreal, on Feb. 21, the quality of the stock offered showed improvement, and with smaller supplies the market was firmer. Prices were fully ½c per pound higher. There was enquiry for export account, but no sales were reported. Good to choice beoves sold at 3¾ to 4c; fair, 3 to 3¾c; common, 2½c to 2¾c, and inferior, 1½ to 2c per lb., live weight. There were no sheep or lambs offered.

At the Point St. Charles Cattle market, Montreal, on Feb. 21, the demand for cattle was fair and several loads sold at 8c to 8½c per lb. There was no change in hogs. The demand was fair and all the offerings were taken at \$1.20 to \$1.25 per 100 lbs.

At Toronto on February 25, butchers' cattle sold at 8 to 8½c for good to choice, and a few extra at 8½c; 2 to 2½c for common to medium. No export trade except in a few bulls at 2½ to 3c per lb. Light stockers were quiet at 2½c per lb. Good feeders in demand at 2¾c to 3½c per lb. Sheep nominal at 2½ to 2¾c per lb. Lambs 3½ to 4½c per lb. Hogs steady, though offerings heavier. Best bacon 4c per lb; sows, 3½ to 3¾c per lb. Other kinds down to 3¾c per lb.

At Chicago on February 28, hogs declined, on large receipts. Sales were at an extreme

range of \$3.70 to \$4, the bulk going at \$3.85 to \$4.00. Good packing hogs sold largely at \$3.85 to \$3.95. Prices have been irregular during the week ended February 28, and are about 15 to 25c lower than a week ago.

Toronto Grain and Produce Market.

Wheat.—There are continued light receipts of wheat at country points. No. 1 hard sold west to-day at 80c. On call 82c was bid and 83c asked for No. 1 hard at North Bay. For No. 2 77c was bid North Bay. No. 1 frosted sold at 65c North Bay, and for No. 2 frosted North Bay 57c was bid.

Flour.—Quiet and firm, with holders asking \$3 75 for cars of straight roller, Toronto freights.

Millfeed.—Shorts slow at \$12 to \$13, and bran at \$12 to \$13 west.

Oats.—23c was bid and 24c asked for cars at outside points.

Barley.—No. 1, 41 to 45c; No. 1 extra bright, 47c. and No. 2, 39 to 40c at country points.

Butter.—We quote: Dairy tubs, 14 to 15c; medium and low grade dairy tubs, 8 to 12c; dairy pound prints, 15 to 16c; large roll, 13 to 14½c; creamery tubs, 19 to 20; creamery rolls, 20 to 22c.

Eggs.—The market is decidedly easier. The milder weather has brought out new laid, and 17c is the general price paid. Cold storage are not wanted. We quote:—New laid, 17 to 18c; limes, 13½ to 14c for five and ten case lots, and 14c for single cases; cold storage and held fresh, 13 to 15c.

Poultry.—All lines are very scarce. We quote:—Turkeys, 9 to 11c; geese, 7 to 8c; chickens, 40 to 60c; ducks, 60 to 90c.

Baled Hay.—The market is overstocked. We quote for car lots—No. 1, \$13.75 to \$14.50; No. 2, \$13.25 to \$13.75.

Dressed Hogs.—The soft snap has produced any quantity of hogs. Packers are only bidding for select weights, which are quoted at \$1.90 to \$5. Mixed cars are much easier, the prices quoted being from \$1.75 to \$1 80.

Hides.—The market is dull and the demand small. Cured are slightly higher at 6c and green sell here at 5c. Sheepskins bring 90c, and country skins average 60 to 75c. Calfskins, No. 1 brings 6c.—Globe, Feb. 25.

R. E. Iredale, general storekeeper, Fort Qu'Appelle, Assa., has assigned.

Moody & Sutherland, hardware merchants, of Selkirk, Man., have commenced to build an addition of 18 feet to the length of their store.

E. W. Day, of Winnipeg, has been appointed general manager of the Globe Savings and Loan Company, of Toronto.

The banking and commerce committee at Ottawa has thrown out Mulock's bill to make the legal rate of interest 4 per cent.

The delegates to the immigration convention were entertained at a banquet at the Leland House on Friday evening, by the citizens of Winnipeg.

The second reading of the bill to aid the construction of a railway into the Lake Dauphin district of Manitoba, was passed in the Manitoba legislature on Friday without opposition.

The stock of Geo. A. Hogarth, general merchant, of Minnedosa, will be sold at a rate on the dollar on Thursday, March 5th at Winnipeg. Stock amounts to \$3,491, book accounts \$1,867, sundries \$265.

D. W. Bole, of the Martin, Bole, Wynne Co., Winnipeg, has returned from the pine woods of Michigan, whither he went for his health. He spent a few days in Duluth and says the people there are enthusiastic about the expected early completion of the direct line of railway to Winnipeg—the Duluth and Winnipeg road.

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Reps, ditto, Glorias, ditto, Crepons, Black and Colors.

FANCY COLORED WOOL DRESS GOODS in Tweeds, Cover
Coatings, Drap de Dames, Drap Almas, Shepherd Checks,
Rage Sable, Granite, Cotele Croquella, Cotele Cheval.

BLACK AND COLORED DRESS GOODS in Bengalines,
DeLaines, Diagonals, Armaures, Figures, Poplins, Sic-
ilians, Mohairs, Cashmeres, Serges.

FANCY COTTON DRESS GOODS in Muslins, Zephyrs
Art organdy, Brocaded and a ripe Plisse, Printed Crepons,
Japonaise Levantines, Simle Percaltes, French Cambrics,
Batiste Faccounee and Neigeuse, French Satens, Plain
and Fancy Stripe Linen Grenadines.

Linens, Laces Velvets, Linings
Kid Gloves, Smallwares, etc.

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J. E. MACDONALD, MCINTYRE BLOCK.

The Immigration Convention.

The enthusiasm with which the proposals to hold an immigration convention at Winnipeg have been received, indicates the feeling all over the country on this question. We have an immense territory here, possessing great natural advantages, and all we require to become a great nation is population. The few people who are now scattered over the vast territory known as Western Canada, extending from Lake Superior to the Pacific coast, a distance from east to west of about 2000 miles, are anxious to do all in their power to encourage other good settlers to come and locate among them. The answers to the invitations to appoint delegates to the convention at Winnipeg have been almost universally favorable, and a host of delegates have been appointed from all parts of Western Canada. Following is the programme arranged for the convention, which opened on Thursday morning, in the Lyceum opera house, called to order by chairman Thos. Gilroy, of the committee on arrangements and organization:

Prayer by His Grace the Archbishop of Rupert's Land.

Address of welcome on behalf of the province of Manitoba, by His Honor, Lieut-Governor Patterson.

Address of welcome on behalf of the city of Winnipeg, by His Worship Mayor Jameson.

Election of temporary chairman and temporary secretary.

Appointment of committees re credentials on permanent organization; on order of business.

Chairman's address.

"A Permanent Board of Immigration," by Alfred J. Andrews.

Afternoon session, 2 p. m.—"Alberta, Its Resources and Climate," by R. G. Brett, M. D., M. L. A.

"Immigration from Northern Europe," Hon. C. C. Meyer, Danish consul, Ottawa.

"British Columbia as a Field for Immigration," Prof. Odium, Victoria, B. C.

Address by D. R. McGinnis, secretary Northwestern Immigration association, St. Paul, Minn.

Address by Dr. Rutherford, M. P. P., Portage la Prairie.

"Our Milling Industry," F. W. Thompson, Winnipeg.

"Manitoba Manufactures," E. F. Hutchings, Winnipeg.

C. J. Whellams, St. Paul.

Evening session, 8 p. m.—Address, Hon. T. Mayne Daly, M. P., Minister of Interior.

"Manitoba as a Field for Immigration," Hon. Thos. Greenway, M. P. P., premier of Manitoba.

Address by Rev. Wm. McDougall, Morley, Alberta.

"Mixed Farming," Angus McKay, superintendent experimental farm, Indian Head.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 28.

Morning session, 9.30 a. m.—Reports of committees

Election of permanent officers.

"Dairy Schools," Prof. C. C. Macdonald, superintendent Manitoba government dairy schools.

"Experiences at the Experimental Farm, Brandon," S. A. Bedford, superintendent.

"Irrigation in the Territories," J. S. Dennis, Calgary.

"Iron Mines of Manitoba," F. Proudfoot, Montreal.

Afternoon session, 2 p. m.—"Mineral Fuels and Peats of Manitoba and the Northwest; also Building Materials other than Wood and Clays of Manitoba and the Northwest," Wm. Pearce, superintendent of mines, Calgary.

Address, Hon. Clifford Sifton, M. P. P., attorney-general of Manitoba.

Address, Hon. Dr. Harrison, Neepawa.

"The Milling Interests of Manitoba and the Northwest Territories," S. A. Magaw, Winnipeg.

"The Climate of Manitoba," Jas. Patterson, M. D., Winnipeg.

"Successful Farming in Manitoba," H. C. Simpson, Virden.

"The Mines of the Lake of the Woods," Geo. Barnes, mayor of Rat Portage.

"British Columbia and its Resources," F. J. Deane, Victoria.

Evening session, 8 p. m.—

"Immigration Vital to Canada; Most Important from an Imperial Standpoint," N. F. Davin, M. P., Regina, Assa.

"Our Cattle Export Trade," J. T. Gordon, Winnipeg.

"The Immigration Work of the Canadian Pacific Railway company," L. A. Hamilton, land commissioner.

"Northwestern Manitoba; Its Natural Advantages and Resources," Jas. Fisher, M. P. P., Winnipeg.

"The Hudson's Bay Route, its Bearings upon Immigration," R. P. Roblin, M. P. P., Winnipeg.

"Individual Effort in Immigration Work," Jas. E. Steen, Winnipeg.

"Advantages to Settlers Coming to the Canadian Northwest from a Financial Standpoint," T. H. Mathewson, Winnipeg.

"Stock-raising and Dairying in the Northwest," Thomas Stone, Calgary.

"Successful Farming," A. F. Andrews, Stockton.

During the convention as opportunities occur addresses will be given by Messrs H. J. Macdonald, Isaac Campbell, Q. C., Dr. O'Donnell, Wm. Hespeler, G. F. Galt, D. D. England, H. W. C. Meyer, Q. C., Calgary; John Hall, Holland; H. C. Langford, Rat Portage; Capt. McIntosh, Lake Dauphin.

The convention opened on Thursday morning in the Lyceum theatre, ex Mayor Gilroy in the chair. After devotional exercises, Governor Patterson of Manitoba gave the address of welcome, followed by Mayer Jameson, who extended a welcome on behalf of the city. After the appointment of Mr. Gilroy as temporary chairman and F. W. Heubach as protem secretary, committees on credentials, resolutions, business and permanent organization were appointed.

Mr. Gilroy then delivered an address, telling how the movement to call the convention was inaugurated, etc.

The feature of the first session was the address of Ald. A. J. Andrews, of Winnipeg, on "A Permanent Board of Immigration." He told how the various interests now working in the interest of immigration, lacked system, as each interest was working independent of the others, instead of their being a common understanding among them. He thought some central, independent organization should be formed, free from political influences, to operate as a bureau of immigration and have full charge of the work. He also dwelt upon the importance of looking after immigrants on their arrival here.

The convention then adjourned to meet at two o'clock in the afternoon.

When the convention resumed in the afternoon a general discussion followed on Ald. Andrew's address, which was finally concluded on the adoption of a motion to the effect that the convention form a permanent organization and that the committee on permanent organization should retire and prepare resolutions in accordance with the motion. D. R. McGinnis of St. Paul, Minn., was then introduced to the convention and made a brief speech.

Hon. C. C. Meyer, Danish Consul-general at Ottawa, addressed the convention on "Immigration from Northern Europe."

Prof. Odium, of Victoria, B. C., followed, dwelling particularly on British Columbia as a field for immigration, and concluding with

some practical points, as to permanent organization.

F. H. Mathewson, president of the Winnipeg board of trade, followed with an excellent paper on "Advantages to Settlers Coming to Western Canada, from a Financial Aspect."

F. W. Thompson, manager of the Ogilvie Milling Co., Winnipeg, addressed the convention on the milling industry, referring to the scandalous and unreasonable agitation which has been kept up here of late by professional agitators, assisted by sensational newspapers, regarding grain trade matters, as injurious to the country and hurtful to immigration.

E. F. Hutchings followed in an interesting paper on "Our Manufacturing Interests."

Interesting addresses of a general nature were then made by Samuel Hanna, of Griswold, Man., Jas. Elder, of Virden, Man., C. O. Swanson, of Wetaskawin, Alberta, and D. D. Munroe, of Neepawa, Man., the latter gentleman stating that he came from New York state, about twelve years ago, and was satisfied with the change. A pleasant and interesting address was then given by D. R. McGinnis, secretary of the Northwestern Immigration Association, of St. Paul, Minnesota.

The session of the convention was again resumed Thursday evening, the first again being an address from Hon. T. M. Daly, federal Minister of the Interior. The Hon. gentleman gave a lengthy and interesting speech, going into immigration statistics as shown by past years.

Premier Greenway of Manitoba followed, assuring the convention of the hearty support of the Manitoba government.

The evening session concluded with an address from Rev. John McDougall, of Morley, Alberta, a pioneer of Western Canada.

Three sessions were held on Friday, which we have not space to report even briefly, but will be dealt with next week.

One feature of convention of considerable interest was the exhibition of specimens of grain and grasses grown under irrigation in the Calgary district. This was arranged for the Alberta Tribune by James Forrest, of Calgary, and was exhibited by F. H. Turnock, editor of that newspaper.

Exporting Dead Meat

At Ottawa on Feb. 21 Prof. Robertson went into the details of his dead meat scheme before the committee on agriculture. He gave a great deal of valuable information on the cattle trade, and presented such a good case that the committee passed a resolution recommending the government to carry out the project. It will require a vote of \$300,000 to establish the business. This sum would provide for the purchase of 500 head per week from the sales. If the government takes hold of the enterprise parliament will be asked to vote the amount required. In reply to N. Boyd, Prof. Robertson stated that no abattoir would be erected in Manitoba until the feasibility was fully established by the first year's transactions. Parties in Calgary have agreed to send a train load of live cattle and a train load of dead meat to the old country under the direction of Prof. Robertson as a preliminary test of his proposition.

British Grain Trade.

The Mark Lane Express of Feb. 24, in its weekly review, says:—English wheat, today, was stationery at 29s. Foreign wheat was 6d lower. American spring and winter and Duluth were quoted at 27s 6d, and Californian at 28s 6d. American flour declined 6d, and English flour was weak. The market closed with a poor demand, despite the low prices.

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Woollens.

Buyers of imported woollens who have just reached home report that the advances asked on repeats are also being demanded on fall goods. These advances are from 10 to 15 per cent, and there appears very little chance of any break in prices for some time. Foreign wools continue exceedingly strong, and the advances obtained at the London sales are fully maintained. The strength of the foreign market is based on a legitimate demand. Prices for next fall will no doubt be based on these advanced quotations. Any lines of a desirable nature for the spring trade that jobbers considered sure sellers were repeated at advanced prices, but those same orders were placed subject to a longer time limit than usual. The merchant tailor will find this season that he will receive staple goods at the usual time, but the deliveries of fancies will be slower. The chief reason for this is that the British manufacturer is shipping all orders placed by American buyers in preference to sending goods to the smaller markets. Another reason is that American buyers want as many goods as possible delivered before the proposed tariff has a chance to become law. The bill would have a tendency like the McKinley act, to exclude all foreign fabrics. The British manufacturer recognizes that it is now or never, or at least for some time to come, when he will be able to send as many goods as he has shipped for the past year. One buyer stated that he had placed an order in December last with a manufacturer's agent who had just then arrived in New York for "delivery of goods at once." Last week he received word that shipment could not be made before April. This state of affairs is happening every day and will cause disappointment to warehousemen and the trade generally. All these facts indicate that the usual cancellations at the end of the season by retailers for balances not shipped will appear injudicious this season. Buyers, when over for this coming fall season, gave special attention to delivery of goods for the spring trade. The buyers were not sure what goods they would be disappointed in receiving. The market as a whole is improving and will continue to improve in proportion as the stock in retail hands continues to decrease. A great part of the initial orders have been placed by this time. The same conservative buying that has characterized the market for many weeks is still its principal feature. The leading material in imported goods, as well as in domestic fabrics, is thought to be homespun. The sale of these goods to the present time has been greater than for some seasons. Shades of fawns and greys are best sellers, while a shade of green and bronze, with the green not strong but modified, has a moderate sale. Scotch tweeds in small checks with large subdued overchecks in high grades in dark browns, greens, mixtures, fawns, etc., are in active request. Lightweight Scotch tweeds in large overchecks in similar colors are good sellers, although Scotch tweeds are the favorites for suits. The Canadian merchant tailor, it is thought, will find when the season winds up that his best sales have been worsteds in neat effects, in greys and blue greys. Worsteds for the Canadian trade are best, because they keep cleaner and stand more roughing. They are bound to sell no matter what the style calls for. Black worsted twills sell best for the city trade, while the satin finish for the country business is the leader. The unfinished worsteds or Vicunna are still having a moderate demand for dress suits. The predominance of colorings for imported goods shown this spring is on dark shades. One very effective line of worsteds has a plain ground, with large fine overchecks of blue, red, green and brown. Worsteds mixtures, in medium to dark grey, blue-grey and browns, are very attractive

and should receive special attention. Small hair-line and narrow stripes in worsteds, following out the style of last season, are having a fair sale. Trousers, both in small and large black satin stripes, the smaller stripes being best, are extra good. Shepherd checks are about the only checks selling. West of England trousers in greys and blue-greys are always a little in demand. Fancy trousers in dark colorings, in neat small patterns, are important factors in this season's trade. The supply in good designs of trousers is by no means adequate to the requirements of the trade. Heather mixtures and Bannockburns, in three-quarter and six-quarter goods, in light shades for bicycle suits, are unusually active as compared with last year. Fawn and drab Venetians for overcoatings have always a place for the smart trade. They are superseded by black and Oxford grey in the vicunna and cheviot makes. Black Venetian is still holding its own. It is possible that a very nice dark tweed, after the Bannockburn nature will be used. Mixed worsteds for overcoating, in browns, fawns and greys, are thought to have good chances for the early spring trade. Dark shades are expected to be the rule for this spring's colors for overcoating. These will have silk facings. A greater variety of really new styles in vestings are shown this season than ever before. The revival of this trade, it appears, has come to stay. The New York people are going in for them extensively, and as the season advances, the demand here increases. A large range of colorings in ladies' vestings are shown, mostly in light shades of fawn bluet, blues and white, both in small spots and fancy patterns on basket and plain grounds.—Globe.

Progress of Science in 1895.

In engineering the greatest event was the opening of the North Sea and Baltic canal, which has a total length of 61.3 miles and cost \$39,000,000. The Harlem canal, to the north of New York City, and connecting the East and North Rivers, was also opened and will have great commercial and strategic value. The Puget Sound and Lake Washington canal, in the State of Washington, is progressing favorably. Canals projected: The Atlantic Coastwise Canal, from Philadelphia to New York; the Cape Cod Canal, and the canal from the Atlantic to the Great Lakes.

The Simplon tunnel through the Alps, the longest in the world, has been commenced. It will be twelve and one half miles long, and will consist of two tunnels, spaced 56 feet apart, one for each track. The contract price is \$18,750,000.

Great works progressing favorably during the year were the Chicago Drainage Canal, the Peryar dam in India, which when completed will be 178 feet high and 1,300 feet long; the Great Siberian Railroad, from Russia to the Pacific. In transportation the great advance in railway speeds is noteworthy. In a run from London to Aberdeen, 539.75 miles, an average speed, including stops, was made of 63.24 miles per hour; excluding stops, 63.93 miles. In a run from Chicago to Buffalo, via the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad, a distance of 510.1 miles, including stops, a speed of 63.61 miles per hour was attained; excluding stops, an average of 65.07 miles per hour. In locomotives weight and power are being increased, steam pressure from 180 to 200 pounds being quite common.

The ninety-six-ton electric locomotives on the Belt Line Tunnel, Baltimore, mark an epoch in electric traction, as well as its application to a standard gauge railway, that of New York, New Haven and Hartford Railway, where a trial speed of a passenger train way sixty miles per hour. Trolley roads for local traction are still on the increase, there

being 850 roads, with a total mileage of 10,000, representing an investment of \$10,000,000.

The horseless carriage or motorcycle, has been perfected. In the Paris-Bordeaux race sixty vehicles entered. The first two prize winners covered a distance of 860 miles at a rate of 15 and 14.9 miles per hour. In the Chicago race the winner made a speed of five miles through a course blocked with ice and snow. In the extended use of the bicycle, wooden and aluminum rims a narrow tread and larger bearings have met with favor.

In naval and marine engineering the speed and size of ships is being increased. The United States steamer Columbia attained an average speed of 18.41 miles per hour on her transatlantic trip, which is far above the record for a warship. There is a tendency to increase the quick firing of secondary guns and decrease the weight of the larger guns. The enormous energy of quick firing is illustrated in the energy of five per minute in the two battleships Buenos Ayres (15,000 tons) and the Royal Oak (14,000 tons burden). In the former case it is 801,814 foot tons, while in the latter only 292,830 foot tons.

The torpedo destroyer Sokol attained a speed of 30½ knots per hour, and is the first boat of any kind to pass the 30-knot limit.

In electricity the most prominent event was the opening of the Niagara Falls power transmission plant. The Glasgow hydraulic power supply, opened during the year, is remarkable for the high pressure used of 1120 pounds per square inch.

In chemistry the new constituent of the atmosphere, argon, was discovered by Prof. Ramsay and Lord Rayleigh. The development is useful commercial form of acetylene, the brilliant illuminant, is noteworthy.

In photography, Dr. Joly presented at the Royal Society of Dublin some photographs in color, which showed the same fidelity of production which characterizes the camera.

One of the greatest triumphs in medicine, whose benefit is beyond estimate, is the successful treatment of diphtheria with antoxine. Of 300 cases and 163 cases, 74 per cent and 85 per cent respectively cured.

Territorial Dairymen.

The following is a list of the speakers and the titles of their subjects arranged for the dairy conventions in the Territories to be held in March. The president, E. N. Hopkins, will deliver addresses at all the meetings on cheese making and other branches of dairying. Vice-President Wm. Watson will address all the meetings on the establishment of creameries and butter making. Angus McKay, of the experimental farm, will deliver addresses at the meetings held at eastern points.

The list of meetings and speakers is:

March 7th, Fort Qu'Appelle, town hall—Angus Mackay, "Dairy cows and their feed."

March 9, Moosomin, council chamber—R. J. Phin, subject not given.

March 10, Whitewood, agricultural hall—Arrangements not yet completed.

March 11, Granfell, agricultural hall—A. F. Fotheringham, "Butter making by the separator system." John Tone, "General dairy interests of the neighborhood."

March 12, Wolseley, Coverton's hall—W. P. Osler, "on dairying."

March 13, Indian Head, town hall—Angus McKay, "Dairy cows and their feed." Mr. Motherwell, "Dairying."

March 14, Qu'Appelle station, immigration hall—Leo G. Bell, "Milk composition and elaboration;" J. H. Fraser, "Mixed Farming and dairying."

March 16, Regina, town hall—Arrangements not completed.

March 18, Prince Albert, town hall—W. Miller, "Breed of cattle best adapted for Saskatchewan district for beef and dairying"

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purposes," J. C. S'ater, "Breed of cattle best adapted for Saskatchewan district for beef and dairying purposes," Jno. Klem, "On adaptability of the Saskatchewan for dairying purposes."

March 19, Lumsden—The hall not yet arranged.

March 21, Moose Jaw, town hall—F. W. Green, "My Experience in dairying with twenty ranch cows." Benj. Fletcher, V. S.—"The dairy cow and the diseases she is heir to."

March 23 and 24, Maple Creek—Arrangements being made.

March 25, Calgary, town hall—S. L. Smith, proprietor of Crescent creamery, on "Dairying for profit." R. A. James the adaptability of the Territories to the manufacture of cheese."

March 26, Wetaskiwin—Arrangements not completed.

March 26, Edmonton—Arrangements not completed.

Canadian Dairy Products

"The Ontario government," says the London, Ont., Farm and Fireside, "has established a dairy school at Strathroy, so as to better instruct Canadian dairymen in the art of making good cheese and butter. In the export of cheese Canada leads the world, its output being \$20,000,000 worth per year, of which one-half is furnished by Ontario. The export of cheese from the United States has only been about one-half this, and that of Holland only one-fourth that of Canada. The deficiency of Canadian dairymen is in making butter. In this they are far outstripped by dairymen in the United States. Many of the Canadian farmers' wives have not the conveniences and knowledge requisite to making good butter. One of the most important points in making butter to be marketed is to have a uniform product. This the Strathroy school will promote. It will be under the charge of Professor James Mills, the president of the Ontario Agricultural College at Guelph."

Wheat Prices.

The following from the Liverpool Corn Trade news of Feb. 11, will show the comparative value of the different varieties of wheat in that market, per 100 lbs.: California choice white, 5s 11d to 6s 2d; California white, 5s 8½d to 10½d; Fleetwood, 5s 8½d to 10½d, Walla Walla Fleetwood, 5s 6½d to 5s 8d; Amer. Winter Western, 5s 7½d to 5s 10d; Amer. Winter Now, 5s 7d to 5s 9d; No. 1 Hard Duluth, 5s 8d to 5s 10½; No. 1 Northern, 5s 7d to 5s 9½d, Hard Manitoba, 5s 6½d to 5s 8½d; Frosted Manitoba, 5s 8d to 5s 5d; Currachee white, 5s 8½ to 5s 5½d; River Plate, 5s 8d to 5s 8d, River Plate, inferior, 4s 9d to 5s 2d; Syrian, 4s 5d to 5s.

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Wanted in an established and growing jobbing and retail business, a partner with business energy and some business experience sufficient to manage the commercial part of the business, while the subscriber manages the practical part. A capital of about \$3,000 necessary. To the proper party, the opening is an exceptional 'ly good one.

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Of rich black soil, situated on Luu Island, North Arm Fraser River, B. C. being composed of west halves of lots 12 and 13 and part of 1, Block 4 North, Range 7 West, 200 acres more or less; over two-thirds under good cultivation, mostly in meadow, the balance having been plowed once or twice and yielding abundance of grass for stock; has a very large barn, house and orchard of good bearing trees, all well fenced with stakes and boards; all well dyked and ditched, and about 3-4ths well underdrained; it is six or seven miles from the city of Vancouver; good roads, with stages to and from Vancouver daily; the river at the door teems with salmon, and has excellent shooting for ducks, geese and snipe; also pheasants in the near future; good school and churches near by; climate lovely and scenery simply charming. For further particulars apply to J. H. TODD & SON, owners, Victoria, B. C. or to Messrs. Rand Bros., Vancouver.

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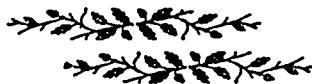
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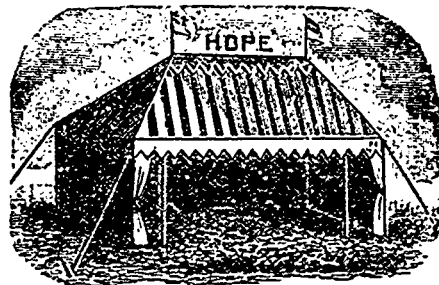
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Interesting Legal Decisions.

Lines vs. Winnipeg Electric Street Railway Company.—County court appeal. The plaintiff, Mrs. Lines, of St. Vital, sues the street railway company for damages for injuries sustained, as she alleged through the negligence of the defendant company. The accident occurred at Main street bridge in December, 1894, when Mrs. Lines was sitting in a sleigh outside Bank's drug store. A team of horses in a wagon driven by a Monnonite was crossing Main street bridge towards Fort Rouge, when they took fright at a street car, which, going in the opposite direction, met and passed them a few feet south of the bridge. The driver lost control of the horses and in their fright they dashed against the sleigh in which Mrs. Lines was sitting and she was thrown out, receiving injuries which necessitated her removal to the hospital where she was a patient for five weeks. The action was tried in the county court before Judge Walker and a jury, which found a verdict for the plaintiff and assessed the damages at \$200. The defendants appealed to a judge of the court of Queen's bench, contending that there was no evidence of any negligence on the part of the company that would render it liable for the injury complained of. The appeal was heard before Justice Bain, who dismissed the same with costs and the defendant company appealed to the full court against his decision. The judgement of the full court was delivered by Justice Killam that the appeal of the defendant company should be again dismissed with costs. He held that the damage to the plaintiff was the natural consequence of the alarm of the horses, and the defendant company was as much liable for that as if the injury had been caused to the driver of the frightened horses.

Canada Permanent Loan and Savings Co. vs. The School District of Donore.—Plaintiffs brought this action to recover \$1,600 due to them upon debentures issued by the trustees of the district of Donore in 1891, and interest accrued due. The debentures were payable six years after date. Since the debentures had been issued the boundaries of the district and territory comprised in it had been altered three times. Defendants contended that in consequence of these alterations the school district of Donore, 118, as it subsequently existed was not the same as it was when the debentures were issued and the defendants' school district was not liable. The case was tried before the chief justice, who entered a verdict for plaintiffs. Against this defendants appealed to the full court. Judgements were delivered at Winnipeg by Justice Killam and Judge Bain that the appeal should be dismissed with costs.

Before Justice Killam.—Sylvester vs. Porter, county court appeal from Portage la Prairie. The plaintiffs, Sylvester Bros., sued defend-

dants Porter & Sparling, as guarantors of a note made by J. H. Barnes to the plaintiffs. Defendants by their dispute note set up that they did not guarantee the note sued on and alleged that their signature to the guarantee was obtained by fraud and was therefore not binding on them. Judge Ryan held that the plaintiffs could not succeed and entered a verdict for defendants. Plaintiffs appealed against this decision to a judge of the court of Queen's bench. His Lordship dismissed the appeal with costs.

British Grain Values in 1895.

The imperial average prices of wheat, barley and oats, which are made up from the returns of 196 Statute markets, show that last year's wheat average was just threepence better than the unprecedentedly low figure of 1894, being 23s. 1d. as against 22s. 10d. The year 1895 opened with the poor price of about 20s. per qr. and at this low level wheat remained until April, when there was a rise, which culminated in the third week in June in the highest average attained during the year, viz., 26s. 5d. Then the price declined sharply, till 22s. 7d. was reached in the middle of September, whereupon a rally ensued, and was maintained until 26s. 4d. had been reached, in the second week in November. There was then another falling away, and the year closed at the low level of 25s. The average price of barley for 1895 was 21s. 11d., being a decline of 2s. 7d. from the preceding year, which worked out at 24s. 6d. It may, however, be noted that the barley average was in excess of the wheat average during 23 weeks of 1895. The average price of oats works out at 14s. 6d. or 2s. 7d. below the average of the past year. This cereal varied less in price in 1895 than in the preceding 12 months, as the difference between the highest and lowest quotations of 1895 is but 8s. 5d. against 7s. 2d. in 1894.—The Miller, London.

Wheat in Great Britain.

The London Miller in reviewing the British wheat markets for the month of January says:

"The month of January opened with political complications of peculiar and far reaching importance, such as had not been experienced within living memory; providentially, these shadows of terrible possibilities were not substantiated. The nations breathe freely again, and we islanders, relieved of the fears that oppressed many hearts only a few short weeks ago, are free to make arrangements with whomsoever we will in the world for obtaining the necessary supply of breadstuffs. Looking back to the excitement in former years, when the disturbance of peace

was imminent, the tranquil and dignified manner in which the trade acted throughout the recent crisis was noteworthy in every respect. Value certainly hardened, but there was nothing like panic; and one outcome of the call to 'attention' may be seen in the increased interest in the market taken by many who play a waiting game, so that prices now run a good 2s higher than the currencies of New Year's Day, and the trend of value is still distinctly upward, although subject to interruption from uncertain trans-Atlantic advices.

"The statement of comparative values clearly demonstrates the steady upward movement since the cereal year began. The Gazette quotations for English wheat are 2s 8d higher, while Mark Lane has gone up 8s 6d to 8s 9d for fine white samples, and South Russian, Victorian, and Californian have been benefited to the same extent. The scarcity of Indian wheat renders nominal the quotation for No. 2 Calcutta Club. Flour stands higher by 1s 6d to 2s per sack. The Paris term market shows no improvement, but Berlin and Antwerp are about 4s dearer. This definite rise in value almost justifies the expectation indulged in last autumn, that there would be a 5s rise in wheat before the opening of navigation in the Black Sea and Azov."

The Dairy Committee.

A deputation of dairymen waited upon the local government to learn what could be done in the way of assistance towards carrying out a proposal so that dairymen throughout the province could get better prices for their produce. It was explained to them that the government was doing considerable towards aiding in the establishment of creameries and appointing inspectors and could not act in the way of middlemen in disposing of produce or giving advices when to sell. The dairymen also impressed upon the government the advisability of granting substantial aid to the Winnipeg exhibition, joining in this request with the breeders' associations.

At an adjourned meeting of the directors of the dairy association the following motions were passed: "That the president, first vice-president Champion, second vice-president R. Waugh, W. D. McQuaig, and secretary-treasurer, be an executive committee to transact business of the association during the year." "That the executive committee be a committee to secure a man or central bureau to obtain telegraphic reports, to furnish by letter or wire, to the creameries and cheese factories, (to be paid for by them), and to assist in bringing buyers and sellers together, such executive committee to have their expenses paid when attending necessary meetings."

Montreal Grocery Market

There was no important change in the sugar situation to-day. Advices from all primary markets continue strong in tone and the recent sharp advance in prices has been fully maintained, but no material change has taken place in this market. The demand has been of a limited character and business, on the whole quiet. Here we quote:—Granulated at 4½c in 250 barrel lots and over; 4 11-16c in 100 barrel lots, and 4½c in smaller quantities. Yellows range from 3½c to 4½c as to quality, at the factory.

The tone of the syrup market is very firm, in sympathy with the strong feeling in sugar, but owing to the limited amount of business doing in this article, at present, prices show no material change, being quoted at 1½c to 2½c per lb., as to quality, at the factory.

The feature of the molasses market this week, has been the strong cable advices received from Antigua, and sales' agents here have been quoted a limit of 31c cost and freight Montreal. This figure shows an advance of 6c over the first import business last year. The local market has been very quiet, business being confined principally to small lots, there being no round lots offering now to speak of. Prices are firm at 37c for Barbadoes, and 35c for Porto Rico.

There has been no important change in the rice market. The demand is fair for 3 seasons, and values are fully maintained. The following quotations are what millers sell at: Japan standard, \$1.25 to \$1.40; crystal Japan, \$1.75 to \$5; standard, B., \$3.45; English style, \$3.30; Patna, \$1.25 to \$5, and Carolina at \$6.50 to \$7.50.

A fair business is reported in spices, and the market rules moderately active and steady. The following quotations are what jobbers can buy at only: Penang black pepper, 6c to 7½c; white pepper, 10c to 12½c; cloves, 7½c to 9c; cassia, 8½c to 9½c; nutmegs, 60c to 90c, and Jamaica ginger, 15½c to 18½c.

The demand for coffee continues slow, and the market is dull and featureless, sales being chiefly in small lots to fill actual wants. Prices are easy. We quote: Maracaibo, 19c to 20c; Rio, 18c to 18½c; Java, 24c to 27c; Jamaica, 17½c to 18½c, and Mocha, 27½c to 30c.—Gazette, Feb. 21.

Literary Notes.

The Colonist for February was received early last week. Brandon fell in for the position of honor in this number, being given the first two or three pages, with two illustrations. A description of the modus operandi of the Manitoba dairy school will prove interesting at this time. Considerable space is given to a consideration of the immigration convention at Winnipeg. The original local story "An Oakdale Scandal" is continued. An article taken from the recent special number of The Commercial, under the heading "Opening for Industries in the West," is worthy of any additional circulation it may thus be given, in the interest of the country. The Colonist has for the past ten years been laboring in the interest of the settlement of Western Canada, and with better prospects ahead, its usefulness will no doubt be increased. H. S. White, publisher, Winnipeg. Subscription rate \$1 per annum.

No one ever thought of introducing so expensive a feature as lithographic color work in the days when the leading magazines sold for \$1 a year and 85 cents a copy. But times change, and the magazines change with them. It has remained for The Cosmopolitan, sold at \$1 a year, to put in an extensive lithographic plant capable of printing 320,000 pages per day (one color). The January issue presents as a frontispiece a water-color drawing by Eric Pape, illustrating the last story by Robert Louis Stevenson, which has never probably been excelled even in the pages of

the finest dollar French periodicals. The cover of The Cosmopolitan is also changed, a drawing of page length by the famous Paris artist Rossi, in lithographic colors on white paper takes the place of the manilla back with its red stripes. Hereafter the cover is to be a fresh surprise each month.

Edmonton Board of Trade.

The annual meeting of the board of trade, of Edmonton, Alberta, was held on Friday, Feb. 21, president J. A. McDougall in the chair. The report of the council was ordered to be printed. The president read a lengthy and interesting address from which we take the following extract:

"While we hope to be able to do a large business and find a market for a large portion of our products in British Columbia we will have to meet keen competition. But this is not our only market, as the immense country to the north of us reaching to the Arctic Ocean is yearly consuming more food supplies. It is only a few years ago when flour was a luxury in the north, and was rationed out in pint pots with great care to the fortunate few and was beyond the reach of the Indians. Now, however, thousands of bags of flour go north every year as well as immense quantities of bacon and other food supplies. The Indians now have more time to hunt furs and don't have to spend half their time hunting for something to eat. The result is that the Indians of the north are mostly prosperous and well-to-do, and were never so well off as they now are. In this direction we have no railway rates to worry over, the advantage is all in our favor and the north country is our hope for years to come. It is earnestly to be hoped that the government will do something this season towards surveying and locating the trail between here and the Athabasca Landing, as well as spending some money in cutting out and opening up a public road to the Athabasca river at the Landing, as at present there is none. And this is the gateway to the whole northern country."

The election resulted as follows: G. R. F. Kirkpatrick, president; J. A. McDougall, vice-president; Jas. McDonald, treasurer; I. Cowie, secretary. Council—Messrs. Blowey, Lines, Larue, Kinnaird, Gallagher, Graydon, Gariepy, and Stephen. The officers and councillors constitute the board of arbitration. E. C. Emery was re-elected auditor.

In the evening the board held a banquet, at which strong sentiments were expressed in favor of provincial autonomy for Alberta.

Toronto Leather Market.

Prices of leathers are not high enough to correspond with the prices of hides, and the opinion prevails among local merchants that an advance should be made in the near future, or when the spring trade opens. Tanners are not offering much and are holding their stock for higher prices. The market is steady. We quote:—Sole, slaughter, medium, heavy, per lb. 24c to 27c; Spanish, No. 1 per lb. 27c to 30c; No. 3 per lb. 20c to 21c; calfskin, Canadian, 70 to 90c; calfskin, Canadian medium 70 to 90c; calfskin, Canadian, heavy, 70c to 80c; calfskin, French, \$1.20 to \$1.50; upper, light, medium, 40c to 45c; split, 25c to 30c; harness, prime, per lb. 30c to 32c; harness, light, per lb. 27c to 29c; buff, 15c to 17c; poble, 15c to 17c; oak harness, American, 45c to 50c; oak harness, English, 75c to 80c; cordovan vamps, No. 1, \$5.50 to \$6; cordovan vamps, No. 2, \$5 to \$5.50; cordovan galoshes, \$12 to \$18 per doz.; cordovan sides, No. 3, 11c to 12c; oak cut soles, \$1.50 to \$3; hemlock taps, \$1.75 to \$3.75; cod oil, per gal., 45c to 50c; degreas, per lb., 3½c to 4c; japonica, per lb., 6c to 6½c; oak extract, 8½c to 4c; hemlock extract, 3½c; lamblack, 20c to 25c; sumac, per ton, \$75; roundings, white oak, 18c; roundings, black, 18c; roundings, hemlock, 18c to 15c.—Globe.

Frozen Canadian Salmon.

The London Times of late date announces that "one hundred and forty tons of frozen salmon from Vancouver were sold in London, having come in the steamships of the new Canadian-Australian line to Sydney, and there transferred to other steamers for London, the distance covered being 18,000 miles. Insufficient care seems to have been taken in the transshipment at Sydney, and a certain portion of the fish did not arrive here in a perfectly satisfactory condition. The prices realized ranged from 1d to 3d per pound, though the greater part of the fish was believed to be thoroughly sound. On Wednesday some of the fish were resold at Billingsgate market at 4d per pound. It is believed that when better arrangements are made at Sydney the fish will realize from 3d to 4d per pound wholesale, which would leave the exporters a satisfactory profit.

Bluestoning Oats.

The following method seems to have been the most successful that has been discovered, and we recommend it to the farmers of this district. Henry Nichol, of Brandon, writing on the subject says:

"I followed the plan Mr. Elder, of Viriden, gave as his practice with two coal oil barrels, putting about a bag in each barrel and pouring the bluestone on it, using a pound to six or seven bushels, and filling with the mixture till level with the top of the oats, and then at once draining off the liquid through a three-quarter-inch hole at the side and bottom of the barrel, using it for the next barrel, and adding enough more to keep up the necessary quantity. It can be done about half as fast as wheat by having things handy. I put the grain in bags same day as done, and set them on end singly till wanted. I think it safest to do this only a day or two before using, although I sowed some two or three weeks after treatment that came up all right. I had no smut whatever in all the oats and barley I treated, and what I sowed without had considerable I do not intend to sow any without treating this year. Some years ago I tried a little barley same way as we treat wheat, but it seemed to do little good. The husk requires a thorough wetting to kill the smut, and you can't well get enough on these coarse grains by sprinkling."

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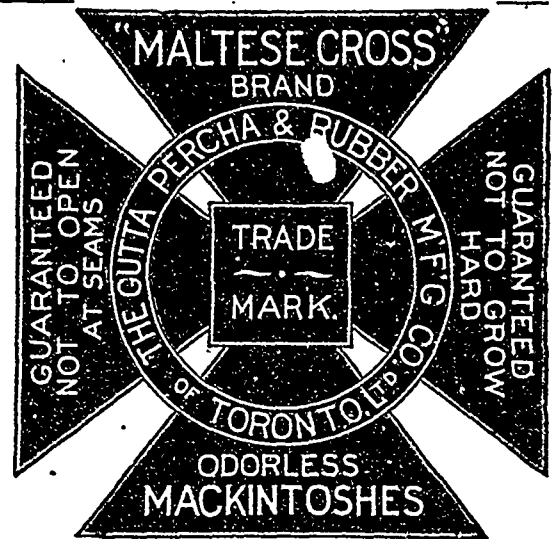
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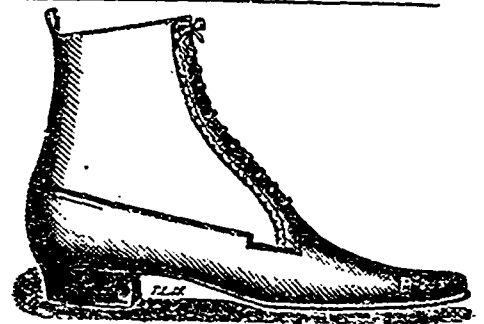
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Feed Products.

Professor Robertson, agricultural and dairy commissioner for the Dominion Government appeared before the house of commons' standing committee on agriculture and colonization on Thursday when he gave information on the exportation of perishable food products from Canada. Among other things, he said: A sure way to increase the wealth of the country and to promote its material prosperity is for its people to realize from its natural resources through the manufacture and sale of fine food products. The extent of the demand for these is dependent upon the excellence of quality and relative cheapness. The production of these responds promptly to relatively high prices or profits. People are attracted into countries and localities where they can make money and to the class of labor they can do comfortably which pays best. Well-to-do purchasers of beef in Great Britain pay one shilling per pound for best cuts, 8d. for second cuts, and 4d. for third cuts. These prices are equal to an average of 17 cents per pound by the carcass at wholesale, 3½ cents per pound of beef is enough to cover the retailer's expenses and the freight and other expenses from Montreal to Great Britain. If the beef could be sold retail at the prices named—and they are not as high as the quotations for the best beef in Great Britain—13½ cents per pound of beef should be available to the farmers in Canada for the best quality. The hides, tallow and offal should be of sufficient value to pay the local freight charges to Montreal.

The opinion has prevailed that to market was the chief obstacle to, and absorber of profits. An eminent statesman made the well-known announcement that "the British farmer would always be sufficiently protected against foreign competition by the freight charges which foreign products would have to bear." So much have the transportation facilities in Canada been improved that the total freight charges on cheese from the railway stations in Ontario and Quebec to Liverpool, Bristol, Glasgow and London, did not last year exceed 5 per cent of the value of the cheese, or 2½ per cent of the value of creamery butter. With complete refrigerator service throughout, and the butter bearing the whole expense, the transportation charges to Great Britain from railway stations in Ontario and Quebec need not exceed 1 per cent of the value of the creamery butter. On an average, the freight charges from the railway stations in Ontario and Quebec to the great seaports of Great Britain are not more than 1 or at most 2 per cent of the value of butter and cheese, higher than the freight charges on similar products from the country railway stations throughout England and Scotland.

Daintiness in flavor is the quality in food products which give them high market value. Butter can be preserved without appreciable deterioration in quality, if put in cold storage chambers at a temperature of 33 or 34 Fahr two days after it is made. Some butter made at the dairy station at Moosejaw, N.W.T., in June of last year, and held in even imperfect cold storage for the first part of the season was sold in Manchester in January of the current year on its merits, for within 2c per lb. of finest Danish butter, and within 1c a lb. of choice colonial fresh-made. What the British public want is fresh flavored butter and fine flavored foods. Cold storage service preserves these from being spoiled during transit or while waiting for a favorable market.

Professor Robertson gave detailed information on the expense of shipping cattle to Great Britain. He gave particulars of the expenses and net returns from a shipment of 230 cattle by one of the large feeders and shippers from Canada. The cattle were slaughtered in

Liverpool and their carcasses sold as dressed beef. On one lot of 100 steers, the total average expenses from Montreal outwards, including ocean freight, slaughtering at Liverpool and the selling commission there was \$15.43 per head. This is exclusive of the expenses for fodder and cattleman on the voyage. The steers gave 742.4 lbs. of dressed beef each, on an average. The selling price at Liverpool averaged \$8.67 per 100 lbs. of beef. The average revenue per steer for hide, offal and fat was \$11.81. On 180 head of cattle the expenses for the freight and dock charges, slaughtering, refrigeration and commission, from Montreal as live steers until sold as dressed beef in Great Britain, averaged \$14.96 per head. These steers gave an average weight of 773 lbs. of dressed beef, and sold at an average of \$8.78 per 100 lbs. of beef. The average revenue for hide, offal and fat, was \$11.76 per steer. Estimating that beef from similar high grade steers could be retailed in Great Britain at 8d. for the best cuts, 5d for second cuts and 3d for third cuts, he showed that, after making a liberal allowance for all expenses and profits to the handlers, the steers would have netted about \$16 more per head at Montreal if they had been slaughtered there and the dressed beef sent forward in cold storage compartments. If the beef had been sold retail in Great Britain at 9d for the best cuts, 6d for second cuts and 4d for third cuts, the steers would have netted about \$30 more per head at Montreal than they actually fetched by being shipped alive.

The Fall in Prices.

The Philadelphia Press says editorially: "In discussing the subject of students' board at Harvard University in his latest annual report. President Eliot gives some interesting facts as to the fall in the prices of provisions in twenty years. The records of the Harvard Dining Hall Association show that prices in 1874 and in 1894 compare as follows:

	—November—	
	1874.	1894.
Beef (rump and loin).....	\$0.14	\$0.12½
Mutton (loin and legs).....	.08	.09
Lamb.....	.09	.08
Turkeys.....	.20	.14
Chickens.....14
Halibut.....	.19½	.16
Cod.....	.05½	.06
Haddock.....	.05½	.06
Oysters.....	1.45	1.00
Potatoes.....	.75	.64
Flour.....	7.75	3.75
Sugar.....	.11	.09½
Butter.....	.41	.27
Eggs.....	.33	.24
Coffee.....	.87	.31
Tea.....	.75	.50
Milk (8¼ quarts).....	.45	.37

"The only articles of provision on this list that have risen in price are mutton and fish, which show only a small increase per pound. Every other article has decreased in price, the fall in such articles of prime necessity as beef, flour, sugar, potatoes and butter being marked. The total cost of the sixteen articles in the first column is \$13.15½, and the cost of the same articles in the second column is \$7.31. Chicken is not mentioned in the first column and is omitted from the total of the second column. According to these figures the cost of boarding a student by the Harvard Dining Hall Association in 1894 is little more than half what it was in 1874.

"But this fall in the prices of provisions has not been operative in Cambridge, Mass., alone. It has been general, and to the advantage of the workingman as much as to the student. And yet during the same twenty years there was a general rise in wages the country over. The workingman was getting a larger return for his labor, and was able to

buy his provisions for nearly half what it had previously cost him. And it should be remembered that in all these years the policy of protection was in force. It was ended with the year President Eliot takes as his second basis of calculation."

The largest vessel ever built on the great lakes was launched at the shipyards of the Globe Iron Works at Cleveland, Ohio, on Feb. 22. The new steamer is being constructed for the Mutual Transportation Company of that city. Her measurements are as follows: Length, over all, 432 feet; with 412 feet keel, 48 feet beam and 23 feet deep. Her net tonnages on an 18 foot draught is 6.70 tons of ore or 200,000 bushels of wheat, with a 14 foot draught she will carry 4,500 tons of ore. She was built in anticipation of a twenty foot channel.

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	4.05 pm	Lv. Duluth	Ar.	11.10 am	
	7.15 pm	Lv. Ashland	Ar.	8.15 am	
7.15 am	10.05 am	Ar. Chicago	Lv.	5.00 pm	11.40 pm

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